YEAR 1895

Six storms were found to have occurred in 1895. Tracks for these storms are presented in Fig. 2.

Storm 1, 1895 (Aug. 14-17), T. S.

The following information was found about this storm: 1) It was a threatening storm center on the Gulf coast from the morning of Aug. 14 until the morning of Aug. 17 when it finally dissipated in Alabama (Monthly Weather Review, Aug, 1895). 2) Washington, Aug. 15, 8 P.M. Mississippi and Louisiana: fair, preceded by showers on the coast, E. winds. Alabama: fair, preceded by showers on extreme S.E. portion. Rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States (The New York Times, Aug. 16, 1895, p.10, col.9). Author's note: The above forecast obviously underestimated the storm. 3) Maximum wind velocities: Pensacola, S. 48 mph on Aug. 16; New Orleans, N.W. 30 mph on Aug. 16 (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 4) Storm of Aug. 16, 1895. Mobile, Al. and Pensacola, Fl. Minor (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 5) Storm of Aug. 16, 1895. Middle Gulf coast. Of slight force (Tannehill, 1938). 6) Map showing a track for the storm. Morning estimated positions were as follows: Aug. 14, lat. 28.5 N., long. 91.3 W.; Aug. 15, lat. 30 N., long. 90 W.; Aug. 16, lat. 30.5 N., long. 88.5 W.; Aug. 17, lat. 33.5 N., long. 87.7 W. (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 7) Track for the storm showing the following morning positions: Aug. 14, lat. 28.5 N., long. 92 W.; Aug. 15, lat. 30 N., long. 90.5 W.; Aug. 16, lat. 30.5 N., long. 89 W.; Aug. 17, lat. 33 N., long. 88.5 W. (Garriott, 1900). 8) A storm appeared near lat. 30 N., long. 88 W. on Aug. 16, 1895 and lasted for less than one day (Mitchell, 1924).

Information in the above items was found to support, in general, the track for Storm 1, 1895 which is shown in Neumann et al. (1993). Therefore, the author of this study reproduced that track in Fig. 2.

The tropical storm status that Neumann et al. (1993) gave to this storm was verified by the maximum wind velocity of 48 mph from the S. reported at Pensacola (item 3).

Storm 2, 1895 (Aug. 22-29, H.

The following information was found in relation to this storm: 1) The first report about the storm was from Havana on Aug. 22 and said: "Storm West Dominica, Gangoite" (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). Author's note: Gangoite (it should read Gangoiti) refers to Father Lorenzo Gangoiti, director of the Belen College Observatory at Havana. 2) Indications of the approaching storm were seen at the Florida and Cuban stations during Aug. 23-24 as it moved slowly westward. On Aug. 25 it was S. of middle Cuba, and on Aug. 26 between the western end of Cuba and Yucatan and it crossed the tip of Yucatan during that day. The following message was sent at 10:30 A.M. to all stations from Tampa to Brownsville: "Reports indicate the presence of a dangerous storm southwest of Cuba. Notify all shipping interests to be on the alert" (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 3) Washington, Aug.25, 8 P.M. The West Indian storm

