

= 1927 Atlantic hurricane season =

The 1927 Atlantic hurricane season featured no hurricane landfalls in the United States , in contrast to the four hurricanes that struck the United States in the previous season . Overall , the season was relatively inactive , with eight tropical storms , four of which became hurricanes . One of these became a major hurricane , which is Category 3 or higher on the modern day Saffir ? Simpson hurricane wind scale . The first system , a tropical depression , developed on August 13 , while the final cyclone , a tropical storm , merged with a cold front on November 21 . The most significant storm of the season was Hurricane One , nicknamed the Nova Scotia hurricane . The sole major hurricane , this storm resulted in between 173 and 192 deaths in Atlantic Canada , mostly from capsized and missing ships offshore . On land , the storm left about \$ 1 @. @ 7 million ( 1927 USD ) in damage , with much of the damage occurring in Nova Scotia . Additionally , the fourth , fifth , and sixth tropical storms brought minor impact to Bermuda , South Carolina , and Cuba , respectively .

The season 's activity was reflected with an accumulated cyclone energy ( ACE ) rating of 56 . ACE is , broadly speaking , a measure of the power of the hurricane multiplied by the length of time it existed , so storms that last a long time , as well as particularly strong hurricanes , have high ACEs . It is only calculated for full advisories on tropical systems at or exceeding 39 mph ( 63 km / h ) , which is tropical storm strength .

= = Storms = =

= = = August tropical depression = = =

A low pressure area formerly associated with a weakening frontal boundary developed into a tropical depression on August 13 . The depression moved rapidly east @-@ northeastward and was soon absorbed by the frontal boundary .

= = = Hurricane One = = =

A tropical storm developed from a tropical wave over the deep tropics of the Atlantic Ocean on August 18 . Moving west @-@ northwestward , it intensified into a Category 1 hurricane on the modern day Saffir ? Simpson hurricane wind scale by August 19 . The storm deepened significantly over the next few days , and by August 22 , it peaked as a Category 3 hurricane with sustained winds of 125 mph ( 205 km / h ) and a minimum pressure of 950 mbar ( 28 inHg ) . The latter was observed by the S.S. Maraval , while the former was estimated using the pressure @-@ wind relationship . Around that time , the system began curving northwestward and later northward . By August 23 , it turned to the north @-@ northeast and then began weakening on August 24 . Thereafter , the storm accelerated toward Atlantic Canada . Late on August 24 , the hurricane struck near Yarmouth , Nova Scotia , as a Category 2 hurricane , just before becoming extratropical . The remnants continued northeastward , striking Newfoundland and later Iceland , before dissipating near Jan Mayen on August 29 .

In New England , the storm brought heavy rainfall , peaking at 2 @. @ 09 inches ( 53 mm ) in Portland , Maine . Minor street flooding was reported in Maine , Massachusetts , and Rhode Island , with flooding in the Providence area damaging pavement and overflowing sewers . Along the coast of Massachusetts , rough seas disrupted shipping in Boston and beached a ship at Cape Cod . Of the 173 @-@ 192 fatalities in Canada , most of them occurred due to damaged or missing ships , with two boats losing their entire crew . On land , heavy rainfall in Nova Scotia washed out 20 ? 25 percent of the rail lines , which disrupted rail service . Flooding also damaged numerous roads and swept away bridges . Crop damage from the hurricane was severe as the storm destroyed about half of the fruit , vegetable , and hay harvest , leaving a loss of \$ 1 million ( 1927 CAD ) . Property damage in the province was in the thousands of dollars range and there were many electrical and telephone service outages . Similar but less severe impact occurred in New Brunswick and Prince

Edward Island . The storm also left minor wind damage in Newfoundland . Overall , the hurricane caused just under \$ 1 @. @ 6 million ( 1927 CAD ) in damage .

