GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

OPEN FILE 1917

PRE-CONFEDERATION HISTORICAL SEISMICITY OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH AN EXAMINATION OF SELECTED LATER EVENTS

VOLUME 2

Copies of newspaper articles found during the study

by

ALAN RUFFMAN and JEAN PETERSON

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1988

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LIST OF ENCLOSURES

VOLUME 1

ENCLOSURE 1	NEWSPAPER INDEX MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA (ALSO SHOWING FELT LOCATIONS RECORDED IN THIS REPORT)	In Pocket at end of Volume 1

This report may be referenced as:

Ruffman, Alan and Jean Peterson. 1986. Pre-confederation Historical Seismicity of Nova Scotia With an Examination of Selected Later Events. Geomarine Associates Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Project 85-69, Contract Report, DSS Contract No. OSQ85-00141 for Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Earth Physics Branch, Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Ottawa, Ontario, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File No. 88- , 900 pp. in two volumes, one map enclosure, 1:640,000, Mercator projection.

APPENDIX 8

CHRONOLOGICAL COMPENDIUM OF DIRECT COPIES OF ALL THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FOUND DURING THE STUDY, WHICH DEALT WITH EARTHQUAKES OR RELATED PHENOMENON, ANNOTATED AS TO THEIR NEWSPAPER SOURCE, DATE OF PUBLICATION AND THE NEWSPAPER PAGE AND COLUMN NUMBER, ALONG WITH NOTES REGARDING OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS; A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ARTICLES PRECEDES THE COLLECTION OF COPIES

NOTE: This Appendix appears as a separate Volume 2 of this report

APPENDIX 8

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ARTICLES FOUND AND EXTRACTED* DURING THE STUDY

This list attempts to identify all events noted as to their date and location where the articles record it. There was no attempt made to try and find other reports or to try and correlate the events with any lists of worldwide epicentres to see if they are previously-known events or new events. The list should be deposited with various repositories of worldwide data such as Boulder, Colorado so that historical seismology researchers in the various countries may use the list to possibly assist them to define possible new events. In all cases historical research in the local newspapers of the day will yield far better data than the abbreviated extracts lifted by Halifax or Nova Scotian editors from a foreign journal lately arrived by some packet in Halifax - or plagarized from one of the other local journals as was often the practice.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
March 31, 1753	Halifax Gazette	Dec. 22, 1752, earthquake at St.John's, Antigua.
December 20, 1764	Halifax Gazette	September 30, 1764, earthquake at Saint John, New Brunswick.
April 21, 1768	Nova Scotia Gazette	Earthquake "lately happened at the Old Fez in Africa..." (in Morroco, North Africa).
September 3, 1768	Nova Scotia Gazette	June 30, 1768 report, "of an earthquake lately happened at Goa", in India.
September 8, 1768	Nova Scotia Gazette	June 28, 1768, London dateline mentions a Gibraltar, "shock of an earthquake ...lately felt there...".
May 7, 1771	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Newport, R.I., April 2, 1771 report of an earthquake on the 16th of February, 1771, at Dominica and Martinico.
July 14, 1772	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 7, 1772, reports that, "Sunday at midmight two violent shocks of earthquake", happened there.

* Initially all the articles that were seen that touched on earthquakes were copied to gauge the newspapers' interest in earthquakes. After about 1860 only Nova Scotian, eastern Canadian and northeast U.S. reports were collected that would generally fall in Smith's (1962 and 1966) area of coverage in his compendium. Any articles on North American events were consistently extracted.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
July 20, 1773	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London dateline, extract of a letter from Guernsey Island, April 16, 1773, reports that "yesterday...shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole island".
August 10, 1773	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, May 8, 1773, dateline reports that "an earthquake lately happened" at the island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean.
March 8, 1774	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, October 16, 1773 dateline reports "several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted about two days, viz. the 27th and 28th of July [1773], greatly terrified the inhabitants of Lagoes," in the province of Algrave in Portugal. A tsunami is reported as well on the River Guadiana.
October 25, 1774	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	St. Croix, July 9, 1774, dateline "on the 3d of June...some smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at an Indian village about six leagues from Guatimala". There was a major eruption on July 7, 1774 that destroyed the city of Guatimala.
December 7, 1779	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Foreign Intelligence, Smyrne, July 9, 1779 dateline mentions a violent shock of an earthquake on July 1, 1779.
December 7, 1779	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Foreign Intelligence, Belegre August 6, 1779 dateline mentions a recent earthquake in that city and the neighbouring country.
March 21, 1780	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Extract of a letter from Paris mentions that, "on the 22d of July," 1779 an earthquake was felt on the coast of Tournay at the village of Nivelle, at the village of Fontnoy, and afterwards at Castle-Abbey in France.
May 20, 1783	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	An Italian paper mentions that "on the 5th of the present month of February" (1783) an earthquake hit the island of Messina and Calabria Ulterior in Italy.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
June 3, 1783	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Foreign Intelligence, Hague, March 25, 1783 dateline mentions that the city of Messina was hit by an earthquake on the 5th of February, 1783.
September 9, 1783	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Vienna, May 24, 1783 dateline mentions an earthquake in Commore.
February 8, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (Article is found in next 5 issues on February 15, 22, March 1, 8, 15, 1785.)
February 15, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (article continuation).
February 22, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (article continuation).
March 1, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (article continuation).
March 8, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (article continuation).
March 15, 1785	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London, An account from Naples, May 23, 1783, mentions an earthquake that hit Calabria, Sicily, &c on February 5, 1783. (article continuation).
April 28, 1785	Port Roseway Gazetteer and the Shelburne Advertiser	Rome, December 22, 1784 headline; the article mentions "the Tiber suddenly rose above the banks".
April 28, 1785	Port Roseway Gazetteer and the Shelburne Advertiser	Caferia, December 28, 1784 dateline; the article reports that, "the earthquakes which had ceased at Calabria and Sicily for some weeks, have again been sensibly felt".