reported on Aug. 22 has moved steadily westward and this morning (Aug. 25) it was reported S. of the center of Cuba. Tonight it is S. of Havana and the pressure has fallen 0.06 of an inch at Key West in 12 hours. The observed there reports very heavy and thick weather to the S.E. and S., and that the center was S. by W. at 5:30 A.M. and will probably move N. over extreme Cuba or Yucatan Channel. The observer at Havana considers the storm S. of that station, crossing to the Gulf. It is probable that the storm may begin to recurve and will strike the West Florida coast, passing along the Atlantic coast (The New York Times, Aug. 26, 1895, p.8, col.2). 4) Aug. 26-27, 1895. A cyclone of weak intensity passed to the S. of Cuba and its effects were felt over the extreme western portion of the island. Some poles were down at Pinar del Rio. Damage was slight (Sarasola, 1928). Author's note: Actually taken from the catalog of Cuban cyclones by M. Gutierrez-Lanza which is included in Sarasola (1928). 5) Washington, Aug. 26, 8 P.M. Reports show that the West Indian storm was still moving in the S. Gulf and this morning was near the peninsula of Yucatan, a pressure of 29.92 inches with a brisk N. wind being reported from Merida (The New York Times, Aug. 27, 1895, p.16, col.7). 6) The barometer at Merida was 29.75 inches at 7 A.M. Aug. 27 and on that day a message was sent to Port Eads: "Direct observer to hold vessels going out of the river till further notice" (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 7) Washington, Aug. 27, 8 P.M. The West Indian storm appears to be on the way to the Middle Gulf coast. Pensacola reports a four-foot swell. The velocity of the wind has increased from 12 to 24 mph (The New York Times, Aug. 28, 1895, p.15, col.5). 7) The barometer was 29.83 inches and rising at Merida at 7 A.M. Sept. 28, and several preliminary warnings were sent during that day (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 9) Washington, Aug. 28, 8 P.M. The West Indian storm is approaching the West Gulf coast, a fall of 0.08 of an inch in 12 hours being reported from Corpus Christi. Signals are displayed at Port Eads, Galveston, Brownsville and Corpus Christi (The New York Times, Aug. 29, 1895, p.7, col.1). 10) In the morning of Aug. 29, the barometer reading at Corpus Christi was 29.86 inches with a wind of 20 mph; in the evening (Aug. 29), the reading was 29.82 inches with a wind of 38 mph from the N. In the morning of Aug. 29 the following emergency warning was given: "Hoist hurricane signal. Center of storm apparently near Corpus Christi moving north of west. Indications are that the storm will not recurve". The storm struck the coast at Brownsville during Aug. 29, doing some damage in the town, and broke up on Aug. 30 with heavy rain at Galveston, 3.58 inches, and Corpus Christi. 0.66 of an inch (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 11) Washington, Aug. 29, 8 P.M. Signals are displayed at Galveston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville. The West Indian storm has reached the West Gulf coast, giving a fall of pressure of 0.04 of an inch in 12 hours and a velocity of 30 mph. from the N. (The New York Times, Aug. 30, 1895, p.6, col.7). Author's note: The above statement is incomplete because it does not specify the place for which the reported meteorological information is. In addition, the statement gives the wrong impression that 30 mph was the maximum wind of the storm. 12) Maximum wind velocities were as follows: Galveston, S.E. 33 mph on Aug. 29; Corpus Christi, E. 44 mph on Aug 30 (Monthly Weather

Review, Aug.1895). 13) Storm of Aug. 29, 1895. Lower Texas coast. Minor. Center hit Mexico 80 miles S. of Brownsville (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 14) Storm of Aug. 22-29, 1895. Caribbean, near mouth of Rio Grande (Tannehill, 1938). 15) A track for the storm, showing the following morning locations: Aug. 24, near lat. 16 N., long. 69 W.; Aug. 25, near lat. 18 N., long. 79 W.; Aug. 26, near lat. 20 N., long. 84.5 W.; Aug. 27, near lat. 22.3 N., long. 89 W.; Aug. 28, near lat. 24.3 N., long. 93 W.; Aug. 29, near lat. 26.3 N., long. 97 W. (Monthly Weather Review, Aug. 1895). 16) An Aug. 1895 storm appeared near lat. 15 N., long. 70 W. and disappeared over the Rio Grande Valley (Garriott, 1900) 17) A storm was first observed at lat. 13 N., long. 61 W. on Aug. 22, 1895 and lasted 7 days; it was last observed at lat. 25 N., long. 98 W. (Mitchell, 1924). Author's note: A track shown in Mitchell (1924) showed that the storm center made landfall on the coast of extreme northeastern Mexico and not on the Texas coast. This is in line with the storm to have been last observed at lat. 25 N., long. 98 W.

Information in the above items suggested some modificatios along the storm track in Neumann et al. (1993). The author of this study made an adjustment of their 7 A.M. Aug. 25 position by about 100 miles to the W.N.W. to near 18.0 degrees N., 79.0 degrees W. in order to obtain a much better space-time continuity along the track and, at the same time, satisfy information in items 2), 3), and 15). The 7 A.M. Aug. 28 position in Neumann et al. (1993) was adjusted by a few miles to the S. to near 24.0 degrees N., 92.3 degrees W. in order to keep a better space-time continuity with the author's estimated position for 7 A.M. Aug. 29, which was about 100 miles to the S.E. of the corresponding position in Neumann et al. (1993); the author's 7 A.M. Aug. 29 position was based on the acceptance of the storm to have passed inland just south of the U.S.-Mexican border as indicated by information in items 13) and 17) and that landfall occurrred very late on Aug. 29 because the wind reported from Corpus Christi in the evening of Aug. 29 was still from the N. 38 mph (item 10) and the maximum wind at that station was E. 44 mph on Aug. 30 (item 12), when the storm was dissipating inland. The author's track for Storm 2, 1895 is displayed in Fig. 2.