= = = Hurricane Two = = =

A tropical wave developed into the second tropical depression of the season on September 2 , while located about 190 mi ( 310 km ) east of the Cape Verde Islands . Six hours after forming , the depression intensified into a tropical storm . Moving west @-@ southwestward , the storm passed through the Cape Verde Islands on September 3 , striking Boa Vista with winds of 45 mph ( 75 km / h ) . The island of Santiago observed winds of 40 mph ( 64 km / h ) at 12 : 00 UTC . Thereafter , the system headed west @-@ northwestward into the open Atlantic and slowly intensified . Early on September 8 , the storm strengthened into a Category 1 while beginning a northwestward motion . Around that time , a radiogram from the British S.S. Socrates indicated that the ship recorded a barometric pressure of 1 @, @ 007 mbar ( 29 @. @ 7 inHg ) , the lowest observed in association with the storm .

By September 9 , the hurricane peaked with maximum sustained winds of 90 mph ( 150 km / h ) and began curving north @-@ northwestward , which was soon followed by a turn to the north @-@ northeast later that day . Thereafter , the storm started to lose tropical characteristics , with historical weather maps indicating a low pressure area imbedded within a cold front by September 10 . Around 12 : 00 UTC , the cyclone weakened to a tropical storm . Late on September 11 , the storm weakened to a tropical depression and was last noted at 18 : 00 UTC , while located about 870 mi ( 1 @, @ 400 km ) east @-@ northeast of Bermuda .

= = = Hurricane Three = = =

A low pressure area developed into a tropical depression around 12 : 00 UTC on September 22 while located about 820 mi ( 1 @, @ 320 km ) southwest of the southwestern @-@ most islands of Cape Verde . Moving northwestward , the depression strengthened into a tropical storm by early on September 23 . Thereafter , the storm proceeded to intensify very slowly during the next several days . On September 26 , the cyclone began moving generally northward . Based on a ship report , the storm finally reached hurricane status by 12 : 00 UTC on September 28 . A different ship observation indicated a minimum barometric pressure of 1 @, @ 005 mbar ( 29 @. @ 7 inHg ) . Based on the pressure @-@ wind relationship , it is estimated that the storm peaked with maximum sustained winds of 80 mph ( 130 km / h ) . Early on September 29 , the hurricane weakened to a tropical storm and became extratropical six hours later , while situated about 935 mi ( 1 @, @ 505 km ) south @-@ southeast of Cape Race , Newfoundland .

= = = Hurricane Four = = =

A low pressure area developed into a tropical storm about 835 mi ( 1 @, @ 345 km ) east @-@ northeast of Barbuda early on September 23 . The system moved northwest , and by 12 : 00 UTC on September 24 , it strengthened into a Category 1 hurricane . Late on September 25 , the cyclone intensified into a Category 2 hurricane . A ship recorded a pressure of 971 mbar ( 28 @. @ 7 inHg ) on September 26 . Because this was measured within the storm 's radius of maximum sustained winds , the hurricane 's minimum barometric pressure was estimated to have been 967 mbar ( 28 @. @ 6 inHg ) . Based on the pressure @-@ wind relationship , the system peaked with maximum sustained winds of 110 mph ( 175 km / h ) . Thereafter , it curved northeastward on September 27 , shortly before weakening to a Category 1 hurricane . Early on September 28 , the hurricane became extratropical about 360 mi ( 580 km ) south @-@ southeast of Sable Island . However , the extratropical storm existed until October 1 , when it dissipated well north of the Azores .

= = = Tropical Storm Five = = =

At approximately 12 : 00 UTC on September 30 , a low pressure area developed into a tropical depression while situated about 175 mi ( 280 km ) northeast of Turks and Caicos Islands . The depression moved parallel to the islands of the Bahamas and slowly strengthened , reaching tropical storm status early on October 2 . Continuing its northwestward motion , the storm strengthened further and peaked early on October 3 with maximum sustained winds of 60 mph ( 95 km / h ) and a minimum barometric pressure of 1 @, @ 008 mbar ( 29 @. @ 8 inHg ) , the latter of which was a ship observation . Around 09 : 00 UTC , the cyclone made landfall near Beaufort , South Carolina , at the same intensity . The storm curved northward after moving inland and weakened to a tropical depression early on October 4 . Several hours later , the system dissipated over West Virginia .

