Five storms were identified as having occurred in 1872. Tracks for these storms are presented in Fig. 2.

Storm 1, 1872 (Jul. 9-13).

Very limited information was found in relation to this storm. Actually, only one weather report has been found about it: The weather synopsis and probabilities. Washington , Jul. 10, 1 A.M.. There are indications of a serious disturbance in the Gulf southwest of Florida (The New York Times, Jul. 10, 1871, p.5, col. 4).

Neither Tannehill (1938) nor Dunn and Miller (1960) have mentioned this storm whose track is displayed in Neumann et al. (1993). This track has been accepted as such and is reproduced in Fig. 2.

Storm 2, 1872 (Aug. 20- Sept. 2).

The following information was found about this storm: 1) Bark "Samplice". Aug. 29, lat. 37 N., long. 61 W. Severe hurricane started from S.E., veering to N.W. and lasting 23 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 12, 1872, p.8, col.6). Author's note: The author believes that the date is in error and that the correct date should be Aug. 30. 2) Bark "Mary A. Way" (from Zanzibar, May. 23), had a strong gale on Aug. 30 (The New York Times, Sept. 2, 1872, p.8, col.7). Author's note: This information looks suspicious because the bark stated to have been N. of Berrmuda for 9 days and the gale is said to have been met just 2 days before the bark arrived in New York on Sept. 1. 3) Bark "Ganymedes". Aug. 31, lat. 39.30 N., long. 59 30 W. Severe hurricane from S.S.W. to N.W. lasting 6 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 13, 1872, p.8, col.6). 4) Bark "Albert Juhl". Aug. 31, lat. 40 06 N., long. 60 02 W. Gale from E. around to N.W. lasted 7 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 13, 1872, p.8, col.6). 5) By telegraph from Boston. Brig "F.B. Fay" reported that bark "Sylphide" was dismasted in a hurricane at lat. 43 32 N., long. 52 04 W. on Aug. 31 (The New York Times, Sept. 15, 1872, p.8, col.6). 6) Ship "Ocean" (coming to New York from Rotterdam). Aug. 31, lat. 32 40 N., long. 54 W. Severe hurricane from S.E. to W., lasting 8 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 16, 1872, p.8, col.6). Author's note: The latitude is obviously in error; it should read 42 40 N. 7) Bark " Dittre Juhl" (coming to New York from Bordeaux) had a hurricane from E. to N.W. on Aug. 31- Sept. 1 (The New York Times, Sept. 20, 1872, p.8, col.6). 8) Steamship "Hutton" (coming from Le Havre, Aug. 20 and Halifax, Sept 7). Sept. 2. Terrific S.E. gale, shifting suddenly to W., blew with great violence. The "Hutton" reported a position at lat. 45 17 N., long. 50 15 W. on Sept. 1 (The New York Times, Sept. 11, 1872, p.8, col.4). 9) Yatch "Enchantress" reported that the fishing schooner "Rose" was in a heavy gale on Sept. 1. A boat from the "Rose" came to the yatch when at lat. 45 18 N., long. 51 30 W. on Sept. 2 (The New York Times, Sept. 12, 1872, p.8, col.6). 10) Bark "Jenny". Sept. 2, lat. 46 N., long. 55 W., had a gale from S.S.W. veering to N.W. and

lasting 8 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 15, 1872, p.8, col.6).

It should be mentioned that the valuable information above corresponds to the last few days of the storm life-span. No information was found along the tropical and subtropical portions of the track displayed in Neumann et al. (1993). Therefore, the track for the period Aug. 20-28 in Fig. 2 is taken from Neumann et al. (1993) without introducing any modification. Starting Aug. 29, some modifications were introduced in order to fit the information contained in items 1) and 3) through 10) as much as possible. The following 7 A.M. positions for the storm were estimated on the basis of these items: Aug. 29, 30.0 degrees N., 62.0 degrees W.; Aug. 30, 34.5 degrees N., 62.0 degrees W.; Aug. 31, 39.5 degrees N., 60.5 degrees W.; Sept. 1, 44.3 degrees N., 56 degrees W; Sept. 2, 46.5 degrees N., 58 degrees W.

Indications are that the storm fully attained hurricane intensity over a portion of the period Aug. 29- Sept. 2.

Storm 3, 1872 (Sept. 9-20).

Quite abundant information was found about the passage of this storm through the Lesser Antilles and also over the western Atlantic, places that Tannehill (1938) has mentioned as having been affected by the storm.

