

Summary of Newspaper Articles

Deseret Evening News – Salt Lake City, UT (last date searched 11/20/1905)

Headline: [Salt Lake Shaken](#)
Date: 11/13/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, N, P

Headline: [Cause of Earthquakes](#)
Date: 11/16/1905
[Info Categories:](#) S

Headline: [Snowville](#)
Date: 11/16/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, N

Idaho Daily Statesman – Boise, Idaho (last date searched 11/15/1905)

Headline: [Seismic Shock Felt in Boise](#)
Date: 11/12/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, P

Headline: [Shock Was Felt at Many Places to the East and Southeast of Boise](#)
Date: 11/12/1905
[Info Categories:](#) B, E, N

Ogden Standard – Ogden, UT (last date searched 11/19/1905)

Headline: [Earthquake Rocks the City](#)
Date: 11/11/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, P

Salt Lake Herald – Salt Lake City, UT (last date searched 11/17/1905)

Headline: [To Salt Lake One Mild Quake](#)
Date: 11/12/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, N, P

Headline: [Earthquake In Ogden](#)
Date: 11/12/1905
[Info Categories:](#) E, N, P

Salt Lake Telegram – Salt Lake City, UT (last date searched 11/15/1905)

Headline: [Salt Lake Is Shaken](#)

Date: 11/13/1905

[Info Categories:](#) E, N

Salt Lake Tribune – Salt Lake City, UT (last date searched 11/15/1905)

Headline: [Salt Lake Shaken By Earthquake](#)

Date: 11/12/1905

[Info Categories:](#) B, E, H, L, N, P

Headline: [Earthquake Frightens](#)

Date: 11/12/1905

[Info Categories:](#) E, N, P

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

[Back to Summary](#)

SALT LAKE SHAKEN

Slight Earthquake Shock Felt Here Late Saturday Afternoon

Two earthquake shocks were felt in this city Saturday afternoon, the first lasting only three seconds and the second two minutes later, lasting about the same time. The seismic motion was from west to east, slightly bearing to the north. Only one shock was noticed in the northern part of the city, it was evidenced in the "News" Annex building, particularly on the Seventh floor which is given up to job printing work. The fixtures and equipment there shook and swayed so for the brief time it lasted that there was a general alarm for the safety of the building. But the shock passed off so quickly that the employees there recovered as quickly from their alarm, and its nature was quickly recognized. On the eighth floor there was more than the usual tremor noticed but that was all. On the sixth floor, the book bindery, the piles of stationery disturbed slightly, and some of the girls were alarmed and started for the elevator, but the cause for the fright quickly vanished.

The weather office is in the Dooly building, and a clock on the west wall of the office stopped at 3:26 p.m. On the north wall is another clock which did not stop at all. Then standing water was noticed to ripple from west to east. The shock was distinctly felt in other offices in the building, where bookcases and pictures swayed and people were seized with dizziness. The same experiences obtained in the McCornick and Commercial block buildings. Elevator boys complained of feeling dizzy as their cages shook so. But no injury was sustained in any quarter, and no buildings were more than temporarily affected.

[Deseret Evening News; November 13, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES

The very slight earthquake shock that was noticed in this city last Saturday, reminds us that the French scientist, Abbe Moreau, a short time ago, made the prediction that we are nearing a period of seismic disturbances. He expressed the view that "as the solar activity will slowly diminish, it is highly probable that earthquakes will occur," and he set the time for March or April, next. As Abbe Moreau predicted the earthquakes which a few months ago devastated parts of India and which, he held, were due to sun spots, his prognostications are read with considerable interest.

According to this scientist, there is unmistakable connection between solar activity and earthquakes, as well as volcanic eruptions. The fact is, he claims, that the awakening of the internal forces of the globe coincides with sudden changes in the curve of spots on the sun. He adds:

"Earthquakes, and especially volcanic action, are localized on the lines of fracture of the globe, and particularly at the intersection of these lines--(A) the west coast of the two Americas; (B) the line including the volcanic districts of eastern Asia; (C) the South Sea Islands and Australasia, and, finally, (D) the depression of the Mediterranean cutting the three first lines of fracture almost at right angles."

