

YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	-Lat----	-Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FInS	AeMdI	StnPhs	NdGapC	IstdstC	IstnNation	NregCanr	FIMMFER
E 16630205	1730	00.00	L	47.6000	-70.1000	0.00km	7.0ML	Z A!			0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA 447	0 1 <>
GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEFF91			16630205.1730001		16630205.1730001	19950718	<>	
M *ML	7.0	(0.0)	0							GSC			1 16630205.1730001					
C 7 km SE from La Malbaie, QC													0 16630205.1730001				20060425	
C MAP # :021M correction year:83-													1 16630205.1730001				19950718	
F 7 km S-E de La Malbaie, QC													0 16630205.1730001				20060425	

[illegible]

Page 1

eqdatabase-newCEEF.txt

```

0 0 0 0 0.00 CANADA 447 0 1 <>
16680413.1300001 16680413.1300001 19950718<>
1 16680413.1300001
0 16680413.1300001 20060425
1 16680413.1300001 19950718
0 16680413.1300001 20060425

```

```
0 16720200.0000001 20060425
1 16720200.0000001 19950718
0 16720200.0000001 20060425
```

—0—0—0—0—0—
—0—0—0—0—0—

tnPhs	NdGapC	lstdstC	lstnNation	NregCanr	FIMMfER
0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA 448 0 1 <>
1	16731208.0000001	16731208.0000001	19950718	<>	
0	16731208.0000001		20060425		
1	16731208.0000001		19950718		
0	16731208.0000001		20060425		

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CG was felt north of Quebec City, in the foothills of the Laurentians; it CG does not seem to have been felt in the city.
CG As the tremor was probably not felt in town, it is normal to believe CG in an epicentre to the north, think of the earthquake of November 1988 CG and suggest an epicentre near 48°N, 70°W." Gouin (2001).

20060425

19950718

20060425

Z

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	18210200	0000	00.00	L	46.8000	-71.2000	0.00km	3.0ML	Z A!		0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91			18210200.0000001			18210200.0000001				19950718	<>
M	*ML	3.0	(0.0)	0							GSC		1	18210200.0000001								

20060425
10050510

19950718

20060425

Z

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-kmMag--	Magt DLSEAW	Sq C FInS AeMdIstnPhs NdGapClstdstClstnNationNregCanrFIMMFER
S	18220824	1700	00.00 L	47.0000	-71.0000	0.00km 0.0ML Z A!	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0.00 CANADA 447 0 1 <>	
E	GSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00(0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0)	CEEF91 18210200.0000001 18210200.0000001 19950718<>	
S	18220824							

FG d'ou la classification (R).

Z

Page 6

Page 7

FG Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière le 15 février 1845.
FG Cette secousse fut observée après le coucher des élèves en février
FG alors que les glaces craquent sur le fleuve; les détails ne sont
FG pas donnés sur la réaction des élèves et la nature sismique de
FG tout événement nocturne, par définition, est considérée douteuse.
FG Une secousse fut rapportée vers 22 h au collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
FG le 15 février 1845.Cette secousse fut observée après le coucher des élèves
FG en février alors que les glaces craquent sur le fleuve; les détails ne
FG sont pas donnés sur la réaction des élèves et la nature sismique de tout
FG événement nocturne, par définition, est considérée douteuse.
FG Gouin (2001)

New possible event: 18471225*
CG the night of December 25 to 26
CG "DOUBTFUL EARTHQUAKE FELT AT THE COLLEGE OF STE-ANNE-DE-LA-POCATIÈRE
CG The tremor is neglected because felt during a winter night and reported by
CG only one observer." Gouin (2001)
FG Le 25 décembre 1847 vers 3 h, une forte secousse est rapportée ressentie
FG au collège Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.
FG Cette secousse fut observée après la messe de minuit peu après le coucher
FG des élèves. Les détails ne sont pas donnés sur ceux qui l'auraient
FG ressentie et elle ne fut pas confirmée par le journal local de la ville.
FG La nature sismique de tout événement nocturne est, par définition,
FG considérée douteuse.
FG Gouin (2001)

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	-Lat----	-Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FInS	AeMdI	StnPhs	NdGapC	IstdstC	IstnNation	NregCanr	FIMMFer			
S	18481106	0000	00.00	L	47.6000	-69.9000	0.00km	2.4ML	Z A!		0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	448	0	1	<>
E	GSC		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91						18481106.00000001	18481106.00000001	19950718	<>		
M	*ML	2.4	(	0.0)	0						GSC						1	18481106.00000001			
C	10 km NW from Saint-Pascal, QC																0	18481106.00000001			20060425	
C	MAP # :021N correction year:	-															1	18481106.00000001			19950718	
F	10 km N-O de Saint-Pascal, QC																0	18481106.00000001			20060425	

CG "About 3 a.m., December 25, 1847 a strong tremor was reported felt at CG the college Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. This tremor was observed after CG the midnight mass when the remaining students left for bed. No detail CG is given on those who would have felt it and the local newspaper does CG not report this tremor. The seismic nature of all nocturnal phenomena, CG in this survey, is considered suspicious." Gouin(2001)
FG Le 25 décembre 1847 vers 3 h, une forte secousse est rapportée
FG ressentie au collège Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.Cette secousse fut
FG observée après la messe de minuit peu après le coucher des élèves.
FG Les détails ne sont pas donnés sur ceux qui l'auraient ressentie
FG et elle ne fut pas confirmée par le journal local de la ville. La
FG nature sismique de tout événement nocturne est, par définition,
FG considérée douteuse.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

New event:
18501224*
CG "About 6 p.m., December 24, 1850, a seismic tremor was felt with intensity
CG V at Trois-Pistoles and III at Isle-Verte (Green Island) (see previous
CG file, 1848-11-06). Details are lacking to delimit the epicentral area or
CG calculate a magnitude." Gouin (2001)
FG Vers 18 h le 24 décembre 1850, une secousse sismique d'intensité
FG V est rapportée ressentie à Trois-Pistoles et de III à l'Isle-Verte.
FG (Voir le dossier précédent, 1848-11-06) Les détails manquent pour
FG déterminer une région épiscopentrale ou une magnitude
FG Gouin (2001)

New event:
18550215*
CG "A strong tremor was reported felt at the collège at Ste-Anne-de-la-
CG Pocatière during the night of February 15 to 16, 1855. No newspaper
CG mentions the tremor and the observation was made during the night.
CG The nature of the tremor is considered doubtful." Guoin(2001)
FG Une forte secousse fut rapportée ressentie durant la nuit du 15 au 16

YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FinS	AeMdl	StnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	FER
S 18640420	1815	00.00	L	46.9000	-71.2000	0.00	km	5.0	M	Z	A!						CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91				18640420.1815001	18640420.1815001				
M *ML	5.0	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1		18640420.1815001					
C 10 km N	from Quebec, QC															0				20060425	
C MAP #	:021L correction year: -															1				19950718	
F 10 km N	de Quebec, QC															0				20060425	

S	18691200	0000	00.00	L	47.5000	-70.5000	0.00km	4.0ML	Z	A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
---	----------	------	-------	---	---------	----------	--------	-------	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------	--------	-----	---	---	----

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat	Long	Depth-km	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FI	S	AeMd	StnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	FER
S	18701020	1630	00.00	L	47.4000	-70.5000	0.00km	6.5ML	Z A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00		CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEE	F91		18701020.1630001		18701020.1630001		19950718			<>	
M	*ML	6.5	(0.0)	0							GSC		1	18701020.1630001								

1 18701020.1630001 19950718

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CG reached IX-X. The subsolil geology played its role. The maximum felt
CG intensities were near 47.4oN by 70.3ow.
CG
CG The area of the main shock was about 3 million km2, covering from the
CG Atlantic coast to the Great Lakes and from an undetermined point in northern
CG Quebec to Pennsylvania in the U.S. Such a felt area suggests, for the main
CG shock, a magnitude mbLg 6 and an epicentre near 47.4oN, 70.3ow."
CG Gouin (2001).

CG
FG Le 20 octobre 1870 vers 11 h 30, commence une série de secousses sismiques
FG qui, dans la région de la Malbaie et de l'île aux Coudres, durèrent,
FG semble-t-il, au moins jusqu'en février 1871. La géologie locale aidant,
FG l'intensité y atteignit un maximum de IX-X. Les coordonnées du centre de
FG l'ellipse entourant les intensités maximales sont 47.4N, 70.30.
FG Le choc principal se fit sentir sur une étendue de plus de 3 millions de
FG km², des côtes de l'Atlantique à l'ouest des Grands Lacs et d'un point
FG indéterminé au nord du Québec jusqu'en Pennsylvanie. Cette surface
FG macrosismique suggère une magnitude mBLg de l'ordre de 6 et l'épicentre
FG vers 47.4N, 70.30.

FG Gouin (2001)

Z

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMdI	StnPhs	NdGapC	IstdstC	IstnN	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER	
S	18701226	1830	00.00	L	47.4000	-70.4000	0.00km	3.7ML	Z A!			0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEE	F91			18701226.1830001	18701226.1830001	19950718				<>
M	*ML	3.7	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1		18701226.1830001						
C	9 km SE from Baie-Saint-Paul, QC													0		18701226.1830001						20060425	
C	MAP # :021M correction year: -													1		18701226.1830001						19950718	
F	9 km S-E de Baie-Saint-Paul, QC													0		18701226.1830001						20060425	

CG "Between 1 and 2 p.m., December 26, 1870, a tremor was felt in the region
CG of Baie-St-Paul and de l'île aux Coudres. The intensity was IV.

