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THE DEADLIEST, COSTLIEST, AND MOST INTENSE UNITED STATES HURRICANES
OF THIS CENTURY (AND OTHER FREQUENTLY REQUESTED HURRICANE FACTS)

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ABSTRACT

Lists of United States hurricanes which have caused 25 or more deaths and fifty million dollars or more in damages (unadjusted) during this century have been compiled from all data sources available at the National Hurricane Center (NHC). In addition, all major¹ hurricanes which have made landfall in the United States during this century are listed. Some additional statistics on United States hurricanes of this century and tropical cyclones in general are also presented.

1. INTRODUCTION

Numerous requests are received at the National Hurricane Center for statistical information on deaths, damages, and severity of hurricanes which have affected the United States. In the past this has required searching through various reference materials, depending on the nature of the individual request. Different sources gave different estimates of these statistics so that decisions had to be constantly made as to which information should be given out by NHC as "official" from the National Hurricane Information Center (another function of NHC). Requests to other Weather Service offices posed the same dilemma. These lists are being published in the hope of presenting a single source of the best currently available estimates of deaths, damages, and intensity of major U. S. hurricanes which have made landfall in this century. In some instances, data in these lists present revised estimates for individual hurricanes based on more complete information received after earlier published values, some of which have never been updated before.

There are other frequently asked questions about hurricanes. What is the average number of hurricanes per year? What year(s) had the most and least hurricanes? What hurricane had the longest life? When did the earliest and latest hurricane occur? What was the most intense Atlantic hurricane? What was the largest number of hurricanes in existence on the same day? When was the last time a major hurricane or any hurricane hit a given community directly²? Answers to these and several other questions are provided in the next section.

- 1 A major hurricane is in category 3, 4, or 5 on the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale (see references), and is comparable to a Great Hurricane in other publications. Table 1 gives the criteria used.
- 2 A direct hit means experiencing the core of strong winds and high tides (approximately 50 miles along the coastline) of a hurricane.

Table 1. Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale Ranges

Scale Number (Category)	Central Pressure		Winds (Mph)	Surge (Ft.)	Damage
	Millibars	Inches			
1	≥ 980	≥ 28.94	74 - 95	4 - 5	Minimal
2	965 - 979	28.50 - 28.91	96 - 110	6 - 8	Moderate
3	945 - 964	27.91 - 28.47	111 - 130	9 - 12	Extensive
4	920 - 944	27.17 - 27.88	131 - 155	13 - 18	Extreme
5	< 920	< 27.17	> 155	> 18	Catastrophic

Statistics on probabilities and the total number of storms and hurricanes to affect the U. S. coastline by fifty mile segments, as well as only hurricanes, and major (or great) hurricanes can be found in Simpson and Lawrence (1971). Statistics on total storm/hurricane activity in the North Atlantic Ocean (which includes the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea) can be found in Neumann, Cry, Caso, and Jarvinen (1978). A detailed breakdown of hurricanes by category which have affected coastal counties of the Gulf of Mexico and North Atlantic both directly and indirectly³ can be found in Hebert and Taylor (1975). The best source of how a hurricane affected individual localities or states can be found in the annual articles on the hurricane season in the Monthly Weather Review (1977) and the Storm Data tabulation (1977) for the United States, respectively.

2. DISCUSSION

Part I

- 1.) What have been the deadliest hurricanes of this century in the U.S?
Table 2 lists the 31 deadliest hurricanes to strike the U.S. in this century. Three hurricanes prior to 1900 are listed as an addendum because of their large death tolls.
- 2.) What have been the costliest hurricanes of this century in the U.S?
Table 3 lists the 25 costliest hurricanes to strike the U.S. in this century. Figures are unadjusted for inflation.
- 3.) What have been the most intense hurricanes to strike the U.S. during this century?
Table 4 lists the 53 major hurricanes which have struck the U.S during this century. Hurricanes are ordered by the lowest estimated central pressure at time of landfall and highest category to affect the United States.

A look at the lists of deadliest and costliest hurricanes of this century reveals several striking facts. 1.) The twelve deadliest hurricanes were all the equivalent of a category 4 or higher, if the excessive forward speed is considered as raising the category of a hurricane by one. 2.) All but two of the thirty-one deadliest hurricanes were major hurricanes except for the inland flood-producing hurricanes Agnes and Diane. These large death totals are primarily a result of the 15 to 20 feet rise of the ocean (storm surge) associated with these major hurricanes. 3.) A large portion of the damage in the five costliest hurricanes (except Betsy) resulted from inland flooding caused by torrential rainfall in mountainous areas. 4.) Nearly two-thirds of the deadliest hurricanes were the equivalent of a category four or higher, but only two-fifths of the costliest hurricanes met this criterion. 5.) Very few of the deadliest hurricanes have occurred during the past twenty years in contrast to most of the costliest hurricanes.

- 3 Indirectly means experiencing at least wind gusts of hurricane force and/or tides of 4 to 5 feet or more above normal from a nearby hurricane.

Table 2. The deadliest United States hurricanes of this century.

DEADLIEST HURRICANES, UNITED STATES 1900-1977
(40 or more deaths)

HURRICANE	YEAR	CATEGORY	DEATHS
1. Texas (Galveston)	1900	4	6000
2. Florida (Lake Okeechobee)	1928	4	1836
3. Florida (Keys/S. Texas)	1919	4	600-900#
4. New England	1938	3*	600
5. Florida (Keys)	1935	5	408
6. AUDREY (Louisiana/Texas)	1957	4	390
7. Northeast U.S.	1944	3*	390@
8. Louisiana (Grand Isle)	1909	4	350
9. Louisiana (New Orleans)	1915	4	275
10. Texas (Galveston)	1915	4	275
11. CAMILLE (Miss./La.)	1969	5	256
12. Florida (Miami)	1926	4	243
13. Diane (Northeast U.S.)	1955	1	184
14. Florida (Southeast)	1906	2	164
15. Mississippi/Alabama/Pensacola	1906	3	134
16. AGNES (Northeast U.S.)	1972	1	122
17. HAZEL (South Carolina/N.C.)	1954	4*	95
18. BETSY (Fla./La.)	1965	3	75
19. CAROL (Northeast U.S.)	1954	3*	60
20. Southeast Florida/La.-Miss.	1947	4	51
21. DONNA (Fla./Eastern U.S.)	1960	4	50
22. Georgia/Carolinas	1940	2	50
23. CARLA (Texas)	1961	4	46
24. Texas (Velasco)	1909	3	41
25. Texas (Freeport)	1932	4	40
26. South Texas	1933	3	40
27. Hilda (Louisiana)	1964	3	38
28. Louisiana (Southwest)	1918	3	34
29. Florida (Southwest)	1910	3	30
30. CONNIE (North Carolina)	1955	3	25
31. Louisiana (Central)	1926	3	25

* Moving more than 30 miles per hour.

Over 500 of these lost on ships at sea.

@ Some 344 of these lost on ships at sea.

ADDENDUM

Louisiana	1893	-	2000
South Carolina/Georgia	1893	-	1000-2000
Georgia/South Carolina	1881	-	700

Table 3. The costliest United States hurricanes of this century.