The following information pertains to several islands of the Lesser Antilles and weather reports from various vessels: 1) From an account published by The West Indian, a Barbados newspaper. The barometer (at Barbados) had fallen to 29.83 inches on the evening of Sept. 8. The gale began at 4 A.M. Sept. 9 accompanied by heavy rain until 8 A.M. when the glass began to rise (The Times, London, Sept. 30, 1872, p.9, col.6). 2) Selected meteorological information from Martinique. Sept. 9, 2:15 P.M. wind E.N.E., barometer 29.81 inches; 6 P.M., very low clouds from N.E., barometer 29.78 inches; Sept. 10, 1 A.M., barometer 29.79 inches; 5 A.M. barometer 29.83 inches, rising, weather clearer, wind went much to W. (The Times, London, Sept. 30, 1872, p.9, col.6). 3) At Dominica, sharp N. gale on Sept. 9 which lasted all night. At St. Kitts, gale from 2 to 5 P.M. Sept. 10 and very bad weather during the night (The Times, London, Sept. 30, 1872, p.9, col.6). 4) From The St. Thomas Tridende. St. Thomas, Sept. 9, 10 A.M., barometer 30.14 inches; 4P.M., barometer 29.94 inches, wind E. (The Times, London, p.9, col.6). 5) Vessels lost at Martinique during the Sept.9 hurricane: "Vengueur", "Maria Joseph", "Elora", Everard", "Chicken Hazard" and "Louisa" (The Times, London, Sept. 28, 1872, p.5, col.2). 6) Ship "Brewster". Sept. 10-12, between lat. 22 N., long.51 W. and lat. 29 N., long. 67 W., had very strong wind and heavy swell from E., high sea from S.E. and very heavy banking clouds to the south; judged to be on the margin of a hurricane moving W.N.W. (The New York Times, Sept. 27, 1872, p.8, col.6). Author's note: Long. 51 W. is obviously in error; it should read long. 61 W. 7) Brig "Flora" experienced a hurricane at lat. 28 N., long. 63 W. on Sept. 14, lasting 8 hours (The New York Times, Oct. 1, 1872, p.8,. col.6). 8) Ship "John Lidgett" (coming from Manila). Sept. 15, had a hurricane from S.E. to N.W. lasting 24 hours (The New York Times, Sept. 29, 1872, p.8, col. 6). 9) Bark "Valkarien". Sept. 16-17, had

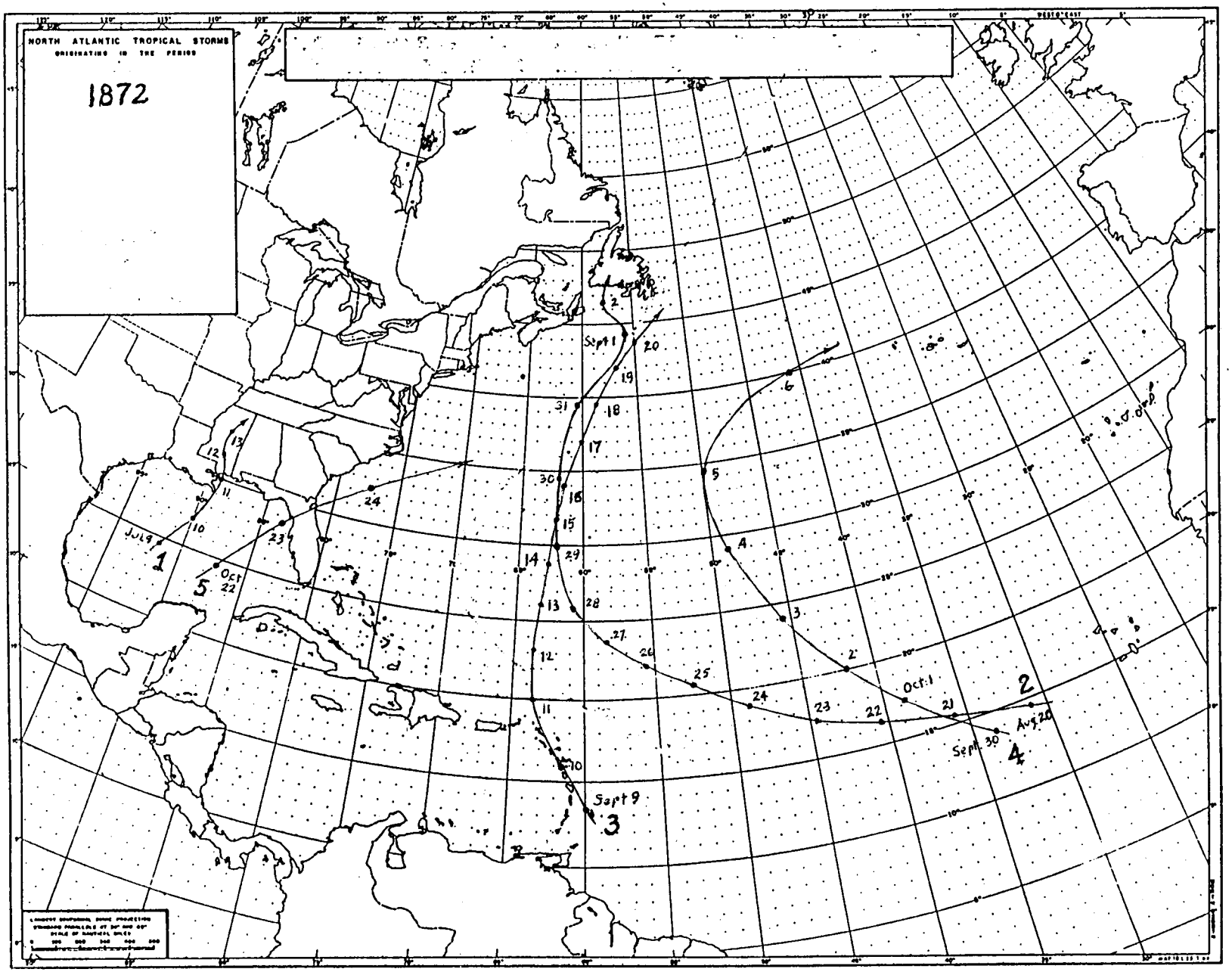
NORTH ATLANTIC TROPICAL STORMS
ORIGINATING IN THE PERIOD
1872
July 1
Oct 22
Sept 1
Sept 9
Oct 1
Sept. 30
Aug 20
1
2
3
4
5