CG

CG It was probably an aftershock of the earthquake of October 20, 1870."

CG Gouin(2001)

FG Entre 13 et 14 heures le 26 décembre 1870, une secousse fut ressentie

FG dans la région de Baie-St-Paul et de l'Île aux Coudres. Son

FG intensité fut IV. Ce fut probablement une réplique du choc du 20 octobre.

FG Gouin (2001)

Z

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStn	Phs	NdGap	C	lstdst	C	lStn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	18710109	0000	00.00	L	47.5000	-70.1000	0.00	km	4.0	M	Z	A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00		CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEE	F91			18710109.00000001		18710109.00000001		19950718	<>	
M	*ML	4.0	(	0.0)	0								GSC					1	18710109.00000001					
C	13 km W	from Saint-Denis,	QC															0	18710109.00000001				20060425		
C	MAP #	:021M	correction year:	83-														1	18710109.00000001				19950718		
F	13 km O	de Saint-Denis,	QC															0	18710109.00000001				20060425		

CG "L'Événement of 13 January 1871 suggests that all the seismic tremors felt CG in the vicinity of Baie-St-Paul and Les Éboulements during the last months CG are related to the earthquake of October 20, 1870 and did not stop before CG mid-January 1871. (See also file 1871-02-17)" Gouin(2001)

FG Le texte de L'Événement du 13 janvier 1871 suggère que tous les événements

FG sismiques ressentis dans les régions de Baie-St-Paul et des Éboulements

FG soient des répliques du tremblement de terre du 20 octobre 1870.

FG (Voir aussi dossier 18710217)

FG Gouin (2001)

Z

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGapC	lstdstC	lStn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	18710216	0000	00.00	L	47.5000	-70.4000	0.00km	3.7ML	Z A!			0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91		18710216.00000001		18710216.00000001	19950718	<>				
M	*ML	3.7	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1	18710216.00000001							

***Gouin: 18700210 and 18700217

CG "Next to last seismic tremors felt at l'île aux Coudres after the main

CG shock of October 20. Their intensities were unknown but were probably weak."

18790124***
CG "Between 5 and 7 a.m., Friday 24, January 1879, two tremors of
CG intensity III were reported felt at Rimouski.
CG From the documents available, the nature of these tremors does not
CG seem seismic." Gouin (2001).
FG Entre 5 et 7 heures du vendredi 24 janvier 1879, deux secousses
FG d'intensité III furent rapportées de Rimouski.
FG D'après le texte du journal ces secousses ne semblent
FG pas être de nature sismique.
FG Gouin (2001)

18800403*** Doubtful; New Brunswick event?
CG "About 10 p.m., Saturday 3, April 1880, a tremor was reported felt
CG at Quebec City and vicinity with intensities III or IV depending on
CG the sites.
CG The shock must have been local or a meteorological phenomenon as
CG suggested by one newspaperman." Gouin (2001).
FG Vers 22 heures le samedi 3 avril 1880, une secousse fut ressentie
FG dans la ville de Québec et ses environs avec des intensités III ou
FG IV selon les lieux. Le choc devait être ou local ou un phénomène
FG météorologique comme suggéré par un journaliste.
FG Gouin (2001)

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H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER	
S	18810407	0501	00.00	L	47.4500	-70.5000	0.00km	2.4ML	Z A!			0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91		18810407.0501001		18810407.0501001	18810407.0501001	19950718	<>			
M	*ML	2.4	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1	18810407.0501001							

FG la zone épiscopale, la zone affectée ou la magnitude probable. Il y a

20060425

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18830815 **doubtful
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H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	t-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FInS	AeMdI	StnPhs	NdGapC	IstdstC	IstnNation	NregCanr	FIMMFER				
E	18831015	0000	00.00	L	49.3000	-67.4000	0.00km	3.0ML	Z	A!		0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
G	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEE	F91		18831015.00000001	18831015.00000001	19950718	<>			
M	*ML	3.0	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1	18831015.00000001						
C	51 km N	from Matane,	QC											0	18831015.00000001						20060425	
C	MAP # :022G	correction year:	-											1	18831015.00000001						19950718	
F	51 km N	de Matane,	QC											0	18831015.00000001						20060425	

[illegible]

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	-Lat-----Long-----Depth-kmMag--Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FInS	AeMdI	StnPhs	NdGapC	IstdstCl	stN	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	18831105	0000	00.00 L	49.3000 -67.4000	0.00km 3.0ML	Z A!		0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91		18831105.00000001	18831105.00000001	19950718	<>		
M	*ML	3.0	(0.0)	0							GSC		1	18831105.00000001				
C	51 km N from Matane, QC												0	18831105.00000001			20060425	
C	MAP # :022G correction year: -												1	18831105.00000001			19950718	
F	51 km N de Matane, QC												0	18831105.00000001			20060425	

[illegible]

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat	-----Long	-----Depth-km	Mag--Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGap	C	lstdst	C	lStn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	18831122	1600	00.00	L	49.3000	-67.4000	0.00km	3.0ML	Z	A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00		CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91			18831122.1600001		18831122.1600001				19950718	<>
M	*ML	3.0	(0.0)	0									GSC			1	18831122.1600001						
C	51 km N	from Matane, QC														0	18831122.1600001						20060425
C	MAP # :022G	correction year: -														1	18831122.1600001						19950718
F	51 km N	de Matane, QC														0	18831122.1600001						20060425

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CG region is seismically active; hence a (P), not a (D). Details are not
CG sufficient to determine either a felt area or an equivalent magnitude."
CG Guoin (2001)
FG Deux secousses d'intensité III furent ressenties au phare de Pointe-des-Monts
FG vers 11 heures le 22 novembre 1883.
FG Nous sommes au mois de novembre, les glaces sur le fleuve se forment,
FG le froid est intense et la région est sismiquement active. D'où une classe (P).
FG Les détails manquent pour déterminer une aire affectée ou une magnitude.
FG Guoin (2001)

[illegible]

CG "A tremor was reported felt at Pointe-des-Monts, December 22, 1883. The
CG The tremor is considered as possible, because the region was seismically
CG active." Gouin (2001)
FG Secousse d'intensité III à Pointe-des-Monts, considérée comme possible,
FG car la région est sismiquement active.
FG Les détails manquent pour déterminer une aire affectée et une magnitude.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

CG "The tremor felt by Faffard at la Pointe-des-Monts on the night of
CG February 16, 1884 was light. For him, the nature of the tremor was
CG questionable because in February, the noise made by the thaw of the river
CG and of the soil produces tremors like that of earthquakes." Gouin (2001)
FG La secousse ressentie par Faffard à la Pointe-des-Monts le 16 février
FG 1884 était faible; elle fut observée une nuit de février vers 21 heures
FG et, d'après lui, il n'était pas clair qu'il s'agissait d'une secousse sismique
FG parce qu'il est difficile de différencier entre les craquements du gel et
FG ceux d'un tremblement de terre.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

CG "About 6:30 p.m., November 21, 1884, a weak earth tremor was reported felt
CG on both sides of the lower St. Lawrence, at Pointe-des-Monts and in the
CG Gaspé region." Gouin (2001)
FG À 18 h 30 au début de la nuit le 21 novembre 1884, une faible secousse
FG aurait été ressentie sur les deux rives du St-Laurent à
FG Pointe-des-Monts et dans la région de Gaspé.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

eqdatabase-newCEEF.txt

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eqdatabase-newCEEF.txt

[illegible][illegible]

1890 • 03 • 31 (p)
CG "A tremor has been felt at the lighthouse of Pointe-des-Monts at

FG observée à Godbout. L'observation aurait été faite de nuit. Il se pourrait
FG aussi qu'il y ait confusion avec le dossier 1893.12.01; il y a plus d'un mois
FG de différence entre les deux dates mais nous sommes durant les dernières
FG années du XIX^e siècle, les postes étaient isolés et les communications
FG difficiles. Beaucoup de points indiquent une origine météorologique mais
FG il n'y a aucune preuve que ce soit plus que coïncidence. Dans les deux cas,
FG la magnitude équivalente mbLg est d'environ 3 et le centre de la zone
FG affectée serait près de 50N, 67O.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sssEq	-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStn	Phs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	FER	
S	18941100	1200	00.00	L	47.4000	-70.0000	0.00	km	3.0	M	Z	A!		0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91				18941100.12000001	18941100.12000001	19950718				<>
M	*ML	3.0	(	0.0)	0								GSC		1		18941100.12000001						
C	4 km W	from Saint-Pacome, QC													0		18941100.12000001					20060425		
C	MAP #	:021M	correction year:	-											1		18941100.12000001					19950718		
F	4 km O	de Saint-Pacome, QC													0		18941100.12000001					20060425		

CG "Laflamme reports that about 7 a.m., a weak tremor had been felt at the
CG Ste-Anne college. (See the following file 18950325 in which the same
CG phenomenon may be described.) No local newspaper of the time mentions
CG that event. It is considered dubious and the direction observed is the
CG result of the house layout." Gouin (2001)
FC 1894 • 11 (D)
FC Vers 7 heures, une faible secousse aurait été ressentie au collège de
FC Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. Il semble qu'elle venait de Baie-St-Paul.
FC (Laflamme, 1907, p. 177). Aucun journal contemporain ne mentionne
FC l'événement; il est considéré comme doubtful et la direction dépend
FC de l'architecture de la maison.
FG Laflamme (1907, p. 177) nous dit que le collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
FG a ressenti plusieurs secousses en 1898. Elles semblaient toutes venir
FG de Baie-St-Paul. Ces secousses que Laflamme rapporte quelques 10 ans plus
FG tard, sont possiblement contenues dans cette entrée.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

