

Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies

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The effects of the May 1481 earthquake in Rhodes are described by Guillaume de Caoursin, Knight of St. John, who witnessed it. The earthquake street scene is seen from inside the church of St. John of Collachio (left-hand corner and foreground).

IASPEI Working Group
"Historical Seismology"

co-chair
Paola Albini
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► Presentation

Around the world, in the last 20 years the Historical Earthquake Studies increased in number and quality, as the result of the joint efforts of multidisciplinary teams. In general terms, there is a huge amount of scientific historical earthquake data that sometimes are not available or not easily traceable outside the local or national organizations that have funded and taken care of reporting the investigation. To master this problem an ad hoc WG on "Historical Seismology" was proposed to IASPEI in 2005, on the occasion of the General Assembly in Santiago, Chile. The activity of the WG aims at establishing an Open-Access and Open Source Archive of Worldwide Historical Earthquake Studies.

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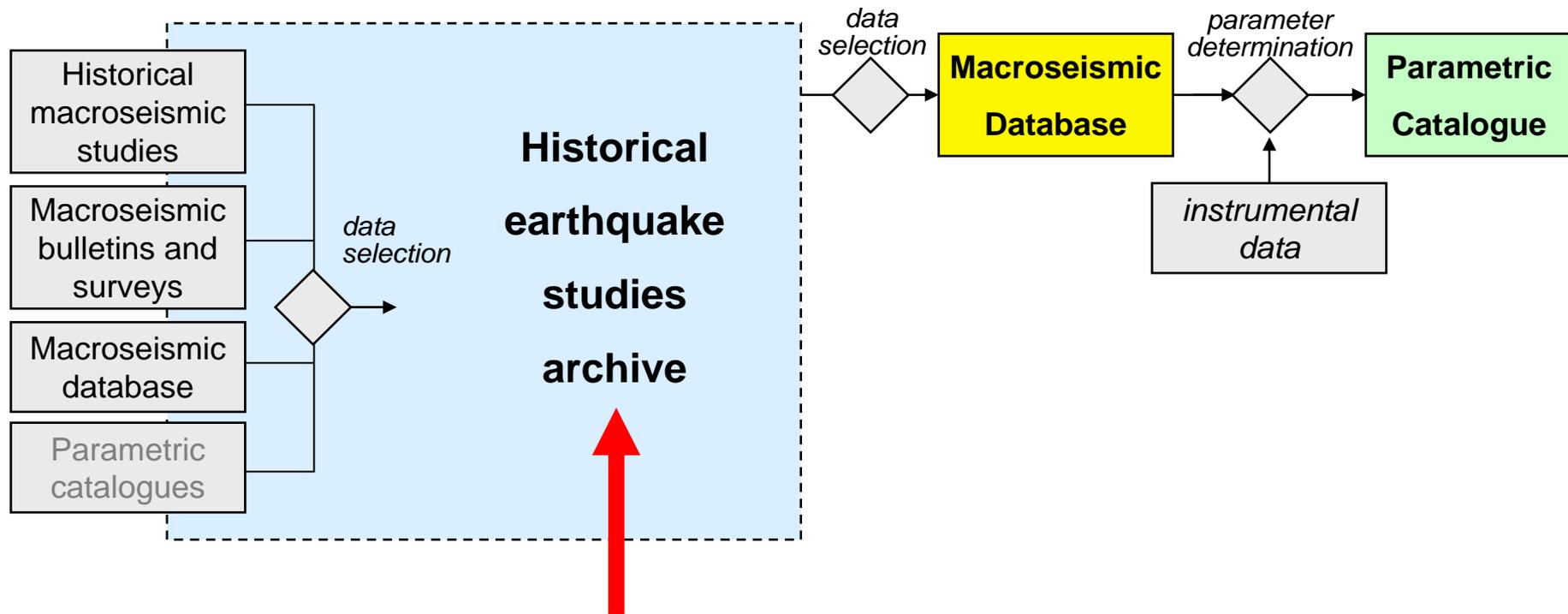
- **by earthquake**
- **by study**

