

Chapter 1 : Hurricanes and the Middle Atlantic States - Rick Schwartz - Google Books

Hurricanes and the Middle Atlantic States is the first book that examines the year recorded hurricane history of the region. It offers chronological profiles of significant storms, from Jamestown to the present.

Based on observations from a nearby ship, it is estimated the depression quickly intensified into a tropical storm while moving generally to the west-northwest. For several days the storm continued this general trajectory, eventually shifting more to the northwest. This made the hurricane a Category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale. A few hours later, the hurricane made another landfall on the North Carolina mainland after crossing the Albemarle Sound. While the hurricane continued to the northwest, the eye briefly moved over Norfolk, Virginia , [5] for the first time since the Norfolk and Long Island hurricane. Curving to the north, the storm crossed Pennsylvania and into New York, where it weakened further into a tropical depression. It emerged from Maine and briefly re-intensified, moving across southern Nova Scotia with gale-force winds. As the hurricane approached land, the warnings were extended southward to Southport, North Carolina. In Norfolk, Virginia , most ships either remained at port or sought shelter due to advance warning. The next storm to approach the storm surge levels was Isabel in , which was lower in most locations in Virginia, [11] although higher in Washington, D. In Hampton the storm surge flooded Langley Air Force Base , swamped homes and businesses, wrecked boats, and destroyed fishing piers. When the flood levels dropped, many fish were left behind in the streets. The pier of the Jamestown Ferry was washed out in Surry and a marina at Jordan Point near Hopewell was wrecked after the river reached the highest level on record. A powerful storm surge moved up the Chesapeake Bay and flooded waterfront locations. Route 1 , and flooding the Old Town section. High winds in the city caused power outages, and flooding along the Cameron Run washed out a bridge. The combination of rain and winds damaged crops in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, mainly to corn and peaches. The storm damaged or destroyed several hotels in the region. In Cheverly , flooding caused nine cars of a train to derail, [7] killing four people. The Washington-Hoover Airport was also flooded. Two people drowned along the Jersey Shore due to high waves, [18] and the storm capsized nine boats. At Picatinny Arsenal , residents and members of the military helped prevent a dam from breaking. Overall effects were minor, limited to some utility damage and delays for shipping.

Welcome to Hurricanes and the Middle Atlantic States! This reference offers a window to the past, a crystal ball to the future. This reference offers a window to the past, a crystal ball to the future.

September 09 At a Glance Three tropical cyclones will be affecting U. There is still uncertainty about how each event might unfold. A rare configuration in the tropics may lead to three or four tropical cyclones affecting parts of the United States and its territories this week. The scope of these potential threats extends from the western Pacific to the Caribbean to the U. Florence is expected to restrengthen into a major hurricane, and there is an increasing chance it will reach the U. East Coast later this week. Hurricane Olivia, hundreds of miles east of Honolulu, Hawaii. Still a Category 1 hurricane on Sunday morning, Olivia has been weakening, and that trend is expected to continue. However, Olivia will continue moving to the west or west-southwest and is predicted to be near the island chain around Wednesday as a tropical storm. A typhoon in the western Pacific called Mangkhut. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Each of these storms was a major landfall. Typhoon Omar struck the U. Iniki was the strongest hurricane by far known to make landfall on Hawaii. Six deaths were reported. A Variety of Confidence Levels Among the possible threats this week, there is very high confidence that Olivia will be approaching Hawaii around Wednesday, but the hurricane will be weakening and will likely be a tropical storm by that point. Only two hurricanes and two tropical storms have made landfall on Hawaii in at least the last 60 years, according to NOAA. There is increasing confidence that Florence will affect the U. East Coast as a powerful hurricane by the latter part of this week. Isaac is forecast to move into the Lesser Antilles late this week as a hurricane. The usual pattern during the Northern Hemisphere hurricane season is for one part of the tropics to be more active while another part is more quiet. Another factor is the Madden-Julian Oscillation, which features a large zone of rising motion that straddles the equator and circles the globe about every 40 to 60 days. When the MJO is positioned to favor rising motion and hurricane development in the Pacific, it is typically suppressing activity in the Atlantic, and vice versa. This may be helping to pave the way to see major storms across the Pacific and Atlantic at the same time. Another element that supports widespread tropical activity is warm ocean temperatures, especially those above 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Sea surface temperatures are currently above average across large parts of the Northern Hemisphere tropics and subtropics. Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U. Virgin Islands are all small islands, dwarfed by the size of surrounding oceans, so the odds of a hurricane or typhoon affecting each of them within days are exceptionally low. This story does not necessarily represent the position of our parent company, IBM.