1895 • 03 • 25 (p)
CG "The local newspaper mentions that a slight tremor was felt at
CG Baie-St-Paul.
CG It is possible that this earthquake be the same as the one described by
CG Laflamme (1907, p. 177) in the previous file. The details given do not
CG permit its identification. Only one report is insufficient to determine
CG either an epicentral zone or an equivalent magnitude in the region
CG recognised to be the most seismically active in the province of Quebec."
CG Gouin (2001)
FC Le journal local mentionne qu'une légère secousse fut ressentie à Baie-St-Paul.
FC Il n'est pas impossible qu'il s'agisse de la secousse décrite par Laflamme
FC précédemment (voir dossier 1894-11). Les détails manquent pour le
FC déterminer; ils sont aussi insuffisants pour en déduire la région
FC épiscopale et la magnitude équivalente de ce tremblement de terre.
FG Gouin (2001)

1895 • 04 • 18 (D)
CG "A weak tremor would have been felt in the Quebec region during the night
CG of April 18 to 19, 1895.
CG No local newspaper mentions this fact." Gouin (2001)
FC Une faible secousse aurait été ressentie dans la région de Québec durant
FC la nuit du 18 au 19 avril 1895. Aucun journal local ne mentionne le fait;
FC il est donc suspect.
FG Gouin (2001)

1896 • 09 • 16 (p)
CG "About 7 a.m., on April 17, 1896, a tremor of probable intensity IV was
CG reported felt at Baie-St-Paul. Cracking was heard, though in September,
CG from the wooden structures.
CG Details are not sufficient to determine an epicentre and a magnitude."

CG "A tremor was reported felt at Charlesbourg on January 1, 1898.
CG The observation was made during a winter night on the shore of the
CG St. Lawrence River. The nature of the event may come from different
CG causes that have effects as those of earthquakes." Gouin (2001)
FC Vers 3 h samedi matin, du 1 janvier 1898, une légère secousse aurait été
FC ressentie à Charlesbourg. Cas d'une observation nocturne, en hiver, la nature
FC de la secousse peut être le résultat de plusieurs causes qui ont des effets
FC semblables à des tremblements de terre. Cet événement n'est pas recensé par
FC Smith (1962), ni par le PSS/SPS.
FG Gouin (2001)

CG "The coast of Beupré was shaken by a shock during the night of
CG January 4, 1898.
CG The observation was made during a winter night on the shore of the
CG St-Lawrence. The possible action of the ice on the river must be
CG considered and it is not easy. The seismic nature of the event is
CG doubtful." Gouin (2001)
FC La côte de Beupré aurait été secouée par une secousse la nuit d'hiver
FC du 5 janvier 1898. L'observation fut faite une nuit d'hiver sur le bord
FC du fleuve. Entre en ligne de comptes la possibilité de l'action des glaces,
FC ce qui n'est pas facile à évaluer. La nature séismique de la secousse est
FC douteuse.
FG Gouin (2001)

CG "A Quebec newspaper mentions that a weak earthquake shook the
CG Baie-St-Paul region and the lower Saguenay during the evening of
CG January 25, 1898.
CG It was winter and already dark when this event was observed. The
CG affirmation is possible because these regions are recognized to be
CG seismically active." Gouin (2001)
FC Un journal de Québec mentionne que les régions de Baie-St-Paul et du
FC Bas-Saguenay ont été secouées la nuit du 25 janvier 1898 par un faible
FC tremblement de terre. Cette affirmation d'un journaliste provient d'une
FC observation alors qu'il faisait déjà nuit dans deux régions reconnues
FC comme étant sismiquement actives. D'où sa possibilité.
FG Gouin (2001)

Laflamme (1907, p. 177) nous dit que le collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière a ressenti plusieurs secousses en 1898. Elles semblaient toutes venir de Baie-St-Paul. Ces secousses que Laflamme rapporte quelques 10 ans plus tard, sont possiblement contenues dans cette entrée.

CG "Laflamme (1907, p. 177) reminds us that the College at Ste-Anne-de-la-
CG Pocatière felt many tremors in November 1898. They appear to come from
CG Baie-St-Paul.

CG Laflamme (1907) reported them some 10 years later; they could be included
CG in this entry." Gouin (2001)
FG Laflamme (1907, p. 177) nous dit que le collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
FG a ressenti plusieurs secousses en 1898. Elles semblaient toutes venir
FG de Baie-St-Paul. Ces secousses que Laflamme rapporte quelques 10 ans
FG plus tard, sont possiblement contenues dans cette entrée.
FG Gouin (2001)

Page 26

1901 • 03 • 11 (R)

Le 11 mars 1901 vers 9 h 45, une secousse locale d'intensité probable III-IV fut observée dans la région de la Baie-Saint-Paul et des Éboulements.
La région est sismique et l'observation dans les 2 villages fut faite de jour. Les détails manquent cependant pour déterminer une région épacentrale.
CG "About 9:45 a.m., on March 11, 1901 an earth tremor of probable intensity
CG III-IV was reported felt at Baie-St-Paul and Les Éboulements.
CG The region is seismically active, the observation was done at both sites
CG during the day but the details supplied are insufficient for a
CG determination of an epicentral region." Gouin (2001)
FG Le 11 mars 1901 vers 9 h 45, une secousse locale d'intensité probable
FG III-IV fut observée dans la région de la Baie-Saint-Paul et des Éboulements.
FG La région est sismique et l'observation dans les 2 villages fut faite
FG de jour. Les détails manquent cependant pour déterminer une
FG région épacentrale
FG Gouin (2001)

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat	Long	Depth-km	Mag	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStn	Phs	NdGap	C	lstdst	C	lStn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	19020203	1200	00.00	L	46.8100	-71.2100	0.00km	2.4ML	Z A!			0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00			CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91						19020203.1200001		19020203.1200001			19950718	<>	
M	*ML	2.4	(0.0)	0							GSC		1				19020203.1200001							

1902 • 02 • 03 (R)

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***check magnitude vs intensite
```

Le 3 février 1902 vers 7 h 30, une secousse sismique secoua une surface d'environ 100 000 km² au centre du Québec. L'intensité maximale rapportée est IV-V. La magnitude mbLg correspondant à une surface perturbée de 100 000 km² est d'environ 4,5 et les coordonnées approximatives de l'intensité maximale autour de 48.0N, 69.5O.

c 2 km SE from Quebec, QC

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C MAP # :021L correction year: -
```

F 2 km S-E de Quebec, QC

CG "About 7:30 a.m., on February 3, 1902 a tremor shook an area about
CG 100 000 km2 in the centre of Quebec. The maximum reported intensity was
CG IV-V.

CG The corresponding magnitude would be 4.5 according to Nuttli and
CG Zollweg (1974) and the probable position of the maximum intensity about
CG 48.0oN, 69.5oW." Gouin (2001)

FG Le 3 février 1902 vers 7 h 30, une secousse sismique secoua une surface d'environ 100 000 km² au centre du Québec. L'intensité maximale rapportée est IV-V.

FG La magnitude mbLg correspondant à une surface perturbée de 100 000 km²

FG est d'environ 4,5 et les coordonnées approximatives de l'intensité

FG maximale autour de 48.00N, 69.50.

FG Gouin (2001)

Z

[illegible]

1903 • 02 • 05 (p)

CG "The Quebec newspapers report that, during the night of February 5 to 6,
CG 1903, a tremor of probable intensity III was felt at Godbout and
CG Métis-sur-Mer on north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence River. The
CG earthquake was felt at night in a region seismically active." Gouin (2001)
FG Les journaux de Québec mentionnent que durant la nuit du 5 au 6 février 1903,
FG une secousse d'intensité III aurait été ressentie à Godbout et
FG à Métis-sur-Mer sur la rive nord du Bas-Saint-Laurent.
FG L'observation est faite de nuit mais dans une région
FG est sismiquement active.
FG Gouin (2001)

1904 • 09 • 02 (D)

CG "One Montreal newspaper reports that the preceding Friday afternoon,
CG September 2, 1904, St-Hilarion was stricken by a local tremor.
CG Baie-St-Paul, a few 15 km away, did not report feeling it. The nature
CG of the tremor is far from sure. The region was and is still
CG seismically active. If it was an earth tremor, it must have been
CG local, of shallow depth and weak." Gouin (2001)
FG Un journal de Montréal (La Presse) mentionne que le vendredi après-midi 2
FG septembre 1904, le village de St-Hilarion a ressenti une secousse sans
FG que Baie-St-Paul, à une distance d'environ 15 km, ne l'ait rapportée.
FG La région est sismiquement active et la secousse - si le compte rendu

CG ERRONEOUS DATE FOR THE EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY
CG The tremor mentioned by Mather et al. (1927) and that they classified
CG as probably a rumour was not reported felt in the province of Quebec.
CG Heck and Eppley (1958) do not mention it in their catalogue of earthquakes
CG felt in the U.S. They probably refer to the earthquake felt at St-Pascal on
CG February 25, 1910.
*****no description*****

[illegible]

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0	19140214.0934001	20060425
1	19140214.0934001	19950718
0	19140214.0934001	20060425

