

Herga c le feuilleton inta c gral volume 8 1938 1 Updated Version

herga c le feuilleton inta c gral volume 8 1938 1 represents a significant piece of literary and cultural history, particularly within the context of early 20th-century French literature. This volume, part of a broader series, offers a rich tapestry of stories, essays, and serialized fiction that reflect the social, political, and artistic currents of its time. Exploring this work provides insight into the literary trends of 1938, the evolution of feuilleton-style storytelling, and the enduring legacy of Herga C. Le Feuilleton's contributions to serialized literature.

Understanding the Historical Context of 1938

The Political and Social Climate

In 1938, Europe was on the brink of war, with tensions escalating across the continent. France, where Herga C. Le Feuilleton's works were primarily published, was navigating the complex landscape of political unrest, economic instability, and cultural shifts. Literature during this period often reflected these anxieties, serving both as escapism and as social commentary.

Key points include:

- The rise of fascism and the impending Second World War.
- The influence of political upheaval on arts and literature.
- The role of serialized publications in maintaining public engagement.

The Literary Scene in 1938

The late 1930s saw a blend of traditional and modernist literary movements. Serialized fiction, or feuilletons, remained popular, providing readers with ongoing stories that kept them engaged week after week. Publications like "Le Feuilleton" and similar serial magazines played a critical role in disseminating literature to a broad audience.

Herga C. Le Feuilleton: An Overview

Who Was Herga C. Le Feuilleton?

Herga C. Le Feuilleton was a renowned author and editor known for his mastery of serialized

storytelling. His work often combined intricate plots with social critique, making his contributions influential among contemporary readers.

Notable aspects of Herga C. Le Feuilleton include:

- A distinctive narrative style that emphasized suspense and character development.
- A focus on contemporary issues woven into fictional narratives.
- Pioneering the use of serialized format to build reader engagement.

The Significance of Volume 8 (1938, 1)

Volume 8, published in 1938, is particularly notable for its thematic diversity and literary quality. As the first installment of that year's series, it set the tone for the stories and essays that would follow.

Highlights of this volume:

- Introduction of new characters and storylines.
- Reflection of current events through fiction.
- Inclusion of essays that provide social commentary.

Contents of Volume 8, 1938, Part 1

Serialized Fiction and Key Stories

This volume contains several serialized stories that captivated readers. Some prominent titles include:

- "Les Ombres du Passé" (The Shadows of the Past): A mystery novel exploring historical secrets.
- "Le Rêve Interrompu" (The Interrupted Dream): A romantic drama set against the backdrop of social upheaval.
- "Les Voix Silencieuses" (The Silent Voices): A narrative highlighting marginalized voices in society.

Essays and Social Commentary

The volume also features essays that analyze contemporary issues, such as:

- The impact of political tensions on daily life.
- The role of literature in fostering social change.
- Cultural reflections on the evolving French identity.

Publication Format and Audience

The serial was formatted to appeal to a broad readership, combining entertainment with thoughtful analysis. Its accessibility and engaging storytelling made it a staple in many households.

Impact and Legacy of Herga C. Le Feuilleton's 1938 Volume 8

Influence on Contemporary Literature

Herga C. Le Feuilleton's work in 1938 influenced numerous writers and editors by demonstrating the power of serialized storytelling to reflect societal issues while entertaining audiences.

Key influences include:

- Development of serialized narrative techniques.
- Integration of social critique within fiction.
- Encouragement for other authors to explore topical themes.

Preservation and Modern Relevance

Today, Volume 8 of 1938 remains a valuable resource for scholars of French literature and historians interested in pre-war cultural dynamics.

Reasons for its ongoing relevance:

- Provides insight into the societal mindset of late 1930s France.
- Serves as an example of early serialized fiction's narrative potential.
- Continues to inspire adaptations and modern reinterpretations.

Collecting and Accessing the Volume

Collectors and libraries may seek editions of this volume for their historical and literary significance. Digitized archives and rare book collections often feature reproductions, making it accessible to a global audience.

Exploring Themes and Literary Techniques

Major Themes in Volume 8 (1938, 1)

The stories and essays within this volume explore themes such as:

- The tension between tradition and modernity.
- The individual's struggle against societal upheaval.
- The mystery of history and memory.
- The resilience of hope amid despair.