How to account for these facts, is the question. M. Moreau suggests that the sun acts on the crust of the earth either by causing its potential electricity to vary or by modifying the heat sent to the earth. For both, he says, there would be a dilation or shrinking of the envelope.

[Deseret Evening News; November 16, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

SNOWVILLE
Earthquake Shock Of Sufficient Force To Stop Clocks

Special Correspondence.

Snowville, Boxelder Co., Nov. 12--An earthquake tremor was felt here yesterday about 4 o'clock p.m., running from west to east. Its duration was about two or three seconds. It shook the dishes in the cupboard and stopped clocks in places, but no damage was done.

[Deseret Evening News; November 16, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

SEISMIC SHOCK FELT IN BOISE

**Phenomenon Marked by Quivering of Buildings and Swaying of the Furniture--
Observed by Occupants of the Top Floors of the Federal and Sonna Buildings--
Two "Shocks" a Quarter of a Minute Apart Felt in Sonna Block, Furniture Moving
Three or Four Inches--First Earthquake in Boise for Nearly 30 Years**

A slight earthquake shock was felt in Boise yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, the occupants of the stories of the higher buildings of the city feeling it distinctly, while those who were upon the ground or who were busily engaged higher up did not notice it at all. Some of those who felt the shock, or quiver of the earth, say there were two movements, perhaps a quarter of a minute apart. The shaking was not of sufficient intensity to do even the slightest damage.

The quivering of the buildings in the city seemed to be in the general direction from east to west, with a slight variation to the north, being almost parallel with the streets in the old townsite. So far as known only those who were seated at their desks facing in this direction, permitting them to be swayed backward and forward with the movement of the building in which they were located, noticed the quivering of Mother Earth and the shaking of the furniture.

Observer Wells of the United States weather bureau noticed but one shock, and it was so slight that he thought he had been mistaken. He paid little attention to it until one of the employees of the surveyor general's office, which, like the weather bureau, is situated on the fourth floor of the government building, came in to inquire about the phenomenon. He then realized there had been a slight earthquake shock, and that he had not been deceived by some slight shaking of the office furniture.

On the upper floor of the Sonna building, also, the quivering of the building was noticed. J. T. Pence, the attorney, was seated at his desk writing at the moment, when the desk suddenly seemed to sway in front of him. Upon looking up his eye caught a swaying overcoat hanging by a window, which, however, was closed, with no air current around it. A sectional bookcase full of books was noticed by him to sway fully three or four inches, as did also a hanging electric light globe.

Former Governor Morrison, in an adjoining room, noticed the same swaying of the furniture, and went into Mr. Pence's room to compare notes. After his arrival there, both noticed a second, and slighter, movement of the furniture the same as before.

The focus of the earthquake, judging from the extreme lightness of the quivering here, probably lay hundreds of miles away.

Old-timers say this is the second shaking of the earth's crust in Boise since there was such a place. The first one occurred about 4 o'clock one afternoon early in the winter of 1876 or 1877.

[Idaho Daily Statesman; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

SHOCK WAS FELT AT MANY PLACES TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF BOISE

Not only was the earthquake felt in Boise, but it extended to a considerable distance to the east and southeast, as far as Salt Lake, perhaps farther. Indeed, the shock was more severe to the east, some damage being done at Shoshone and other places. This would indicate that Boise was on the edge of the affected belt, thus confirming the deduction drawn from the fact that the shock was very light here.

A peculiar feature of the wave lay in the fact that it would be felt at one town and not at another close by. Although felt distinctly at Glenns Ferry, it did not affect Mountainhome. It passed Pocatello by with no manifestation, but was felt in Salt Lake.