[illegible]

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1916 • 02 • 29 (R)
C 9 km E from ville-Marie, QC 0 19160229.0515001 20060425
C MAP # :021L correction year: - 1 19160229.0515001 19950718
F 9 km E de ville-Marie, QC 0 19160229.0515001 20060425

```

0	19160229.0515001	20060425
1	19160229.0515001	19950718
0	19160229.0515001	20060425

FG d'occurrence des trois secousses ni les limites de la région affectée
FG mais le contexte suggère, pour le choc principal, un épicentre sous le
FG fleuve vers 47.0N, 70.50.
FG Gouin (2001)

The diagram shows a Z-chain with 20 nodes. The top row of nodes is connected by solid lines, and the bottom row of nodes is connected by dashed lines. The two rows are connected by vertical lines, with solid lines on the left and dashed lines on the right. The leftmost node is labeled 'Z'.

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER			
S	19170612	0200	00.00	L	49.0000	-68.0000	0.00	km	4.0	M	Z	A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	A<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91			19170612.02000001	19170612.02000001	19950718	<>					
M	*ML	4.0	(	0.0)	0								GSC	1		19170612.02000001								

CG "During the night of June 11-12, 1917, a seismic tremor was reported
CG felt in the region of Godbout on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River
CG and from Cap Magdalen to Pointe-au-Père, on the south shore. A maximum
CG intensity IV was reported from the region of Godbout. It is not impossible
CG that it was also felt at Chicoutimi.
CG Details are insufficient to determine an epicentral region.

CG Gouin, 2001		
C 26 km SE from Baie-Comeau, QC	0 19170612.0200001	20060425
C MAP # :022F correction year:83-	1 19170612.0200001	19950718
F 26 km S-E de Baie-Comeau, QC	0 19170612.0200001	20060425

FG La nuit du 11-12 juin 1917, une secousse sismique fut observée sur
FG la rive nord du Golfe Saint-Laurent dans la région de Godbout et
FG sur la rive sud de Cap Magdalen à Pointe-au-Père. Une intensité IV
FG aurait été observée dans la région de Godbout. Il se peut qu'elle
FG se fit ressentir jusqu'à Chicoutimi. Les détails manquent pour
FG délimiter une surface épacentrale.

FG Gouin (2001)

Z

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMd	lStnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER		
S	19180723	1200	00.00	L	46.8500	-71.3500	0.00	km	3.7	ML	Z	A!	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91		19180723.1200001		19180723.1200001		19950718	<>				
M	*ML	3.7	(	0.0)	0							GSC		1	19180723.1200001								

C 10 km NW from Quebec, QC	0	19180723.1200001	20060425
C MAP # :021L correction year: -	1	19180723.1200001	19950718
F 10 km N-O de Quebec, QC	0	19180723.1200001	20060425

CG "In the morning of July 23, 1918, a weak tremor was reported felt at
CG Tite-des-Caps in the Quebec region. It was probably the same one that was
CG felt at Loretteville. The shock was weak, local and of shallow depth; its
CG location and magnitude are unknown." Gouin (2001)
FG Le 23 juillet 1918 au matin, une faible secousse aurait été ressentie
FG à St-Tite-des-Caps dans la région de Québec et à Loretteville.
FG Le choc fut faible, local et peu profond; la position de l'épicentre
FG et sa magnitude sont inconnues.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

1919 • 09 à 1920 • 02 (D)

CG "A message from J.N. Catelier, manager of the experimental fish farm at CG Tadoussac near the mouth of the Saguenay River, complains that the fence CG of the farm located in the St. Lawrence River has for months been weakened CG by waves which are very similar to earthquakes. A list of earthquakes felt CG at the village during that time has been sent to the director of the CG observatory in Ottawa and was ignored. That list, if available, could tell CG a lot about the conditions of the fence that could not stand the winter CG waves and the reasons for refusal by the authorities." Gouin (2001)

Un message de M. Catelier, gérant de la ferme expérimentale de Tadoussac, FG avertit le Département de la Marine à qui appartient la ferme que la FG clôture qui se trouve en mer a depuis des mois été ébranlée par des FG secousses qui ressemblent à celles de tremblements de terre. Une FG liste des tremblements de terre ressentis a été envoyée au directeur FG de l'observatoire et jusqu'à date, ignorée. Cette liste est introuvable FG et pourrait peut-être en dire long sur les conditions de la clôture qui FG ne pourrait pas soutenir les vagues de l'hiver et sur les raisons du FG silence des autorités.

FG Gouin (2001)

YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FI	ns	AeMdl	StnPhs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	FER
S 19191026	1028	00.00	L	47.6000	-70.0000	0.00	3.7	ML	Z	A!		0	1	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	447	0	1	A<>
E GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91		19191026.1028001		19191026.1028001	19950718<>					
M *ML	3.7	(	0.0)	0								GSC		1	19191026.1028001							
C 12 km NW from Saint-Denis, QC														0	19191026.1028001						20060425	
C MAP # :021M correction year: -														1	19191026.1028001						19950718	
F 12 km N-O de Saint-Denis, QC														0	19191026.1028001						20060425	

CG "In the morning of October 25 or 26, 1919, a weak earth tremor was
CG reported felt somewhere on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The
CG information is too vague to allow a definite location of the event, but
CG the files 1919.09 to 1920.02 give a hint that it was probably one of
CG those felt in the Tadoussac region." Gouin (2001)
FG Le 25 ou 26 octobre 1919 au matin, faible secousse ressentie
FG quelque part sur la côte nord du golfe.
FG Les informations sont trop vagues pour permettre une localisation
FG de la région épacentrale mais l'entrée 1919.09 à 1920.02 laisse
FG soupçonner que ces secousses furent probablement ressenties dans
FG la région de Tadoussac.
FG Gouin (2001)

[illegible]

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FI	NS	AeMd	lStn	Phs	NdGap	Clstdst	Clstn	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER
S	19200206	0000	00.00	L	48.1500	-69.7100	0.00km	3.7ML	N A!			F 4	1	0	0	0	0	0.00		CANADA	448	0	1	<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	CEEF91						19200206.0000002		19200206.0000002		20000601	<>	
M	*ML	3.7	(-0.0)	0								GSC		1				19200206.0000002						

***1920 • 02 • début de ...

Voir justification de cette entrée au dossier 1919.09 à 1920.02.

CG "See justifications of this entry at file 1919.09 to 1920.02."
CG Gouin (2001)

C 32 km SW from Les Escoumins, QC	0	19200206.0000002	20060425
C ABOUT 40 KM N OF RIVIERE-DU-LOUP, QUE.	1	19200206.0000002	20000601
C Comments from Smith (1962):	2	19200206.0000002	20000601
C 1920 FEBRUARY 6, IV. Felt at Tadoussac, Que. Taken from a list of	3	19200206.0000002	20000601
C shocks received by the Director of the Dominion Observatories, on March	4	19200206.0000002	20000601
C 2, 1925.	5	19200206.0000002	20000601
F 32 km S-O de Les Escoumins, QC	0	19200206.0000002	20060425
F ENVIRON 40 KM N DE RIVIERE-DU-LOUP, QUE.	1	19200206.0000002	20000601
F Commentaires dans Smith (1962):	2	19200206.0000002	20000601
F 1920 FEVRIER 6, IV. Ressenti a Tadoussac, Que. Extrait d'une liste de	3	19200206.0000002	20000601
F seismes recue par le directeur de l'observatoire du Dominion, le 2	4	19200206.0000002	20000601
F mars, 1925.	5	19200206.0000002	20000601
I Magnitude assigned in the mid-1960's based on maximum intensity	1	19200206.0000002	20000601
I Smith (1962) used: $M = 1 + \frac{2}{3} I$	2	19200206.0000002	20000601
I MAP # :022C correction year: -	3	19200206.0000002	20000601
I Smith, W E T, 1962. Earthquakes of eastern Canada and Adjacent areas	4	19200206.0000002	20000601
I 1534-1927, Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa,	5	19200206.0000002	20000601
I vol. 26, no. 5.	6	19200206.0000002	20000601

FG Voir justification de cette entrée au dossier 1919.09 à 1920.02.

[illegible]

1923 • 10 • 06 (D)

DOUBTFUL

CG "About 6:15 a.m., on October 6, 1923, a tremor was reported felt in the CG Quebec region with a maximum intensity IV near Château-Richer CG (47.00N, 71.00W). There is no reliable report for the east of Château-Richer; hence, for the time being, we consider the shock local but CG probably not seismic. Details are lacking for a more detailed evaluation CG of its position and magnitude." Gouin (2001)

FG vers 6 h 15 le samedi 6 octobre 1923, des secousses se firent ressentir
FG dans la région de Québec avec une intensité maximale IV près de
FG Château-Richer (47.0 N, 71.0 O). Comme aucun compte rendu crédible
FG n'est parvenu au nord-est de Château-Richer, nous considérons
FG provisoirement que le choc était local, probablement pas sismique,

C 17 km N from La Malbaie, QC	0	19240304.1915002	20060425
C ABOUT 20 KM N OF LA MALBAIE, QUE.	1	19240304.1915002	20000601
C Comments from Smith (1962):	2	19240304.1915002	20000601
C 1924 MARCH 4. 7:15 p.m. V. 47.8N, 70.2W.	3	19240304.1915002	20000601
C About 20 miles north of La Malbaie,	4	19240304.1915002	20000601
C Que. The shock was felt for 50 miles along the north shore of the St.	5	19240304.1915002	20000601
C Lawrence River, from Les Eboulements to Tadoussac, Que. The shaking	6	19240304.1915002	20000601
C lasted for about a "minute and a half" but no damage was reported.	7	19240304.1915002	20000601
F 17 km N de La Malbaie, QC	0	19240304.1915002	20060425
F ENVIRON 20 KM N DE LA MALBAIE, QUE.	1	19240304.1915002	20000601
F Commentaires dans Smith (1962):	2	19240304.1915002	20000601
F 1924 MARS 4. 7:15 p.m. V. 47.8N, 70.2W.	3	19240304.1915002	20000601
F Environ 20 milles au nord de	4	19240304.1915002	20000601
F La Malbaie, Que. Le choc a ete ressenti sur une distance de 50	5	19240304.1915002	20000601
F milles le long de la rive nord du Fleuve St-Laurent, a partir de	6	19240304.1915002	20000601
F Les Eboulements jusqu'a Tadoussac, Que. La secousse a dure environ une	7	19240304.1915002	20000601
F minute et demie, mais aucun dommage n'a ete signale.	8	19240304.1915002	20000601
I Magnitude assigned in the mid-1960's based on maximum intensity	1	19240304.1915002	20000601
I Smith (1962) used: $M = 1 + 2/3 I$	2	19240304.1915002	20000601