Fig. 2

a heavy gale from S., S.E., E., N.E. and N. (The New York Times, Sept. 29, 1872, p.8, col.6). 10) Ship "Francis Hilyard". Sept. 17, had E.S.E. to N.W. gales coming from Europe (The New York Times, Sept. 29, 1872, p.8, col.6). 11) Steamship "San Jacinto". Sept. 17-19, had a hurricane from S. to N. coming from England (The New York Times, Oct. 3, 1872, p.8, col.6). 12) Ship "Rebus", lat. 42 30 N., long. 58 30 W., had a hurricane from N.W. to N.E. lasting 3 days (The New York Times, Oct. 5, 1872, p.8, col.5). 13) Bark "Katy Crosby". Sept. 18, lat. 44 N., long. 56 12 W., had a S.E. to W. gale lasting 2 days (The New York Times, Oct. 5, 1872, p.8, col.5). 14) By telegraph from Boston. Brig "Henry" fell in with schooner "Alida" at lat. 40 N., long. 54 W. and reported that the "Alida" was dismasted in a hurricane (The New York Times, Oct. 5, 1872, p.8, col.5).

Based on information in items 2) and 3), the author of this study judged necessary to introduce a slight modification along the track for the storm which is shown in Neumann et al. (1993). Such a track indicates that the storm moved just west of Martinique, Dominica and Guadeloupe, whereas data from Martinique suggest a track from just east of that island towards the Dominica-Guadeloupe area. The author has estimated a 7 A.M. Sept. 10 position near 16.0 degrees N., 61.5 degrees W. (between Dominica and Guadeloupe) on the basis of items 2) and 3). This position is roughly 80 miles to the southeast of the one indicated in Neumann et al. (1993). The track in Fig. 2 incorporated the above mentioned modification, but the remaining of the track displayed in Neumann et al. (1993) was kept unchanged because it was found to be reasonable in the light of items 1) and 6) through 14).

Information from the Lesser Antilles does not suggest hurricane intensity over the period Sept. 9-10; however, the storm appears to have reached hurricane status over the western Atlantic.

Storm 4, 1872 (Sept. 30- Oct. 6).

Very little information was found about this storm: Bark "Tare" (from Liverpool in 41 days). Sept. 6, lat. 38 N., long. 41 22 W., had a hurricane from S.W. to N.W. (The New York Times, Oct. 28, 1872, p.8, col. 6 and 7). Author's note: The date of Sept. 6 is not consistent with the facts that the "Tare" spent 41 days coming from Liverpool and must have arrived in New York on Oct 27, just the day before her arrival was published. Therefore, the correct date should be Oct. 6.