Chapter 3 : Why do hurricanes hit the East Coast of the U.S. but never the West Coast? - Scientific American

Hurricanes and the Middle Atlantic States is a product of six years of tireless research, hunting for anecdotes, conducting interviews and visiting myriad libraries. The result: Residents of the Mid-Atlantic have a hurricane book that they can call their own.

This is the strongest storm to ever hit this region since record-keeping began in 1851. A Category 1 hurricane moved through the region. A Category 1 hurricane moved through western parts of Virginia. This storm made landfall near Virginia Beach. The eye of the storm traveled up the west side of the Bay and just to the west of Washington DC. This storm caused record high tides up the entire west side of the Chesapeake Bay and in Washington DC with damages the highest ever recorded from a storm surge. In Washington DC, the surge reached 11 feet. The storm reached the southwest section of the District of Columbia in the early morning hours of Sept. It was attended by heavy rains and winds of 30 to 40 mph with occasional gusts up to 50 mph. The peak gust reported at Washington National Airport was 60 mph. A small tornado did considerable damage to dwellings at Franconia in Fairfax County. A tornado, which may have been the same one, also struck with destructive force at Potomac, MD. Rainfall was heavy, ranging from 2 to over 3 inches. Falling trees and branches disrupted power and telephone facilities. Last storm to bring hurricane force winds to Washington DC. Hazel made landfall near Wilmington, NC by mid morning on the 15th and by that afternoon the eye of the storm was passing west of DC. This put the strongest winds across the city. These records still stand today. Some of the installations were damaged. Huge trees were uprooted and toppled falling on cars, houses, roads, and utility lines. Many windows were blown out and many roofs were damaged or torn off. There were 3 deaths in the District, 13 in Virginia and 6 in Maryland. Many other people were injured. Historical database shows that this storm was already extratropical when it moved through the area as it had already merged with a front, so it can not be considered as hurricane, but a rather strong extratropical storm. Connie dropped as much as 9. The rains produced by Connie saturated the soil and set the stage for the devastating floods which followed the passage of Hurricane. Five days after Connie, Diane moved across central and northern Virginia northeast through Baltimore County and into Pennsylvania. The combined rains of Connie and Diane set new records from Danville to Fredericksburg to Winchester to Staunton for the month of August. Diane dropped an additional 10 inches of rain on the Blue Ridge Mountains. The heaviest rains fell along the Skyline Drive area. Big Meadows also set a new record for August with nearly 24 inches. Baltimore set a new record with The heavy rains resulted in flash flooding along the piedmont and over the Shenandoah Valley. Water flowed into nearby rivers causing the heaviest flooding on the Shenandoah and Rappahannock rivers. The Rappahannock River crested 8. The strongest hurricane to hit the United States in modern meteorological times. After making landfall in Mississippi as a Category 5 on August 17, it weakened rapidly as it moved northward. Camille came back to life as it moved eastward into Virginia. On August 19, torrential rains lasting more than eight hours caused flash floods and mudslides along the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Early on the 20th, Camille intensified as it passed south of Roanoke and Lynchburg. Rainfall increased rapidly to the northeast of the low-pressure center along the western slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Downtown Waynesboro was submerged under 8 feet of water from the South River. In Amherst and Nelson Counties, many communities were partially destroyed along with highways, bridges, utilities, and railways. In Nelson County, Camille dumped 31 inches of rain in six hours and more than bridges were wiped out. Residents remembered the rain as resembling a massive waterfall. The rainfall continued to increase on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, reaching catastrophic proportions. These flash floods and landslides constituted the worst natural disaster ever to affect the state of Virginia. Most residents were asleep during the storm, which had been unpredicted. There was no way to warn anyone of the impending catastrophe, because phone lines were obliterated along with everything else by flash floods barreling down creeks and rivers. At least Virginians lost their lives in Camille; of these, were residents of Nelson County. After the storm, only one highway in Virginia remained intact. Camille moved off the coast on the afternoon of the 20th. One of the costliest natural disasters in U. Devastating floods occurred from North Carolina to New York. In the District