I MAP # :021M correction year: -	3	19240304.1915002	20000601
I Smith, W E T, 1962. Earthquakes of eastern Canada and Adjacent areas	4	19240304.1915002	20000601
I 1534-1927, Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa,	5	19240304.1915002	20000601
I vol. 26, no. 5.	6	19240304.1915002	20000601
I SEISMOLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA. Scrapbooks: v. 1, 1-276. These books	7	19240304.1915002	20000601
I contain many newspaper clippings from Canada and some from U.S.A. The	8	19240304.1915002	20000601
I portion cited above was prepared by, or under the supervision of,	9	19240304.1915002	20000601
I Seismologist Dr. O. J. Klotz 1905-1917 and Seismologist Dr. E. A.	10	19240304.1915002	20000601
I Hodgson 1918 through 1927. References may be located chronologically	11	19240304.1915002	20000601
I and the source of many can be identified.	12	19240304.1915002	20000601

H	YyyyMmDd	HhMm	Ss.sss	Eqt-Lat-----	Long-----	Depth-km	Mag--	Magt	DLSEAW	Sq	C	FINs	AeMdl	StnPhs	NdGapC	lstdstC	lstdstN	Nation	Nreg	Canr	FIMM	fER					
S	19240930	0852	30.00	L	47.8000	-69.8000	18.00	km	6.1	ML	N	B!	0	F	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	CANADA	448	0	1	A<>
E	GSC	0.00	0.00		0.15	0.20	0.00	(	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0)	JD					19240930.0852006	19240930.0852006			20000601<>				
M	*ML	6.1	(	)	0								GSC			1		19240930.0852006								

Page 33

CG 6 hundred thousands km2 in eastern Quebec and northern United States.		
CG A maximum intensity IV-V was observed in the Lower St. Lawrence valley.		
CG The observatory in Ottawa recorded the first P at 03:54:48 EST."		
CG Stevens (1976) re-evaluated the magnitude at 5.5 and Basham et al. (1979)		
CG used for their calculations a location at 48.0oN, 68.9ow." Gouin (2001)		
C Mw 5.2 EPRI converted from an instrumental mb(5.5)		
C Bent, A. L. (2009). A Moment Magnitude		
C Catalog for the 150 Largest Eastern Canadian Earthquakes,		
C GSC Open File 6080		
F Mw 5.2 EPRI convertie d'une magnitude instrumentale mb(5.5)		
F Bent, A. L. (2009). A Moment Magnitude		
F Catalog for the 150 Largest Eastern Canadian Earthquakes,		
F GSC Open File 6080		
C Charlevoix Seismic Zone, Que.	1	19240930.0852006 20000601
C ABOUT 30 KM NE OF LA MALBAIE, QUE.	2	19240930.0852006 20000601
C Comments from Smith (1962):	3	19240930.0852006 20000601
C 1924 SEPTEMBER 30. 03:52:30 a.m. VII-VIII. Instrumental magnitude	4	19240930.0852006 20000601
C 6.1. 47.6N, 69.7W. Some indication that the focus is about 20 km deep.	5	19240930.0852006 20000601
C Situated about 40 miles west of La Malbaie, Que. The shock was felt from	6	19240930.0852006 20000601
C Ottawa Ont. eastward through Quebec, New Brunswick and northern Maine,	7	19240930.0852006 20000601
C over an area of about 30,000 square miles. No serious damage was	8	19240930.0852006 20000601
C reported.	9	19240930.0852006 20000601
F Zone Seismique de Charlevoix, Que.	1	19240930.0852006 20000601
F ENVIRON 31 KM NE DE LA MALBAIE, QUE.	2	19240930.0852006 20000601
F Commentaires dans Smith (1962):	3	19240930.0852006 20000601
F 1924 SEPTEMBRE 30. 03:52:30 a.m. VII-VIII. Magnitude de 6.1. 47.6N,	4	19240930.0852006 20000601
F 69.7W. La profondeur du foyer est d'environ 20 kilometres.	5	19240930.0852006 20000601
F L'epicentre est localise a 40 milles a l'ouest de La Malbaie, Que.	6	19240930.0852006 20000601
F Le tremblement a ete ressenti a Ottawa, vers l'est a travers le Quebec, le	7	19240930.0852006 20000601
F Nouveau-Brunswick et le nord du Maine sur une superficie de 30,000	8	19240930.0852006 20000601
F milles carres. Aucun dommage serieux rapporte.	9	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Magnitude assigned in the mid-1960's based on maximum intensity	1	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Smith (1962) used: $M = 1 + \frac{2}{3} I$	2	19240930.0852006 20000601
I MAP # :021N correction year:80-	3	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Smith, W E T, 1962. Earthquakes of eastern Canada and Adjacent areas	4	19240930.0852006 20000601
I 1534-1927, Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa,	5	19240930.0852006 20000601
I vol. 26, no. 5.	6	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Solution pegged at Stevens (1980) solution.	7	19240930.0852006 20000601
I This event has been relocated by A.E. Stevens	8	19240930.0852006 20000601
I using relative arrival times.	9	19240930.0852006 20000601
I The reference is:	10	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Stevens, A.E. (1980). Reexamination of some larger	11	19240930.0852006 20000601
I La Malbaie, Quebec earthquakes (1924-1978).	12	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Bull. Seism. Soc. Am. 70, No. 2, pp. 529-557.	13	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Modified/Reentered in database in June 1996 by Maurice Lamontagne.	14	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Previous solution in database:	15	19240930.0852006 20000601
I 19240930 0852 30.00 L 47.6000 -69.7000 0.00km 6.10ML Z A! 0 0 1	16	19240930.0852006 20000601
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I The County Press, Newport, Isle of Wight.	19	19240930.0852006 20000601
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I HECK, N. H., and EPPLEY, R. A., 1958. Earthquake history of the	24	19240930.0852006 20000601
I United States. Part I-Continental United States and Alaska(exclusive of	25	19240930.0852006 20000601
I California and western Nevada): U.S. Coast Geod. Surv. Pub., No. 41-1,	26	19240930.0852006 20000601
I rev. (1956) ed.	27	19240930.0852006 20000601
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I issuesfrom Jan. 14, 1926 to Dec. 1, 1927.	30	19240930.0852006 20000601
I PORTER II, W. W., 1924. The	31	19240930.0852006 20000601
I New England earthquake of January 7, 1925- Seismol. Soc. Am. Bull., v.	32	19240930.0852006 20000601
I 14, 233-239.	33	19240930.0852006 20000601
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I observed at Quebec, P.Q.: The Education Record, v. 45, Nos. 4-6, 105.	35	19240930.0852006 20000601
I Mr. Massey, who resided in Quebec City, began his record in 1914. The	36	19240930.0852006 20000601
I above is his first report. His subsequent reports, through 1927, were	37	19240930.0852006 20000601
I included in the appropriate issues of Seismol. Serv. Can. Bull.),	38	19240930.0852006 20000601
I MATHER, K. F., and GODFREY, H., assisted by HAMPSON, Katherine,1927.	39	19240930.0852006 20000601
I The record of earthquakes felt by man in New England: Copy of the	40	19240930.0852006 20000601

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I Seismological Society of America in May, 1927.	41 19240930.0852006	20000601
I SEISMOLOGICAL NOTES,	42 19240930.0852006	20000601
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I Scrapbooks: v. 1, 1-276. These books contain many newspaper	45 19240930.0852006	20000601
I clippings from Canada and some from U.S.A. The portion cited above was	46 19240930.0852006	20000601
I prepared by, or under the supervision of, Seismologist Dr. O. J. Klotz	47 19240930.0852006	20000601
I 1905-1917and Seismologist Dr. E. A. Hodgson 1918 through 1927.	48 19240930.0852006	20000601
I References may be located chronologically and the source of many can be	49 19240930.0852006	20000601
I identified.	50 19240930.0852006	20000601
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I supervision of, Seismologist Dr. O. J. Klotz 1908-1917 and Seismologist	53 19240930.0852006	20000601
I Dr. E. A. Hodgson 1918 through 1927. It has been issued to other	54 19240930.0852006	20000601
I organizations on an exchange basis since 1922. References may be	55 19240930.0852006	20000601
I located chronologically.	56 19240930.0852006	20000601
	57 19240930.0852006	20000601

[illegible]

H	YyyyMmDd	Ss.sssEqt-Lat-----Long-----Depth-kmMag--Magt DLSEAW Sq C FInS AeMdIStnPhs NdGapClststdstClstnNationNregCanrFIMMFER
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E	GSC	0.00 0.00 0.15 0.20 0.00(0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0)JD 19250301.0219005 19250301.0219005 20060428<>
M	*Mw	6.2 () 0 GSC 1 19250301.0219005
M	MS	6.2 (0.3) 0 GSC 3 19250301.0219005
M	MW	6.2 () 0 GSC 4 19250301.0219005
C	20 km W from Riviere-du-Loup, QC	1 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Charlevoix Seismic Zone, Que.	2 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	One of the most widely felt earthquake in eastern North America	3 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Damage in Charlevoix, Kamouraska, Quebec City, Shawinigan.	4 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Description of damage (slightly modified from Smith, 1962)	5 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Three separate areas experienced severe effects. The first had maximum	6 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	damage confined to a narrow belt 20 miles long on both shores of the St.	7 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Lawrence in the vicinity of the epicentre. In this area, damage at	8 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Baie-St-Paul, St-Urbain, Les Éboulements, Pointe-au-Pic, Tadoussac and	9 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	villages adjacent to these on the north shore as well as	10 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, St-Pacôme, Rivière-Ouelle, St-Philippe, St-Denis,	11 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	and St-Pascal on the south shore, was due largely to the strength of the	12 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	tremors aggravated in a few cases by the deep alluvial soil on which the	13 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	damaged structures were built. The two other damaged regions were in Québec	14 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	City and in the Trois-Rivières - Shawinigan Falls area where the damage was	15 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	due, not so much to the intensity of the shock, as to the unstable nature	16 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	of the terrain. A few details of the damage at various places are given	17 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	below.	