In South Carolina , rainfall was generally beneficial due to ongoing drought conditions . In Beaufort , many tree branches were felled in several neighborhoods of the city . Many were left without power for several hours on morning of October 3 , crippling industries that depended on electricity , including delaying publication of the The Beaufort Gazette because the linotype machine could not be used . Very minor damage occurred to corn in the city . Elsewhere in the state , particularly in Charleston , there were widespread telephone , telegraph , and power outages due to downed lines and poles , severing communications . In North Carolina , similar damage occurred to the methods of communications in Raleigh , Selma , Siler City , and other areas closer to the Virginia state line due to wires knocked over by strong winds .

= = = Tropical Storm Six = = =

The season 's next cyclone developed from over the northwestern Caribbean Sea from a broad low pressure area near the Bay Islands Department of Honduras on October 16 . Moving east @-@ northeastward , the system strengthened into a tropical storm several hours later . Early on October 17 , the system peaked with winds of 45 mph ( 75 km / h ) , based on a ship observation of a minimum barometric pressure of 999 mbar ( 29 @. @ 5 inHg ) . Curving northeastward , it made landfall near Santa Cruz del Sur , Camagüey Province , late on October 18 at the same intensity . After crossing Cuba , the storm accelerated and moved through the Bahamas early the following day , striking the island of Acklins . By 06 : 00 UTC , the system was absorbed by a cold front while located about 105 mi ( 170 km ) north @-@ northeast of Mayaguana .

The Government of Cuba issued warnings in anticipation of the storm in the central provinces of the island , particularly over concerns of heavy rainfall . Additionally , radio messages were sent to ship to warning of the approaching cyclone . Heavy rains caused some crop damage but little else of consequence .

= = = October tropical depression = = =

The northern portion of the disturbance that would later develop into the previous system split and spawned a tropical depression over the northern Bahamas on October 17 . The depression moved rapidly northward ahead of an approaching frontal boundary . Historical weather maps indicated that the highest sustained winds were at 30 mph ( 50 km / h ) and the minimum barometric pressure was 1 @, @ 004 mbar ( 29 @. @ 6 inHg ) . The depression was absorbed by the front on the same day .

= = = Tropical Storm Seven = = =

A weak low pressure area developed into the seventh storm of the season formed near the Cayman Islands on October 30 . Initially a tropical depression , it tracked slowly north @-@ northeastward and reached tropical storm status about six hours after forming . Early on October 31 , the storm peaked with maximum sustained winds of 45 mph ( 75 km / h ) , several hours before making landfall in Sancti Spíritus Province several hours later . After emerging over the Bahamas , the storm slowly weakened . Late on November 1 , the system struck Andros Island with winds of 40 mph ( 65 km / h ) . Thereafter , the cyclone accelerated and continued weakening , falling to tropical depression intensity late on November 3 . Shortly thereafter , it transitioned into an extratropical

cyclone while located about 215 mi ( 345 km ) south of Cape Hatteras , North Carolina .

The remnants contributed to the development of the system which brought devastating floods to the Northeastern United States . Following well above average precipitation in October , this system brought as much as 15 in ( 380 mm ) to Vermont . The flooding left at least \$ 50 million ( 1927 USD ) in damage and 85 deaths , with all but one death occurring in Vermont .

= = = Tropical Storm Eight = = =

The final tropical cyclone of the season developed from a low pressure area early on November 19 , while situated about 770 mi ( 1 240 km ) east-northeast of Barbuda . Initially a tropical depression , the cyclone deepened into a tropical storm about 12 hours later while moving north-northwestward . At 12 : 00 UTC on November 20 , a ship observed a barometric pressure of 999 mbar ( 29 .5 inHg ) , the lowest known pressure in association with the storm . Using the pressure-wind relationship , it is estimated that the storm reached maximum sustained winds of 60 mph ( 95 km / h ) at that time . On November 21 , the storm weakened and lost tropical characteristics , merging with a cold front about 585 mi ( 940 km ) east-northeast of Bermuda at 12 : 00 UTC . The extratropical cyclone persisted for only about six more hours . This storm may have been subtropical , but in the absence of satellite imagery , it is considered a tropical cyclone .