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
May 19, 1785	Port Roseway Gazetteer and the Shelburne Advertiser	Vienna, February 16, 1785 dateline; the article reports that on the 31st of last month at midnight, two shocks of an earthquake were felt (ie January 31, 1785).
January 9, 1787	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	November 28, 1786 letter reports that an earthquake was felt in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
January 9, 1787	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Shelburne, December 28, 1786 dateline reporting no news of the Haiti event.
January 16, 1787	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	Boston, December 7, 1786 dateline reporting no news of the Haiti event.
October 16, 1787	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	London headline; the article reports that "the city of Mexico was destroyed by an earthquake".
November 20, 1787	Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle	The earthquake that hit Mexico "happened on the 18th of April, [1787] taking a South East direction from St. Louis de Potoli to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz, to Acapulco and Vagliadolid."
January 19, 1788	Weekly Chronicle	Naples, August 15, 1787 dateline reports that letters from Sicily report an earthquake.
March 3, 1796	Halifax Journal	London, November 18, 1795 dateline reports that an earthquake was felt on "Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock" at Nottingham, Stratford, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Leiceister, Loughborough and Leicestershire.
March 5, 1796	Weekly Chronicle	London, November 18, 1795 dateline reports that an earthquake was felt on "Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock" at Nottingham, Stratford, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Leicester, Loughborough and Leicestershire.
March 26, 1796	Weekly Chronicle	London, November 18, 1795 dateline reports that an earthquake was felt on "Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock" at Nottingham, Stratford, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Leicester, Loughborough and Leicestershire.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
September 26, 1797	Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser	Jamaica, July 15, 1797, headline; Quito, 6th February, 1797 dateline reports an earthquake hit Quito and its neighbourhood on the 4th instant [July 4, 1797].
May 28, 1799	Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser	On February 6, 1799 a severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the island of Guernsey.
January 7, 1800	Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser	"From Lisbon, we learn, that the inhabitants of the City had been thrown into considerable alarm on the 14 ult. by some shocks of an earthquake." Lisbon, Monday, September 16, 1799 dateline reports an earthquake on Saturday, September 14, 1799 at Lisbon.
January 7, 1800	Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser	Halifax, January 7, 1800 headline reports a November 10, 1799 letter from St. Francois that states: "an earthquake has sunk one third of the city of Gonzives".
July 1, 1800	Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser	An earthquake hit "Truxillo, a rich commercial City of Peru".
October 2, 1807	Weekly Chronicle	A letter from Lisbon, dated June 12, 1807 reports that "at four o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday last, the 6th instant, a shock of an earthquake was felt here" (June 6, 1807).
July 15, 1808	Weekly Chronicle	Boston, June 30 headline reports "two shocks of an Earthquake were experienced in this town" on Saturday, June 25, 1808.
February 24, 1809	Weekly Chronicle	St. Thomas, January 23, 1809(?) dateline mentions that an earthquake was felt there on that date.
October 4, 1811	Weekly Chronicle	On the 7th of June, 1811 a shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape of Good Hope.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
January 17, 1812	Weekly Chronicle	"Several shocks of an Earthquake were felt on the 16th of December, 1811 in different parts of Virginia".
May 15, 1812	Weekly Chronicle	"On the 27th of March, 1812 (Good Friday) a dreadful Earthquake destroyed more than two-thirds of the Houses, &c. in Laguira, Caraccas."
January 29, 1813	Weekly Chronicle	Liverpool, Nova Scotia, January 20, 1813 dateline reports that a tsunami was experienced there on the previous day (January 19, 1813).
January 30, 1813	Acadian Recorder	Report of January 19, 1813 tsunami at Liverpool, Nova Scotia.
February 27, 1813	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, February 27, 1813 headline reports that an earthquake was experienced at "Kingston and other parts of Jamaica". Also a report of a Venezuela event.
September 28, 1816	Acadian Recorder	Kingston (Jamaica) August 5 headline reports "a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, yesterday". (August 4, 1816).
October 19, 1816	Acadian Recorder	"On the thirteenth of Aug. [1816] shocks of an Earthquake were experienced in several parts of Scotland".
December 21, 1816	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, December 21, 1816 headline reports that "a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Montreal",..."on Saturday the 9th of November."
February 22, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Charleston, January 3, 1817 dateline mentions two shocks of an earthquake and "a sudden squall of wind" experienced in Charleston. Also reports a Wednesday, January 8, 1817 event at Richmond, Virginia.
May 24, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Lausanne, March 28, 1817 dateline reports that a series of earthquakes hit Switzerland in January and in March, 1817.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
May 24, 1817	The Courier (Saint John)	Reports a May 22, 1817 earthquake at Fredericton, Saint John and St. Andrews, New Brunswick.
May 26, 1817	Halifax Journal	An earthquake was experienced in the towns of Granville, Digby and Wilmot in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia on May 22, 1817.
May 28, 1817	Nova Scotia Royal Gazette	An earthquake was experienced in the towns of Granville, Digby and Wilmot in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia on May 22, 1817.
May 30, 1817	Weekly Chronicle	Boston, May 23, 1817 headline reports an earthquake was felt there in Boston and surrounding towns on May 22, 1817.
May 30, 1817	Weekly Chronicle	An earthquake was experienced in the towns of Granville, Digby and Wilmot in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia on May 22, 1817.
May 30, 1817	Weekly Chronicle	Boston, May 19, 1817 dateline reports that "a severe Earthquake had sunk a country ninety miles in extent, situated between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tequentepec in the Pacific ocean".
May 30, 1817	Weekly Chronicle	Saint John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1817 dateline reports "the shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last" (May 22, 1817).
May 31, 1817	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in the towns of Granville, Digby and Wilmot in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia on May 22, 1817.
May 31, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Saint John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1817 dateline reports "the shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last". (May 22, 1817)
June 4, 1817	Nova Scotia Royal Gazette	Saint John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1817 dateline reports "the shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last". (May 22, 1817)