COSTLIEST HURRICANES, UNITED STATES 1900-1977
(More than \$50,000,000 damage)

HURRICANE	YEAR	CATEGORY	DAMAGE (U.S.)
1. AGNES (Northeast U.S.)	1972	1	\$2,100,000,000
2. CAMILLE (Miss./La.)	1969	5	1,420,700,000
3. BETSY (Fla./La.)	1965	3	1,420,500,000
4. DIANE (Northeast U.S.)	1955	1	831,700,000
5. ELOISE (Northwest Fla.)	1975	3	550,000,000#
6. CAROL (Northeast U.S.)	1954	3*	461,000,000
7. CELIA (S. Texas)	1970	3	453,000,000
8. CARLA (Texas)	1961	4	408,000,000
9. DONNA (Fla./Eastern U.S.)	1960	4	387,000,000
10. New England	1938	3*	306,000,000
11. HAZEL (S.C./N.C.)	1954	4*	281,000,000
12. DORA (Northeast Fla.)	1964	2	250,000,000
13. BEULAH (S. Texas)	1967	3	200,000,000
14. AUDREY (La./Tex.)	1957	4	150,000,000
15. CARMEN (Louisiana)	1974	3	150,000,000
16. CLEO (Southeast Fla.)	1964	2	128,500,000
17. HILDA (Louisiana)	1964	3	125,000,000
18. Florida (Miami)	1926	4	112,000,000
19. Southeast Fla./La.-Miss.	1947	4	110,000,000
20. Northeast U.S.	1944	3*	100,000,000†
21. BELLE (Northeast U.S.)	1976	1	100,000,000
22. IONE (N. Carolina)	1955	3	88,000,000
23. Southwest and Northeast Fla.	1944	3	63,000,000
24. Southeast Florida	1945	3	60,000,000
25. Southeast Florida	1949	3	52,000,000+

* Moving more than 30 miles per hour.

Includes \$60,000,000 in Puerto Rico.

Table 4. The most intense United States hurricanes of this century (at time of landfall).

MOST INTENSE HURRICANES, UNITED STATES 1900-1977
(At time of landfall)

HURRICANE	YEAR	CATEGORY	MILLIBARS	INCHES
1. Florida (Keys)	1935	5	892	26.35
2. CAMILLE (La./Miss.)	1969	5	909	26.84
3. Florida (Keys) /South Tex.	1919	4	927	27.37
4. Florida (Lake Okeechobee)	1928	4	929	27.43
5. DONNA (Fla./Eastern U.S.)	1960	4	930	27.46
6. Texas (Galveston)	1900	4	931	27.49
7. Louisiana (Grand Isle)	1909	4	931	27.49
8. Louisiana (New Orleans)	1915	4	931	27.49
9. CARLA (Texas)	1961	4	931	27.49
10. Florida (Miami)	1926	4	935	27.61
11. HAZEL (S.C./N.C.)	1954	4*	938	27.70
12. Southeast Fla./La.-Miss.	1947	4	940	27.76
13. North Texas	1932	4	941	27.79
14. AUDREY (La./Tex.)	1957	4#	945	27.91
15. Texas (Galveston)	1915	4#	945	27.91
16. CELIA (S.Texas)	1970	3	945	27.91
17. New England	1938	3*	946	27.94
18. Northeast U.S.	1944	3*	947	27.97
19. S. Carolina/N. Carolina	1906	3	947	27.97
20. BETSY (Fla./La.)	1965	3	948	27.99
21. Southeast and Northwest Fla.	1929	3	948	27.99
22. Southeast Florida	1933	3	948	27.99
23. South Texas	1916	3	948	27.99
24. Miss./Ala.	1916	3	948	27.99
25. South Texas	1933	3	949	28.02
26. BEULAH (S. Texas)	1967	3	950	28.05
27. HILDA (Louisiana)	1964	3	950	28.05
28. GRACIE (S. Carolina)	1959	3	950	28.05
29. Texas (Central)	1942	3	950	28.05
30. Southeast Florida	1945	3	951	28.08
31. Florida (Tampa Bay)	1921	3	952	28.11
32. CARMEN (Louisiana)	1974	3	952	28.11
33. EDNA (New England)	1954	3*	954	28.17
34. Southeast Florida	1949	3	954	28.17
35. ELOISE (Northwest Fla.)	1975	3	955	28.20
36. KING (Southeast Fla.)	1950	3	955	28.20
37. Louisiana	1926	3	955	28.20
38. Louisiana	1918	3	955	28.20
39. Southwest Florida	1910	3	955	28.20

* Moving more than 30 miles per hour.

Classified category 4 because of extreme tides

Table 4 continued.

HURRICANE	YEAR	CATEGORY	MILLIBARS	INCHES
40. North Carolina	1933	3	957	28.26
41. Florida (Keys)	1909	3	957	28.26
42. EASY (Northwest Fla.)	1950	3	958	28.29
43. Texas (North)	1941	3	958	28.29
44. Northwest Florida	1917	3	958	28.29
45. Texas (North)	1909	3	958	28.29
46. Mississippi/Alabama	1906	3	958	28.29
47. CAROL (Northeast U.S.)	1954	3*	960	28.35
48. IONE (North Carolina)	1955	3	960	28.35
49. CONNIE (N.C./Va.)	1955	3	962	28.41
50. Southwest and Northeast Fla.	1944	3	962	28.41
51. Louisiana	1934	3	962	28.41
52. Southwest and Northeast Fla.	1948	3	963	28.44
53. Northwest Florida	1936	3	964	28.47

* Moving more than 30 miles per

DIRECT HITS BY HURRICANES
U.S. GULF & ATLANTIC COASTS
1900-1977

Category 5:	2
4:	13
3:	38
2:	29
1:	47
TOTAL	129

Major hurricanes (Cat. 3, 4, & 5): 53

This means that during the period 1900-1977, an average of 2 major hurricanes every 3 years made landfall somewhere along the U.S. Gulf or Atlantic coast.

One of the greatest concerns of the National Weather Service's (NWS) hurricane preparedness officials is that these statistics mislead people into thinking that no more large loss of life will occur in a hurricane because of our advanced technology. Dr. Neil Frank, spokesman for the NWS hurricane warning service and Director of NHC, has repeatedly emphasized the great danger of a catastrophic loss of life in a future hurricane if proper preparedness plans for vulnerable areas are not formulated.

The study by Hebert and Taylor (1975) showed that as of 1970 almost 80% of U.S. coastal residents from Texas to Maine have never experienced a direct hit by a major hurricane. Many of these 28 million residents have moved to coastal sections during the past twenty years. A look at Table 5 which lists hurricanes by decades in this century shows that during this twenty year period both the number and intensity of landfalling U.S. hurricanes have decreased sharply! Based on statistics from the same study, the expected number of hurricanes and major hurricanes during the period 1958-77 is 34 and 14 respectively. In fact, only 27 or 80% of the expected number of hurricanes struck the U.S. with only 10 major hurricanes or 73% of that expected number. It has been nine years since the last category 4 or 5 hurricane (Camille, 1969) struck the U.S., the only one in the last 16 years! On the average a category 4 or greater hurricane strikes the U.S. once every 5 years. Fewer hurricanes do not necessarily mean a lesser threat of disaster, however. The 1919 hurricane which was both the third deadliest and third most intense of this century to strike the U.S. occurred in a year which had a total of only three storms/hurricanes. The most intense hurricane of record in 1935 and the third costliest in 1965 (Betsy) occurred in years which had a total of only six storms/hurricanes.

The conclusions are obvious. A large death toll in a U.S. hurricane is still possible. The decreased death totals in recent years may be as much a result of lack of major hurricanes striking the most vulnerable areas as they are of any fail-proof forecasting, warning, and observing systems. Continued coastal growth and inflation will almost certainly result in every future major landfalling hurricane replacing one of the current 25 costliest hurricanes. If warnings are heeded and preparedness plans developed, the death toll can be reduced, but large property losses are inevitable.

Part II

In addition to information about U.S. hurricanes, this section will also include some statistics on total tropical storm and hurricane activity.

1.) What is the average number of hurricanes per year?

Table 6 gives the average number of tropical cyclones which reached storm strength and hurricane strength for various time periods. A total of ten tropical cyclones reaching storm strength with six of these becoming hurricanes appears to be the best averages to use for most recent time periods up to 30 years. The averages of eight tropical cyclones and five hurricanes for the longer 90 year period is a reflection of less detection and fewer actual storms prior to 1930.

