= 1914 Atlantic hurricane season =

The 1914 Atlantic hurricane season was the least active Atlantic hurricane season on record , with only one known tropical storm . Although hurricane season typically encompasses a much larger time @-@ span , actual activity was confined to the middle of September . The only tropical cyclone of the year developed in the region of The Bahamas on September 15 and drifted northwestward , moving inland over Florida and Georgia . Thorough warnings before the storm prevented any major damage . The 1914 season is one of only two that did not produce any hurricanes (the other being the 1907 season) . Due to the lack of modern technology , including satellite imagery , information is often sparse , and an additional tropical depression may have existed in late October .

= = Season summary = =

With only one official tropical cyclone , the 1914 season was the least active Atlantic hurricane season on record . It is one of only two Atlantic seasons without a storm of hurricane intensity (winds of 75 mph (121 km / h) or stronger) , the other being the 1907 season . The sole tropical storm 's formation on September 14 represents the latest start to a hurricane season since officials records began in 1851 .

Information on the 1914 season is chiefly based on data from the Atlantic hurricane database (HURDAT) , which undertook a thorough reanalysis of hurricanes from 1911 through 1914 in 2005 . Several changes , mostly of a minor nature , were made to the September tropical storm . Additionally , two other systems during the year were formally considered for inclusion into the hurricane database ; one of them was deemed a potential tropical depression , but considered too weak to be classified a tropical storm . The other was assessed as a non @-@ tropical system . The 2005 HURDAT reanalysis relied largely on historical weather maps and ship reports in place of modern technology , including satellite imagery .

= = Storms = =

= = = Tropical Storm One = = =

The first and only tropical storm of the season originated in a westward @-@ moving tropical wave denoted on weather maps from September 13 . Decreases in air pressure occurred throughout the Bahamas , providing " strong indications of a disturbance " . The system became a tropical depression at 00 : 00 UTC on September 15 , approximately 200 mi (320 km) east of Miami , Florida . It strengthened into a tropical storm about 12 hours later , leading to the issuance of storm warnings from the east coast of Florida to as far north as Hatteras , North Carolina .

The system drifted northwest while gradually intensifying , and was situated south of the Georgia coast late on September 16 . While most tropical systems in the vicinity tend to continue northward along the Eastern Seaboard , the cyclone curved westward and moved ashore near the Florida ? Georgia state border after achieving a peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 70 mph (110 km / h) . It progressed inland over southern Georgia as it quickly weakened , but its intensity leveled off after around 18 : 00 UTC on September 17 . The storm skirted the northern Gulf of Mexico as it swerved slightly south of due west , weakening to a tropical depression over southeastern Louisiana . By early September 19 , the depression had further deteriorated into an open trough ? a poorly defined , elongated area of low pressure .

The storm produced widespread rainfall in the Southeastern United States , accompanied by gale @-@ force winds along the coast , and ships reported severe conditions at sea . High tides occurred around St. Augustine , Florida , washing over the South Street Causeway . Winds from the storm dispersed large amounts of dead grass from marshes in the area . No significant damage was reported due to thorough warnings before the cyclone . A 2005 reanalysis of the storm made some minor changes to its listing in the official hurricane database , setting back the time of formation and

raising the peak intensity .

= = = Tropical depression = = =

In addition to the September tropical storm , a possible depression that remained below tropical storm intensity developed in late October . On October 24 , a broad area of low pressure was present over the western Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea . A possible center of low pressure , attached to a cold front extending southward , had formed within the larger system and moved toward the east . Another center of low pressure formed in the northwestern Caribbean on October 25 and is considered a tropical depression in contemporary research . The depression had weak winds due to the light pressure gradient in the region and , at its peak , it had a minimum central pressure of 1 @,@ 004 mbar (29 @.@ 6 inHg) . On October 26 , the cold front associated with the extratropical cyclone to the north absorbed the tropical system . The next day , the extratropical system deteriorated into an open trough . Although the tropical low was reviewed for inclusion into the hurricane database as a tropical storm in 2005 , it was deemed too weak .