Summary of Photographs

Description:	<u>Car straddling fault scarp; Hansel Valley, Utah</u>
Source:	Salt Lake Tribune
Info Categories:	G
Description:	Evidence of spring rejuvenation
Source:	Wilbur Smith Collection
Info Categories:	G
Description:	<u>Schoolhouse at Snowville, Utah</u>
Source:	Phillip Shenon report
Info Categories:	B
Description:	<u>Many visitors to earthquake site</u>
Source:	Phillip Shenon report
Info Categories:	G, P
Description:	<u>Water issuing from fault-salt flats</u>
Source:	Phillip Shenon report
Info Categories:	G
Description:	Sand boils
Source:	Special Collections Dept.; University of Utah Libraries
Info Categories:	G
Description:	Evidence of liquefaction
Source:	Wilbur Smith Collection
Info Categories:	G
Description:	<u>New springs near Monument Rock</u>
Source:	Wilbur Smith Collection
Info Categories:	G
Description:	<u>Fault scarp</u>
Source:	Special Collections Dept. University of Utah Libraries
Info Categories:	G

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



Vehicle straddling one of four Hansel Valley, Utah fault scarps. Dr. Frederick J. Pack, geologist at the University of Utah, took his family with him to study the epicentral area in Hansel Valley, seven miles north of the Great Salt Lake. According to the Pack Family scrapbook (Special Collections, UofU Marriott Library), Dr. Pack's son, Eugene, decided to stage a photo of his car straddling the fissure where there was a drop of about 12 inches. He is behind the wheel in this photo and his mother, Sadie Pack, stands next to the vehicle. Another brother, Alvin, refused to join them as he feared another aftershock. Rumblings could be heard in the Earth beneath them the whole time.

Photo courtesy of The Salt Lake Tribune



Rupture and spring rejuvenation in Hansel Valley, north of the Great Salt Lake.

Photo from Wilbur Smith collection Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



Schoolhouse in Snowville, Utah. The wooden cornice over the front door of the school house at Snowville was cracked and loosened, and plaster fell from its walls.

Photo from Phillip Shenon report Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



Epicentral region in Hansel Valley, Utah. Many people visited the epicenter site in Hansel Valley in the weeks following the earthquake. This view is looking northwest across Hansel Valley.

Photo from Phillip Shenon report Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



Water issued from the fault scarp on the salt flats northeast of Kosmo. [Shenon report, unpublished; courtesy of Robert B. Smith]

Photo from Wilbur Smith collection Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



Sand boils or "mud volcanoes". Ground shaking caused water to flow at the surface of the Salt Flats. The water brought up sand that was deposited in cones."

Photo from Special Collections Department, University of Utah Libraries



Evidence of liquefaction in the Salt Flats north of the Great Salt Lake.

Photo from Wilbur Smith collection Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



New spring near Monument Rock in Hansel Valley, Utah. "In places large holes formed around the springs due to caving of the soft material through which the water flowed. Two such holes were formed in the salt flats immediately northeast of Monument Rock. These holes had diameters of 8 to 10 feet on March 16, 1934 and about 1/2 sec. ft. of water was flowing from one of them...Professor Reed Bailey states that one of these holes was 37 feet deep (Personal Communication)."

[quote from unpublished report by USGS geologist, Phillip Shenon.]

Photo from Wilbur Smith collection Courtesy of Robert B. Smith



Fault scarp in Hansel Valley, Utah. This is one of the four fault scarps that formed in Hansel Valley, Utah about 3 miles north of Kosmo.

Photo from Special Collections Department, University of Utah Libraries