Table 5. Number of hurricanes of various categories to strike the United States each decade. Updated from Hebert and Taylor (1975).

DECADE	CATEGORY					ALL	MAJOR
	1	2	3	4	5	1,2,3,4,5	3,4,5
1900-1909	4	4	4	2		14	6
1910-1919	8	3	5	3		19	8
1920-1929	7	2	3	2		14	5
1930-1939	4	5	6	1	1	17	8
1940-1949	7	8	7	1		23	8
1950-1959	8	1	7	2		18	9
1960-1969	4	5	3	2	1	15	6
1970-1977	5	1	3			9	3
1900-1977	47	29	38	13	2	129	53

Note: Only the highest category to affect the U.S. has been used.

Table 6. Average number of tropical cyclones which reached storm strength and hurricane strength for various time periods. Adapted from Neumann et al (1978).

PERIOD	NUMBER OF YEARS	AVERAGES (PER YEAR)	
		TROPICAL CYCLONES ¹	HURRICANES
	90	8.3	4.9
	30	9.8	6.0
	20	9.5	5.6
	15	9.7	5.7
	10	10.3	5.8
	5	9.6	4.6
	2	8.0	5.5

1 Includes subtropical storms after 1967

-) What year(s) have had the most and least hurricanes?

Table 7 shows the years of maximum and minimum tropical cyclone and hurricane activity for the entire Atlantic Ocean.

The only years when a hurricane failed to strike the U.S. coast were 1902, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1914, 1922, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1937, 1951, 1958, 1962, 1973. Note that only twice has the U.S. gone as long as two years without a hurricane. The most hurricanes to strike the U.S. in one year were six in 1916. There were five in 1933, and four in 1906, 1909, and 1964. Three hurricanes have struck the U.S. in one year a total of fourteen times. Ten of these fourteen times occurred during the period 1944-1959! In this century three or more hurricanes have struck the U.S. an average of once every four years! A chronological list of all hurricanes to strike the U.S. during this century including month, category by states affected, and minimum sea level pressure at landfall can be found in Hebert and Taylor (1975).

- 3.) When did the earliest and latest hurricane occur?

The hurricane season is defined as June 1 through November 30. An early hurricane can be defined as occurring in the three months prior to the start of the season, and a late hurricane can be defined as occurring in the three months after the season. With these criteria the earliest observed hurricane in the Atlantic was on March 7, 1908, while the latest observed hurricane was on December 31, 1954. The earliest hurricane to strike the U.S. in this century was Alma which struck northwest Florida on June 9, 1966. The latest hurricane to strike the U.S. was late on November 30, 1925 near Tampa, Florida.

- 4.) What were the longest-lived and shortest-lived hurricanes?

Ginger in 1971 holds the record for both the most number of days as a hurricane (20) and tropical cyclone (31). There have been many tropical cyclones which attained hurricane intensity for periods of 12 hours or less.

5. What were the strongest and weakest Atlantic hurricanes? To strike the U.S?

In terms of central pressure (and probably winds), the strongest observed hurricane in the Atlantic was the 1935 Labor Day hurricane in the Florida Keys with a pressure of 892 millibars. Camille in 1969 with a pressure of 909 millibars at landfall was the strongest hurricane to strike the U.S. mainland. Numerous hurricanes have reached only the minimum wind speed of 74 miles per hour.

- 6.) How many hurricanes have there been in each month?

Table 8 shows the total and average number of tropical cyclones and those which became hurricanes by months for the period 1886-1977. In addition, the monthly total and average number of hurricanes to strike the U.S. in this century are given.

Table 7. Years of maximum and minimum tropical cyclone and hurricane activity in the North Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico during the period 1871-1977.

MAXIMUM ACTIVITY

TROPICAL CYCLONES ¹		HURRICANES ²	
NUMBER	YEAR(S)	NUMBER	YEAR(S)
21	1933	12	1969
18	1969	11	1916, 1950
17	1887	10	1887, 1893
16	1936	9	1933, 1955

MINIMUM ACTIVITY

TROPICAL CYCLONES		HURRICANES	
NUMBER	YEAR(S)	NUMBER	YEAR(S)
1	1890, 1914	0	1907, 1914
2	1925, 1930	1	1890, 1905, 1919, 1925
		2	1895, 1897, 1904, 1917, 1922, 1930, 1931

1 Includes subtropical storms after 1967. See Neumann et al (1978) for details.

2 After 1885.

Table 8. Total and average number of tropical cyclones and hurricanes in the North Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico by month of origin for the period 1886-1977 (from Neumann et al, 1978), and for hurricanes striking the U.S. coast in this century (from Hebert and Taylor, 1975).

MONTH	TROPICAL CYCLONES ¹		HURRICANES		U.S. HURRICANES ²	
	TOTAL	AVG.	TOTAL	AVG.	TOTAL	AVG.
JAN.-APRIL	2	*	1	*	0	0.0
MAY	13	0.1	3	*	0	0.0
JUNE	49	0.5	21	0.2	10	0.1
JULY	58	0.6	31	0.3	13	0.2
AUGUST	176	1.9	128	1.4	31	0.4
SEPTEMBER	257	2.8	164	1.8	52	0.7
OCTOBER	168	1.8	83	0.9	20	0.3
NOVEMBER	33	0.4	15	0.2	3	*
DECEMBER	5	0.1	2	*	0	0.0
YEAR	761	8.3	448	4.9	129	1.7

1 Includes subtropical storms after 1967. See Neumann et al (1978) for details.

2 1900-1977

* Less than 0.05

- 7.) What was the largest number of hurricanes in existence in the Atlantic Ocean at the same time?

According to information on the master data tape of Neumann et al (1978), there have never been four hurricanes in existence in the North Atlantic at the same time in this century. On August 22, 1893 four hurricanes co-existed, one of them being the hurricane which killed an estimated 2,000 people in Georgia-South Carolina several days later.

On September 11, 1961 three hurricanes and possibly a fourth existed. The only other years in this century with three hurricanes on the map at the same time were 1950 and 1967.

- 8.) How many direct hits by hurricanes of various categories have affected each state?

Table 9 adapted from Hebert and Taylor (1975) shows the number of hurricanes (direct hits) affecting the U.S. and individual states. The table shows that on the average close to two hurricanes per year strike the U.S., while two major hurricanes cross the U.S. coast somewhere every three years.

Other noteworthy facts cited in Hebert and Taylor (1975) are: 1.) Thirty-nine percent of all U. S. hurricanes hit Florida; 2.) Sixty-seven percent of category 4 or higher hurricanes have hit either Florida or Texas; 3.) Approximately one out of every two hurricanes is a major one along the middle Gulf coast, southern Florida, and New York and southern New England.

- 9.) When are the major hurricanes likely to strike given areas?

Table 10 shows the incidence of major hurricanes by months for the U.S. and individual states. For the United States as a whole, September has had more major hurricanes than all other months combined. Only in Texas and Louisiana are August major hurricanes almost an equal threat. Most major October hurricanes occur in southern Florida. However, three of the most devastating hurricanes did not occur in September- Audrey (1957) in June, Camille (1969) in August, and Hazel (1954) in October.

Table 9. Number of hurricanes (direct hits) affecting U. S. and individual states 1900-1977 according to Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale. Updated from Hebert and Taylor (1975).