This is supposed to be due from the character of the formation, it being a well known fact that an earthquake is not felt, even though severe on both sides, at a place where the formation is loose, as above a thick stratum of gravel, and is more pronounced close to rock formations.

Shoshone Buildings Cracked Two Distinct Quakes, Dishes Being Knocked from Shelves

SHOSHONE, Nov. 11--An earthquake shook Shoshone at 3:45 this afternoon, knocking dishes from shelves and cracking several stone and brick buildings. This is the first time, as far as can be learned, that anything of this nature has ever visited this place and it was a complete surprise to everyone.

There were two distinct shocks, the first one somewhat longer than the second, which followed immediately after. The court house and school house, both being brick buildings, were slightly damaged and the plaster on almost every plastered house in town was more or less injured.

Rattled Dishes On Shelves Earthquake Reached Glenns Ferry at 3:45 in Afternoon

GLENN'S FERRY, Nov. 11--A distinct earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock which lasted only a few seconds. The shock was so distinct that in some buildings dishes and other articles rattled on the shelves.

Bottles Rattled At Hailey No Damage Done, Shock Not Being Severe Enough to Break Glass

HAILEY, Nov. 11--The earthquake shock which is reported to have been felt this afternoon at many southern Idaho points was severe enough here to rattle the bottles on the shelves in the saloons. No damage was done, however, the shock not being severe enough to break the glass in window panes.

Tremor in Salt Lake

SALT LAKE, Nov. 11--A slight earthquake occurred here at 3:26 this afternoon. No damage is reported

No Quake Observed at Emmett

EMMETT, Nov. 11--No earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon, no tremor whatever being observed.

Shock Light at Idaho City

IDAHO CITY, Nov. 11--There was a slight earthquake shock at this place this afternoon, occurring about 3 o'clock. The shock was too slight to do any damage, but the tremor was noticed by almost the entire population.

No Tremor Felt at Caldwell

CALDWELL, Nov. 11--There was no earthquake shock here today, or if any tremor occurred, it was too slight to be noticed.

Nothing Doing at Payette

PAYETTE, Nov. 11--Nothing in the nature of an earthquake shock occurred here this afternoon, as at other places.

Not Felt at Mountainhome

MOUNTAINHOME, Nov. 11--No earthquake shock was observed here, as at other places, although one was felt at Glens Ferry, only a few miles away.

Southeast Seems Exempt

POCATELLO, Nov. 11--No earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon, nor have any reports from surrounding towns been received telling of such an occurrence in this section.

Idaho Falls Felt Nothing

IDAHO FALLS, Nov. 11--No earthquake was felt at this place today.

St. Anthony is Tremorless

ST. ANTHONY, Nov. 11--Nothing in the nature of an earthquake tremor was felt in this vicinity today.

Very Distinct at Ogden

OGDEN, Nov. 11--A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 3:30 this afternoon. No damage was done. Many tenants on the upper floors of an office building made a hasty exit, fearing its collapse.

[Idaho Daily Statesman; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS THE CITY
Disturbance Felt At 3:30 This Afternoon
People Ran Out of Several Buildings--Salt Lake Also Shaken

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

An earthquake shock was felt at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the big buildings of the city were rocked. About twenty people, who were in the Eccles building at the time, rushed to the street, others were making a hasty retreat from buildings in other parts of the business district. No damage has been reported as a result, although the shock was the heaviest ever felt in this city.

The shock started all of the bells in the telephone office of the Independent Telephone company.

At the fire station all of the chandeliers were started swinging and many of the firemen, who were up stairs at the time, made a hasty retreat down the poles.

No damage has yet been reported as a result.

The shock was also felt in Salt Lake City where all of the larger buildings were swayed.

[Ogden Standard; November 11, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

TO SALT LAKE ONE MILD QUAKE
Three Seconds Of Vibration Cause Great Excitement In City
Feelings Alone Damaged
Seismic Disturbance Causes Rush From Buildings

A perfectly behaved, mild-mannered little earthquake visited Salt Lake City yesterday afternoon, arriving about 3:26 o'clock and leaving three seconds later; mild-mannered and gentle enough and yet sufficient to send men and women pell-mell out of business blocks, scrambling from imagined dangers; well-behaved and with apparently no sinister motives, and yet enough to make thousands in the city feel "queer" for many minutes after the tremor.

