Summary of Photographs

Description:	<u>Store on Main St.; Elsinore, Utah</u>
Source:	R. Gordon Christensen
Info Categories:	B
Description:	House damage. Elsinore, Utah
Source:	Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah
Info Categories:	B
Description:	<u>School building & grounds; Elsinore, Utah</u>
Source:	Seismological Society of America
Info Categories:	B

Information Categories

A -- Aid:

provide medical services, shelter, donations, loans, advice, encouragement, implement safety measures

B -- Building Damage:

structure itself plus windows and chimneys (typically damage visible from outside the building)

E -- Earthquake Description:

where, when, duration, direction, sound, motion, number and timing of aftershocks

G -- Geologic Effects:

changes at the Earth's surface, fault scarps, rockfalls, landslides, ground cracks, ground subsidence, sand boils, water spouts; effects on springs, lakes, wells

H -- Humor:

I -- Impact:

changes in daily routine; rumors; influx of reporters, politicians, cost in dollars

L -- Lifelines:

effects on transportation: roads, bridges, railroads, airports effects on communications: telephone, telegraph effects on power, gas, water, and sewer lines effects on dams

N -- Nonstructural Effects:

effects on plaster, furnishings (typically damage or rearrangement of furnishings visible inside a building)

P -- People:

effects on and responses to, during and after; deaths, injuries, near misses

R -- Recovery:

clean up, rebuild

S -- Scientific:

explanation of the day



The paint shop on Main Street of Elsinore, Utah was badly damaged during the main shock of the 1921 Elsinore series of earthquakes. Its front wall was then thrown into the street by an equally strong earthquake two days later.

Photo courtesy of R. Gordon Christensen



This is an example of damage to houses in Elsinore, Utah during the 1921 Elsinore series of earthquakes.

Courtesy of Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah



In Elsinore, Utah the fire wall (2-5 feet high) on three sides of the new two-story brick public school building was almost entirely thrown to the ground where children usually play. Photo from Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America (1921), vol 11, no. 3-4, plate 12.

Courtesy of Seismological Society of America