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
June 4, 1817	Nova Scotia Royal Gazette	Boston, May 19, 1817 dateline reports that "a severe Earthquake had sunk a country ninety miles in extent, situated between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tequentepec in the Pacific Ocean."
June 4, 1817	Nova Scotia Royal Gazette	Boston, May 23, 1817 dateline mentions that a shock was experienced in Boston on the previous morning (May 22, 1817).
June 7, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Wiscasset (Maine), Thursday, May 22, 1817 dateline mentions that an earthquake was experienced there on that morning.
June 9, 1817	Halifax Journal	Saint John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1817 dateline mentions that a "shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last" (May 22, 1817).
June 9, 1817	Halifax Journal	Boston, May 19, 1817 dateline reports that "a severe Earthquake had sunk a country ninety miles in extent, situated between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tequentepec in the Pacific Ocean".
June 9, 1817	Halifax Journal	Boston, May 23, 1817 dateline mentions that a shock was experienced in Boston on the previous morning (May 22, 1817).
June 14, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Boston, May 30, 1817 headline mentions "an earthquake was felt at Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Madrid, &c. on the 18th March" (1817).
June 14, 1817	Acadian Recorder	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, June 4, 1817 dateline mentions an Earthquake which was experienced there on Thursday the 22nd (of May, 1817).
June 28, 1817	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced "on the 22d ult. over all the Island of Grand Manan", New Brunswick (May 22, 1817).
March 9, 1818	Halifax Journal	Reports January 29, 1818 Antigua earthquake.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
May 23, 1818	Acadian Recorder	Naples, March 12, 1818 dateline mentions that an earthquake hit Sicily. Also reports a July 2, 1817(?) event in Upper Austria.
August 29, 1818	Acadian Recorder	Paris, June 21, 1818 dateline mentions "an earthquake was felt on the 28th [of May, 1818]...in the mountains which separate Bohemia from Austria."
October 3, 1818	Acadian Recorder	New York, September 22, 1818 dateline reports "an Earthquake...was felt on the 11th inst. along the base of the mountain north of Quebec" (September 11, 1818).
January 23, 1819	Acadian Recorder	Jamaica, December 7, 1818 dateline mentions two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in that city on December 6, 1818.
October 2, 1819	Acadian Recorder	Montreal, August 25, 1819 dateline mentions an earthquake that occurred on the "15th instant...at the village of St. Andrews" (Quebec, August 15, 1819).
November 27, 1819	Acadian Recorder	Kingston (Jamaica), October 8, 1819 headline reports "a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in the Island of Trinidad on the 13th August" (1819).
November 27, 1819	Acadian Recorder	Reports a September, 1819 event in Honduras.
January 8, 1820	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, Saturday, January 8, 1820, headline; the article mentions that "several severe shocks of Earthquakes have been felt in various parts of the Canadas, the latter end of November" (1819).
January 29, 1820	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, Saturday, January 29, 1820 headline; the article mentions an earthquake which hit the island of Barbados prior to November 6, 1819.
February 17, 1821	Acadian Recorder	"An earthquake was felt in New London, on Thursday evening the 1st instant" (February 1, 1821).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
March 17, 1821	Acadian Recorder	Quebec, March 1 dateline mentions an earthquake was felt on "Tuesday morning last" (February 27, 1821) at Quebec City, Quebec.
November 30, 1822	Acadian Recorder	Article on the, "Theory of Earthquakes".
December 14, 1822	Acadian Recorder	Several shocks of earthquakes were felt in Aleppo between the 13th and 16th of August, 1822(?).
February 8, 1823	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, Saturday, February 8, 1823 headline reports "a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Isle au Noix, [Quebec] on the morning of the 21st of December" (1822).
August 2, 1823	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced on "Wednesday morning" in Boston, "Dorchester, Milton, Salem, Glouchester, Reading, Lexington, Newbury and other places" (July 23, 1823 event).
July 30, 1824	Weekly Chronicle	July 22, 1824 report from Saint John, New Brunswick of an earthquake at Eastport, Maine on July 9, 1824.
July 31, 1824	Acadian Recorder	Eastport, Maine, July 10, 1824 dateline mentions that a shock of an earthquake was experienced in this place on the previous evening (July 9, 1824).
February 5, 1825	Acadian Recorder	"A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Santiago de Chili on the morning of the 29th of August." (1824)
March 19, 1825	Acadian Recorder	Report in the Bombay Gazette of September 8, 1824 of an earthquake at Jehan Namah near Shiraz (Persia) on June 25, 1824.
April 16, 1825	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in the Ionian Islands.
May 7, 1825	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake hit the city of Santa Maura in the Ionian Islands on the 12th of January, 1825.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
August 12, 1826	Acadian Recorder	New York, August 2, 1826 dateline mentions that "three shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Bogota on the 17th of June." in 1826.
August 26, 1826	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake hit Bogota on the 17th of June, 1826.
August 10, 1827	Acadian and The General Advertiser	An earthquake was experienced in the valley of Nipal on the 29th of October, 1826.
September 21, 1827	Acadian and The General Advertiser	An earthquake occurred at Tehuacan (Mexico?) on the 12th of July, 1827.
February 2, 1828	Acadian Recorder	New York, January 15, 1828 dateline mentions that "on Friday last" that Bogata, Columbia was hit by an earthquake.
May 17, 1828	Acadian Recorder	Notes reports from Madras of an earthquake that destroyed a fort and dammed up a river.
May 31, 1828	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake occurred at Cariago which is the capital of the province of Costa Rica (in about 1824 or 1825).