► Search tool

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► Frequently asked questions

- 1. What are the historical earthquake studies
and**
- 2. Why should they be archived**



Thousands of 20th century studies, published and unpublished, to:

- identify
- retrieve
- store
- organize in an Archive

**3. How they could be archived:
the IASPEI WG Historical Seismology
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Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies

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select area: **list** selected areas: **World**

show: earthquake study eq. parameters

N	Study (Root)	Year Mo Da Ho Mi Se	TT	Ax	Note	Catalogue	Database	Nmo	Ix	Io	Lat	Lon
1	ESPI994	1644 03 17 05			Colombia: Tunjelo-Chipaque		ESPI003	1		9	4.480	-74.020
2		1644 03 16				CERE991					4.500	-74.000
3		1646 04 03 03 02					CERE985	1		7	3.500	-74.100
4		1646 04 03 08				CERE991					5.700	-73.000
5	ESPI999	1646 04 03 08			Colombia:Muzo		ESPI003	2		10	5.500	-74.300
6	NO study AV	1647 05 14 02 30			Chile	CERE991					-33.000	-70.000
7		1647 05 14 02 30	U		Chile:Santiago	UTSU002					-33.400	-70.600
8		1647 05 14 02 30			CHILE: SANTIAGO	NOAA004				11	-33.400	-70.600
9		1663 02 05 22 30			CANADA: ST LAWRENCE VALLEY	NOAA004				10	47.600	-70.100
10	GOUI001	1663 02 05 17 30	L		Canada, Quebec			5			47.600	-70.100
11	MUOR893	1667 12 17			Shemakha, Azerbaijan	KOSH982		9		8	41.700	47.300
12		1667 12 17			Azerbaijan	UTSU002					41.700	47.300
13		1667 12 17			AZERBAIJAN: SHEMAKA	NOAA004				10	41.700	47.300
14		1668 07 25			CHINA: SHANDONG PROVINCE	NOAA004				12	35.300	118.600
15		1668 07 25 20 00	L		China:Shandong P. [Juxian-Tancheng E]	UTSU002					35.300	118.600
16	GUAL989	1668 07 25 20 00	L		China, Shandong			>250	12		35.300	118.600
17	MUOR893	1679 06 04 04 00			Armenia, Garni	KOSH982		18		8-9	40.100	44.700
18		1679 06 04 04 00	U		Garnii,Yerevan,Dvina	UTSU002					40.200	44.700
19		1679 06 04			TURKEY; ARMENIA: DVINA	NOAA004					40.100	44.700
20	GUAL003	1679 06 14			Armenia, Garni			34		10	40.420	44.240
21		1692 06 07			Jamaica [Port Royal E]	UTSU002			10		17.800	-76.700
22		1692 06 07			JAMAICA: PORT ROYAL	NOAA004					17.800	-76.700
23		1692 06 17 11 40			Jamaique		SISFRAMC	10	10			
24	ATAL005	1700 01 27			North America [Tsunami in Japan]							
25	YAHA995	1711 11 01			Japan, Sanuki-Takamatsu							
26		1766 07 09 21					CERE985	4		9	3.700	-76.300
27		1766 07 09 21				CERE991					3.600	-76.300
28	ESPI996	1766 07 09 21			Colombia:Buga		ESPI003	8		8	3.950	-76.250
29		1766 07 09 21			COLOMBIA: BUGA,CALI,POPAYAN	NOAA004				9	3.700	-76.300
30	NO study AV	1773 07 28			Guatemala, Antigua	BOIA992				8	14.000	-91.000

entries: **81**
families: **25**

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select area: selected areas: 3

