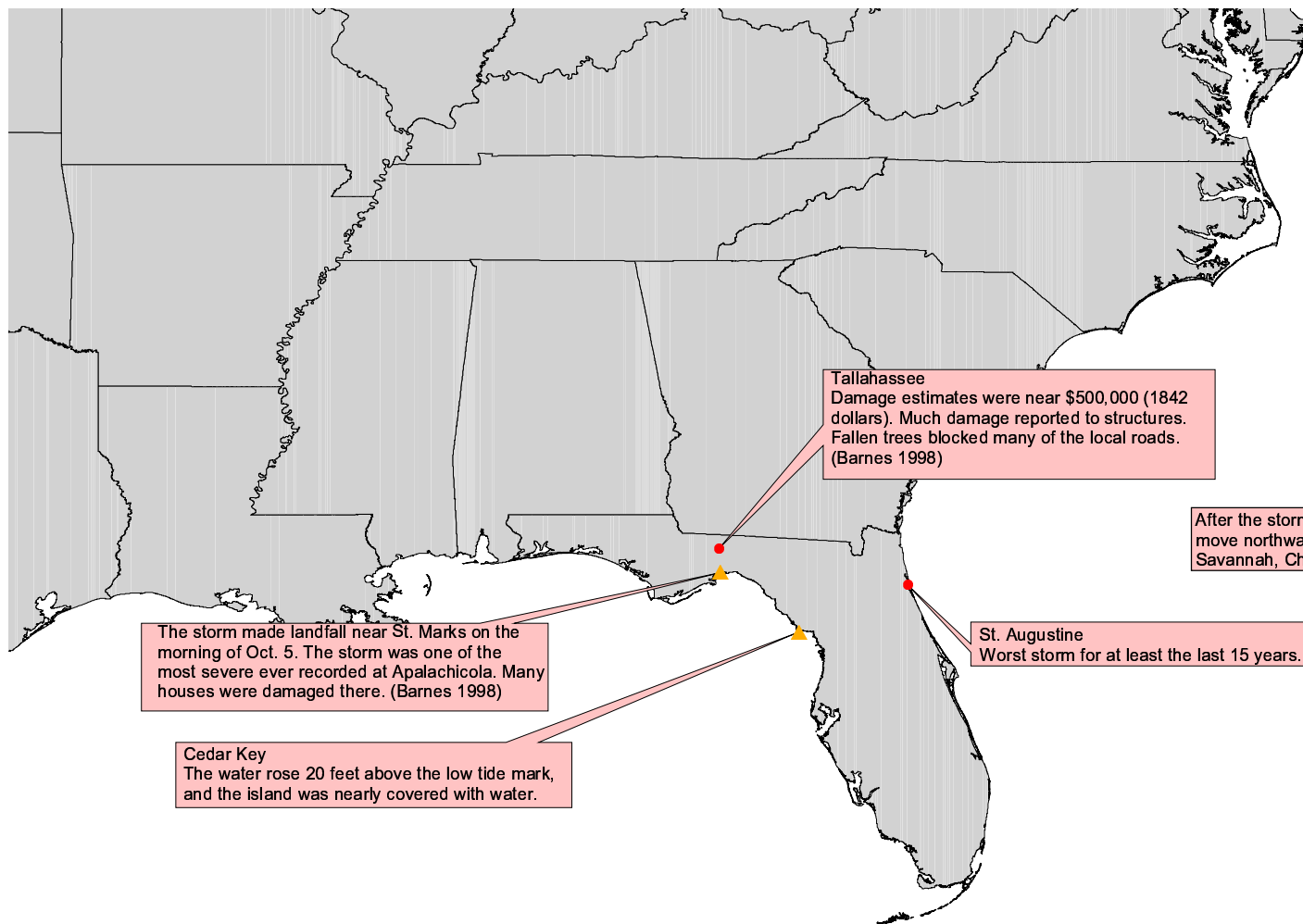


The Gulf to Bermuda Hurricane of 1842 - Oct. 4-7



The storm made landfall near St. Marks on the morning of Oct. 5. The storm was one of the most severe ever recorded at Apalachicola. Many houses were damaged there. (Barnes 1998)

Cedar Key
The water rose 20 feet above the low tide mark, and the island was nearly covered with water.

Tallahassee
Damage estimates were near \$500,000 (1842 dollars). Much damage reported to structures. Fallen trees blocked many of the local roads. (Barnes 1998)

After the storm reached the Atlantic, and began to move northward, storm conditions were felt in Savannah, Charleston, and Cape Hatteras.

St. Augustine
Worst storm for at least the last 15 years.

This storm formed in the Bay of Campeche in late September and moved NE across the Gulf of Mexico in early October. Many sea birds were prevented from reaching land during the storm and were found dead in large numbers floating in the Gulf afterwards. (Barnes 1998)

This storm originated at the end of September, 1842 near the Yucatan Peninsula. The storm moved NE across the Gulf of Mexico affecting only ships and birds, which were found deceased in abundance in the waters of the Gulf following the storm. Landfall was estimated by William Redfield to have occurred near St. Marks. The storm moved through north Florida, probably crossing over the Okefenokee Swamp and exiting off the Georgia coast north of the St. Mary's river. Higher wind speeds were evident in the northern sector of the hurricane. There were no land reports of damage north of Charleston.