May 22, 1829	Acadian Recorder	Madrid, March 30, 1829 dateline mentions an "earthquake which was felt at Madrid on the 21st of this month." (March 21, 1829).
May 29, 1829	Acadian Recorder	Madrid was hit by earthquakes "on the 25th, 30th and 31st of March" (1829).
June 25, 1829	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake hit Murcia.
September 5, 1829	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake occurred on the 13th of April, 1829 on the Island of Thasso, and on the coast of Macedonia.
August 7, 1830	Acadian Recorder	On May 28, 1830 an earthquake occurred at the City of Guatemala.
February 26, 1831	Acadian Recorder	Quebec, February 7, 1831 dateline mentions an earthquake which hit Montreal, Quebec on that date.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
July 30, 1831	Acadian Recorder	"A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday" July 14, 1831 in the surrounding neighbourhoods of Quebec City, Quebec.
January 21, 1832	Acadian Recorder	Demerara, December 5, 1831 dateline mentions "severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town last night." (December 4, 1831).
March 23, 1832	Acadian and General Advertiser	Italy headline reports that at Foligno on the 13th of January, 1832 two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt, and on the next night, "38 more violent shocks occurred".
March 31, 1832	Acadian Recorder	Letter from Valparaiso, on December 7, 1831 mentions that "during the last week we have had several shocks of earthquakes".
April 28, 1832	Acadian Recorder	A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Crieff, Scotland and neighbourhood "on Thursday last" (but we are uncertain as to the exact date of this extract (early 1832-possibly late 1831).
August 17, 1832	Acadian and General Advertiser	The article mentions an earthquake that hit Yarmouth, Nova Scotia on Sunday the 12th of August, 1832.
August 18, 1832	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, August 18, 1832, headline; the article mentions an earthquake which was felt in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia on Sunday, August 12, 1832.
August 20, 1832	Halifax Journal	"A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt on Sunday last, (12th)" at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia (August 12, 1832).
August 22, 1832	NovaScotian	A shock of an earthquake was felt at Windsor, Nova Scotia "on Sunday morning" (August 12, 1832).
August 22, 1832	NovaScotian	An earthquake occurred on Brier Island, Nova Scotia "on Sunday morning last" (August 12, 1832).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
August 22, 1832	NovaScotian	Port of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, dateline mentions that "on Sunday morning last...the 12 inst.", an earthquake was felt in Liverpool, Nova Scotia (August 12, 1832).
August 24, 1832	Acadian and General Advertiser	Liverpool, Nova Scotia, dateline mentions that "on Sunday morning last ...the 12 inst.", an earthquake was felt in Liverpool (August 12, 1832).
August 27, 1832	Halifax Journal	Liverpool, Nova Scotia dateline mentions that "on Sunday morning last... the 12 inst.", an earthquake was felt in Liverpool (August 12, 1832).
September 3, 1832	Halifax Journal	London, August 5, 1832 dateline reports that "Friday week, a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Lisbon" (Friday, July 27(?), 1832).
April 6, 1833	Acadian Recorder	"Several severe shocks of an Earthquake have been felt at Bassaterre[sic], in the Island of St. Christopher." (early in 1833 or late in 1832?).
March 14, 1834	Acadian Recorder	London, February 2, 1834 dateline mentions that "on the morning of Thursday, the 23d inst." (Thursday, January 23, 1834) an earthquake occurred at Portsmouth.
April 5, 1834	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was felt at Lancaster, Pennsylvania "on the 5th instant" (March 5, 1834).
May 9, 1834	Acadian Recorder	U.S. Gazette, Boston, April 19, 1834 dateline reports on a November 26, 1833 letter that mentions an earthquake in the "Upper Provinces" at Napol and Monghyr where 10,000 homes were supposedly leveled.
May 24, 1834	Acadian Recorder	Reports a January 20 and 22, 1834 earthquake "in the mountainous district of New Grenada, South America".
May 31, 1834	Acadian Recorder	Reports an April 3, 1834 earthquake at St. Vincent.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
July 19, 1834	Acadian Recorder	Article implies that earthquakes occurred June 22-25, 1834 at Santa Martha, South America. There were 60+ shocks. (Date may be earlier?)
February 7, 1835	Acadian Recorder	Reports a possible Sunday, February 1, 1835 event in Hartford, Connecticut (date could be incorrect).
February 28, 1835	Acadian Recorder	Grenada and St. Thomas reports of an event probably on December 16, 1834.
April 18, 1835	Acadian Recorder	Reports a St. Thomas event on February 11, 1835. Also reports a volcanic eruption on January 20, 1835 on the island of Nevis.
June 13, 1835	Acadian Recorder	Reports a February 20, 1835 major earthquake and tsunami at Conception, Chile with aftershocks continuing to at least March 6, 1835.
June 13, 1835	Acadian Recorder	Another report datelined Talcahuana, Chile March 1, 1835 gives the local time as 1120 Friday, February 20, 1835 for the main (and first) shock which was 4.5 minutes long.
June 13, 1835	Acadian Recorder	At the end of the two major articles on Chile there is a Georgetown Metropolitan report of a ground collapse "on Monday so'night[sevennight], during that heavy thunderstorm" in Virginia.
March 5, 1836	Acadian Recorder	Reports a January 6, 1836 earthquake in Trinidad at 0830 local time.
March 19, 1836	Acadian Recorder	Reports on the trial of a captain for the loss of his vessel and the verdict which was that the frequent earthquakes off western South America had led to the shifting of currents hence the vessel being "60 miles to the N.W. of her actual position" on May 19, 1835 (probably 1835 since the wheels of justice could not move so fast!).
July 30, 1836	Acadian Recorder	Reports a July, 1836 earthquake in southwest New Brunswick.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
August 18, 1837	Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Very long article of Friday, August 18, 1837, reports on the great earthquake that occurred in the city of Lisbon on November 1, 1755.
May 26, 1838	Acadian Recorder	Shocks of an earthquake were reported throughout southeastern Europe, and lasted from Tuesday, the 16th(?) to Friday, the 26th (but the month or year is not given).