AREA	CATEGORY NUMBER					ALL	MAJOR HURRICANES (> 3)
	1	2	3	4	5		
U. S. (Texas to Maine)	47	29	38	13	2	129	53
Texas	9	9	7	6	0	31	13
(North)	4	3	2	4	0	13	6
(Central)	2	2	1	1	0	6	2
(South)	3	4	4	1	0	12	5
Louisiana	4	6	6	3	1	20	10
Mississippi	1	1	2	0	1	5	3
Alabama	3	1	3	0	0	7	3
Florida	18	11	15	5	1	50	21
(Northwest)	9	6	5	0	0	20	5
(Northeast)	1	5	0	0	0	6	0
(Southwest)	5	3	5	2	1	16	8
(Southeast)	4	8	7	3	0	22	10
Georgia	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
South Carolina	4	3	2	1*	0	10	3
North Carolina	9	3	6	1*	0	19	7
Virginia	1	1	1*	0	0	3	1*
Maryland	0	1*	0	0	0	1*	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York	3	0	4*	0	0	7	4*
Connecticut	2	1*	3*	0	0	6	3*
Rhode Island	0	1*	3*	0	0	4*	3*
Massachusetts	2	1*	2*	0	0	5	2*
New Hampshire	1*	0	0	0	0	1*	0
Maine	4	0	0	0	0	4	0

* Indicates all hurricanes in this category were moving greater than 30 mph.

Note: State totals will not equal U.S. totals and Texas and Florida sectional totals will not equal state totals.

Table 10. Incidence of major hurricanes (direct hits) by months to affect the United States and individual states according to the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale.

AREA	MONTH					
	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	ALL
U.S. (Texas to Maine)	2	3	11	30	7	53
Texas	1	1	5	6		13
(North)	1	1	2	2		6
(Central)			1	1		2
(South)			2	3		5
Louisiana	2		3	4	1	10
Mississippi		1	1	1		3
Alabama		1		2		3
Florida		1	1	14	5	21
(Northwest)		1		4		5
(Northeast)						0
(Southwest)				5	3	8
(Southeast)			1	7	2	10
Georgia						0
South Carolina				2	1	3
North Carolina			1	5	1	7
Virginia				1		1
Maryland						0
Delaware						0
New Jersey						0
New York			1	3		4
Connecticut			1	2		3
Rhode Island			1	2		3
Massachusetts				2		2
New Hampshire						0
Maine						0

Note: State totals will not equal U.S. totals and Texas and Florida sectional totals will not equal state totals.

10.) How long has it been since a major hurricane directly hit a given community? Any hurricane? Indirectly?

Table 11 summarizes the occurrence of the last major hurricane or of any hurricane to directly hit the more populated coastal communities from Brownsville, Texas to Eastport, Maine. In addition, if a hurricane indirectly affected a community after the last direct hit, it is listed in the last column of the table.

Table 11. Last occurrence of a direct or indirect hit by any hurricane and/or by a major hurricane at the more populated coastal communities from Texas to Maine. Category is in parentheses.

STATE	CITY	DIRECT		INDIRECT LAST ANY	
		LAST MAJOR	LAST ANY		
Texas	Brownsville	1967(3)	Beulah 1967(3)	Beulah	
	Corpus Christi	1970(3)	Celia 1971(1)	Fern	
	Port Aransas	1970(3)	Celia 1971(1)	Fern	
	Matagorda	1961(4)	Carla 1971(1)	Fern	
	Freeport	1961(4)	Carla 1971(1)	Fern	
	Galveston	1941(3)		1963(1) Cindy 1971(1) Fern	
	Houston	1941(3)		1959(1) Debra 1963(1) Cindy	
	Beaumont	<1900		1963(1) Cindy	
Louisiana	Lake Charles	1957(4)	Audrey 1971(2)	Edith	
	Morgan City	1974(3)	Carmen 1974(3)	Carmen	
	Houma	1974(3)	Carmen 1974(3)	Carmen	
	New Orleans	1965(3)	Betsy 1965(3)	Betsy 1969(5) Camille	
Mississippi	Bay St. Louis	1969(5)	Camille 1969(5)	Camille	
	Biloxi	1969(5)	Camille 1969(5)	Camille	
Alabama	Pascagoula	1916(3)		1960(1) Ethel 1969(5) Camille	
	Mobile	1926(3)		1932(1) 1950(1) Baker	
Florida	Pensacola	1926(3)		1926(3) 1950(1) Baker	
	Panama City	1975(3)	Eloise 1975(3)	Eloise	
	Apalachicola	<1900		1972(1) Agnes 1975(3) Eloise	
	Homosassa	1950(3)	Easy 1968(2)	Gladys	
	St. Petersburg	1921(3)		1946(1) 1968(2) Gladys	
	Tampa	1921(3)		1946(1) 1968(2) Gladys	
	Sarasota	1944(3)		1946(1) 1966(2) Alma	
	Fort Myers	1960(3)	Donna 1960(3)	Donna 1966(2) Alma	
	Naples	1960(4)	Donna 1964(2)	Isbell 1965(3) Betsy	
	Key West	1948(3)		1966(1) Inez	
	Miami	1950(3)	King 1964(2)	Cleo 1965(3) Betsy	
	Fort Lauderdale	1950(3)	King 1964(2)	Cleo 1965(3) Betsy	
	West Palm Beach	1949(3)		1964(2) Isbell	
	Stuart	1949(3)		1964(2) Isbell	
	Fort Pierce	1933(3)		1964(1) Cleo	
	Vero Beach	<1900		1964(1) Cleo	
	Cocoa	<1900		1926(1) ¹ 1964(1) Cleo	
	Daytona Beach	<1900		1960(2) Donna 1964(2) Dora	
	St.-Augustine	<1900		1964(2) Dora	
	Jacksonville	<1900		1964(2) Dora	
	Fernandina Beach	<1900		1928(2) 1964(2) Dora	
	Georgia	Brunswick	<1900		1928(1)
		Savannah	<1900		1947(2)

1 Later information suggests this was probably a category 2.

Table 11 continued

STATE	CITY	DIRECT		INDIRECT
		LAST MAJOR	LAST ANY	LAST ANY
South Carolina	Hilton Head	1959(3) Gracie	1959(3) Gracie	
	Charleston	1959(3) Gracie	1959(3) Gracie	
	Myrtle Beach	1954(4*)Hazel	1954(4*)Hazel	
North Carolina	Wilmington	1960(3*)Donna	1960(3*)Donna	
	Morehead City	1960(3*)Donna	1960(3*)Donna	
	Cape Hatteras	1960(3*)Donna	1960(3*)Donna	
Virginia	Virginia Beach	1944(3*)	1955(1) Connie	1960(3*)Donna
	Norfolk	<1900	1955(1) Connie	
Maryland	Ocean City	<1900	<1900	1960(3*)Donna
	Baltimore	<1900	<1900	1954(2*)Hazel
Delaware	Rehoboth Beach	<1900	<1900	1960(3*)Donna
	Wilmington	<1900	<1900	<1900
New Jersey	Cape May	<1900	1903(1)	1960(3*)Donna
	Atlantic City	<1900	1903(1)	1960(3*)Donna
New York	New York City	<1900	1903(1)	1944(3*)
	Westhampton	1960(3*)Donna	1960(3*)Donna	
	New London	1938(3*)	1972(1) Agnes	
Connecticut	New Haven	1938(3*)	1938(3*)	1960(2*)Donna
	Bridgeport	1954(3*)Carol	1960(2*)Donna	
	Providence	1954(3*)Carol	1960(2*)Donna	
Rhode Island	Providence	1954(3*)Carol	1960(2*)Donna	
Massachusetts	Cape Cod	1954(3*)Edna	1954(3*)Edna	1960(2*)Donna
	Boston	<1900	1960(1*)Donna	
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	<1900	1960(1*)Donna	
Maine	Portland	<1900	1960(1*)Donna	
	Eastport	<1900	1969(1) Gerda	

* Moving more than 30 miles per hour

<1900 means before 1900

Perhaps the most illustrative example of the uncertainty of when a hurricane might strike a given locality is Pensacola, Florida. Although Dunn (1967) lists Pensacola as the city with the second highest frequency of hurricane force winds (1 in 10), it has been more than 50 years since any hurricane directly struck Pensacola!

