

1: Kangra earthquake - Wikipedia

Title: Report on the Great Indian Earthquake of Authors: Marvin, C. F. Publication: Monthly Weather Review, vol. 35, issue 8, p. Publication Date.

Initially 1,2,8 , it was reported as Calcutta-based. Due to complete breakdown of telegraphs and other means of communication, detailed reports from Assam were not available for quite a few days. He reported details of damages in Shillong, Goalpara and Guwahati. He reported that mortality rate was not high although property damages were heavy. The towns of Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Mangaldai were unscathed. On June 19, the London Times published a report saying the Courts, the Treasuries, jails and hospitals were destroyed all over Assam. The loss of food supplies was enormous and the crops were greatly damaged. It also published telegrams from the Deputy Commissioners of Nagaon, Tura and Imphal, dated June 16, giving details of the devastation. In Shillong, the earthquake took place at about 5: The shock was preceded by a rumbling underground noise which lasted for about 3 minutes The actual earthquake lasted about two and a half minutes in Shillong. The shocks were so severe and prolonged that everything was leveled to the ground 2, Smith of Geological Survey of India who was stationed in Shillong at the time, opined that the earthquake was so violent that the whole of the damage was done in the first 10 or 15 seconds of the shock 9. He reported that all stone buildings collapsed, and about half ekrabuilt houses wooden frame, reed walls covered with plaster were ruined, but plank houses wooden frames covered with plank walls, resting unattached on the ground were untouched. Many people lost their lives at the Secretariat, the military lines and the bazaar. The London Times reported the death of 27 people in Shillong, 13 of them crushed to death in the Government Press 7. However, a year later, Luttman-Johnson reported the loss of ten lives at the Printing Press The London Times also mentioned an unnamed district town of perishing. This town probably was Cherrapunji where a landslide wrecked the Cherrapunji Railway and caused deaths On August 10, , the Times published letters from residents of Shillong. Davis was quoted saying that his church became a heap of stones in less than one minute. The water burst the bounds of the lakes making them absolutely dry within seconds. There was sulphury smell in the air coming out of fissures in the ground. He saw huge stones in the steps of his house literally bubbling up and down. In one report, a young lady mentioned that there were aftershocks almost every ten minutes on the night of the 12th and during the day of the 13th. Another letter was from a lady who was in a house which came crushing on her and who miraculously survived. The Deputy Commissioner of Shillong mentioned the havocs in Shillong Since he was unable to contact Guwahati by telegraph, he had to send two constables to go to Guwahati, 63 miles away, on foot to gather information from there. He worked through the night of the 12th supervising rescue operations. In Goalpara, the earthquake was accompanied by a tidal wave ten feet high which destroyed the bazaar and all the pukka buildings 2,9. In Dhubri also, all pukka buildings were demolished. There was a heavy loss of life in both Goalpara and Dhubri 2. A letter dated June 17, written by an American Baptist minister in Goalpara described the damages done to their Mission building 4. He also mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner was living with them because his house was altogether in ruins. Dobson, Civil Surgeon of Goalpara reported seeing the water in the beel behind the rest house in Dhubri rise about 12 feet in 2 minutes and overflowing, flooding a large area. Innumerable jets of water, like fountains, spouted up to heights varying 18 inches to 4 feet were instantly created on the ground near the beel Water covered the Trunk Road in many places. In the district, the iron bridges of Joldoba and Krishnai broke. A hill between Goalpara and Agia fell on the Trunk Road 9. Kamrup, who was at Nalbari at the time, reported distinctly observing earth-waves from his rest house. He saw the waves following one another in the large pathaar surrounding the rest house, the aahu rice falling and rising as the waves progressed. He also reported seeing water rise from vents and fissures to a height of 3 to 4 feet. In a letter dated October 8, , Miss A. Rood, a Baptist missionary in Tura wrote to Brother Duncan in Valley Forge, PA, that the damages to the Mission building were less severe because it was not made of brick This was also confirmed by a report of Mr. Howell, the Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills 9. Luttman-Johnson reported that the earthquake struck at 5: The Brahmaputra rose 7. The road along the river subsided in several places. At several places, springs of