18 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Baie-St-Paul. -The town is built on the delta of the Gouffre River. Here	19 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	there was a general distribution of minor damage. There were fallen chimneys	20 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	broken windows, overthrown dishes, etc. The Catholic church, a stone	21 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	structure with a tower 150 feet high, had two of the large bells thrown out	22 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	of their bearings, and had a cubic yard of stone dislodged from the top of	23 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	the tower.	24 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	St-Urbain. -The village is eight miles up the Gouffre River from	25 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Baie-St-Paul. Broken windows and fallen chimneys were common, though the	26 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	houses, being of frame construction, were otherwise unharmed. The stone	27 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	church which had survived the earthquake of 1870 was practically destroyed.	28 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	The spire was dangerously tilted towards the northeast and finally fell at	29 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	3:00 a.m., eleven days after the earthquake (March 11), breaking the	30 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	telephone line connecting Chicoutimi with Québec. water and sand oozed from	31 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	cracks which opened in the frozen floor of the valley between St-Urbain and	32 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Baie-St-Paul.	33 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	Les Éboulements. -This village is on the north shore of the St. Lawrence,	34 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	nine miles below Baie-St-Paul. Much of the plaster was cracked and thirteen	35 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	chimneys fell, mostly toward the northwest. In several cases the walls of	36 19250301.0219005 20060428
C	stone houses were cracked.	37 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		38 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		39 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		40 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		41 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		42 19250301.0219005 20060428
C		43 19250301.0219005 20060428

C Pointe-au-Pic. -Pointe-au-Pic and La Malbaie adjoin. Damage in these two	eqdatabase-newCEEFF.txt	
C villages was more severe than elsewhere on the north shore of the St.	44 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Lawrence. At Pointe-au-Pic most of the chimneys were broken, fireplace	45 19250301.0219005	20060428
C masonry was cracked and twisted, and statues rotated or fell. Foundations	46 19250301.0219005	20060428
C here were more solid than at Baie-St-Paul, many being on rock. Had this not	47 19250301.0219005	20060428
C been the case, the damage would have been much greater. The main shock was	48 19250301.0219005	20060428
C felt by the crew on a morning train approaching Pointe-au-Pic at the time.	49 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	50 19250301.0219005	20060428
C La Malbaie. -This village is built partly on rock and partly on the alluvium	51 19250301.0219005	20060428
C at the mouth of Rivière La Malbaie. It affords an excellent example of the	52 19250301.0219005	20060428
C difference in damage sustained by structures on the two types of terrain.	53 19250301.0219005	20060428
C The jail which was located on alluvium, though massively constructed of	54 19250301.0219005	20060428
C stone, was badly cracked throughout.	55 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	56 19250301.0219005	20060428
C The old Cabot manor house on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, also of	57 19250301.0219005	20060428
C solid stone construction, suffered severe damage. The south wall bulged out,	58 19250301.0219005	20060428
C the great chimneys were tilted and the verandah came loose from the wall.	59 19250301.0219005	20060428
C The picture shows in-plane shear failure in spandrel beams of a residential	60 19250301.0219005	20060428
C masonry house near the epicentral region. Hodgson (1925) states that the	61 19250301.0219005	20060428
C house was standing on a deep sand slope. Other buildings in the vicinity	62 19250301.0219005	20060428
C were not seriously damaged.	63 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	64 19250301.0219005	20060428
C On the other hand, the church which was built upon solid rock was not	65 19250301.0219005	20060428
C damaged. The bond between the stone front and the plaster walls remained	66 19250301.0219005	20060428
C unbroken. Several stoves were overturned but no fires resulted which was	67 19250301.0219005	20060428
C most remarkable considering the circumstances. Many chimneys were "twisted	68 19250301.0219005	20060428
C off". That is, they fell in a manner which left the bricks strewn out in a	69 19250301.0219005	20060428
C sort of spiral from the foot of the chimney.	70 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	71 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Tadoussac. -Many chimneys were broken and as a rule fell towards the east.	72 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	73 19250301.0219005	20060428
C South shore	74 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	75 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Considerable damage occurred on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River	76 19250301.0219005	20060428
C near the epicentre.	77 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	78 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. -This village is on the south shore of the St.	79 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Lawrence. Most of the chimneys were thrown down and plumbing was broken. The	80 19250301.0219005	20060428
C plaster tops of pillars in the chapel of the college were destroyed. Some	81 19250301.0219005	20060428
C monuments in the cemetery were thrown down while many others were rotated.	82 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Crockery was broken throughout the village. The snow, which was frozen hard	83 19250301.0219005	20060428
C at the time of the shock, was cracked throughout this district. The frozen	84 19250301.0219005	20060428
C earth beneath the snow was cracked into huge rectangular grids and buried	85 19250301.0219005	20060428
C water conduits were broken.	86 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	87 19250301.0219005	20060428
C St-Pacôme. -There was a general destruction of chimneys, and goods were	88 19250301.0219005	20060428
C upset or moved along the floor. In one case a heavy safe was shifted more	89 19250301.0219005	20060428
C than a foot. The frozen road surface was cracked more or less regularly at	90 19250301.0219005	20060428
C distances of 100 feet or less, in some places as close as 15 feet. A great	91 19250301.0219005	20060428
C crack opened in the clay where the valley floor rises to the cliff.	92 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	93 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Rivière Ouelle. - Nearly all chimneys in the district were thrown down by	94 19250301.0219005	20060428
C the earthquake. The wall of the railway station was thrown out from	95 19250301.0219005	20060428
C foundation to roof by the first shock. Between the station and the St.	96 19250301.0219005	20060428
C Lawrence three stone houses with walls up to two feet thick were badly	97 19250301.0219005	20060428
C damaged.	98 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	99 19250301.0219005	20060428
C The church, a fine stone structure built in 1872, was severely damaged: the	100 19250301.0219005	20060428
C organ pipes were projected upward and outward into the auditorium, stones	101 19250301.0219005	20060428
C were jarred loose from the walls and the great stone chimney crashed through	102 19250301.0219005	20060428
C the roof. damage to a church located on thick clay deposits was	103 19250301.0219005	20060428
C photographically documented. The out-of-plane failure of the unreinforced	104 19250301.0219005	20060428
C masonry (URM) gable of this church, typical for this type of structures, is	105 19250301.0219005	20060428
C attributable to the lack/inadequacy of anchorage between the roof and walls	106 19250301.0219005	20060428
C and, in this particular case, to the lack of integrity between the wythes of	107 19250301.0219005	20060428
C an otherwise thick stone masonry wall. Some in-plane shear cracks in the	108 19250301.0219005	20060428
C walls are also visible. Contrary to what is stated in Hodgson (1925), the	109 19250301.0219005	20060428
C church was not demolished following the earthquake. Photo by Hodgson (1925).	110 19250301.0219005	20060428
C	111 19250301.0219005	20060428
C In the churchyard the monuments were overturned or rotated. Those which fell	112 19250301.0219005	20060428
C lay to the southeast. Some fissures in clay deposits were also noticed	113 19250301.0219005	20060428
	114 19250301.0219005	20060428

C nearby, including one formed beside the roadway about a mile from the
C church.
C
C Photos taken a few months after the earthquake and published in Hodgson
C (1925).
C
C St-Philippe. -Here the houses were of frame construction and founded upon
C rock. There was relatatively little damage.
C
C St-Denis. -This village had few houses. The church steeple was
C extraordinarily high and was swayed by the earthquake so that the joint
C between the roof and the wall was chipped. Statues in the church fell
C southeast.
C
C St-Pascal. -The village had a fine church which had suffered damage in the
C earthquake of 1870. The walls, though very thick, were cracked by this
C earthquake and every statue but one in the building was thrown down. The