Although, on the basis of the information contained in the above items, the author could not rigorously verify the hurricane status given to the storm in Neumann et al. (1993), he does not have any reason to believe that the storm was not a hurricane. Therefore, he accepted it as such.

Storm 3, 1895 (Sept. 28- Oct. 7), T. S.

The following information was found in relation to this storm: 1) Sept. 30- Oct. 1, 1895. A moderate cyclone passed through the Yucatan Channel and produced cyclonic winds and great floods in Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces. There was heavy loss to crops, a good number of lives lost and some houses destroyed (Sarasola, 1928). Author's note: Actually taken from the catalog of Cuban cyclones by M. Gutierrez-Lanza which is included in Sarasola (1928). 2) On the morning of Oct. 1 there was evidence of a cyclonic disturbance to the S. of the Florida peninsula, the center

not being clearly determined, though a barometer reading of 29.80 inches was reported at Havana, with high N.E. winds over southern Florida. The conditions did not materially change during Oct. 2 but on Oct. 3 the center was located to the E. of Florida, with a barometer reading of 29.76 inches at Nassau and northerly winds over the peninsula. Considerable swell was reported along the South Atlantic coast but apparently there was no other violent action of the storm. By Oct.4, the barometer had risen to 29.88 inches at Havana and to 29.82 inches at Nassau. The moderate depression advanced rapidly up the Atlantic coast, with the center undetermined to the eastward, being opposite New Jersey on Oct. 5, Nova Scotia on Oct. 6 and Newfoundland on Oct. 7 (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). 3) The steamship "Niagara", which arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, by the way of Nassau, was 6 days in making the trip which is usually accomplished in less than 4. From the time of leaving Nassau encountered N. and N.E. gales, carrying them beyond Hatteras. At one time the seas were so enormous that Capt. Crocker was compelled to heave to for 18 hours and again for 10 hours (The New York Times, Oct. 8, 1895). 4) Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 7. The "City of Jacksonville" which left New York at 1 A.M. this morning, bound southward, encountered exceedingly rough sea along the Jersey coast and when off Absecom, Capt. Walker signaled for a pilot and the vessel was headed to Absecom Inlet for shelter (The New York Times, Oct. 8, 1895, p.1, col.5). 5) Schr. "Albertine", St. Pierre, Miquelon, to Bordeaux, was dismasted Oct. 7 in a gale off the Banks of Newfoundland and was abandoned on Oct. 9. All on board taken by the "August Korff" and landed at Rotterdam (The Times, London, Oct. 23, 1895, p.10, col.4). 6) Storm of Oct. 1-2. S.E. Florida coast. Minor (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 7) Storm of Sept. 28- Oct. 15, 1895. Yucatan, Florida Straits, Atlantic. Of slight intensity (Tannehill, 1938). 8) Track for the storm, showing the following morning positions: Oct. 1, lat. 24 N., long. 82.5 W.; Oct. 2, lat. 26.3 N., long. 80 W.; Oct. 3, lat. 27.5 N., long. 78 W.; Oct. 4, lat. 29 N., long. 78.7 W.; Oct. 5, lat. 37 N., long. 73 W.; Oct. 6, lat. 43 N., long. 64 W. (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). Author's note: The track shows a small loop over the N.W. Bahamas on Oct. 3. 9) An Oct. 1895 storm appeared at lat. 23 N., long. 83 W. and disappeared E. of Newfoundland. This track also shows a loop near the N.W. Bahamas on Oct. 3 (Garriott, 1900). 10) A storm was first observed near lat. 20 N., long. 87 W. and lasted 17 days; it recurved near lat. 22 N., long. 90 W. and it was last observed near lat. 46 N., long. 19 W. (Mitchell, 1924). Author's note: A portion of a track shown in Mitchell (1924) was found to be similar to the track in Neumann et al. (1993).

Although information in item 1) casts some doubt about the correctness on the track in Neumann et al. (1993) for the period Sept. 28-30, the author of this study kept the entire track in that publication unchanged and reproduced it in Fig. 2.