water with very fine sand, the color of Portland cement bubbled up and the bubbling lasted 24 hours. The Railway Lines also disappeared 2. The temples in the Umananda island then called the Peacock Island suffered badly 9. There were only five deaths in the town. Moore wrote a letter in the September issue of the Baptist Missionary Magazine which reported the damages in Nagaon She reported aftershocks throughout the night of 12th June as well as the next day. On July 12th, , the Times published a series of letters from a European lady living in an unidentified tea garden in Assam and ill at that moment. It drew a graphic picture of the devastation caused. The letters were dated June She reported that it was raining when the earthquake came. Her bungalow swayed violently like a ship in a bad storm. The ground was going in huge waves and it was difficult to even run out of the houses. On June 14, she wrote that in her district, every brick building was flat on the ground; those that stood are like hers, wooden posts with grass walls. When she was writing the letter, there were three aftershocks, which she noted in the letter. She said that her doctor, who walked 14 miles to see her because the roads were impassable to ponies, with large cracks and holes sighted innumerable small volcanoes from many of which boiling water was springing. Some were throwing up dark, red sand, and others ashes. There was a detailed article on the earthquake by Mr. He reported that Prof. Omori, a Japanese seismologist, who was deputed to Assam to make inquiries into the earthquake, thought it originated 20 miles below the surface. The velocity is said to have been 10, feet per second or miles per minute. The Assam Earthquake of was investigated in thorough detail by Oldham who published a book 9 on it in bringing forth several hypotheses to explain its origin. This book is considered as the initiation of the study of engineering aspects of earthquakes in India In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the book dealt with the earthquake from a purely scientific point of view. The earthquake left an area of , square miles about the size of California in ruins and was felt over one and a quarter million square miles about half the size of the United States from the Western Burmese border to almost near New Delhi. The earthquake was accompanied by a very marked undulation of the ground, different accounts placing the lengths of these undulations from 8 feet to 10 yards, and their heights from 1 to 3 feet. The vertical range of these motions was at least 8 inches. Grimes of Assam Bengal Railway reported that in some places along the railroad, telegraph poles which were originally set up in straight line, were displaced to the extent of 10 to 15 feet. Also, in Lower Assam, carefully leveled rice fields were found, after the earthquake to be thrown into gentle undualtions with a difference of level of as much as 2 to 3 feet between the crest and the trough. There were nine such breaks between Sessa and Rangapara 4 and a half miles , the largest distance between the parts of the broken rails thrown asunder being 5 and a half feet. There were hundreds of aftershockssome very heavy and some light at Shillong, Tura, Bijni, Guwahati and other nearby areas. At Bordwar tea estate, a week after the great shock, the surface of a glass of water standing on a table was in a constant state of tremor. At Tura, a hanging lamp was kept constantly on the swing for 3 days. According to reports in the Assam newspaper, in North Guwahati there were aftershocks till the end of the 15th of June, between 15th to 30th June, and 84 from 1st to 15th July. Most of the aftershocks were local and not felt over a large area. In many places river beds or drainage channels were filled up with sand. Oldham reported that a large number of channels 15 to 20 feet deep between the foot of the Garo Hills and Brahmaputra, which normally were dry but were filled with water during the rainy season, were filled up with sand and earth to the level of the banks. This and other such riverbed fillings caused serious floods in which was most severe in BARPETA subdivision. This also resulted in many of the rivers and streams deserting their old channels and forming new ones after the floods of August and September. Fissures and sand vents occurred universally throughout Goalpara and Kamrup districts, the western parts of Darrang and the greater part of Nagaon. A few were seen in Lakhimpur west of Subansiri and in Sibsagar west of Sibsagar town districts. Landslips were formed by the earthquake in most hills; conspicuous among them were those formed in the southern edges of the Garo and Khasi Hills. A large number of such landslips were also formed on the deeply cut, steep sided valley on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, all along till just east of Tezpur. London Times, June 14, London Times, June 17, London Times, June 18, London Times, June 19, London Times, June 21, London Times, July 12, London Times, August 10, New York Times, June 14, The Committee of Seismologists formed to facilitate Dr.

REPORT ON THE GREAT INDIAN EARTHQUAKE OF 1905 pdf

2: Kangra earthquake | Revolvly

Kangra Earthquake of Kangra earthquake was a major earthquake that occurred in the Kangra Valley and the Kangra region of Himachal Pradesh in India on 4 April The earthquake measured on the surface wave magnitude scale and killed more than 20, people.

3: Kangra Earthquake of | World History Project

The Kangra earthquake occurred in the Kangra Valley and the Kangra region of the Punjab Province (modern day Himachal Pradesh) in India on 4 April The earthquake measured on the surface wave magnitude scale and killed more than 20, people.

4: Latest Earthquakes

the great indian earthquake of april 4, , as recorded at the weather bureau next article. previous article. the great indian earthquake of april 4, , as.

5: What should I do DURING an earthquake?

Earthquake. The earthquake occurred on the SSW-dipping reverse Oldham fault that forms the northern edge of the Shillong Plateau within the Indian Plate. There was a minimum displacement on the main fault of 11 m, although up to 16 m has been calculated, one of the greatest for any measured earthquake.

6: The Great Assam Earthquake of | Assam Portal

Map showing the ruptured portions of the Indian plate in the four great earthquakes: Kangra earthquake, Bihar earthquake, Shillong (Assam) earthquake, and Assam earthquake (modified after Yeats and Thakur,). The study area in the NW Himalaya is shown with a rectangle.

7: Assam earthquake - Wikipedia

Photos of earth quake all Images except Barjeshwari Devi temple by Karl V. Steinbrugge Courtesy Collection " Earthquake Engineering Research Center. Barjeshwari Devi temple Kangra after 4th April earth quake.

8: Top 10 Worst Earthquakes of India | Owlcation

The Kangra earthquake occurred in the Kangra Valley and the Kangra region of the Punjab Province (modern day Himachal Pradesh) in India on 4 April The earthquake measured on the surface wave magnitude scale and killed more than 20, people. Apart from this, most buildings in the.

9: The Great San Francisco Earthquake

The great earthquake broke loose some 20 to 25 seconds later, with an epicenter near San Francisco. Violent shocks punctuated the strong shaking which lasted some 45 to 60 seconds. The earthquake was felt from southern Oregon to south of Los Angeles and inland as far as central Nevada.

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