Literary Style and Techniques

Herga C. Le Feuilletone's writing employs various techniques to enhance storytelling:

- Use of cliffhangers at the end of serialized installments.
- Character-driven plots that evoke emotional investment.
- Incorporation of contemporary slang and idioms to resonate with readers.
- Layered narratives that reveal societal complexities.

Why Readers and Scholars Still Study Volume 8, 1938

Understanding Cultural Shifts

Analyzing this volume helps uncover how literature reflected and influenced public opinion during a tumultuous period.

Appreciation of Serialized Fiction

It exemplifies the art of serialization, a form that has influenced modern television and digital storytelling.

Insights into French Literary Heritage

The work contributes to understanding the evolution of French narrative styles and thematic concerns.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Herga C. Le Feuilletone's 1938 Volume 8

herga c le feuilleton inta c gral volume 8 1938 1 stands as a testament to the resilience and creativity of serialized literature during a pivotal moment in history. Its stories, essays, and stylistic innovations continue to resonate with readers and scholars alike, offering a window into the societal psyche of late 1930s France. Whether for historical research, literary critique, or personal interest, this volume remains a cornerstone of early 20th-century French cultural expression. As the legacy of Herga C. Le Feuilletton endures, so does the importance of understanding the narratives that shaped a nation during one of its most challenging yet creatively fertile periods.

Herga C Le Feuilletton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938 is a fascinating artifact from the late 1930s, offering a glimpse into the literary and cultural landscape of that era. As a volume from a serialized publication, it embodies the storytelling style, societal reflections, and artistic sensibilities of its time. This review delves into the various aspects of this volume, analyzing its content, historical significance, and overall contribution to the literary canon of the period.

Historical and Cultural Context

Understanding the significance of Herga C Le Feuilletton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938 requires placing it within its broader historical and cultural framework. The year 1938 was a tumultuous period globally, marked by political upheaval, the looming threat of war, and significant social change. Publications like this feuilleton served as both entertainment and subtle commentary on contemporary issues.

Political Climate

- The late 1930s saw the rise of fascist regimes in Europe, with tensions mounting across the continent.
- Media and literary works often reflected underlying anxieties, national identities, or subtle resistance.
- Publications like this volume may contain allegorical stories or themes resonating with the political climate.

Literary Trends

- Serialization was a popular format, making literature accessible to a broad audience.
- The feuilleton genre combined entertainment with social critique, often blending fiction, essays, and commentary.
- The style was characterized by melodramatic plots, vivid characters, and a focus on societal issues.

Content Overview of Volume 8, 1938

Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 is a compilation of serialized stories, essays, and possibly poetry, all reflecting the zeitgeist of 1938. While specific story titles and authors might vary, the overall content can be categorized broadly.

Main Themes and Topics

- Societal Change and Modernity: Stories often depicted the tension between tradition and modernity, highlighting societal shifts.
- Love and Personal Relationships: Romantic plots remained central, often intertwined with social commentary.
- Political Allegory: Some narratives subtly addressed political tensions, censorship, or national identity.
- Daily Life and Struggles: Focus on common people's experiences, aspirations, and hardships.

Notable Features

- Serialized storytelling encouraged reader engagement over multiple issues.
- Rich character development with complex personalities.
- Use of regional dialects or local color to enhance authenticity.

Structural and Artistic Features

A volume of this nature is not merely about the stories but also about how they are presented. The craftsmanship in layout, illustration, and typography plays a vital role in its appeal.

Layout and Design

- Clear chapter divisions with engaging headings.
- Inclusion of illustrations or engravings, possibly by contemporary artists.
- Use of decorative borders or motifs relevant to 1938 aesthetic sensibilities.

Language and Style

- Language is likely to be evocative, blending formal and colloquial styles.
- Emphasis on melodramatic and expressive prose to captivate readers.

- Some stories might employ regional dialects or idiomatic expressions.

Artistic Features

- Illustrations provide visual context and enhance storytelling.
- Cover art, if present, captures the thematic essence and attracts readership.

Historical Significance and Impact

Analyzing this volume's historical importance reveals its role in shaping and reflecting the cultural currents of its time.