The tropical storm status that Neumann et al. (1993) assigned to Storm 3, 1895 was found to be supported by the information contained in the above items. Some of the items, item 1) in particular, hint to minimal hurricane intensity, but this could not be confirmed.

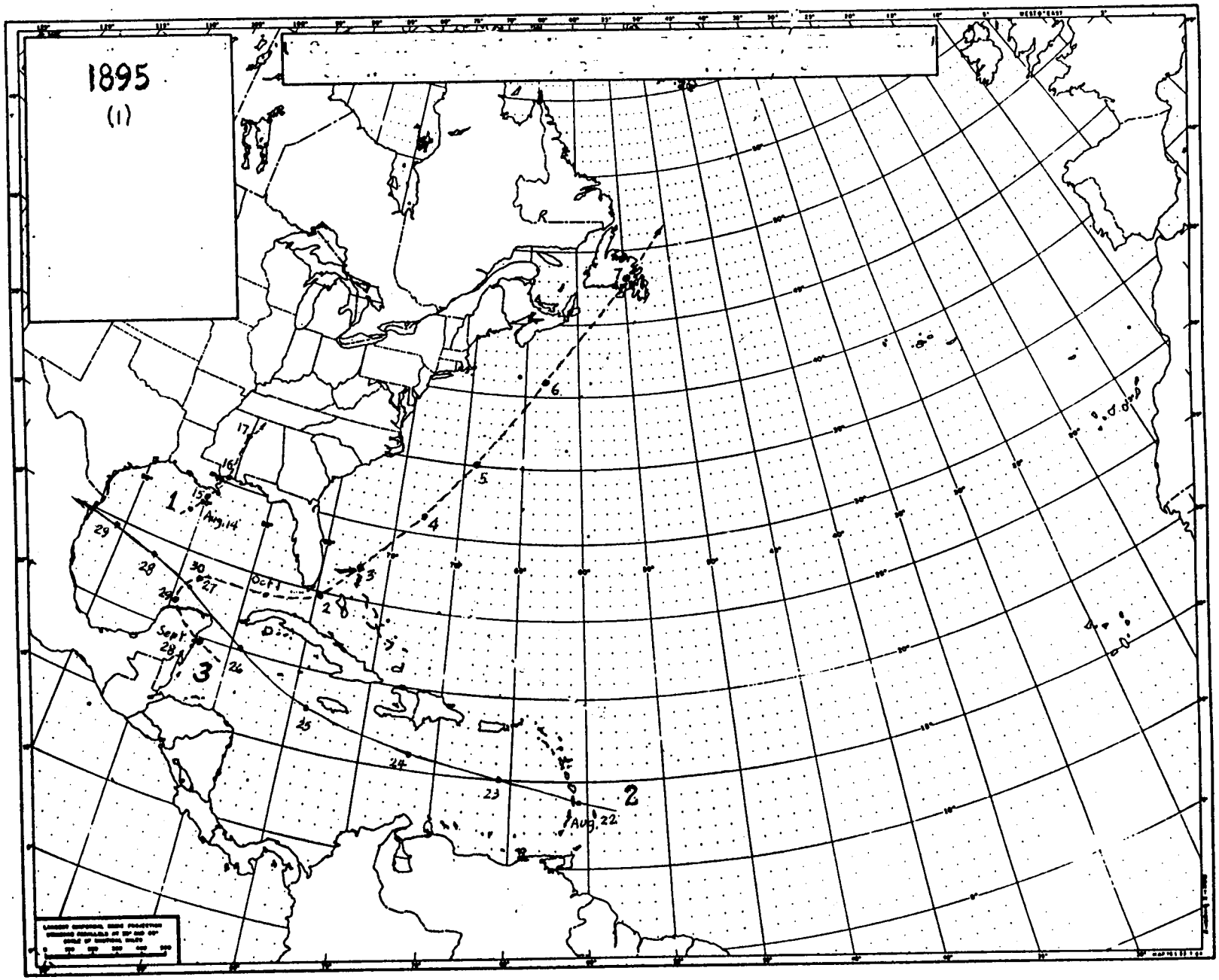

Fig. 2.