of Columbia, two lives were lost when a family went wading in Rock Creek and the two children were swept away from their parents. Dulles Airport recorded 5. A crest of 22 feet was reached at Little Falls, 10 feet above flood stage but about 3 feet below the record flood of March. Numerous homes in the Seneca area were badly damaged, as were recreational facilities along the river. While the flood in the Washington area was not disastrous, it caused fairly heavy damage to both private and public property. Remnants of Eloise produced widespread heavy rainfall and flooding. The remains of Bob produced flooding over portions of western West Virginia but the details are sketchy. Hurricane David spawned eight tornadoes across the greater Washington metro area. The strongest tornado was an F3 in Fairfax County that tracked 18 miles, killing one and injuring six. Isolated tornadoes were reported across Maryland and Virginia associated with this storm. Rainfall amounts of over 6 inches and strong winds left nearly , people across Virginia and Maryland without power. Chris made landfall near Savannah, GA on the 28th and weakened to a depression over South Carolina where it merged with a front. Rainfall amounts were three to five inches across a large swath from SC through PA and into the Northeast. S East Coast, producing 40 to 50 knot sustained winds causing widespread damage along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Bertha spawned three tornadoes, two in Calvert and one in St. High winds and torrential rainfall left approximately 45, Baltimore Gas and Electric customer without power during the height of the storm. Hurricane Fran made landfall near Cape Fear, North Carolina and weakened to a depression while moving through Virginia. Old Town Alexandria was partially evacuated as the river rose, flooding streets with more than three feet of water. The Shenandoah National Park remained closed for two weeks due to wind and flood damage. Rockingham County reported 40 homes destroyed and homes with major damage. In Warren County, homes were flooded with 50 sustaining major damage. Waynesboro also saw major damage to its downtown area. Over people were rescued from flood waters. Scattered tree damage occurred throughout much of the state of VA from the combination of strong winds and saturated soils. Tidal flooding was also a problem on both the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. A surge of 5. Some areas in lower Georgetown and along the marina reported flooding. Floyd weakened as it moved swiftly along the Delmarva Peninsula. Heavy rainfall preceded Floyd over the Mid-Atlantic States due to a pre-existing frontal zone and the associated overrunning. Totals of 12 to 14 inches were observed in Maryland. Wind gusts of 50 to 70 MPH caused trees and power lines to come down. A 2 to 3 feet surge occurred along the Chesapeake Bay due to strong southerly winds blowing ahead of the storm. Minor flooding of low lying areas occurred in St. In Virginia, there were , people without power at some point. Three people lost their lives directly related to the storm. In Maryland, there was one death and over , customers without power at some point. One of the most significant tropical cyclones to affect the Chesapeake Bay region since Hurricane Hazel in and the Chesapeake â€”Potomac Hurricane of Isabel made landfall near Drum Point on the NC Outer Banks on the 18th as a strong category 2 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of mph. Isabel then traveled north northwestward losing its tropical characteristics on the 19th over western Pennsylvania. Fallen trees and limbs were the overwhelming reason for widespread power failures and damage and destruction to nearly 8, homes, which will likely made Isabel as one of the most expensive storms. At the peak of the storm, well over 2 million people were without power. Isabel is a reminder that if the impacts of a Category 2 hurricane can be so extensive, the impact of Category 3 or higher could be devastating. Rainfall totals were generally in the 6 to 12 inches in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 2 to 6 inches across western Maryland and eastern West Virginia, and 1 to 3 inches across Baltimore and Washington metro areas. Upper Sherando Augusta County reported a storm total of Flood caused 2 to 3 feet of water in downtown Waynesboro.