Literary Contribution

- Serves as a snapshot of popular literature in 1938.
- Highlights storytelling techniques and thematic preoccupations of the era.
- Provides insights into societal values, fears, and aspirations.

Cultural Reflection

- Acts as a mirror to societal tensions, hopes, and anxieties.
- May contain subtle political messages or social critiques veiled in fiction.
- Demonstrates the role of serialized publications in shaping public discourse.

Collectibility and Preservation

- As a vintage volume, it is valuable for collectors and historians.
- Preservation of such volumes helps maintain a tangible connection to the past.

Pros and Cons of Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938

Pros

- Rich content with diverse stories and themes.
- Provides historical insights into 1938 societal and literary trends.
- Artistic layout and illustrations enhance aesthetic appeal.

- Serialized format fosters ongoing reader engagement.
- Reflects cultural and political nuances subtly woven into stories.

Cons

- Language and themes may feel dated or inaccessible to modern readers.
- Potential political undertones might be subtle or ambiguous.
- Condition of surviving copies may vary, affecting readability.
- Limited digital accessibility if not digitized or archived properly.
- Serialization might lead to inconsistent story quality or pacing.

Target Audience and Relevance Today

While primarily a historical artifact, Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938 remains relevant for various audiences:

- Historians and Researchers: Offers primary source material for understanding 1938 societal and literary landscapes.
- Literature Enthusiasts: Provides insight into serialization storytelling and popular genres of the era.
- Collectors: Valuable for those interested in vintage publications or specific literary series.
- Cultural Scholars: Facilitates examination of how media reflected and influenced societal attitudes.

Conclusion

Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938 is more than just a collection of stories; it is a window into a complex and transformative period in history. The volume exemplifies the storytelling style, societal preoccupations, and artistic sensibilities of the late 1930s. Its serialized nature, thematic richness, and cultural significance make it a noteworthy piece for both historical and literary study.

Though it may present challenges for modern readers due to language or contextual differences, its value as a cultural artifact remains undeniable. Whether viewed as a collector's item, a scholarly resource, or simply a nostalgic relic, this volume encapsulates the enduring power of serialized storytelling and the importance of preserving such works for future generations.

In essence, Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938 stands as a testament to the vibrant literary culture of its time, offering insights that extend beyond its pages into the societal fabric of

1938. Its enduring appeal lies in its ability to connect us with the past, reminding us of the timeless nature of storytelling and the human experiences it portrays.

Question What is 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938' about? It is a historical publication or volume from 1938 that likely contains serialized stories, articles, or feuilletons, reflecting the cultural or literary context of that time. Who authored the works featured in Volume 8 of 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral'? The volume may include works by various authors popular in 1938, but specific authors can be identified by examining the publication's table of contents. What is the significance of the year 1938 in relation to this volume? 1938 marks the publication year of this volume, providing historical context to its content, themes, and literary style reflective of that era. How does 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral Volume 8 1938' contribute to understanding literature of the 1930s? It offers insights into the popular narratives, societal issues, and literary styles prevalent during the late 1930s. Are there any notable stories or articles in Volume 8 of this publication? Specific notable stories or articles can be identified by reviewing the table of contents or the content itself, highlighting significant cultural or literary themes. Is 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral' a magazine, a book series, or another type of publication? It appears to be a serialized feuilleton publication, which was a common format for literary and cultural stories in periodicals of the time. How can I access or view Volume 8 of 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral' from 1938? You can search archives of historical newspapers, libraries, or digital collections specializing in vintage publications to find this volume. What language is 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral' published in? Based on the title, it is likely published in a Romance language, possibly French or a related regional language. What does the title 'Herga C Le Feuilleton Inta C Gral' mean or signify? The title suggests a serialized literary or cultural publication; however, the specific meaning may require further linguistic or contextual analysis. Why is Volume 8 from 1938 considered relevant or trending today? It provides historical and cultural insights into the late 1930s, making it valuable for researchers, historians, and enthusiasts of vintage literature and periodicals.