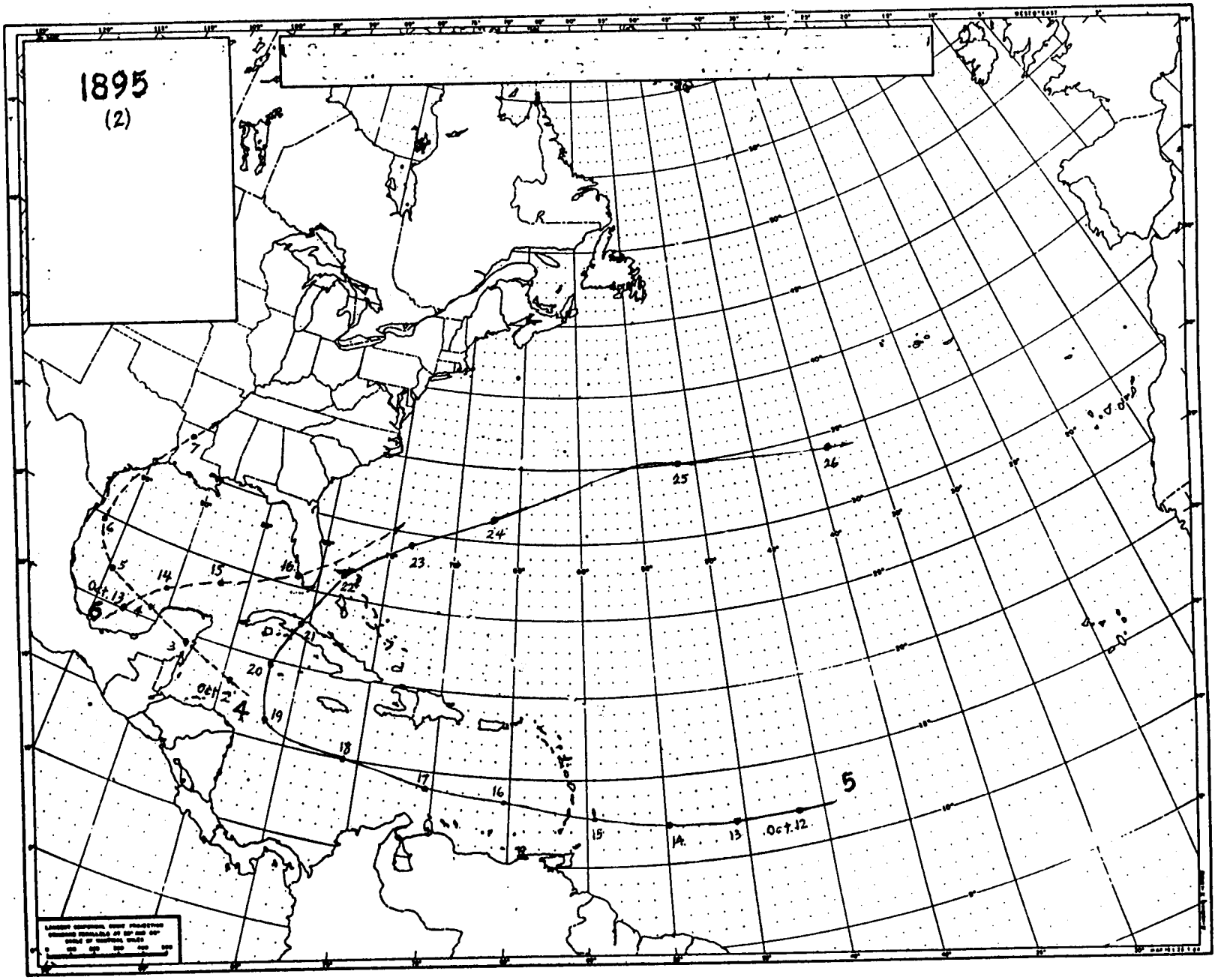

Fig. 2. (Continued)

Storm 4, 1895 (Oct. 2-7), T. S.

Very little information was found about this storm: 1) Maximum winds which were apparently linked with this storm were as follows: Palestine, N.W. 29 mph on Oct. 7 and Shreveport, N.W. 25 mph on Oct. 7. (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). 2) Storm of Oct. 6, 1895. Lower Texas coast. Minor (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 3) Storm of Oct. 2-7, 1895. Gulf, Southern Florida, Bermuda (Tannehill, 1938). Author's note: The places allegedly visited by this storm appear to be in error. 4) A storm was first observed at lat. 18 N., long. 85 W. on Oct. 2, 1895 and lasted 5 days; it recurved at lat. 25 N., long. 97 W. ant it was last observed at lat. 33 N., long. 93 W. (Mitchell, 1924). Author's note: A track in Mitchell (1924) agrees with the positions given above.