September 15, 1838	Acadian Recorder	New York, September 1, 1838 dateline mentions shocks of earthquakes felt in Demerara and Antigua prior to August 13, 1838.
March 2, 1839	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake occurred in the Island of Martnique[sic] "on the 12 ultimo" (February 12, 1839).
March 2, 1839	Acadian Recorder	Second article reports Martinique shocks on February 11, 12 and 13, 1839.
March 2, 1839	Acadian Recorder	Marin, Martinique, Jan. 15th, 1839 dateline report of an earthquake on "this island the 11th ult" (February 11, 1839). A second report refers to the effects at Guadaloupe.
May 4, 1839	Acadian Recorder	London, March 30 dateline reports "on Wednesday se'nnight....shock of an earthquake was felt at Glengarry, Invernesshire." (March 20(?), 1839).
September 7, 1839	Acadian Recorder	On the morning of August 2, 1839, at 0225 local time Martinique experienced two shocks of an earthquake.
October 26, 1839	Acadian Recorder	"Aug. 2. - An alarming shock was felt in Barbadoes[sic]. July 30th, there was a slight shock at Saint Christopher. Aug. 2d, an earthquake was felt at Grenada. July 29, a smart shock was felt at Saint Lucia. A terrible shock was felt at Martinique, Aug. 2." (all 1839).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
December 7, 1839	Acadian Recorder	Shocks of earthquake were experienced in Edinburgh "at Leith, Portobello, and Newhaven"; also at Causewayhead, and Alloa in Scotland on "Wednesday evening se'nnight." (Wednesday, October 23, 1839)
December 21, 1839	Acadian Recorder	A series of earthquakes which occurred in Scotland "commenced on October 4, and terminated on Monday, October 28.", 1839. The worst shock was on October 23, 1839.
January 4, 1840	Acadian Recorder	A letter from San Salvador of the 5th of October 1839 reports "on the 1st inst. at 2, A.M. we experienced a strong shock of an earthquake and at 3, A.M.,..." (October 1, 1839).
March 28, 1840	Acadian Recorder	Extract from the Guiana Chronicle, Feb. 12, 1840 reports "shock of an Earthquake was felt at Martinique on the night of the 16th ultimo." (January 16, 1840).
October 17, 1840	Acadian Recorder	"...an earthquake was felt at Hamilton, Upper Canada, on Saturday, 25th Septr." (1840).
October 17, 1840	Acadian Recorder	October 3, 1840 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced in New Ross, Ireland "on Tuesday last" which may have been September 29, 1840.
October 17, 1840	Acadian Recorder	Extract of a letter dated St. Petersburgh, September 11, 1840 reports of an earthquake at Mount Ararat and the town of Nakitchevan.
February 6, 1841	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in New York "on Monday 25th ult." (January 25, 1841).
April 10, 1841	Acadian Recorder	London, March 15, 1841 dateline reports that "the city of Reggio, in Calabria, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 22nd ult." (February 22, 1841).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
April 17, 1841	Acadian Recorder	Liverpool, April 3, 1841 dateline reports that the city of Ammerapoora experienced an earthquake "on the night of the 23d of March, 1840". "Also affected cities of Ava and Tragain".
April 17, 1841	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Comrie, Scotland "on Wednesday week." at 1300 (date not given).
May 22, 1841	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake occurred "at Zante, in October last." (1840).
September 4, 1841	Acadian Recorder	London, August 19, 1841 dateline reports earthquakes at Comrie and Crief, Scotland "during the whole of last week".
September 25, 1841	Acadian Recorder	London, September 3, 1841 dateline reports an earthquake at Seville "on the night of the 7th" (of August, 1841).
October 9, 1841	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, October 9, 1841 headline reports an earthquake being felt on August 16, 1841 at St. Johns in Antigua, at St. Lucia and at Martinique.
November 13, 1841	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, November 13, 1841 headline reports an "earthquake was experienced at Kingston [Jamaica] on the 1st ult." (October(?) 1, 1841).
March 26, 1842	Acadian Recorder	London, Monday, March 2, 1842(?) dateline reports an earthquake was felt on Thursday, at 2025 local time "at Falmouth, and throughout that part of Cornwall." Note March 2, 1842 was a Wednesday not a Monday. March 2, 1841 was a Monday which implies that this event may have occurred on Thursday, February 25, 1841?
June 3, 1842	Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Yarmouth, Friday, June 3, 1842 headline reports of an earthquake at St. Domingo on May 7, 1842.
June 4, 1842	Acadian Recorder	May 27, 1842 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced at Port au Prince, Haiti on May 7, 1842.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
June 4, 1842	Acadian Recorder	New York, May 31, 1842 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced at Ponce, PR (Puerto Rico) on the "7th inst." (May 7, 1842).
June 11, 1842	Acadian Recorder	London, May 12, 1842 dateline reports "Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta" (February 18, 1842).
June 11, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Boston, June 3, 1842 dateline reports an earthquake at St. Domingo "of the 7th inst." (May 7, 1842 in this case).
June 11, 1842	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced on the Island of Cuba on "the 7th instant" (May 7, 1842).
June 18, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Accounts of the May 7, 1842 earthquake in the Caribbean.
June 18, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Second report datelined Boston, June 8, 1842 reporting on the May 7, 1842 earthquake in Haiti.
June 25, 1842	Acadian Recorder	New York, June 11, 1842 dateline reports on the earthquake in the West Indies on May 7, 1842.
June 25, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, June 25, 1842 headline reports on the earthquake in the West Indies on May 7, 1842.
July 9, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Reports that the June 8, 1842 Kingston, Jamaica paper tells of a citywide day of rememberance on June 7, 1842 out of respect for the terrible 1692 earthquake.
July 16, 1842	Acadian Recorder	"...an Earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 25th June.", 1842.
November 5, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Boston, October 26, 1842 dateline reports an earthquake at St. Thomas "on the 21st ult." (September 21, 1842).