Related keywords: herga c le feuilleton, inta c gral, volume 8, 1938, literary magazine, French literature, serial publication, 1930s publications, feuilleton history, literary serials

the great hurricane 1938

The Great Hurricane of 1938: An Unforgettable Natural Disaster

The Great Hurricane 1938 stands as one of the most devastating and memorable hurricanes in American history. Also known as the "Long Island Express," this powerful storm struck the eastern United States with catastrophic force, leaving destruction and despair in its wake. Its historical significance, meteorological features, and lasting impact make it a crucial subject of study for

weather enthusiasts, historians, and disaster preparedness advocates alike. In this comprehensive article, we delve into the origins, path, effects, and legacy of the Great Hurricane of 1938.

Origins and Formation of the Hurricane

Conditions Leading to the Formation

The 1938 hurricane originated in the tropical Atlantic Ocean during early September. Several atmospheric and oceanic conditions contributed to its development:

- Warm sea surface temperatures exceeding 80°F (26.5°C)
- Low vertical wind shear, allowing the storm to organize
- Presence of a pre-existing tropical wave providing initial disturbance
- Favorable atmospheric moisture levels enhancing storm growth

Development and Intensification

The storm quickly intensified from a tropical depression to a hurricane within a few days. By September 9, it had reached Category 3 strength, with sustained winds exceeding 111 mph. The hurricane's rapid strengthening was typical of major Atlantic hurricanes during this era, fueled by the warm Gulf Stream waters and conducive atmospheric conditions.

The Path and Track of the 1938 Hurricane

Initial Movement and Approach

The hurricane formed off the west coast of Africa, traveling westward across the Atlantic. It maintained a steady west-northwest trajectory, gaining strength as it approached the Caribbean.

Impact on the Caribbean

Although its most destructive effects occurred in the United States, the storm also affected parts of the Caribbean, particularly:

- Puerto Rico
- The Bahamas
- The Turks and Caicos Islands

These regions experienced heavy rainfall, strong winds, and storm surges, causing damage to

infrastructure and agriculture.

Landfall and Impact on the United States

The hurricane made landfall in the southeastern United States, particularly:

- Florida Keys: September 10, 1938
- Southeastern coast of Florida: subsequent hours
- Long Island, New York: September 21, 1938

The storm persisted as a powerful system, moving northward along the East Coast, causing widespread destruction.

Destructive Effects and Damage Assessment

Impact on Florida and the Southeast

The storm's landfall in Florida resulted in:

- Extensive flooding
- Coastal erosion
- Widespread wind damage to homes, bridges, and ships
- Death toll estimated at around 25 people

The storm's heavy rains caused rivers to swell, leading to inland flooding and damage to agricultural lands.

Damage in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern United States

As the hurricane moved northward, it caused:

- Severe wind damage in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
- Record-breaking storm surges along the Atlantic coast
- Power outages affecting hundreds of thousands
- Structural damages to buildings and infrastructure

Casualties and Economic Losses

The storm claimed approximately 700 lives, making it one of the deadliest hurricanes in U.S. history at that time. The economic damages were estimated in the millions of dollars (1938 USD), equivalent to billions today, considering inflation.

Unique Meteorological Features of the 1938 Hurricane

Rapid Intensification

The hurricane exemplified rapid intensification, reaching Category 5 status briefly before weakening prior to landfall. This phenomenon contributed to the difficulty in forecasting and preparedness.

Unusual Track and Longevity

The storm maintained its strength for an extended period while traveling a long distance, a characteristic that increased its destructive potential.

Storm Surge and Coastal Impact

The storm generated storm surges exceeding 15 feet in some areas, causing significant inundation and erosion.

Historical Significance and Lessons Learned

Impact on Hurricane Forecasting

The 1938 hurricane underscored the need for improved forecasting techniques, leading to advancements such as:

- The development of the first weather radar
- Better understanding of storm tracks
- Establishment of the National Hurricane Center in later decades

Changes in Disaster Preparedness

The storm's devastating effects prompted:

- Enhanced warning systems
- Improved evacuation procedures
- Better construction standards in hurricane-prone areas

Legacy and Cultural Memory

The disaster left a lasting imprint on the affected communities and is remembered annually through memorials and historical accounts. It also served as a stark reminder of nature's power and the importance of preparedness.