In order to obtain the same type of information listed in Table 11 for the remaining coastal communities, the reader is referred to Hebert and Taylor (1975).

- 11.) What is the total U.S. damage (unadjusted) and death toll for each year of this century?

Table 12 summarizes this information. In most years the death and damage totals are usually the result of a single, major hurricane. Gentry (1966) gives damages adjusted to 1957-59 costs as a base for the period 1915-1965. For the most part, death and damage totals for the period 1915-1965 were taken from Gentry's paper, and for the remaining years from the Monthly Weather Review.

Table 12. Estimated annual deaths and damages (unadjusted) in the United States for each year of this century.

YEAR	DEATHS	DAMAGE (\$ millions)	YEAR	DEATHS	DAMAGE (\$ millions)
1900	6000+	30	1939	3	Minor
1901	10	1	1940	51	5
1902	0	Minor	1941	10	8
1903	15	1	1942	8	27
1904	5	2	1943	16	17
1905	0	Minor	1944	64	165
1906	298	3+	1945	7	80
1907	0	0	1946	0	5
1908	0	0	1947	53	136
1909	406	8	1948	3	18
1910	30	1	1949	4	59
1911	17	1+	1950	19	36
1912	1	Minor	1951	0	2
1913	5	3	1952	3	3
1914	0	0	1953	2	6
1915	550	63	1954	193	756
1916	107	33	1955	218	985
1917	5	Minor	1956	19	27
1918	34	5	1957	400	152
1919	287	22	1958	2	11
1920	2	3	1959	24	23
1921	6	3	1960	65	396
1922	0	0	1961	46	331
1923	0	Minor	1962	3	2
1924	2	Minor	1963	10	12
1925	6	Minor	1964	49	515
1926	269	107	1965	75	1445
1927	0	0	1966	54	15
1928	1836	25	1967	18	200
1929	3	1	1968	9	10
1930	0	Minor	1969	256	1421
1931	0	0	1970	11	454
1932	0	0	1971	8	213
1933	63	47	1972	121	2100
1934	17	5	1973	5	18 ¹
1935	414	12	1974	1	150
1936	9	2	1975	21	550 ²
1937	0	Minor	1976	9	100
1938	600	300	1977	0	10

1 \$15 million in crop damage caused by torrential rains with tropical depression five days after tropical storm Delia.

2 Includes \$60 million in Puerto Rico.

12.) Are there hurricane cycles?

Figures 1 through 8 show the landfalling portion of the tracks of major hurricanes which have struck the U.S. during this century.

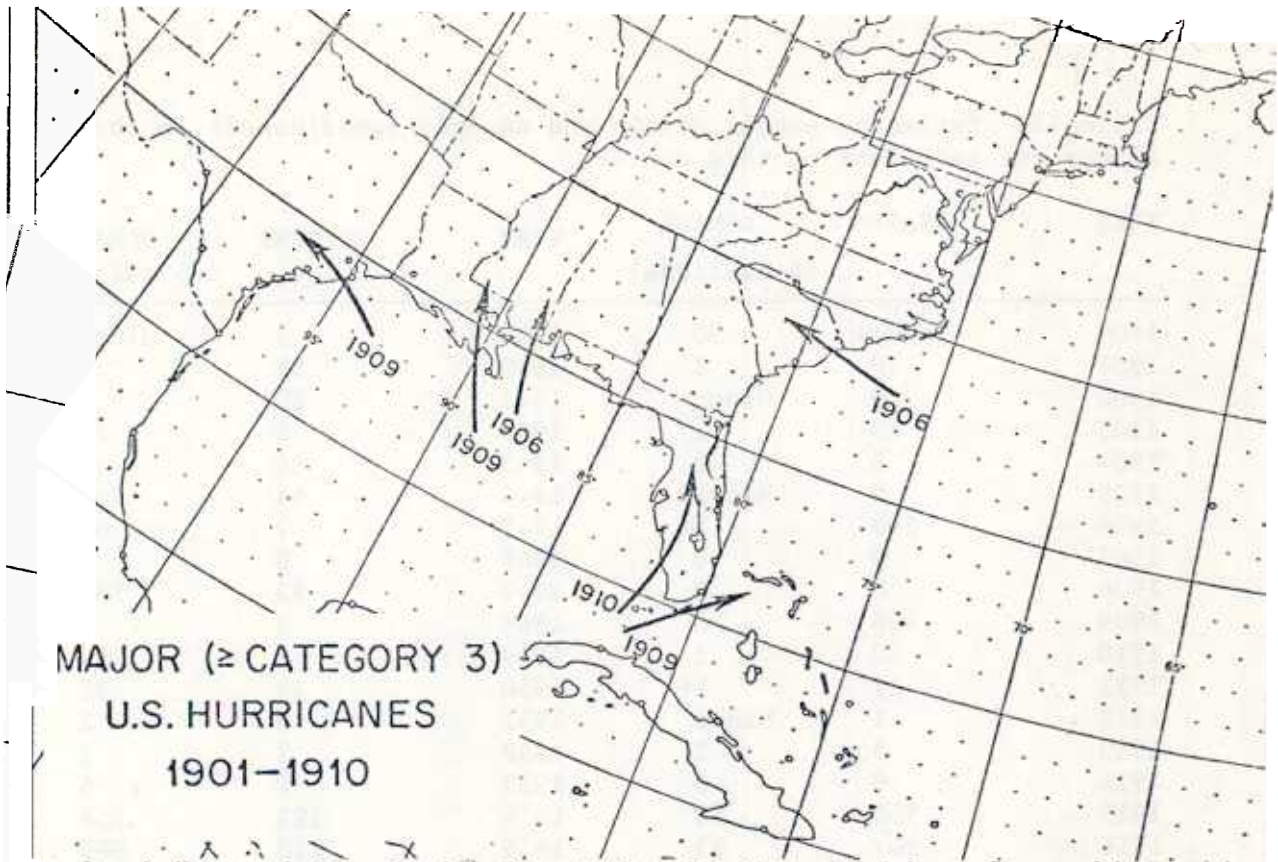


Figure 1. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1901-1910.