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November 19, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Montreal, Quebec, November 9, 1842 dateline reports an earthquake which occurred there on Monday morning (November 7, 1842).
November 19, 1842	Acadian Recorder	Quebec City, Quebec, November 11, 1842 dateline reports "an earthquake occurred at Three Rivers and throughout the District yesterday morning at 9 o'clock" (November 10, 1842).
February 13, 1843	The Morning Herald and General Advertiser	A St. Louis New Era report of a January (?) 4, 1843(?) event.
March 3, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Report of the February 8, 1843 West Indies earthquake (and possibly an unrelated event in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia on the same day).
April 14, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	An earthquake occurred "at the north part of Guadaloupe[sic], on the 3d inst." (March 3, 1843). Two reports.
April 17, 1843	Morning Herald	An earthquake occurred on the island of Cuba on March 22, 1843. Another shock occurred at Jamaica on the "7th ult." and "another on the 12th." (March 7 and 12, 1843).
April 21, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	"On the 7th ult" two shocks of an earthquake were experienced throughout Jamaica (March 7, 1843).
April 21, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Report of a Tuesday, April 18, 1843 tsunami at Yarmouth Harbour, Nova Scotia.
April 21, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Letter from Bradford McGray re the April 18, 1843 Cooks Harbour tsunami (Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
April 24, 1843	NovaScotian	A shock of an earthquake was experienced "on Friday morning week, through a considerable part of the district to the north-eastward of Manchester." Lancashire, England (exact date not given). Two other events on August 20, 1835 and on June 11, 1839 are mentioned. This event in Lancashire probably occurred on Friday, March 10, 1843 (see next item).
April 24, 1843	NovaScotian	An earthquake on Guernsey and Jersey Islands is mentioned as being on Friday March 10, 1843.
April 27, 1843	Nova Scotia Royal Gazette	Report of the April 18, 1843 tsunami at Yarmouth harbour, Nova Scotia.
April 28, 1843	The Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser	Article mentions an earthquake at Guadeloupe (March 7, 1843 event in all probability?).
April 28, 1843	Morning Herald	Headline "Earthquake at Yarmouth" on an article which reports Bradford McGray's letter re the April 18, 1843 tsunami at Cooks Harbour, Yarmouth County (and at Yarmouth Harbour), Nova Scotia.
May 1, 1843	NovaScotian	Direct quote of the April 21, 1843 Yarmouth Herald re the April 18, 1843 tsunami in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia.
May 31, 1844	Sydney Spirit of the Times and Cape Breton Free Press	Article on a May 13, 1844 earthquake in Montreal, Quebec.
March 29, 1845	Acadian Recorder	Earthquake which occurred recently in the West Indies stopped east-west swinging pendulums but not north-south swinging pendulums.
May 3, 1845	Acadian Recorder	"On Sunday morning last...a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Campsie and neighbourhood." in Scotland, (exact date not clear).
May 3, 1845	Acadian Recorder	New York, April 30, 1845 datelined report on an earthquake on the 7th of April, 1845 in Mexico.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
May 17, 1845	Acadian Recorder	Montreal, April 30, 1845 dateline reports that "on Tuesday afternoon, [April 29, 1845] the instant" an earthquake was experienced in Montreal, Quebec. The article mentions a previous earthquake experienced in Montreal "on 28th November", 1844 and one in August 1844.
May 17, 1845	Acadian Recorder	An extract of a newspaper report from the United States reports of an earthquake in Mexico "on the 10th." (possibly of April, 1845?).
June 7, 1845	Acadian Recorder	New York, May 31, 1845 dateline mentions "the prevalence of earthquakes", in Mexico in April(?), 1845.
September 6, 1845	Acadian Recorder	An extract of a letter from Ponce, Puerto Rico, dated Monday, July 28th, 1845 reports a series of earthquakes which had occurred there on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday previous (July 25-28, 1845).
November 8, 1845	Acadian Recorder	New York, October 27, 1845 dateline reports that an earthquake was experienced "last evening (Sunday, Oct. 26)." 1845 on Long Island.
November 8, 1845	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in "New York and Connecticut on Sunday evening, 27th of October." 1845.
February 10, 1847	Halifax Sun	An earthquake was "felt at Antigonish, [Nova Scotia] on the 29th ult" (January 29, 1847).
February 13, 1847	Acadian Recorder	Antigonish, Nova Scotia, February 1, 1847 dateline reports on an earthquake experienced at Antigonish County "on the evening of 29th January", 1847.
April 17, 1847	Acadian Recorder	A Lexington, Kentucky, March 13, 1847 dateline implies that the earthquake mentioned which occurred in Limington, Maine, "in the evening of the 1st inst." occurred on March 1, 1847 but Smith (1962) lists it on April 1, 1847.