Modern Reflections and Comparisons

How the 1938 Hurricane Compares to Recent Events

While modern technology has significantly improved hurricane prediction and response, the 1938 storm remains a benchmark for severity. Comparing the storm's impact to recent hurricanes like Katrina or Sandy reveals:

- Advances in forecasting accuracy
- Better early warning systems
- Improved infrastructure resilience

Lessons for Future Hurricanes

Studying the 1938 hurricane teaches us the importance of:

- Early evacuation
- Community education
- Investment in resilient infrastructure
- Climate change mitigation, which may influence hurricane frequency and intensity

Conclusion: Remembering the Great Hurricane of 1938

The Great Hurricane of 1938 exemplifies both the destructive power of nature and the importance of scientific progress in mitigating such disasters. Its story highlights the need for continued research, preparedness, and community resilience to face future storms. As climate patterns evolve, understanding historical hurricanes like the 1938 event helps us better prepare and protect ourselves against similar natural threats.

Keywords: Great Hurricane 1938, Long Island Express, 1938 hurricane, Atlantic hurricanes, hurricane history, storm damage, hurricane forecasting, disaster preparedness, historical hurricanes, climate change and hurricanes

The Great Hurricane of 1938: A Catastrophic Force of Nature

The Great Hurricane of 1938 remains one of the most destructive and memorable natural disasters in American history. Its devastating impact, widespread destruction, and the changes it prompted in meteorology and emergency management make it a pivotal event worth examining in depth. This comprehensive review explores the origins, development, impact, and legacy of this formidable storm, offering insights into its significance and lessons learned.

Introduction to the 1938 Hurricane

The hurricane, often referred to as the "Long Island Express," struck the northeastern United States with unprecedented force on September 21, 1938. Its rapid intensification and swift movement across the Atlantic culminated in a landfall that caused catastrophic damage from the Carolinas to New England. Its historical importance is not only due to its ferocity but also because it highlighted the limitations of early weather forecasting and disaster preparedness.

Formation and Meteorological Development

Origins in the Atlantic

- The hurricane originated from a tropical depression that formed over the West African coast around September 13, 1938.
- It moved westward across the Atlantic, gaining strength over warm ocean waters.
- By September 17, it had intensified into a tropical storm, and within a few days, it reached hurricane status.

Rapid Intensification

- The storm underwent rapid intensification in the central Atlantic, with wind speeds increasing from 80 mph to over 125 mph within 24 hours.
- Favorable conditions included warm sea surface temperatures, low wind shear, and high atmospheric humidity.
- It was classified as a Category 3 hurricane on the modern Saffir-Simpson scale.

Path Towards North America

- The storm tracked northwestward, influenced by the Bermuda High.
- It maintained high intensity as it approached the eastern coast of the United States.

- Its trajectory was relatively straight, moving quickly toward the coast, which contributed to the difficulty in forecasting its landfall.

Characteristics of the Hurricane

Wind Speeds and Central Pressure

- Maximum sustained winds reached approximately 125-140 mph (Category 3).
- The central pressure was recorded at 958 millibars, indicative of a powerful storm.

Size and Duration

- The storm was large, with hurricane-force winds extending several hundred miles from the center.
- The storm's lifespan was about a week from formation to dissipation.

Speed of Movement

- The hurricane moved rapidly, at speeds up to 40-50 mph.
- This swift movement contributed to the storm's destructive impact, especially as it struck land unexpectedly.

Impact on the United States

Landfall and Immediate Effects

- The hurricane made landfall in North Carolina on September 21, 1938, with a massive storm surge and high winds.
- It then traveled northeastward, impacting Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and New England.

Widespread Damage

- Storm Surge and Flooding
- The storm produced one of the largest storm surges ever recorded on the U.S. East Coast.
- Coastal areas experienced inundation up to 15 feet above normal tide levels.

- Cities like Atlantic City and Long Island faced severe flooding.
- Wind Damage
 - Winds tore roofs from buildings, felled trees, and downed power lines.
- Entire communities were left without power and communication.
- Rainfall and Inland Flooding
 - Heavy rains caused inland flooding, damaging infrastructure and farmland.
- The storm's rapid pace meant less warning time for inland areas.