Chapter 4 : Chesapeakeâ€“Potomac hurricane - Wikipedia

This reference traces the region's year recorded hurricane history, from Jamestown to the present, drawing on accounts in newspaper articles, books, private journals, and interviews.

A satellite history of Hurricane Ivan from origin to landfall Sept. Its lowest pressure, millibars, was registered in the second and third stints as a Category 5 on Sept. This ranks Ivan as the fifth-most-intense September Atlantic hurricane when using barometric pressure. It then made landfall near the border of southern Alabama and the western Florida Panhandle as a Category 3 on Sept. Ivan produced a significant amount of wind and storm surge damage along the Florida Panhandle and Alabama coasts. From there, Ivan went on to produce wind and flood damage well inland from Georgia all the way to Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Another legacy of Ivan was the large number of tornadoes it spawned. The final total of is a record for the most tornadoes produced by any tropical storm or hurricane in U. Croix in the U. This was after Maria delivered a devastating hit on Dominica and just before it made a catastrophic strike on Puerto Rico. As Maria approached Puerto Rico, its pressure began to rise but was still remarkably low for a landfalling hurricane. Croix, making it the third-costliest hurricane in U. Hurricane Rita, President George W. Bush flies over what was once a beach community in Cameron, Louisiana, on Sept. Winds were estimated to be mph at the time. Rita weakened to a Category 3 storm before making landfall early Sept. Seven people were killed by the direct impacts of Rita, including fallen trees, drownings and a tornado. A massive evacuation along the Texas Gulf coast contributed to many more indirect deaths from Rita. Gridlock traffic left motorists stranded without gas, adequate food or restrooms, all during a triple-digit heat wave. Many may have evacuated unnecessarily. Labor Day Hurricane, 1 Most Intense: Brown The Labor Day Hurricane is the only hurricane to make landfall in the Atlantic with a measured pressure below millibars. Nevertheless, its narrow path through the Keys as a Category 5 centering on Islamorada inflicted total devastation. An estimated people died, many of them veterans working on the construction of U. Highway 1 through the Keys. Existing rail and road links across the Keys were destroyed. For 53 years, the Labor Day Hurricane stood as the most powerful hurricane on record in the Atlantic. Gilbert came to life as a depression east of the Lesser Antilles on Sept. Two days later, it became a hurricane over the eastern Caribbean, going on to rip across Jamaica as a Category 3. Once it had cleared the island, Gilbert underwent extremely rapid intensification, going from millibars Accordingly, winds skyrocketed from mph to mph. Unfortunately, all this occurred just as Gilbert was barreling toward the northern Yucatan Peninsula. Gilbert only surrendered a pinch of its strength before slamming into Cozumel, Mexico, on Sept. The impacts from Gilbert were less severe in the U. Strong wind gusts in South Texas also downed some trees and power lines. This story does not necessarily represent the position of our parent company, IBM.

Chapter 5 : Book The Great Sea Island Storm Of PDF Download - www.nxgvision.com

The first book-length reference that examines the year recorded tropical cyclone history of the region. It offers chronological profiles of significant storms, from Jamestown to the present.

Chapter 6 : Hurricanes and the Middle Atlantic States / | Arlington

Ideal for weather and meteorology students, "Hurricanes And The Middle Atlantic States" is especially recommended for non-specialist general readers with an interest in hurricanes and climate-changed influences on storm behavior, frequency, and intensity.

Chapter 7 : Hurricane History

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Chapter 9 : Book hurricane pdf free download

BOOK REVIEW - "HURRICANES AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES" Author: Richard Schwartz (Hardcover - pages) This incredible book is a first of its kind - dedicated to the storms that have affected the Mid-Atlantic States through the past + years, from the "Year of the Hurricane in " up through Hurricane Jeanne in September