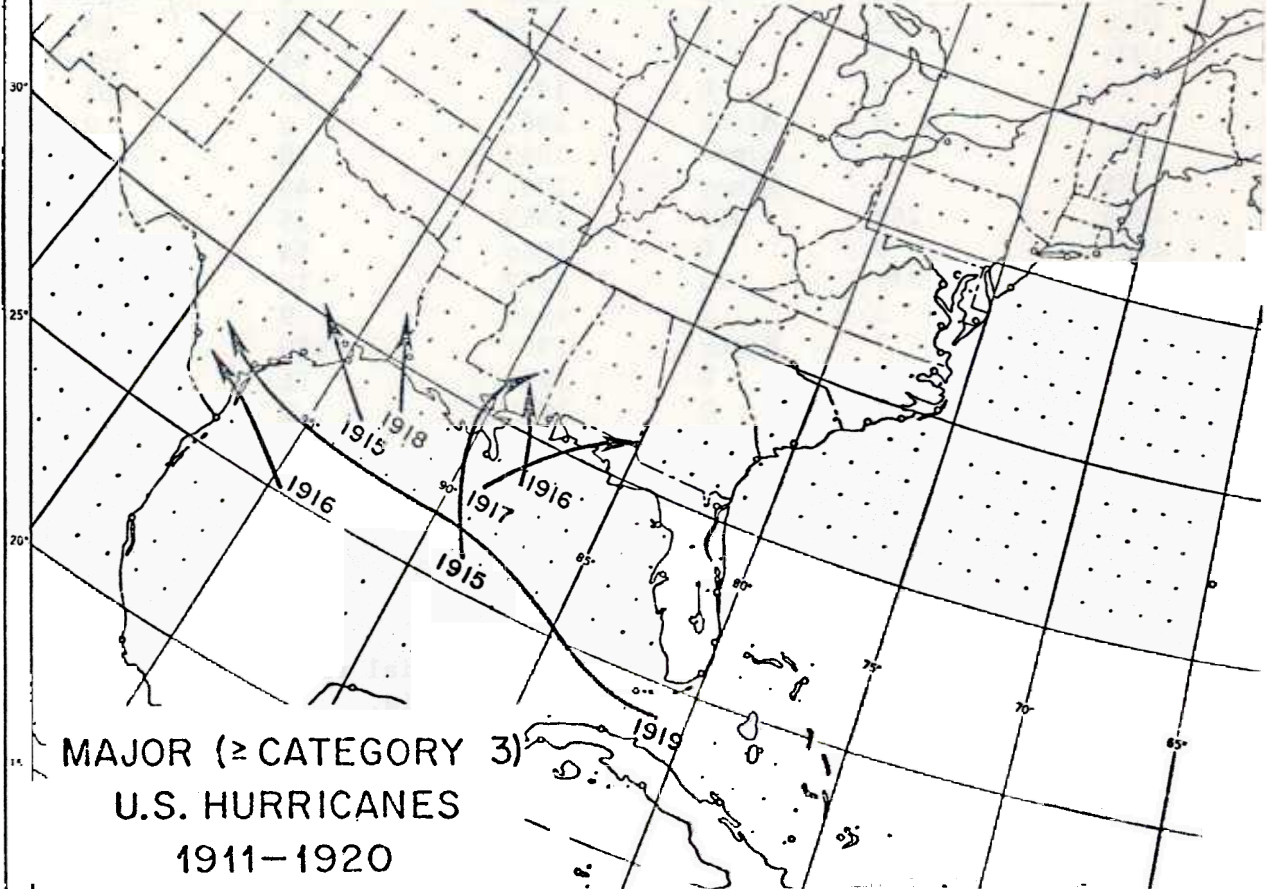


Figure 2. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1911-1920.

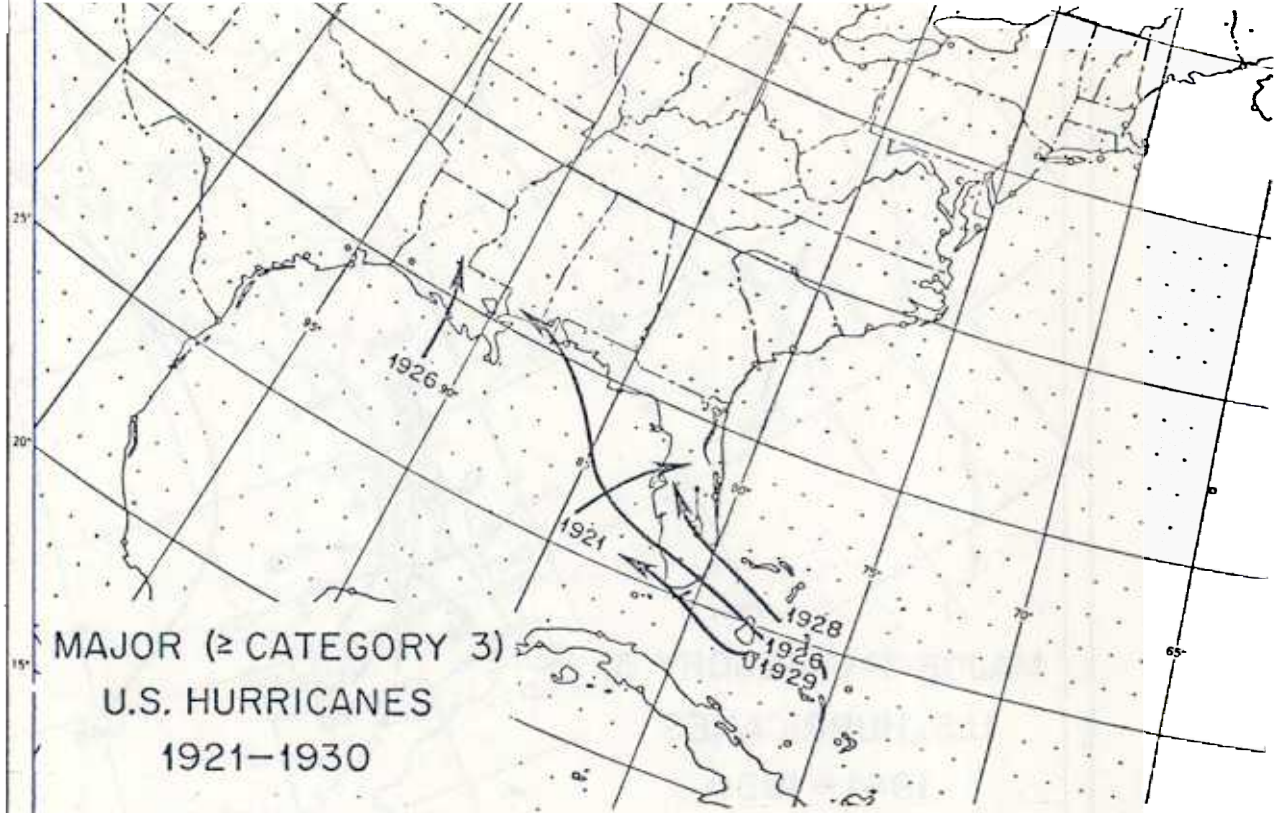


Figure 3. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1921-1930.

