= 1907 Atlantic hurricane season =

The 1907 Atlantic hurricane season was at one point the only Atlantic hurricane season that did not feature a hurricane . With only five tropical storms having formed , it was a relatively inactive season ; of those that did , three made landfall , of which all occurred on the shoreline of the Gulf Coast of the United States . The first storm of the season formed on June 24 , while the final dissipated on November 12 . Damage from the storms were minimal , and no deaths were reported . Due to the lack of modern technology , including satellite imagery , information is often sparse , and four additional systems could have formed during the season . A documentation for four possible storms during the season exists , although it has not been proven that these systems were fully tropical .

= = Background = =

Prior to the advent of modern tropical cyclone tracking technology , notably satellite imagery , many hurricanes that did not affect land directly went unnoticed , and storms that did affect land were not recognized until their onslaught . As a result , information on older hurricane seasons was often incomplete . Modern @-@ day efforts have been made and are still ongoing to reconstruct the tracks of known hurricanes and to identify initially undetected storms . In many cases , the only evidence that a hurricane existed was reports from ships in its path , and judging by the direction of winds experienced by ships , and their location in relation to the storm , it is possible to roughly pinpoint the storm 's center of circulation for a given point in time . This is the manner in which all of the five known storms in the 1907 season were identified by hurricane expert José Fernández @-@ Partagás 's reanalysis of hurricane seasons between 1851 and 1910 . Partagás also extended the known tracks of three other hurricanes previously identified by scholars . The information Partagás and his colleague uncovered was largely adopted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 's Atlantic hurricane reanalysis in their updates to the Atlantic hurricane database (HURDAT) , with some slight adjustments . HURDAT is the official source for such hurricane data as track and intensity , although due to a sparsity of available records at the time the storms existed , listings on some storms are incomplete .
The season was one of only two Atlantic seasons without a storm of hurricane intensity (winds of 75 mph (120 km / h) or higher) , the other being the 1914 season . In addition , the maximum winds recorded from the first tropical storm were also the highest of the season ; it also broke the record for the weakest " most intense " storm on record for an Atlantic hurricane season . Reanalysis also indicated that four additional systems could have developed during the season . No deaths occurred during the season and damage was minimal .

= = Storms = =

= = = Tropical Storm One = = =

The first identified tropical storm of the season is listed in the Atlantic hurricane database as having formed on June 24 , positioned in the western Caribbean Sea ; the estimate for this location was based on ship reports , although the information was insufficient to guarantee an accurate position . It initially meandered west @-@ northwestward , though began to turn northwest during the latter half of following day . Late on June 26 , it passed between the Yucatán Peninsula and Cuba , and subsequently entered the Gulf of Mexico shortly thereafter . The tropical storm continued to slowly intensify , and started to make sharp curve towards the northeast on June 28 .
The storm traveled east @-@ northeastward paralleling the Gulf Coast of the United States , and eventually made landfall on the Florida panhandle early on June 29 . It weakened slightly as it traversed inland , and entered the Atlantic Ocean just offshore Georgia during the morning . At this point , the storm attained its peak intensity of 65 mph (100 km / h) , though it transitioned into an extratropical cyclone within the six hours that followed . Late during the day , the extratropical storm

reached New Jersey , and entered Maine on June 30 . The 2003 reanalysis made only minor adjustments to the storm 's intensity and track created by Partagás and Diaz , which included moving the point of landfall westward and increasing windspeeds on June 29 based on readings received in Jacksonville , Florida .

= = = Tropical Storm Two = = =

 Based on information from historical weather maps , it appeared that eastward @-@ moving lower @-@ atmospheric flow was present between September 16 and 17 , though a closed circulation did not appear to be present . On September 18 , the system developed into tropical depression between the Bahamas and Florida while it moved west @-@ northwestward . After swiftly crossing the southern portion of the state , it strengthened into a tropical storm on September 19 over the southeastern Gulf of Mexico , and attained its peak intensity of 45 mph (75 km / h) early during September 20 . It began turning north on September 21 , and made landfall on the Mississippi coast on September 22 . The storm weakened as it moved inland , and curved east @-@ northeast later during that day , only to transition into an extratropical cyclone shortly thereafter . The storm lost extratropical characteristics over Virginia on September 23 . As there were no reports of strong winds near the point of landfall , Partagás had doubt as to whether or not this storm was a tropical storm , as the most intense winds were recorded when the system was classified as extratropical .

= = = Tropical Storm Three = = =

 The system that would eventually develop into a tropical storm was first noted by a ship north @-@ northwest of Veracruz on September 23 . It was recognized as a tropical storm on September 27 while was located above the Bay of Campeche , and moved northeastward , and slowly accelerated as it intensified . By September 28 , it was moving east @-@ northeastward at 24 mph (38 km / h) , and simultaneously attained its peak intensity of 50 mph (85 km / h) . At this point , it remained just offshore the Florida panhandle , and moved inland shortly thereafter on September 29 . It plowed through northern Florida and southeastern Georgia while maintaining its intensity and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone off the coast of North Carolina on September 29 . The remnants of the storm merged with a cold front the following day while situated south of New York .
 Storm warnings were issued on September 28 for the shorelines of Louisiana and Mississippi , but the states did not receive strong winds . The maximum gust from the storm was 46 mph (74 km / h) , which was recorded at Pensacola , Florida .

= = = Tropical Storm Four = = =

 The fourth tropical storm of the season was first detected by a ship on October 17 southwest of Bermuda ; in the HURDAT database , this date was considered to be the formation date , although the entire lifespan of the storm is unknown due to a lack of data on the system itself . It initially moved east @-@ northeastward , though later began to turn northeastward on October 18 . The storm curved slightly towards the east @-@ northeast on October 19 , and became extratropical later that day before its dissipation on October 20 . The storm maintained its peak winds of 50 mph (85 km / h) for most of its lifetime .

= = = Tropical Storm Five = = =

 The final tropical storm of the season was previously unidentified until reanalysis by Partagás . It formed on November 6 while moving south @-@ southwestward , though took a sharp turn towards the west @-@ southwestward on November 7 . The following day , it took another sharp turn , this time towards the north @-@ northwest , while it had winds of 45 mph (75 km / h) , which were the maximum estimated winds for the storm . It continued on this path until November 11 , when it turned once more , this time towards the north @-@ northeast . It evolved into an extratropical

cyclone the following day . The storm was considered to be a tropical storm based on reports of unusually warm waters near 70 ° F (21 ° C) which were accompanied by strong winds .