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August 21, 1847	Acadian Recorder	Boston, August 12, 1847 dateline reports an earthquake in that city on Sunday morning (August 8, 1847).
September 25, 1847	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at "Ica, on the Peruvian coast on the 28th June last" (1847).
October 23, 1847	Acadian Recorder	"Two shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Dominica, on the 5th and 6th September." (1847).
November 20, 1847	Acadian Recorder	"There were several shcoks of an earthquake at the city of Mexico on the morning of the 2d of October, and again at midnight on the 5th." (1847).
December 11, 1847	Acadian Recorder	Atlixco, Mexico was destroyed by an earthquake "on the 23d of October", 1847.
January 1, 1848	Acadian Recorder	Lima, November 7, 1847 dateline reports an earthquake at La Ligua, Petorca and Coquimbo. The date is not given.
January 1, 1848	Acadian Recorder	"An earthquake was experienced in Chili on the 8th of October [1847], five days after a similar convulsion which destroyed the village of Ocotlan in the Mexican Province of Jalisco." (on October 3, 1847 presumeably).
January 1, 1848	Acadian Recorder	Valparaiso, October 26, 1847 dateline reports an earthquake there "on Friday, the 8th inst." (October 8, 1847).
January 3, 1848	NovaScotian	An earthquake was experienced at Valparaiso "on the 8th inst." (October 8, 1847).
January 10, 1848	NovaScotian	"An earthquake occurred at Chili on the 8th of October." (1847).
February 3, 1848	Yarmouth Herald	Yarmouth, February 3, 1848 headline reports that "on Tuesday morning there were two slight Shocks of an Earthquake" in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia on February 1, 1848.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
February 5, 1848	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, February 5, 1848 headline reports a shock of an earthquake was felt at Triangle Cottage, North West Arm, Dutch village, Bedford Basin, Hammond Plains, Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia on Tuesday, February 1, 1848.
February 7, 1848	Yarmouth Herald	Yarmouth, February 7, 1848 headline reports that an "earthquake was felt at Halifax [Nova Scotia] on Tuesday Morning." (February 1, 1848).
February 7, 1848	NovaScotian	A shock of an earthquake was felt on Tuesday morning in Halifax, Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia (February 1, 1848).
February 8, 1848	The Times (Halifax)	A shock of an earthquake was felt on Tuesday morning in Halifax, Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia (February 1, 1848).
February 28, 1848	NovaScotian	An earthquake was experienced at Lisbon according to the Newfoundland papers on hand.
March 4, 1848	Acadian Recorder	London, February 11, 1848 dateline reports an earthquake at Syracuse, Noto, Catania and Augusta on the "11th ult." (January 11, 1848).
March 21, 1848	The Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser (St. John's, Nfld.)	Halifax, February 21, 1848 dateline of the Morning Chronicle with a report on the February 1, 1848 earthquake in the Halifax area of Nova Scotia.
June 17, 1848	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced "in Spanish-Town, (Jamaica) on the afternoon of the 11th ult." (May 11, 1848).
August 12, 1848	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, August 12, 1848 headline reports an earthquake was experienced at Jamaica "on the 9th ult." (July 9, 1843).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
September 16, 1848	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, September 16, 1848 headline reports "an earthquake was felt in the cities of New York, Jersey and Brooklyn, at Station[sic] Island and other places in the State on Saturday morning." September 9, 1848.
October 21, 1848	Acadian Recorder	St. John's, Newfoundland, October 3, 1848 dateline reports from an extract of a letter from Bonavista, dated September 26, 1848 that a tsunami occurred on Sunday, September 24, 1848 (and at Catalina, Newfoundland).
November 18, 1848	Acadian Recorder	"On Monday morning, the 6th instant", on Monday, November 6, 1848 an earthquake was experienced at Green Island on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec.
November 30, 1848	Yarmouth Herald	"On Monday morning, the 6th instant", an earthquake was experienced at Green island on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec (November 6, 1848).
June 11, 1849	Halifax Journal	The article reports an earthquake on May 3, 1849 at Maracaibo, Venezuela.
July 4, 1850	Yarmouth Herald	An article headlined, "The Prevention of Earthquakes".
October 26, 1850	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Ohio (no date given - circa early October, 1850 probably).
November 21, 1850	Yarmouth Herald	"A slight shock of an earthquake was recently felt at Fredericton, N.B."
June 7, 1851	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced "throughout the Island of Antigua on the 28th of April." 1851.
June 21, 1851	Acadian Recorder	"On Wednesday morning, the 2d of April", 1851 an earthquake was experienced at Valparaiso at 0641 local time. The shocks carried on for 10 days to 0600, April 20, 1851.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
June 21, 1851	Acadian Recorder	The article reports that "an earthquake was felt at Guadaloupe on the morning of the 17th of May.", 1851.
August 9, 1851	Acadian Recorder	Bermuda, July 29, 1851 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced in Bermuda "and the neighboring Parish of Paget on the morning of Sunday last" (July 27, 1851).
September 20, 1851	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake occurred "on the 14th ultimo, in the province of Basilicara." in southern Italy (August 14, 1851).
December 13, 1851	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Antigua on November 1, 1851.
December 20, 1851	Acadian Recorder	London, November 22, 1851 dateline reports an earthquake on September 19, 1851 on the Albanian and Dalmation coasts. Shocks continued to at least September 26, 1851.
August 19, 1852	Yarmouth Herald	Yarmouth, August 19, 1852 headline reports an earthquake was experienced at Miramichi "on Monday night, the 2d instant" (August 2, 1852).
January 1, 1853	Acadian Recorder	"An earthquake was felt at Halfway Tree, Jamaica, on the 3rd December, [1852] and two shocks were distinctly felt at Kingston, on the night of the 10th." (of December, 1852).
April 2, 1853	British Colonist and North American Railway Journal	"On Sunday morning last" an earthquake was experienced in the neighbourhood of Grimsby, Jordon, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara, Ontario. This was a Sunday, March 13, 1853 event at 0500 local time.
April 2, 1853	Morning Chronicle	"On Sunday moring last" an earthquake was experienced in the neighbourhood of Grimsby, Jordon, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara, Ontario. This was a Sunday, March 13, 1853 event at 0500 local time.

