Summary of Photographs

Description: Overturned clods of soil near Lombard, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: G

Description: Groundcrack east of Townsend, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: G

Description: Damaged jail; White Sulphur Springs, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: B

Description: Boulder dislodged from cliff; near Missouri River in Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: G

Description: Damaged high school; Manhattan, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: B

Description: Rockfall on railroad tracks near Lombard, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: G, L

Description: Severly damaged church; Three Forks, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Info Categories: B

Description: Damaged schoolhouse; Three Forks, Montana
Source: U.S. Geological Survey
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

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In Roy Gulch, Montana, the earthquake shattered the ground overturning clods of earth. The clods are white because of a deposit of lime "calice" just beneath the soil. Photo by J.T. Pardee, U.S. Geological Survey.

Courtesy of MT Bureau of Mines and Geology

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Groundcrack caused by earthquake of June 27, 1925 on the farm of John Denzer on Deep Creek, east of Townsend, Broadwater County, Montana. Photo by J.T. Pardee, U.S. Geological Survey

Courtesy of MT Bureau of Mines and Geology

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Brick veneer sheered from back wall of jail in White Sulphur Springs, Montana. Photo by J.T. Pardee.

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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Boulder fell from cliff along Missouri River (Montana) bottomland during earthquake and partially buried itself due to force of the fall. Photo by J.T. Pardee.

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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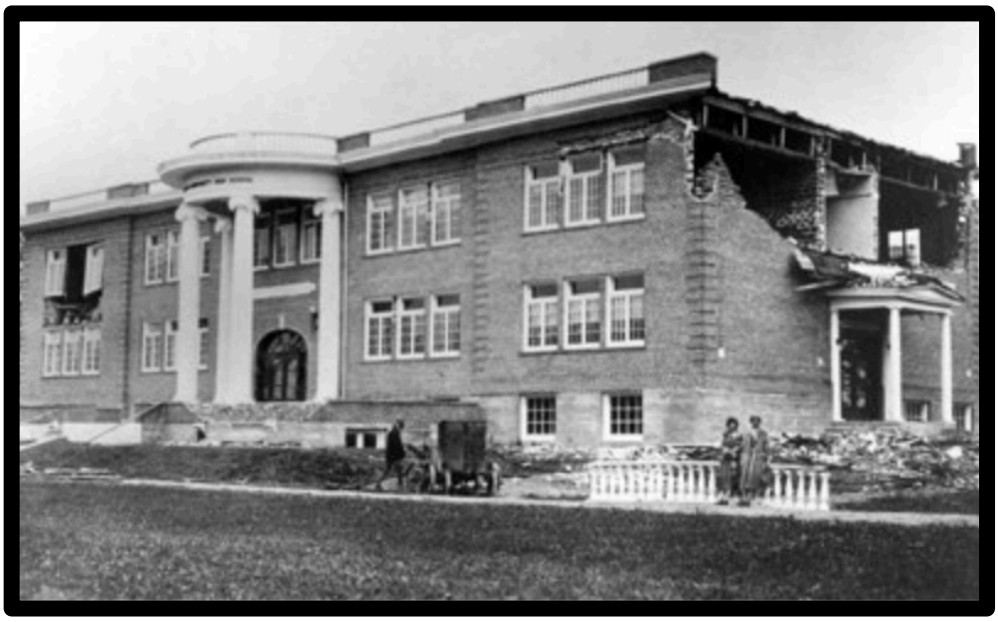

Brick wall and parapet fell from new Community High School in Manhattan, Montana. Photo by J.T. Pardee

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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One of several large rockfalls near Lombard, Montana that nearly missed trains, blocked rail transportation, and cost railroads an estimated one million dollars to repair. Photo by J.P. Swarts.

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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Methodist Church in Three Forks, Montana. The tall twelve-inch-thick brick wall was not tied in at the second story and the mortar failed (BSSA, 1926). Photo by J.T. Pardee

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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School in Three Forks, Montana. According to an article by Fred F. Willson published in the Bulletin of the Seismological Society in Sept. 1926, p. 168, "...this building was the usual type, with concrete foundation, brick walls laid in lime mortar, and with wooden floor joists and wooden rafters. The walls bulged to a certain extent on all four sides, plaster was badly cracked throughout, and the foundation and basement were also damaged." Photo by J.T. Pardee.

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

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