It has called the author's attention that this storm is not mentioned in the Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895. Therefore it should have been a very weak one.

The storm track in Neumann et al. (1993) is very similar to the one in item 4) and the author of this study decided to accept it in spite of that he shows some skepticism about the early stages of that track because of the relatively close proximity of Storm 3, 1895, then located near Florida. Therefore, the track for Storm 4, 1895 in Neumann et al. (1993) was reproduced in Fig. 2.

Although information in the above items does not show winds of tropical storm intensity, the tropical storm status given to this storm in Neumann et al. (1993) was kept unchanged.

Storm 5, 1895 (Oct. 12-26), H.

The following information was found in relation to this storm: 1) On Oct. 19 the barometer reading at Santiago de Cuba was 29.84 inches and winds there and in Florida showed that the disturbance was central S. or S.E. of Cuba. On Oct. 20 it was still S. of Cuba but moving due north as nearly as could be determined. On the night of Oct. 20 it crossed Cuba and on Oct.21 was between Cuba and Nassau, the pressure being 29.74 inches at Havana and 29.84 inches at Nassau in the morning, and 29.62 inches at Key West in the afternoon (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). Author's note: A similar description is given in Garriott (1900). 2) On Oct. 19, Holland Bay, near the eastern tip of Jamaica had gusts from the S., and clear sky was reported from Kingston (Jamaica) with some low clouds moving from the S.E. direction. On Oct. 20, the lowest clouds were coming from the S. at Santiago de Cuba (Sarasola, 1928). 3) The following was written by Father Gangoiti about the storm (unfortunately no date was given): The weather seems somewhat suspicious because we had several days with strong breeze and low clouds moving from the fourth quadrant (about N.W.), which have changed and are now coming from the first quadrant (N.E.) and the barometer remains low. At 6 A.M. this morning, the cirrus and cirrostratus clouds came from S.W. one quarter to S., converging at that point of the compass, and, later, the dense cirrocumulus clouds were observed to be moving from the S. one quarter to S.E.; therefore, there are indications of a cyclonic perturbation towards the third quadrant (to the S.W.) , probably over the Gulf of

Honduras (Sarasola, 1928). Author's note: Father Lorenzo Gangoiti was the director of the Belen College Observatory at Havana and, most likely the above statement was written on Oct. 19. The cloud information suggests a cyclonic center to the S. of Havana. 4) Washington, Oct. 20, 8 P.M. Signals are displayed at Key West and Jupiter. Heavy rains and brisk N.E. winds are reported from Southern Florida and there are some indications of a disturbance to the S. of Cuba, which is likely to cause dangerous gales in the Gulf (The New York Times, Oct. 21, 1895, p.7, col.2). 5) The vortex of the storm made landfall on the coast corresponding to Cienaga de Zapata and then passed over the city of Cienfuegos (Sarasola, 1928). Author's note: An approximate storm motion to the N.N.E. or N.E. can be inferred from information in items 3) and 5). 6) Oct. 21, 1895. A strong cyclone crossed the Santa Clara province of Cuba. The vortex passed to the west and near Cienfuegos, where the vortical calm was felt for 2 hours. It emerged into the Atlantic near Sagua la Grande. It caused great damage through the entire province, at both the country side and the cities. Many trees were down and buildings were unroofed and demolished. Sugar mill chimneys were down and some lives were lost (Sarasola, 1928). Author's note: Actually taken from the catalog of Cuban cyclones by M. Gutierrez-Lanza, which is included in Sarasola (1928). 7) A cyclone of moderate intensity crossed over Las Villas province on Oct. 21, 1895, causing most damage at Cienfuegos (Martinez-Fortun, 1942). 8) Washington, Oct. 21, 8 P.M. Hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Charleston to Cedar Keys. N.E.gales continue with heavy rain in southern Florida and the indications are that the storm central over Cuba will move N.E., east of the coast line, following the general course of the Gulf Stream (The New York Times, Oct. 22, 1895, p.10, col.3). 9) Havana, Oct. 22. Advices received here from the interior of this province reports the prevalence of heavy floods. The villages of Nueva Paz, San Nicolas, Catalina and Ceiba del Agua are submerged and a large amount of property has been destroyed, but no loss of life is reported. Aguacate, Madruga and Guines are also under water. The interruption of telegraphic communication with the Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces still continues and it is consequently impossible to ascertain the state of affairs in these localities (The New York Times, Oct. 23, 1895, p.6, col.2). 10) By Oct. 22, the center was between Nassau and the mainland. Reports from the office of the colonial secretary, Nassau, Bahamas showed that the center (it should rather read storm) passed over Hope Town, Green Turtle Cay, Cherokee Sound, Abaco Island, Golden Grove, Grand Bahama Island and Bemini (it should read Bimimi) on the morning of Oct. 22. Twelve seagoing vessels were detained in port at Nassau by the warning which was telegraphed to the authorities there by the Weather Bureau observer at Jupiter (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). 11) Maximum wind velocities were as follows: Jupiter, N.E. 55 mph on Oct. 22; Key West, N.E. 49 mph on Oct. 22; Titusville, N.E. 47 mph on Oct. 22. A second velocity value of 55 mph was reported for Key West and 80 mph at Havana (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). Author's note: The wind report of 80 mph at Havana was probably associated with a violent squall and not with the sustained hurricane winds surrounding the center of the storm.