show: earthquake study eq. parameters

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6	NO study AV	1647 05 14 02 30	Chile		CERE991				-33.000	-70.000
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26		1766 07 09 21			CERE985	4		9	3.700	-76.300
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29		1766 07 09 21	COLOMBIA: BUGA,CALI,POPAYAN		NOAA004			9	3.700	-76.300
33		1797 12 14 23	VENEZUELA: CUMANÁ		NOAA004				10.500	-64.200
34		1797 12 14 23 30		CERE991					10.600	-64.100
35		1797 12 14 23 30	Venezuela: Cumana		CERE985	1		9	10.600	-64.100
36	FIED961	1797 12 14 18 30	L Venezuela: Cumana		ULAV007	1		9	10.600	-64.100
37	AUDE999	1797 12 14 18 30	L Venezuela: Cumana		ULAV007	1	9			
60		1906 08 17 00 40	Chile:Valparaiso		CERE985	63	11		-33.000	-72.000
61		1906 08 17 00 40		CERE991					-33.000	-72.000
62		1906 08 17 00 40	U Chile:Valparaiso		UTSU002				-33.000	-72.000
63		1906 08 17 00 40	CHILE: SOUTH CENTRAL		NOAA004			11	-33.000	-72.000
64	BURG006	1906 08 17 00 40	Chile, Valparaiso	photos						
75	NO study AV	1912 07 24 11 50	Peru: Piura		CERE985	34		10	-5.620	-80.413
76		1912 07 24 11 50		CERE991					-5.620	-80.410
77		1912 07 24 11 50	U Peru:Huancabamba,Cajamarca,Guayaquil		UTSU002				-5.600	-80.400
78		1912 07 24 11 50	Peru: Huancabamba,Cajamarca; Ecuador: Guayaquil		NOAA004			8	-5.600	-80.400

entries: 26 families: 7

South America

An Open Access Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies

The screenshot displays the 'Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies' website. The browser address bar shows the URL <http://emidius.mi.ingv.it/HISEIS/>. The website header includes navigation links: 'homepage', 'query by earthquake', 'format', 'download', and 'disclaimer'. Below the header, there are search filters for 'earthquake study' and 'metadata'. A table lists search results with columns for 'N', 'Code', and 'Reference'. The entry with code 'AUDE999' is circled in red. To the right, a PDF viewer displays the document 'AUDE999.pdf', which is also circled in red. The PDF content is in Spanish and discusses the seismicity of the El Pilar fault in Venezuela. The viewer includes a toolbar with icons for navigation and zooming, and a status bar at the bottom indicating '1 of 11' pages.

Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies Query by study homepage query by earthquake format download disclaimer

show: earthquake study metadata

N	Code	Reference
1	AMBI000	Ambraseys N., Bilham R., 2000. A note on the Kangra earthquake of 1905. <i>Current Science</i> , Vol.79, no.1, pp.45-50.
2	AMBI003	Ambraseys N., Bilham R., 2003. Re-evaluated intensities for the great Assam earthquake of 12 June 1897, Shillong, India. <i>Bull. Seism. Soc. Jpn.</i> , Vol.93, pp.655-673
3	ATAL005	Atwater B., Musumi-Rokkaku S., Satake K., Tsuji Y., Ueda K. And Yamaguchi D.K., 2005. The Orphan Tsunami of 1700. Japanese cl... parent earthquake in North America. USGS-University of Washington, Reston, Seattle and London, 133 pp.
4	AUDE999	Audemard F., 1999. Nueva percepción de la sismicidad histórica del segmento en tierra de la Falla de El Pilar, Venezuela Nororiental, a primeros resultados paleosismológicos. Mem. VI Congr. Venez. Sis e Ingeniería Sísmica (CD-ROM), Mérida, Venezuela (in Spanish).
5	BURG006	Burgos Cuthbert G., 2006. Valparaiso. Joya del Pacífico a través de postales de época. Librería Editorial Ricaaventura EIRL, Santiago de Chile, 144 pp.
6	ESPI1994	Espinosa Baquero A., 1994. Contribuciones al catálogo colombiano de sismicidad histórica. II: El terremoto de Tunjuelito (1644, marzo 16 de 1644). <i>Revista INGEOMINAS</i> , No. 4, Bogotá.
7	ESPI1996	Espinosa Baquero A., 1996. El terremoto de Buga, el 9 de julio de 1917. Análisis histórico y geotectónico. <i>Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales</i> , Vol. 20, No 77, pp. 247-258.
8	ESPI1999	Espinosa Baquero A., 1999. El terremoto de los Muzos (1646, abril 17 de 1646). Luz de un excepcional documento colonial, la relación de don Bartolomé de Múzuela y Poveda. <i>Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales</i> , 23, 87, 205-212.
9	FIED961	Fiedler G., 1961. Áreas afectadas por terremotos en Venezuela. <i>Geol. Ven.</i> 4, 1791-1814 (in Spanish).
10	GASU996	García-Acosta, V. and G. Suárez Reynoso, 1996. Los Sismos en la Historia de México. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, 1, 718 pp.
11	GOUI979	Gouin P., 1979. Earthquake History of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. <i>Journal of African Earthquake Studies</i> , Vol. 1, pp. 1-100.