Casualties and Economic Impact

- Official reports estimate approximately 700 deaths, though some sources suggest higher figures.
- Thousands were injured, and countless homes and businesses were destroyed or severely damaged.
- The economic toll was immense, with damages estimated at over \$306 million in 1938 dollars (equivalent to billions today).

Notable Incidents and Stories

- The storm's swift approach caught many residents unprepared.
- Notable shipwrecks occurred offshore, highlighting the storm's intensity at sea.
- The flooding led to significant changes in coastal infrastructure and emergency response.

Historical Significance and Lessons Learned

Limitations of Weather Forecasting

- In 1938, meteorology was still developing; forecasts lacked the precision seen today.
- The storm's rapid intensification and speed made early prediction challenging.
- The storm underscored the need for improved weather observation systems and forecasting models.

Impact on Emergency Preparedness

- The disaster exposed gaps in warning systems and evacuation procedures.
- It prompted the U.S. Weather Bureau (now NOAA) and local authorities to enhance storm tracking and warning dissemination.

Policy and Infrastructure Changes

- Coastal defenses, such as seawalls and levees, were reinforced in subsequent years.
- Building codes were updated to improve resilience against hurricanes.
- New emergency management strategies were implemented to better prepare for similar events.

Long-term Legacy and Cultural Impact

Inspiration for Meteorological Advances

- The storm spurred advancements in hurricane tracking, including the development of weather radar and satellite technology in later decades.
- It contributed to the establishment of more systematic hurricane monitoring and forecasting efforts.

Influence on Coastal Development

- The disaster led to changes in zoning laws and building practices in vulnerable coastal regions.
- Awareness of hurricane risks increased among residents and policymakers.

Memorials and Commemorations

- The storm is remembered through various memorials along the Atlantic coast.
- It remains a case study in meteorology courses and disaster management training.

Conclusion: The Enduring Impact of the 1938 Hurricane

The Great Hurricane of 1938 exemplifies the destructive power of nature and the importance of preparedness, scientific advancement, and resilient infrastructure. Despite the limitations of early forecasting technology, the storm's devastating impact prompted significant improvements in weather prediction and emergency response systems. Its legacy endures as a stark reminder of the need to respect natural forces and to continually strive for better understanding and mitigation of hurricane risks. As climate change potentially influences hurricane behavior in the future, lessons from the 1938 storm remain critically relevant, emphasizing the importance of vigilance, innovation, and community resilience in the face of nature's fiercest storms.

QuestionAnswer What was the Great Hurricane of 1938? The Great Hurricane of 1938 was a

powerful and devastating tropical cyclone that struck the Caribbean and southeastern United States, particularly impacting Florida, in September 1938. How strong was the Great Hurricane of 1938? The hurricane reached Category 5 status on the Saffir-Simpson scale, with wind speeds estimated at over 160 mph, making it one of the most intense hurricanes of its time. What areas were most affected by the 1938 hurricane? The hurricane primarily affected the Bahamas, Florida, and the southeastern United States, causing widespread destruction, flooding, and loss of life. How many fatalities were caused by the Great Hurricane of 1938? It is estimated that over 700 people lost their lives due to the hurricane, with many casualties resulting from storm surges and flooding. What was the impact of the 1938 hurricane on Florida? Florida experienced severe destruction, especially in Miami and the Florida Keys, with extensive damage to buildings, infrastructure, and agriculture, along with significant loss of life. Did the Great Hurricane of 1938 lead to changes in hurricane forecasting or preparedness? Yes, the devastation highlighted the need for improved forecasting, warning systems, and preparedness measures, influencing future developments in hurricane tracking and disaster response. How is the Great Hurricane of 1938 remembered today? The hurricane is remembered as one of the most powerful and destructive storms in Atlantic history, prompting historical studies and memorials in affected regions. Are there any notable survivor stories from the 1938 hurricane? Yes, many survivors recount harrowing experiences, and their stories have been documented to illustrate the storm's severity and the resilience of affected communities.

Related keywords: Great Hurricane 1938, 1938 Atlantic hurricane, 1938 hurricane storm, Long Island hurricane, 1938 weather disaster, Atlantic hurricane history, 1938 storm damage, hurricane of 1938, 1938 hurricane impact, Caribbean hurricane 1938

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