The Atlantic Coast Hurricane of Late August 1839 - Aug. 28-31 Trees blown down and the apple crop ruined. Other crops, such as corn, also damaged. The "Maine Farmer" stated that the storm caused more damage than any since 1815. Harbor escaped storm with no serious damage to shipping. J.B. Felt, historian, stated that the storm was a more violent northeast storm than experienced for many years. He noted damage to trees, fences, and shipping. Mattapoisett, MA Rev. Thomas Robbins noted: wind was very severe and cold. Nantucket, MA Also labeled the storm as disastrous. Wind came out of the NE all day on the 30th with heavy rain and temps in the 50's. William Mitchel noted: many years since such a severe gale, 0700 on 31st had barometer at 998.3 mb, temp at 54, and wind had backed to NNW with drizzle. Damage noted to crops and ships washed ashore. New York City No reports of damage Philadelphia No reports of damage. At sunrise on the 30th, a cold mist was falling with an E wind, Rain began at 1000 as the wind picked up in intensity. Rain continued throughout the afternoon and became stronger that night Lewes, DE and Cape May, NJ Alexis Caswell's barometer dropped to 1003.7 mb by sunrise on the 31st. Total rainfall was 3.00". Both exposed locations reported shi Sandy Hook, NJ The floating light was set adrift on the 30th when is anchoring cables snapped due to the strong winds. Elizabeth City, NC Storm raged from just after 0000 on the 29th until 2100/30th. Elizabeth City "Phoenix" reported the gale strongest on Friday morning, Aug. 29th. Trees were down and bridges out Washington "Republican" reported E-NE winds on the 28th, which gradually increased Ocracoke Bar, NC until the morning of the 29th when they became very violent. Water flooded the Gale was most severe than for many years. Only 3 of 15 vessels there were unharmed by the storm. Cape Hatteras Center passed close by around 1200 on the 29th. Wilmington, NC This vigorous hurricane moved up the Atlantic coast in late August of 1839. It did not cross the coastline, but it's nearshore track and NE winds began at 1900/28th, shifted to NW at 0600/29th. winds in it's western semi-circle caused crop damage in North Carolina and lulled at 1330/29th. No damage to shipping reported. and eastern New England, as well as buffeting coastal shipping. Willis Gaylord became the the self-appointed historian for this storm; most of Ludlum's (1963) account stems from his notes. The center passed close to Cape Hatteras around noon on the 29th. The center then sideswiped Cape Cod and adjacent islands as it curved along the coast. Gaylord noted that this storm was associated with particularly chilly weather, and that snow fell at many places along the coast and the interior. He stated that "The Catskills were whitened; and considerable [snow] fell at 180 Miles Salem, and other places."