As to actual damage none was done. As to wreck of personal happiness and peace of mind, the damage cannot be estimated.

Many who experienced yesterday's shock are convinced that it lasted at least half a minute. Some won't admit less than a minute. As a matter of fact, the sensation of vibration depends on elevation. That is, occupants of tall buildings, like the Dooly, may have noticed a swaying movement long after the actual shock had passed. On the other hand, a three second shock would not seem much longer than ten or fifteen seconds to a person on the ground, the additional time being added for over-wrought nerves when one is brought face to face with a hitherto unencountered natural phenomenon.

The motion was from west to east, with a slight bearing toward the north. There were two distinct waves, succeeding each other by a fraction of a second. Here again there will be dispute, as some will maintain the time between "must" have been at least a quarter of a minute.

Flee From Dooly Block

When the quake sauntered past the Dooly block, eight men having offices on the fifth and sixth floors, made a dash for the street. After it was all over one of them averred he merely rushed out in order "to see it."

At any rate these men, perfectly rational on ordinary occasions, because possessed with the idea that if they were not to be swallowed up with the Dooly block and be cast far, far down into some internal cavern, they would better make a dash for safety.

They did, and caught the elevator boy at the fifth floor. Led by B. F. Caffey, A. H. and E. L. Godbe and John H. Horlick, all of whom have offices high up in the Dooly Block, the dozen or more excited men jammed themselves into the elevator cage, and, while their teeth chattered and their knees knocked together, were swiftly conveyed to the bottom floor. Once on the ground floor, and with safety but a few yards off, they whirled through the revolving doors and ran, step by step, past the threshold, then the rubber door mat, then the hempen door mat, past the boot-black stand, and--Saved!

They jumped into the middle of the street in order to avoid the falling bricks, and then for the first time looked upward. Would she never tumble? Ah! The delusion of earthquakes giving tall buildings their final quietus was a delusion after all.

At the Weather Bureau

The local office of the Weather Bureau is not equipped with a seismometer, but the tremor did not pass unnoticed. Oh, no! There is a large clock hanging in one of the rooms. It's a good old clock. It hasn't missed step nor tick in many moons. But it hadn't been up against an earthquake. When the shock came the clock was minding its own

business, but, with the first vibration something happened. The clock weight and the pendulum started to go "backwards and frontwards." Instead of going sidewise it went otherwise. And that stopped the clock. The hour and minute were 3:26, as already noted.

Nor was the clock the only witness. Dr. R. J. Hyatt, weather forecaster, and his assistants, were there. When the shock came, or began to come, a note was made of it. "Make a note of it," said the weather regulator. Then the clock weight left the narrow path.

"Make a note of it," came the firm but gentle command. Then the clock stopped.

"Make a note of it," came the voice insistently. Then the quake stopped.

"Make a note of it and stand ready to answer telephone calls," was the final order.

And the telephone calls came. To one woman, who wanted to know how great the swaying motion was, it was suggested that she look at the syrup jar and see where the sticky mixture had left its mark.

"But," she replied, "I haven't got a jar."

"Oh, come, come, everybody got a jar!" floated back the office boy's answer in the well-known facetious, office-boy manner.

On the Street

The experience of occupants of the Dooly block were duplicated by many others in the larger blocks of the city.

On the street, too, the shock was observed by many. Several, in discussing the tremble, said it produced a nauseating sensation. With many this feeling of nausea continued long after the shock had gone.

"Worst shaking-up since election," remarked Harry Joseph after the thing was over.

Many, knowing how thoroughly Mr. Joseph was "shaken down" Nov. 7, wondered that he could still laugh at another phenomenon.