C cost of repairs was said to be \$5,000.
C
C Québec. -The chief damage here was to the Palais Railway Station and to the
C grain elevators and shipping sheds which border the St-Charles River. The
C lower town part of Québec City in 1925 showing the location of the grain
C elevators and train terminal building (Gare du Palais). This photo
C eloquently testifies to the low population density in the lower part of town
C at the time of the earthquake. All the agricultural lands shown are now
C covered by urban developments built mostly on top of the deep soft soils and
C clay deposits of the type known to amplify earthquake ground motions. Québec
C City is approximately 150 km from the epicentre of the 1925 earthquake.
C Photo Canadian National Railways.
C
C The station is of steel and brick construction. This monumental building in
C the lower part of town was constructed of unreinforced masonry and steel
C trussed-arches spanning over large open areas. Photo by E.A. Hodgson. The
C earthquake swayed the steel, breaking many panes of glass in the skylights
C and battering the top rows of bricks out of the wall in the north end
C waiting room. While widely reported to have been damaged during this
C earthquake by local newspapers, the exact nature of the damage suffered by
C this building is not well documented. It is known that cracking developed
C above large windows in a waiting room leading to the collapse of five rows
C of bricks into the concourse. Cracks also developed in many walls, and parts
C of the ceiling, skylight glass and heavy lights fell down. Photo during
C repairs by E.A. Hodgson.
C
C The grain elevator and loading sheds are built on fill which was dredged
C from the River and placed behind a row of piles along the waters edge. The
C sheds are about 30 feet high. A row of grain galleries on an open steel
C framework stands above the shed to a height of about 100 feet. The galleries
C are connected to the elevator by an overhead passageway. In the top of the
C elevator, there are immense scales capable of handling 60 tons of grain.
C Clearly these structures tend to be top heavy. At the time of the earthquake
C the fill yielded and the galleries lurched back and forth shifting the lower
C ends of the steel supporting columns on their concrete piers and bending the
C bracing steelwork. Damage to supporting steel column of a grain elevator in
C the Québec City harbour. The column shifted by approximately 8 centimetres
C from its foundation due to motion and ground settlement. Many columns were
C reported to have settled by as much as 9 centimetres. Some other minor
C damage was reported but most of the facilities survived the earthquake
C intact. Photo from Hodgson (1925).
C
C Several sections of the concrete ceiling of the sheds were thrown down. Some
C of the scales in the elevator were thrown from their pivots and fell to the
C south, others swung back and forth battering the doors. The superstructure
C of the elevator with its heavy machinery swayed sufficiently to break the
C reinforced concrete support columns at their junctures with the main
C building. Less than half a mile from the elevator and shed stands the
C Chateau Frontenac Hotel. It is built upon a rocky cliff in the central part
C of the city. Some persons in the hotel did not feel the earthquake at all
C and none were greatly alarmed by it. The difference between the observed
C effects at the two locations so close together is due entirely to the
C difference in terrain.
C

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183	19250301.0219005	20060428
184	19250301.0219005	20060428
185	19250301.0219005	20060428

C Trois-Rivières. -Damage here was not serious. A water tank supported on
C steel columns tied into the walls of a factory swayed hard enough to crack
C the walls. About 25 feet of the top of a 250-foot brick stack was thrown
C down.
C
C Shawinigan Falls. -In Shawinigan, approximately 250 kilometres from the
C epicentre, a few buildings suffered damage. In the absence of reported
C damage in similar structures between Québec City and Shawinigan,
C soil-amplification due to local geological conditions are clearly
C responsible for this damage. Damage was essentially confined to the
C out-of-plane failure of URM walls. Many stone and brick walls, though well
C built, were cracked because the buildings were placed on or near the slopes
C of clay banks. The steel frame of one factory plant, acting as a battering
C ram under the influence of the earthquake, dislodged portions of the gable
C ends from the structure.
C
C Damage at St-Marc's church were also reported. The photo shows out-of-plane
C failure of URM transept wall of St-Marc church in Shawinigan. Gable, window
C and exterior wythe of lower part of many masonry wall collapsed outwards.
C Abbott (1926) who made a survey of the damage at both Trois-Rivières and
C Shawinigan Falls placed the total loss for both at \$17,000.
C
F 20 km O de Riviere-du-Loup, QC
F Un des séismes les plus largement ressentis de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord
F Zone Seismique de Charlevoix, Que.
F Dommages dans Charlevoix, Kamouraska, a Quebec et a Shawinigan.
F Description des dommages (legerement modifie a partir de Smith, 1962).
F Les dommages les plus importants furent constatés dans trois régions
F distinctes.
F
F 1. À proximité de l'épicentre, les dommages les plus importants furent
F observés. Cette zone consiste en une bande d'une trentaine kilomètres
F de large couvrant les deux rives du Fleuve St-Laurent. Sur la rive nord
F de la zone épacentrale, des dommages furent constatés à Baie-St-Paul,
F St-Urbain, Les Éboulements, Pointe-au-Pic, La Malbaie, Tadoussac et
F quelques villages près de ceux-ci. Sur la rive sud, des dommages furent
F constatés à Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, St-Pacôme, Rivière-Ouelle,
F St-Philippe, St-Denis, et St-Pascal. Souvent les vibrations furent
F amplifiées localement par d'épaisses couches argileuses sur lesquelles
F reposaient les structures.
F 2. À 150 km de l'épicentre, la basse-ville de Québec fut touchée dû aux
F dépôts meubles de la rivière St-Charles et au remplissage dans le Port
F de Québec.
F 3. À environ 250 km de l'épicentre, les villes de Trois-Rivières et
F Shawinigan furent touchées. Dans ces deux municipalités, les dommages
F sont reliés à la présence de dépôts meubles (sable, argile,
F remplissage).
F
F Rive Nord
F
F Baie-St-Paul. - La ville est construite dans la vallée de la rivière du
F Gouffre. Ici les dommages mineurs était généralisés. Il y avait des fenêtres
F cassées, des cheminées tombées, de la vaisselle renversée. L'église
F catholique de Baie-St-Paul, une structure en pierre comprenant une tour de
F 45 mètres de haut, deux des grosses cloches furent jetées hors de leurs
F pivots et un mètre cube de pierre fut délogé du dessus de la tour.
F
F St-Urbain. - Le village est construit 13 kilomètres en amont de Baie-St-Paul
F sur la rivière du Gouffre. Les fenêtres cassées et les cheminées tombées
F étaient généralisées bien que les maisons ayant une charpente de bois solide
F furent épargnées. L'église en pierre, qui avait survécu au tremblement de
F terre de 1870, fut pratiquement détruite. Le clocher s'est incliné
F dangereusement vers le nord-est et est finalement tombé à 3:00 heure du
F matin onze jours après le tremblement de terre (11 mars), cassant la ligne
F téléphonique reliant Chicoutimi à Québec.
F
F Les Éboulements. - Ce village est situé sur la rive nord du Fleuve
F St-Laurent, 14 kilomètres en aval de Baie-St-Paul. Beaucoup de plâtre fut
F craqué dans les maisons et treize cheminées sont tombées-la plupart du temps
F vers le nord-ouest. Dans plusieurs cas, les murs des maisons en pierre
F étaient craqués.

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F	120	19250301.0219005

F	eqdatabase-newCEEf.txt	
F Photos prises quelques mois après le tremblement de terre et publiée dans	121 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Hodgson (1925).	122 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	123 19250301.0219005	20060428
F St-Philippe. -Ici les maisons étaient fabriquées avec de bonnes charpentes	124 19250301.0219005	20060428
F et leur fondation étaient sur le roc. Les dommages furent donc très minimes.	125 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	126 19250301.0219005	20060428
F St-Denis. -Le clocher de l'église était très haut et s'est balancé à un tel	127 19250301.0219005	20060428
F point que le ciment à la jonction du toit de l'église et du mur de la	128 19250301.0219005	20060428
F cheminée s'est effrité. Des statues à l'intérieur de l'église sont tombées	129 19250301.0219005	20060428
F vers le sud-est.	130 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	131 19250301.0219005	20060428
F St-Pascal. -Le village possédait une magnifique église qui avait subi des	132 19250301.0219005	20060428
F dommages lors du tremblement de terre de 1870. Les murs très épais furent	133 19250301.0219005	20060428
F craqués par ce tremblement et toutes les statues à l'exception d'une sont	134 19250301.0219005	20060428
F tombées par terre. Il en a coûté 5 000\$ pour la réparer.	135 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	136 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Région de Québec	137 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	138 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Québec. -Les bâtiments les plus endommagés à Québec furent la Gare du	139 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Palais, les élévateurs à grains et les entrepôts d'expédition et de	140 19250301.0219005	20060428
F chargement aux abords de la rivière St-Charles. La basse-ville de la ville	141 19250301.0219005	20060428
F de Québec en 1925 montrant l'emplacement des élévateurs à grain et du	142 19250301.0219005	20060428
F terminal de train (Gare du Palais). Cette photo témoigne de la faible	143 19250301.0219005	20060428
F densité de population dans la basse-ville au moment du tremblement de terre.	144 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Toutes les régions agricoles montrées sont maintenant couvertes par des	145 19250301.0219005	20060428