entries: 20

AUDE999.pdf

NUEVA PERCEPCIÓN DE LA SISMICIDAD HISTÓRICA DEL SEGMENTO EN TIERRA DE LA FALLA DE EL PILAR, VENEZUELA NORORIENTAL, A PARTIR DE PRIMEROS RESULTADOS PALEOSISMOLÓGICOS.
Frank A. Audemard

Parque (Parque) Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas
Apdo. Postal 1078-A, Caracas.
e-mail: f.audemard@ciencia.venezuela.net

RESUMEN

El terremoto venezolano ha sido afectado por diversos sismos destructivos desde la conquista española, a partir del siglo XVI. El primer evento registrado en esta región y sentido a nivel nacional es el sismo de 1530 que asoló fuertemente la ciudad de Caracas. Este sismo ha sido repetidamente datado desde entonces, por los sismos de 1814, 1766, 1797, 1833, 1929 y el reciente terremoto de Caracas de 1997. A excepción de los sismos del presente siglo, todos los otros han sido asociados a la falla de El Pilar, sin ninguna confirmación por vía geológica. Más aún, algunos de ellos han sido atribuidos a segmentos de la falla en particular, basados en los mapas de intensidad macroseísmica.

Considerando la información recopilada del sismo de Caracas del 09 de julio de 1997, queda claramente demostrado que los daños en la ciudad de Caracas están fuertemente asociados a segmentos de ella, que son responsables de amplificación de la señal sísmica y de la generación de efectos colapsados por la sismicidad. En consecuencia, nuevas evaluaciones macroseísmicas de sismos históricos destructivos deben ser hechas a escala de conocimiento de subsegmentos de intensidad para Caracas, introducidos por los factores antes mencionados, que continúan a ubicar fehacientemente los epicentros de dichos eventos pasados.

Resultados paleosismológicos preliminares, obtenidos de tres trincheras excavadas en 1996 a través de la ruptura de superficie asociada al sismo de 1997 y de un afloramiento sintéctico adyacente, permiten atribuir al evento de 1646 al mismo segmento de falla generador del reciente sismo de Caracas, cuyo registro costero afectó por unos 30 km en tierra (entre Muelle de Caracas y Río Caacay, entre los puertos de Caracas y Píritu) y se extendió hacia el Oeste hasta el poblado de San Antonio del Gósti, por unos otros 15 km (en base a la distribución de las réplicas de dicho evento). Igualmente, se registra otro evento mucho más reciente, contemporáneo a la "Era del Plástico", por lo cual pensamos que se trata del sismo de Caacay del 12 de junio de 1974, que es atribuido por los eventos entre Caracas y Guayaguayare (ubicación de las dos trincheras más cercanas). Otros resultados auspician por la reubicación de la actividad sísmica histórica de esta falla con el evento de 1766 parece haber sido generado por una fuente distante a la falla de El Pilar, en función del área afectada de este sismo (mapa macroseísmico diferente del de aquellos eventos claramente asociados a la falla de El Pilar), lo cual sugiere que el foco fue de profundidad intermedia; lo los daños de Caracas durante el evento de 1797 sugieren que son producto de un sismo local y que este sismo podría ser un equivalente previo al sismo de 1929, el cual empezó justo al Este de la ciudad de Caracas, desde Punta Negra administrada en el puerto de Caacay y el la sucesión sismotectónica de los eventos de 1530 y 1833 es más reciente, aunque están fuera del segmento bajo evaluación y es con que pueden ser focos situados en el segmento subterráneo de la falla de El Pilar al Oeste de Caracas por la generación de grandes olas sísmicas.