Patrolman Barlow and others stated that they heard a report like a blast explosion about the time the shock was noticed. As, however, earthquakes are not accompanied by any distinct explosive sound, but rather by a harsh, grumbling noise, either those who heard the explosion were mistaken and "didn't hear it" or they confounded an explosion with the earthquake.

[Salt Lake Herald; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

EARTHQUAKE IN OGDEN

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Ogden yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The shock rocked the larger buildings of the city, but no damage resulted. It was the heaviest shock that has ever been felt in Ogden. Chandeliers were rocked to and fro, and in some instances stoves and furniture were nearly overturned. Many persons ran from the office buildings, not knowing what the trouble was and fearing that the buildings were about to fall in.

[Salt Lake Herald; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

SALT LAKE IS SHAKEN

Salt Lake City got a slight jolt Saturday. It only lasted a few seconds, but then it was long enough to let people know it was not an election, but an earthquake. The clock in the office of the local weather bureau was stopped by the movement of the earth, thus declaring the time to be exactly 3:26 in the afternoon. In the Dooly building the earthquake was plainly felt. Housewives heard dishes rattle and loose tins announced the quivering motion of the earth's surface.

[Salt Lake Telegram; November 13, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

SALT LAKE SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE
Two Severe Shocks Experienced At 3:26 O'Clock Saturday Afternoon
Tall Buildings Were Swayed Like Cradle
People Alarmed, Rush From Offices Into Corridors; No Damage By Shocks

Salt Lake has experienced another earthquake, the third in the past ten years. The last, and which, by the way, was more generally felt than the other two which have visited the city in the past decade, occurred yesterday afternoon at twenty-six minutes past 3 o'clock. It was perceptible in every part of the city, but occupants of the high buildings, such as the Dooly, the McCornick and the Commercial block felt the shock much more severely than those who were on the ground or second floors.

Two Shocks Experienced

The first shock, which lasted three or four seconds, was succeeded by a second scarce two minutes later. When the second shock came people had just begun to realize what the trouble was, and men rushed out of offices into halls in all the large buildings of the city. Some of them, in their momentary terror, ran down the stairs and on to the street, but as soon as they found that the disturbance had passed over, went back to talk it over with groups of other men who had gathered all about the halls.

From East to West

According to the director of the weather bureau the direction of the earthquake was east and west. This was determined by a clock hanging on a west wall of the weather bureau office. When the first shock came the pendulum of the trusty clock faltered for a moment, moved in an unaccustomed direction, and then stopped entirely. This was exactly twenty six minutes past 3 o'clock.

Another Clock Undisturbed

On the north wall of the weather bureau is another clock of the same type as the one referred to above. The first shock came, and the second, but the pendulum of this clock moved entirely undisturbed by the earth's disturbance.

How Earthquake Traveled

A geologist living in the southwestern part of the city happened to be sitting at his front window when the first shock came. Realizing at once what it was, and being possessed of the geologist's desire to know in which direction it was traveling, he looked out of the window to find some means of determining. Standing in the yard were two small earthen jars, partly filled with water. In both the water was moving perceptibly from east to west. And so the geologist determined that the earthquake was traveling from east to west.

Seized With Dizziness

As in former years when earthquakes have visited this locality, many residents failed to realize for the moment just what was happening. The sensation of illness which so often attacks people at such a time was experienced by many yesterday, and until they looked about and saw pictures, electric lamps and even office bookcases swaying, felt they had been seized by sudden dizziness.

On Top Floors of High Buildings

In Justice Smith's office on the top floor of the Commercial building, the heavy wall bookcases swayed, pictures swung back and forth and the occupants of the room felt for a moment that the walls would break apart. Much the same sensations were experienced in the McCornick, the Dooly and the D. F. Walker building.

Doctors and Patients Alarmed

On both the fourth and fifth floors of the Commercial Club building, patients were seated in the chairs of two of the well-known dentists. In each instance the dentist saw his patient turn white, the patient saw the dentist turn white, and each thought that the other was about to faint. One of the dentists reached for a glass of water to revive his patient, but before he could reach it experienced a faintness himself. Then both decided it was an earthquake.