12) The storm passed near Bermuda on the morning of Oct. 24, where a barometer reading of 29.16 inches was reported (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). 13) At the island of Bermuda, the wind was unsteady by daylight Thursday (Oct. 24) and, between 8 and 9 A.M. the mist and salt spray came so quickly that objects could not be discerned much more than 20 yards distant. At 10 A.M. trees of enormous size began to be uprooted and at 10:15 A.M. winds of 70 mph began to be recorded at Gibb's Hill Light Station. At Crawl much damage was done. On the northern side of Devonshire about 30 telephone poles were broken off short about 8 feet above ground, reminding one of a ship with square yards, waterlogged and on her beam ends. The water along the North Shore, out as far as the buoys, was the color of condensed milk and some days must elapse before the beautiful skyblue water will appear again on the North Shore of Devonshire (Tucker, 1982). 14) Storm of Oct. 21-22, 1895. S.E. coast of Florida. Minimal (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 15) Storm of Oct. 5-26, 1895. Cape Verde Islands, western Cuba, southern Florida, Atlantic. Wind was 80 mph at Havana. Very heavy tides on South Atlantic coast (Tannehill, 1938). 16) Storm track showing the following positions: Oct. 19 (evening), lat. 18 N., long. 79.5 W.; Oct. 20 (morning), lat. 19.7 N., long. 80.3 W.; Oct. 20 (evening), lat. 21.3 N., long. 80.7 W.; Oct. 21 (morning), lat. 23 N., long. 80 W.; Oct. 21 (evening), lat. 24 N., long. 78.3 W.; Oct. 22 (morning), lat. 26 N., long. 77.5 W.; Oct. 23 (morning), lat. 30 N., long. 73 W.; Oct. 24 (morning), lat. 33 N., long. 65.5 W. (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 1895). 17) An Oct. 1895 storm appeared at lat. 16 N., long. 80 W., recurved at lat. 23 N., long. 80 W. and disappeared near Bermuda (Garriott, 1900). 18) A storm was first observed at lat. 12 N., long. 24 W. on Oct. 5 and lasted 21 days; it recurved at lat. 22 N., 83 W. and it was last observed at lat. 34 N., long 39 W. (Mitchell, 1924). Author's note: Mitchell (1924 showed a series of question marks along his track over the eastern Atlantic until reaching the 45 degrees W. meridian which is where Neumann et al. (1993) started their track on Oct. 12. In addition, the recurvature near lat. 22 N., long. 83 W. was found to be 200 miles farther west than the one shown along the track in Neumann et al. (1993).