F développements urbains établis la plupart du temps sur d'épais dépôts	146 19250301.0219005	20060428
F d'argile du type reconnu pour amplifier les vibrations des tremblements de	147 19250301.0219005	20060428
F terre. La ville de Québec est approximativement à 150 kilomètres de	148 19250301.0219005	20060428
F l'épicentre du tremblement de terre de 1925. Photo gracieuseté des Chemins	149 19250301.0219005	20060428
F de fer Canadien National.	150 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	151 19250301.0219005	20060428
F La Gare est une construction d'acier et de briques. Ce bâtiment monumental	152 19250301.0219005	20060428
F dans la basse-ville a été construit avec de la maçonnerie non renforcée et	153 19250301.0219005	20060428
F des voûtes en acier au-dessus de grands aires découvertes. Photo par E.A.	154 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Hodgson. Le tremblement de terre a fait balancer la structure, brisant ainsi	155 19250301.0219005	20060428
F plusieurs panneaux vitrés dans les lucarnes et délogeant les rangées de	156 19250301.0219005	20060428
F briques supérieures du mur à l'extrémité nord de la salle d'attente. Quoique	157 19250301.0219005	20060428
F les journaux locaux ont rapporté des dommages à ce bâtiment, leur nature	158 19250301.0219005	20060428
F exacte n'est pas bien documentée. On sait que des fissures se sont	159 19250301.0219005	20060428
F développées au-dessus de grandes fenêtres dans une salle d'attente menant à	160 19250301.0219005	20060428
F l'effondrement de cinq rangées de briques. Les fissures se sont également	161 19250301.0219005	20060428
F développées dans beaucoup de murs, et une partie du plafond, du verre de	162 19250301.0219005	20060428
F lucarne et des lumières lourdes sont tombés. Photo pendant les réparations	163 19250301.0219005	20060428
F par E.A. Hodgson.	164 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	165 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Les élévateurs à grains et les entrepôts de chargement furent construits sur	166 19250301.0219005	20060428
F un sol qui fut dragué à partir du fond de la rivière, qui fut mis en place	167 19250301.0219005	20060428
F et retenu par une série de pieux longeant la rivière. Les entrepôts ont une	168 19250301.0219005	20060428
F hauteur d'une dizaine de mètres. Des convoyeurs à grains, soutenus par une	169 19250301.0219005	20060428
F charpente en acier, passent au-dessus des entrepôts à une trentaine de	170 19250301.0219005	20060428
F mètres du sol. Les convoyeurs sont connectés à l'élévateur par un passage	171 19250301.0219005	20060428
F aérien. D'immenses balances pouvant supporter jusqu'à 60 tonnes de grains	172 19250301.0219005	20060428
F sont situées au sommet des élévateurs. Ces structures sont donc plus lourdes	173 19250301.0219005	20060428
F au sommet qu'à la base. Lors du tremblement de terre, le sol artificiel a	174 19250301.0219005	20060428
F cédé, les convoyeurs ont tangué d'un côté et de l'autre, délogeant ainsi la	175 19250301.0219005	20060428
F partie inférieure des piliers en acier de leurs supports en béton et tordant	176 19250301.0219005	20060428
F les armatures en acier. Dans les entrepôts, plusieurs sections des plafonds	177 19250301.0219005	20060428
F en béton furent jetées au sol. Quelques unes des balances au haut des	178 19250301.0219005	20060428
F élévateurs furent délogées de leurs pivots et sont tombées du côté sud,	179 19250301.0219005	20060428
F d'autres ont balancé d'un côté à l'autre en battant contre les portes. La	180 19250301.0219005	20060428
F charpente des élévateurs et la machinerie lourde qu'ils contiennent ont	181 19250301.0219005	20060428
F balancé suffisamment pour briser les supports en béton renforcé à la	182 19250301.0219005	20060428
F jonction entre le bâtiment principal et les élévateurs.	183 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	184 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Dommages à une colonne portante en acier d'un élévateur à grain dans le port	185 19250301.0219005	20060428
F de la ville de Québec. La colonne a été décalée d'approximativement 8	186 19250301.0219005	20060428
F centimètres à sa base due au mouvement et au tassement du substrat. On a	187 19250301.0219005	20060428
F rapporté que beaucoup de colonnes se sont enfoncées d'au moins 9	188 19250301.0219005	20060428
F centimètres. D'autres dommages mineurs ont été enregistrés mais la plupart	189 19250301.0219005	20060428
F des équipements n'ont pas souffert du tremblement de terre.	190 19250301.0219005	20060428
	191 19250301.0219005	20060428

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F	192 19250301.0219005	20060428
F À moins d'un kilomètre des élévateurs se trouve le Château Frontenac, qui	193 19250301.0219005	20060428
F lui est construit au haut d'une falaise rocheuse dans la partie centrale de	194 19250301.0219005	20060428
F la ville. Certaines personnes au Château n'ont même pas ressenti le	195 19250301.0219005	20060428
F tremblement de terre et personne n'a vraiment été alarmé. La différence entre	196 19250301.0219005	20060428
F les effets observés aux deux endroits situés très près l'un de l'autre est	197 19250301.0219005	20060428
F entièrement due aux deux types de terrain qui sont complètement différents.	198 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	199 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Régions de Trois-Rivières et Shawinigan	200 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	201 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Trois-Rivières. -Les dommages dans cette ville furent minimes. Un réservoir	202 19250301.0219005	20060428
F d'eau supporté par des piliers en acier et rattaché au mur d'un bâtiment	203 19250301.0219005	20060428
F industriel a balancé suffisamment pour faire craquer le mur. Les huit	204 19250301.0219005	20060428
F derniers mètres d'un empilement de briques de 80 mètres de haut furent jetés	205 19250301.0219005	20060428
F au sol.	206 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	207 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Shawinigan. -À Shawinigan, approximativement à 250 kilomètres de	208 19250301.0219005	20060428
F l'épicentre, quelques bâtiments ont subi des dommages. Puisqu'aucun dommage	209 19250301.0219005	20060428
F semblable ne fut rapporté entre Québec et Shawinigan, l'amplification due	210 19250301.0219005	20060428
F aux conditions géologiques locales doivent être responsables de ces	211 19250301.0219005	20060428
F dommages. Des dommages ont été essentiellement confinés aux effondrements	212 19250301.0219005	20060428
F hors-plans des murs de MNR.	213 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	214 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Plusieurs murs de briques ou de pierres pourtant bien construits furent	215 19250301.0219005	20060428
F craqués parce que les bâtisses étaient situées près des pentes ou sur des	216 19250301.0219005	20060428
F terrasses argileuses. La charpente en acier d'un bâtiment industriel	217 19250301.0219005	20060428
F agissant comme un béliet pendant le tremblement de terre a suffi pour	218 19250301.0219005	20060428
F endommager et déloger des parties des pignons de la structure.	219 19250301.0219005	20060428
F	220 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Des dommages à l'église St-Marc ont aussi été rapportés. La photo montre la	221 19250301.0219005	20060428
F chute hors-plan du mur de transept de MNR de l'église St-Marc à Shawinigan.	222 19250301.0219005	20060428
F Le clocher, la fenêtre et le parement extérieur de la partie inférieure de	223 19250301.0219005	20060428
F beaucoup de murs de maçonnerie se sont effondrés vers l'extérieur. Abbott	224 19250301.0219005	20060428
F (1926), qui a recensé les dommages à Trois-Rivière et à Shawinigan, a évalué	225 19250301.0219005	20060428
F le coût total associé au séisme à 17 000\$ pour les deux villes.	226 19250301.0219005	20060428
I magnitude prime decided as Mw 6.2 in April 2006	1 19250301.0219005	20060428
I reference for this Mw Bent, A. L. (1992). A Re-examination of	2 19250301.0219005	20060428
I the 1925 Charlevoix, Quebec Earthquake, BSSA, 82, 2097-2113. [Mw 6.2]	3 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Magnitudes from Bent (1992)	4 19250301.0219005	20060428
I SHEEF magnitude 6.8 MN	5 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Previous entry in database:	6 19250301.0219005	20060428
I S 19250301 0219 20.00 L 47.8000 -69.8000 18.00km 7.0MS Z B! O F 8	7 19250301.0219005	20060428
I	8 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Modified/Reentered in database in June 1996 by Maurice Lamontagne.	9 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Modified/Reentered in database in May 2000 by Maurice Lamontagne.	10 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Solution pegged at Stevens (1980) solution.	11 19250301.0219005	20060428
I This event has been relocated by A.E. Stevens	12 19250301.0219005	20060428
I using relative arrival times.	13 19250301.0219005	20060428
I The reference is:	14 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Stevens, A.E. (1980). Reexamination of some larger	15 19250301.0219005	20060428
I La Malbaie, Quebec earthquakes (1924-1978).	16 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Bull. Seism. Soc. Am. 70, No. 2, pp. 529-557.	17 19250301.0219005	20060428
I For description of this earthquake see:	18 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Smith, W.E.T., 1962. Earthquakes in eastern Canada and adjacent areas	19 19250301.0219005	20060428
I 1534-1927., Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa,	20 19250301.0219005	20060428
I vol. 26, 271-301.	21 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Hodgson, E.A. (1950). The St. Lawrence earthquake, March 1, 1925,	22 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Publ. Dom. Observatory Ottawa, 7, 363-436.	23 19250301.0219005	20060428
I For pictures of damage:	24 19250301.0219005	20060428
I Bruneau, M. and Lamontagne, M. (1994)	25 19250301.0219005	20060428
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