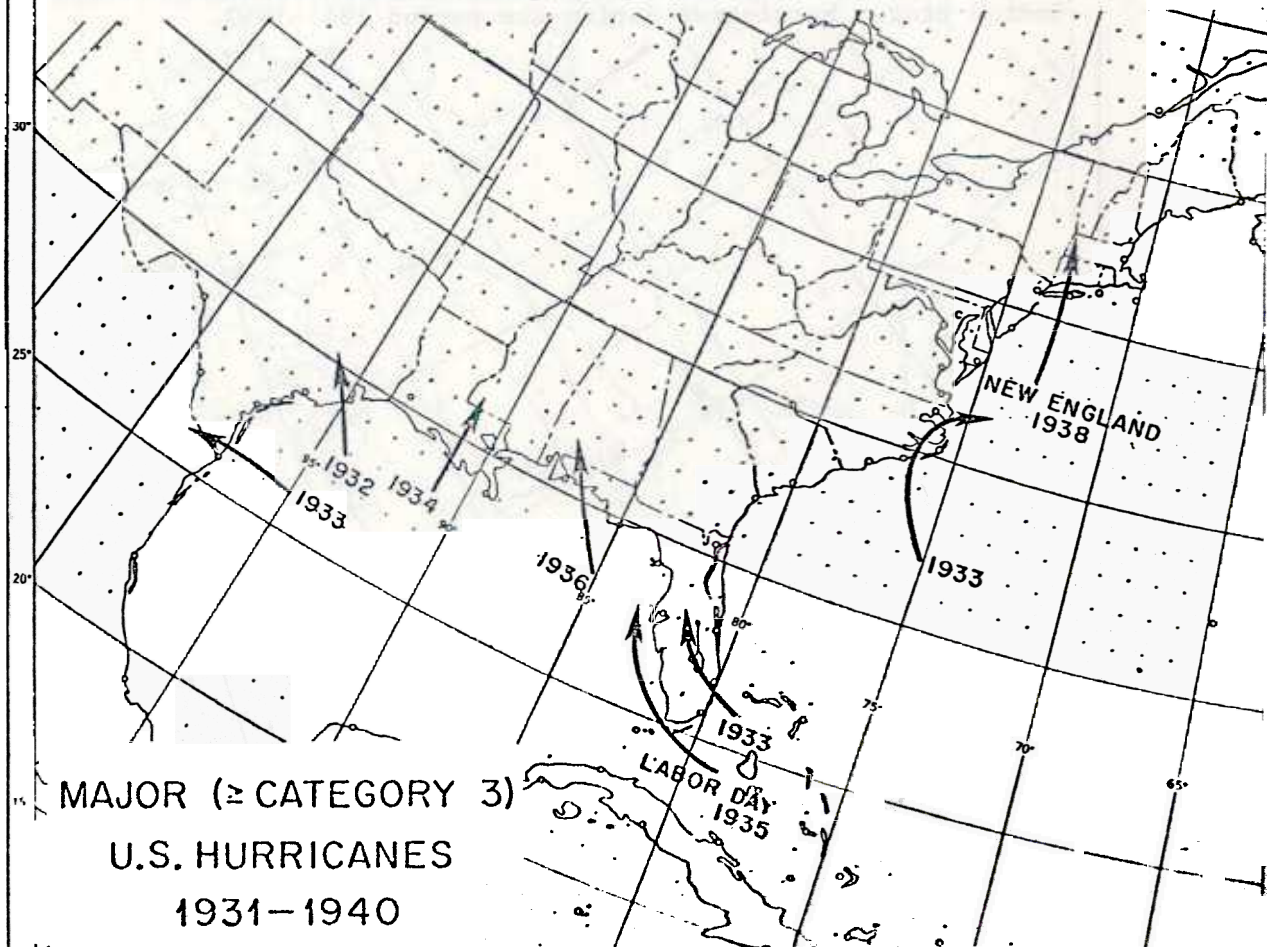


Figure 4. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1931-1940.

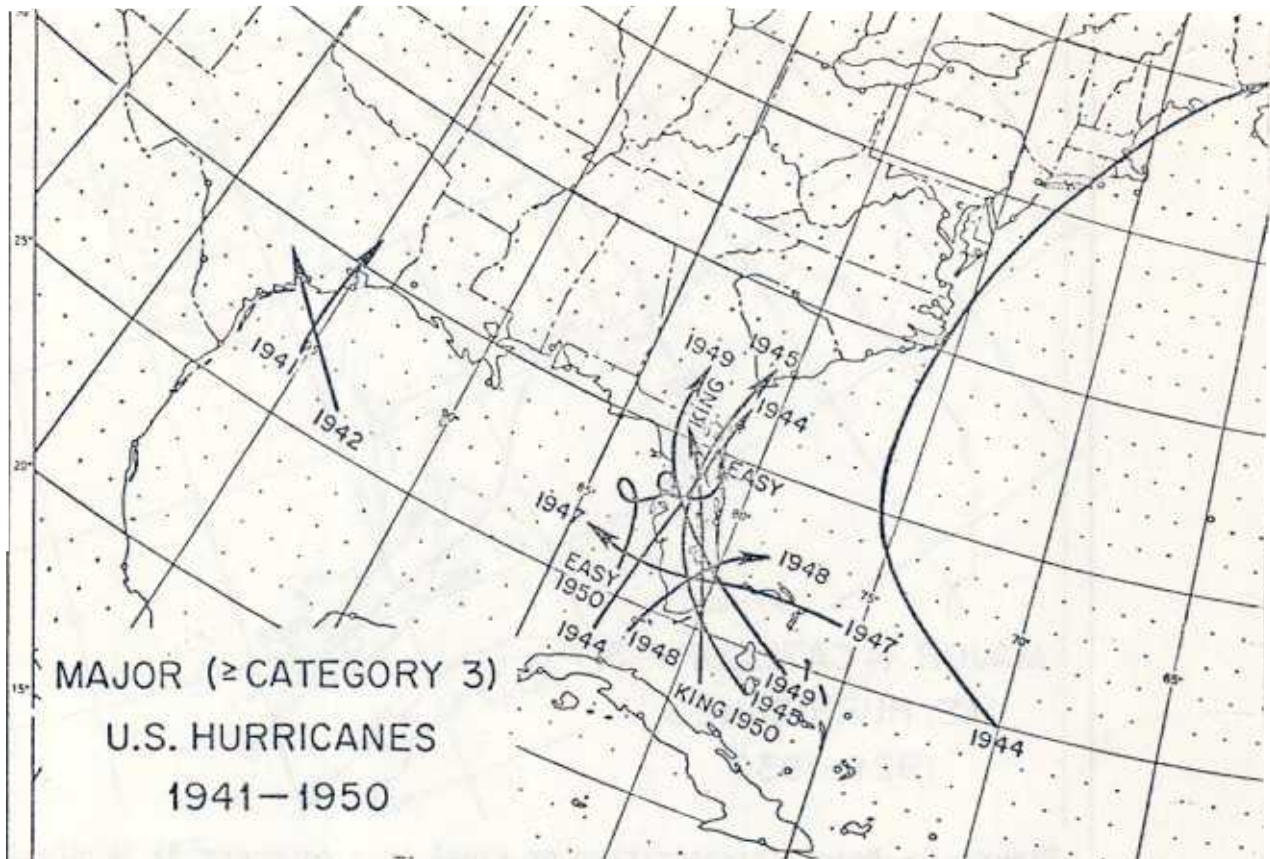


Figure 5. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1941-1950.



Figure 6. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1951-1960.

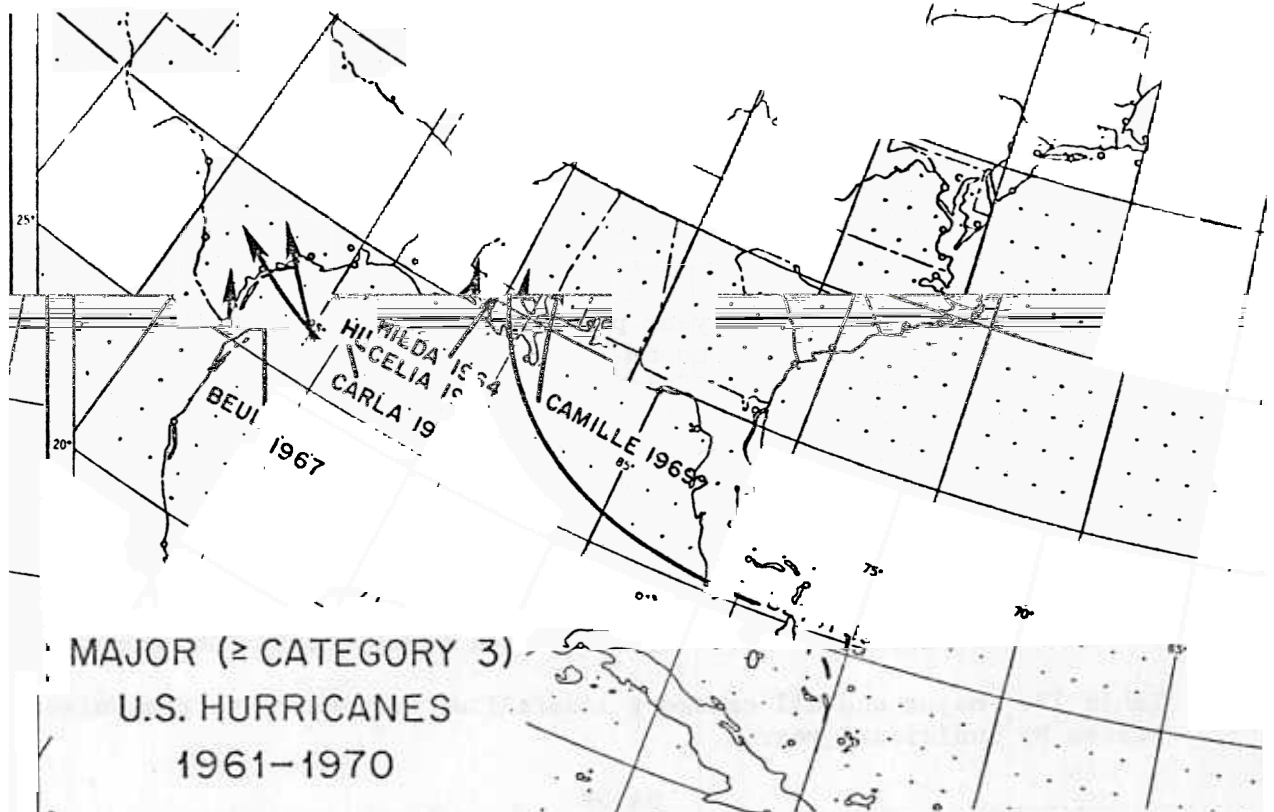


Figure 7. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1961-1970.