On the basis of the above information, the author of this study was unable to check the track in Neumann et al. (1993) prior to Oct. 18 and, although he has some skepticism about the track because no information of the storm was found for the Lesser Antilles and along its alleged path over the eastern and central Caribbean, he decided to keep the above mentioned portion of the track unmodified. The 7 A.M. Oct. 18 position in Neumann et al. (1993) was adjusted by about 80 miles to the west to near 15.0 degrees N., 76.0 degrees W. in order to keep a better space-time continuity with the position that the author of this study estimated for 7 A.M. Oct. 19. This position was based on the clear sky and a few low clouds moving from the S.E. which were reported from Kingston on that day (item 2) and suggested that the storm was much farther to the S.W. of Jamaica than shown in Neumann et al. (1993) and, more importantly, on the cloud discussion in item 3) and its corresponding author's note. The author's 7 A.M. Oct. 19 position was near 16.5 degrees N., 81.5 degrees W. and was about

200 miles to the W.S.W. of the one in the above mentioned publication. The author's 7 A.M. Oct. 20 position was estimated near 19.7 degrees N., 82.0 degrees W. and was primarily based on space-time continuity along a recurving path between the author's 7 A.M. position for Oct. 19 and Oct. 21. The author's 7 A.M. Oct. 21 position was estimated near 22.7 degrees N., 80.3 degrees W. (in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande) on the basis of information in items 5) through 7) and 16) and, to a lesser extent, on the pressure of 29.62 inches reported at Key West in the evening of Oct. 21 (item 1). 7 A.M. positions for Oct. 22-23 in Neumann et al. (1993) were kept unchanged. However, their 7 A.M. Oct. 24 position was abjusted by about 170 miles to the W.S.W. to near 31.5 degrees N., 67.0 degrees W. in order to fit information in items 12) and 13). Finally, 7 A.M. positions for Oct. 25-26 were also kept unchanged. The author's track for Storm 5, 1895 is displayed in Fig. 2.

Information contained in several of the above items was found to confirm the hurricane status which Neumann et al. (1993) attributed to this storm.

Storm 6, 1895 (Oct. 13-16), T. S.

The following information was found in relation to this storm: 1) On Oct. 15-16 the observations indicated a weak cyclonic disturbance to the S.E. of the Florida peninsula, the reading of the barometer at Jupiter being 29.88 inches in the morning of Oct. 15. About the same pressure continued on Oct. 16-17, but no indications of a central storm track was found (Monthly Weather Review, Oct. 18995). 2) Storm of Oct. 16, 1895. S.E. coast of Florida. Minor (Dunn and Miller, 1960). 3) Storm of Oct. 13-16, 1895. Bay of Campeche, southern Florida, Atlantic (Tannehill, 1938). 4) A storm was first observed at lat. 20 N., long. 93 W. on Oct.13, 1895 and lasted 3 days; it was last observed at lat. 30 N., long. 72 W. (Mitchell, 1924). Author's note: The track shown in Mitchell (1924) is similar to the one shown in Neumann et al. (1993).

On the basis of the limited information above, the track for Storm 6, 1895 in Neumann et al. (1993) was accepted by the author of this study and reproduced in Fig. 2.

The tropical storm status given by Neumann et al. (1993) could not be fully verified in the light of the information in the above items. However, the author of this study decided to keep that status.

Special statement.

In addition to the storm which were discussed for this year, two other possible cases were found for 1895. However, the true nature of these possible cases and/or the track for them could not be determined.

A) Case of Sept. 21, 1895.

The following information was found about this possible case:

1) Among the passengers on board the "Niagara", which arrived in New York yesterday from Cienfuegos via Nassau, there were two crew members of the schooner "Julia Francis" which went ashore during a heavy norther off the Bahamas on Sept. 21. The schooner was bound from Green Turtle Bay to Hope Sound in Florida (The New York Times, Oct. 8, 1895, p.1, col.5). The nature of the disturbance which produced this northern is not known, but there is a good probability that it might have been a tropical storm or hurricane to the east of the Bahamas. Therefore, this case was introduced as a possible one.

B) Case of Nov. 1-3, 1895.

The following information was found about this possible case: 1) The low was noted east of Florida on Nov. 1. It disappeared off Nova Scotia on Nov. 3, not having moved over land. Rainfall was 0.86 inches at Nantucket in 12 hours (Monthly Weather Review, Nov. 1895). 2) Track showing the following morning positions: Nov. 1, lat. 28.5 N., long. 80 W.; Nov. 2, lat. 34 N., long. 76 W.; Nov. 3, lat. 43 N., long. 63 W. (Monthly Weather Review, Nov. 1895). This system was most likely extratropical but, because of its formation as far S. as 28 degrees N. early in November and over the Gulf Stream, the possibility of an initially tropical or subtropical development cannot be entirely ruled out, and this is why this case is included as a possible one.