The information above allowed the author of this study to extend for one day the track shown in Neumann et al. (1993) which ended on Oct. 5. The storm was estimated to have been near 40 degrees N., 41 degrees W. at 7 A.M. Oct. 6. This position showed an excellent continuity with the track in Neumann et al. (1993). Fig. 2 displays the author's track after having extended to Oct. 6 the one shown in Neumann et al. (1993).

Storm 5, 1872 (Oct. 22-24).

A track for this storm was one of the earliest cyclone tracks which were published by the U.S. Signal Service in the Monthly

Weather Review, Oct. 1872. Neumann et al. (1993) practically reproduced that track. It extended from the eastern Gulf of Mexico on Oct. 22 to N. Florida on Oct. 23 and the S. Carolina coast on Oct. 24; then to the eastern portion of N. Carolina (over land) on Oct. 25, to central Pennsylvania on Oct. 26 and to the Atlantic waters to the east of Massachusetts on Oct. 27.

The following information was found about this storm: 1) The weather. Washington, Oct. 24, 1 A.M. The depression on the Georgia coast will probably move northeastward with brisk northerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain (The New York Times, p.1, col.5). 2) Bark "Cardenas". Oct. 24, lat. 32 22 N., long. 77 04 W., had a fearful hurricane from N. and N.E. going around to S.E. (The New York Times, Nov. 8, 1872, p.8, col.5). 3) Report by Capt. Hawking of brig "Anglo-Norman". Oct. 24, lat. 28 12 N., long. 70 40 W. Severe gale from E.; the wind veered to S.S.E. and S.W. Oct. 26, lat. 37 35 N., long. 69 54 W., had another gale from S.S.W. (The New York Times, Oct. 29, 1872, p.8, col.6). Author's note: Capt. Hawking and crew were picked up from the "Anglo-Norman", in a sinking condition, by the steamer "Cypherenes" at 9 P.M. Oct. 26. The position given for Oct. 24 looks suspicious because the "Anglo-Norman", which had left Curacao on Oct. 7, would have to have sailed over 550 miles in two days, a proposition which is hard to accept. Therefore, it is logical to think that the "Anglo-Norman" should have been farther north than lat. 28 12 N. (probably between 32 and 33 degrees N.) on Oct. 24. 4) Washington, Oct. 25, 1 A.M. The barometer continues high, with threatening weather, fresh to brisk N.E. winds and rain in the Middle States (The New York Times, Oct. 25, 1872, p.1, col.6). 5) Washington, Oct. 26, 1 A.M. The barometer has continued to fall from the lower lakes to Virginia and Maine, with northerly winds, threatening weather and rain (The New York Times, Oct. 26, 1872, p.1, col. 6). 6) Pressure data from New York Central Park Meteorological Departmentfor the week ending at 2 P.M. Oct. 26. Maximum pressure: 30.43 inches at 9 P.M. Oct.24. Minimum pressure: 29.67 inches at 2 P.M. Oct. 26 (The New York Times, Oct. 27, 1872, p.3, col.5). 7) Washington, Oct. 27, 1 A.M. The weather continues cloudy with rain on the lower lakes and thence to New England, and clear and clearing weather over the Middle States (The New York Times, Oct. 27, 1872, p.1, col.4).

Information in items 2) and 3) strongly suggests that the storm remained offshore on Oct. 24 and did not make landfall near the North Carolina- South Carolina border as indicated in Neumann et al. (1993); additional support for the storm to have remained offshore can be obtained from item 4) which did not mention any cyclone over the eastern U.S. at 1 A.M. Oct. 25. Items 5) through 7) did support the development of low pressure over the eastern States late on Oct. 25 and on Oct. 26, but this event should have been unrelated to the storm which is studied here. The evernt should have had extratropical origin and characteristics and, therefore, its track should not be linked to the one for the tropical cyclone of previous days. In the light of the discussion above, the author of this study decided to proposed a new track for the storm, which is entirely different from the one displayed in Neumann et al. (1993). The author's track (Fig. 2) adjusted the 7 A.M. Oct. 23 position in Neumann et al. (1993) backwards along the

track to 28.5 degrees N., 83.5 degrees W. and then projected the storm on a course between N.E. and E.N.E. to 32.3 degrees N., 77.3 degrees W., which is the author's estimated position for 7 A.M. Oct. 24, and beyond that position for about 450 miles. The operation just described roughly satisfied items 2) and 3).