"Am I Drunk?"

A small boy employed in one of the uptown offices was standing in the middle of the floor when the first trembler shook the Dooly block. He grabbed for support, looked "foolish," as he expressed it, and then said to one of the men in the offices, "Am I drunk?"

Anxious to Reach Elevators

Elevator boys in the big buildings and residents who were fortunate enough to be on terra firma were about the only ones who failed to be attacked by the "dizzy" feeling yesterday. The elevator boys explained it on the ground that their cages shake so much they couldn't tell the difference if an earthquake should strike them, but they soon realized that something was wrong from the many and sharp calls for their services from all the floors of the buildings.

Low Buildings Affected

In the Commercial club, which is only a two story building, the shocks were also distinctly felt. Mr. Terryberry was busily engaged upon the books, when of a sudden a sickness seized him and the page became a blank. He was just beginning to see the figures again when the walls of the building began to tremble and, with the other occupants of the room, the bookkeeper made his way with all haste to the wide hall and the stairs that lead to the street.

Idaho Was Shaken

And the earthquake was not entirely local. Reports from Idaho show that the shocks were distinctly felt in several parts of that State.

No Damage Done

The cause for it is, of course, only conjecture, but the opinion of the weather bureau officers and of the geologist consulted was that it was due to the filling in of underground caverns, causing the crust of the earth to contract, the undulations following the contraction. But, whatever the cause, certain it is that Salt Lake yesterday experienced a real earthquake, the severest, in fact, in the history of the city. No damage was done, so far as known, not even a window being broken in any of the houses or public buildings.

Former Earthquakes

In December, 1899, the last earthquake shock was experienced here, prior to that of yesterday. That one occurred early in the morning and was perceptible only in a very small section of the city. While perhaps a little more severe in the section visited, there was but one shock, and as it occurred early in the morning only a small percentage of residents in the section visited was aware of its presence.

SOME DAMAGE AT SHOSHONE

Plaster Shaken From Ceilings by the Earthquake Shock

SHOSHONE, Nov. 11--Several brick and stone buildings were somewhat damaged by the earthquake today. The walls of the courthouse and schoolhouse were cracked and plaster was shaken from the ceilings of practically all buildings. Dishes were thrown off shelves. There were two shocks, occurring in rapid succession, at 3:45 p.m. Hailey reports that the earthquake shock rattled bottles on shelves and was felt distinctly.

Slight Tremor at Boise

BOISE, Nov. 11--A slight earthquake tremor was felt here at 3:35 this afternoon, causing dishes and windows to rattle. Glens Ferry reports such a tremor there at 3:45. It was felt at Idaho City at 3:40 and at Baker City, Or., at 3:40.

Tenants Make Hasty Exit

OGDEN, Nov. 11--A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 3:30 this afternoon. No damage was done. Many tenants on the upper floors of an office building made a hasty exit, fearing its collapse.

Two Shocks at Albion

ALBION, Nov. 11--Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt at 3 p.m. No damage was done. The direction of the wave was west to east.

[Salt Lake Tribune; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)

EARTHQUAKE FRIGHTENS People Rush Into Streets When Buildings Start To Rock

OGDEN, Nov. 11--At 3:25 this afternoon a seismic disturbance gave the inhabitants of Ogden a scare. Generally it was not noticeable, but in the taller buildings there was considerable agitation, and the structures leaned and swayed with a prospect of falling. In the Eccles building the Boyle and other tall structures the people rushed out of the buildings, expecting a catastrophe. So great was the disturbance, which lasted for about a minute, according to reports, that the telephone systems were thrown into disorder and the fire alarm system kept up a continual alarm. Reports from Five Points and North Ogden indicate that the shock was more severe in those sections than in Ogden.

[Salt Lake Tribune; November 12, 1905]

[Back to Summary](#)