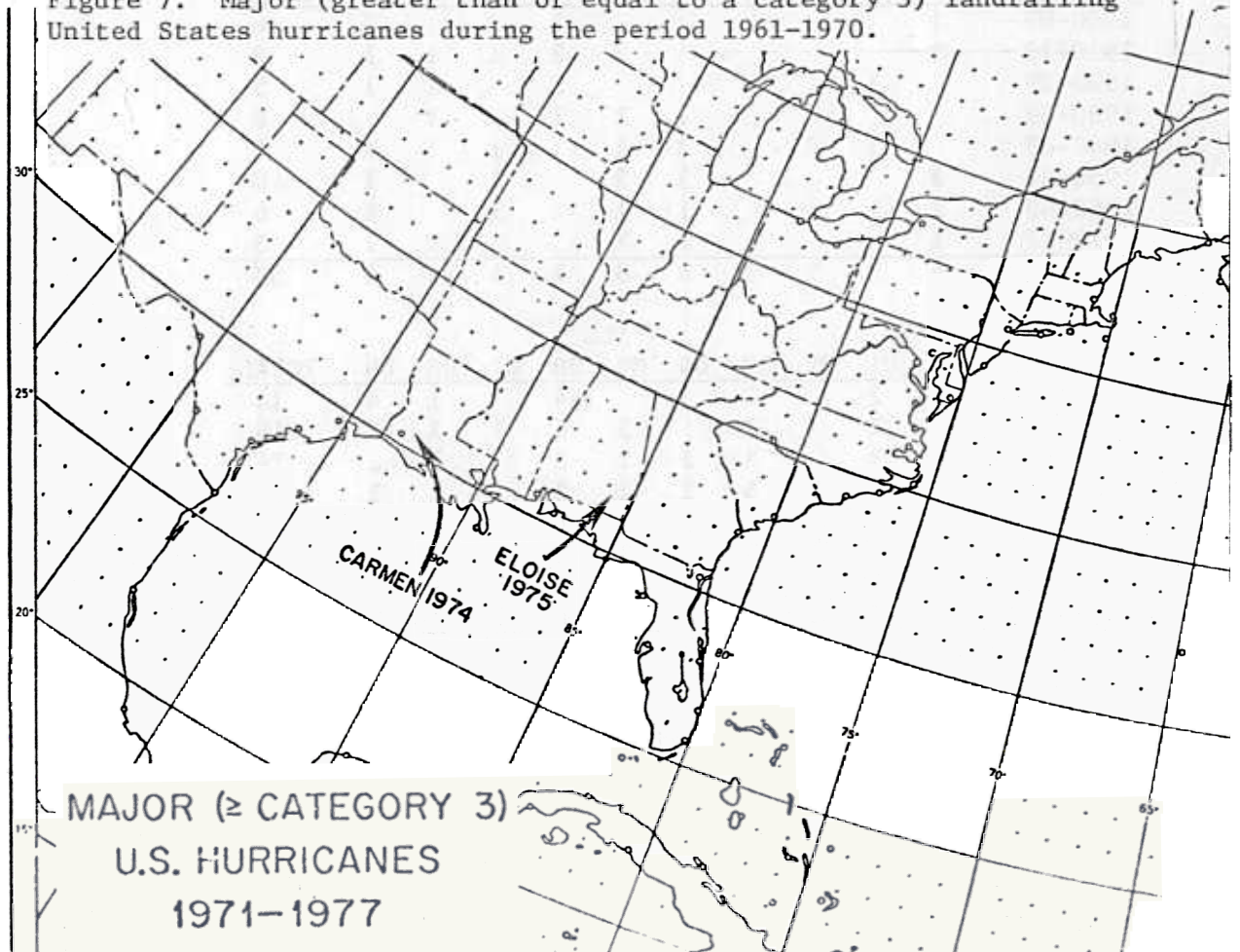


Figure 8. Major (greater than or equal to a category 3) landfalling United States hurricanes during the period 1970-1977.

The reader might note the tendency of the major hurricanes to cluster in certain areas during certain decades. Another interesting point is the general tendency for this clustering to occur in the latter half of individual decades in one area and in the first half of individual decades in another area. During the very active period of the thirties this clustering is not apparent.

A comparison of twenty year periods beginning in 1900 indicates that the major hurricanes tended to be in the western Gulf Coast states at the beginning of the century, shifting to the eastern Gulf Coast states and Florida during the next twenty years, then to Florida and the Atlantic Coast states during the forties and fifties, and back to the western Gulf Coast states in the last two decades.

13.) Are there hurricane cycles evident in certain years regardless of category or geographical area?

Table 13 gives a tabulation of hurricanes of all categories to affect the U.S. by individual years within each decade.

Table 13. Major and all category landfalling hurricanes in the United States by individual years.

	MAJOR										TOTAL
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
1900-09	1						2				
1910-19	1					2	2	1	1		
1920-29		1					2		1		
1930-39			1	3	1	1	1		1		
1940-49		1	1		2	1		1	1	1	
1950-59	2				3	2		1		1	
1960-69	1	1			1	1		1		1	
1970-77	1				1	1			?	?	
	6	3	2	3	8	8	7	4			

	ALL										TOTAL
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
1900-09	1	2		2			4		1	4	14
1910-19	2	2	1	2		3	6	1	1	1	19
1920-29	2	2		1	2	1	3		1	2	14
1930-39			2	5	2	2	3		2	1	17
1940-49	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	23
1950-59	3		1	3	3	3	1	1		3	18
1960-69	2	1		1	4	1	2	1	1	2	15
1970-77	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	?	?	9

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Figures 1 through 8 certainly support the existence of a cyclical nature of major hurricanes affecting given regions. Table 13 is also suggestive of preferred periods. However, it is left to the reader to decide what weight should be given to these statistics.

3. SUMMARY

In virtually every coastal city of any size from Texas to Maine, Dr. Neil Frank, Director of the National Hurricane Center, has stated that the United States is building toward a hurricane disaster. The population growth versus low hurricane experience levels indicated in Hebert and Taylor (1975), together with statistics presented in the discussion section of this paper, form the basis for his statement. Stated simply, the areas of the United States where 9 out of 10 persons lose their lives by drowning from the storm surge during hurricanes (along the immediate Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic shorelines) are the very areas where the most dramatic increases in population have occurred in recent years. This situation, in combination with continued building on low coastal elevations, will lead to serious problems for many areas in future hurricanes. Since it is likely that people will always live along the immediate shoreline, a pleasant way of life, the solution to the problem lies in education and preparedness.

The message to coastal residents is this: Become familiar with what hurricanes can do, and when a hurricane threatens your area, increase your chances of survival by moving away from the water until the hurricane has passed! Unless this message is clearly understood by coastal residents through a thorough and continuing preparedness effort, a future disaster is inevitable.

Acknowledgement. Mary Watson drafted the figures.

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