INTRODUCCIÓN

La región nacional venezolana es considerada por ser la de mayor actividad sísmica en tiempos modernos a nivel nacional, tal como lo evidencia el catálogo sísmico instrumental de Fuentes para el período 1910-1999. En tiempos históricos, esta condición no es menos cierta, como lo respalda la profusión de

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Google

BURG006.pdf

show: earthquake study metadata

N	Code	Reference
1	AMBI000	Ambraseys N., Bilham R., 2001. Current Science, Vol.79
2	AMBI003	Ambraseys N., Bilham R., 2001. Assam earthquake of 12 June Vol.93, pp.655-673
3	ATAL005	Atwater B., Musumi-Rokkaku Yamaguchi D.K., 2005. The O parent earthquake in North A Reston, Seattle and London,
4	AUDE999	Audemard F., 1999. Nueva p segmento en tierra de la Falla primeros resultados paleosism e Ingeniería Sísmica (CD-ROM
5	BURG006	Burgos Cuthbert G., 2006. Val postales de época. Librería Ec 144 pp.
6	ESPI994	Espinosa Baquero A., 1994. C sismicidad histórica. II: El terr efectos geotectónicos en la zo Bogotá.
7	ESPI996	Espinosa Baquero A., 1996. El Análisis histórico y geotectón Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Nat
8	ESPI999	Espinosa Baquero A., 1999. El luz de un excepcional docume Mázmela y Poveda, Revista d Exactas Físicas y Naturales, 23
9	FIED961	Fiedler G., 1961. Áreas afecta Geol. Ven. 4, 1791-1814 (in S García-Acosta, V. and G. Suár de México, Universidad Nacion
10	GASU996	Investigaciones y Estudios Su Cultura Económica, Mexico, 1,
11	GOU1979	Gouin P., 1979. Earthquake H

entries: 20

Pages

Attachments

Comments

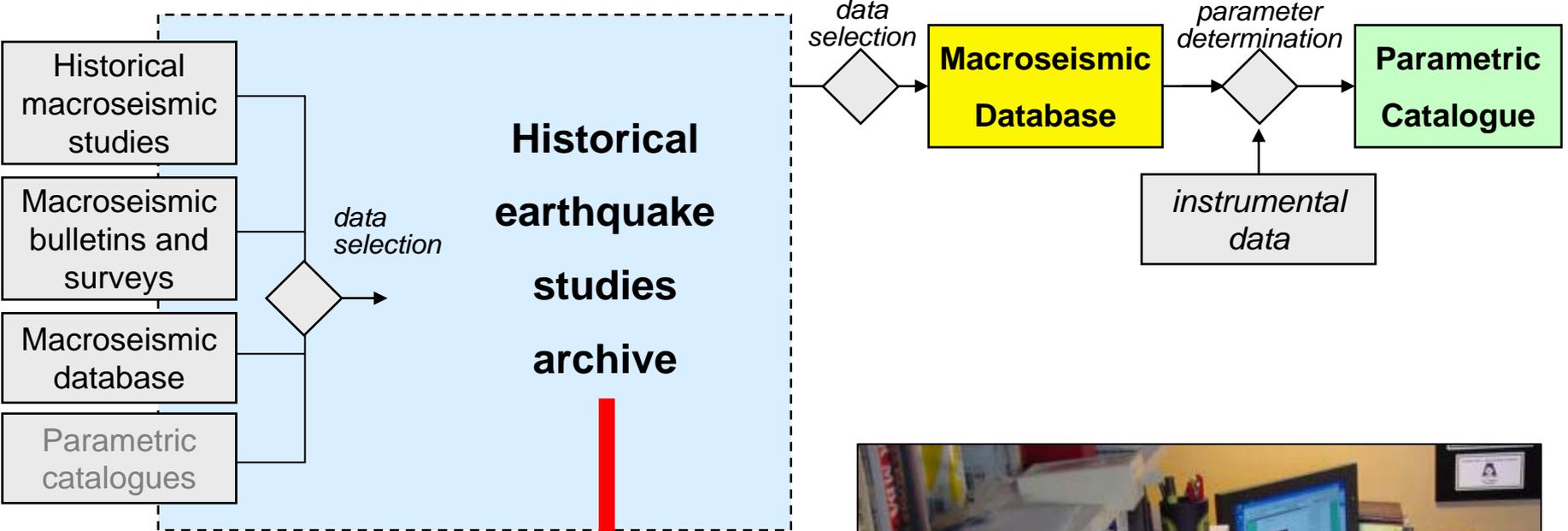


Valparaíso después del Terremoto
Templo de la Merced
Nº 42 Propiedad del Editor Carlos Brandt, Valparaíso.

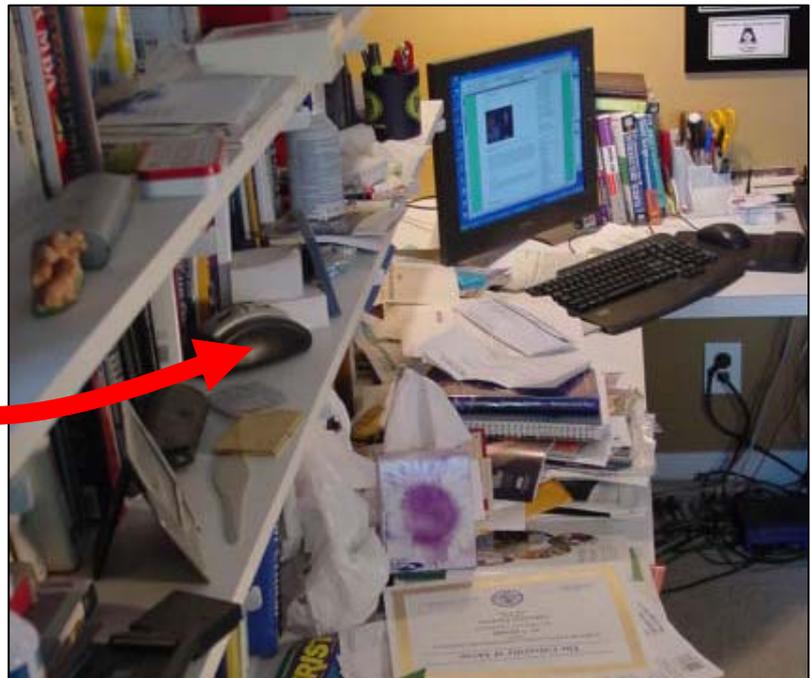
VALPARAISO, Después del terremoto, Templo de La Merced
Templo La Merced, after the big earthquake
Nº 42 Editor: Carlos Brandt, Valparaíso

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But most of all we would like to inventory the studies not published



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- ▶ **Submission tool**

Author

Title

Pub. date

Language

*pressing "submit" you will be asked to supply more metadata

- ▶ **Frequently asked questions**

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Kobe, Japan

The IASPEI WG “Historical Seismology” main goal is to build an Open Access and Open Source Archive of Historical Earthquake Studies, in connection with all the ongoing activities.

Join and contribute this initiative!
Save the historical earthquake studies supporting the macroseismic databases and the parametric earthquake catalogues!

<http://emidius.mi.ingv.it/HISEIS/>

Multiple operators

(many submitters, many end-users)

Digitally stored material

(preservation against "Slow fires")

Able to organize & structure & index

(complex material)

Content advanced search

(more than search through a list of titles)

Interoperable archive

(open standard database)

Open Source philosophy

(free, access to source code, collaborative development)



***Why an Open Access
and Open Source
Archive***