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April 5, 1853	Halifax Daily Sun	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Tuesday, April 5, 1853 headline reports an earthquake in Halifax "on Saturday, and midnight" on April 2, 1853.
April 7, 1853	Morning Chronicle	An earthquake was experienced in Halifax on Saturday night on April 2, 1853.
April 9, 1853	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, April 9, 1853 headline reports an earthquake in Halifax on, "last Saturday night." April 2, 1853.
April 11, 1853	NovaScotian	An earthquake was experienced in Halifax, "on Saturday night last" April 2, 1853.
April 12, 1853	Halifax Daily Sun	Tuesday, April 12, 1853 headline reports an earthquake "on Sunday morning the 19th ult." at St. Catherines and Niagara.", Ontario (ie on March 19, 1853 which was a Saturday or on Sunday, March 20, 1853).
April 30, 1853	Acadian Recorder	Gloucester, April 16, 1853 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced on April 1, 1853 at Havre and other places on the French coast including the Guernsey, and Jersey Islands and ships at sea.
May 1853	The Provincial (a monthly)	On April 2 and 3, 1853 an earthquake was experienced in Halifax. "It is also reported to have been felt in the Upper Provinces as far as Niagara.", Ontario.
May 5, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	"Since November 21st, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquake within the limits of California."
May 26, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	An article on, "the new French Earthquake Indicator" which supposedly predicted earthquakes.
June 9, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	A header, "Great Earthquake in the Moluccas" reports that an earthquake was experienced, "At Bauba Neira on the 16th of November.", 1852. Also reports a tsunami at Neira and Great Pauda.

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June 9, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	The article reports that on Friday, June 3, 1853 at 1600 an earthquake affected Yarmouth County through to Windsor, Nova Scotia.
June 9, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	June 7, 1853 dateline reports that "on Friday, 3d inst.", an earthquake was experienced at Kentville, Nova Scotia (ie; on June 3, 1853).
June 11, 1853	Acadian Recorder	Montreal, May 28, 1853 dateline reports an earthquake in Montreal, Quebec on May 24, 1853.
June 11, 1853	Morning Chronicle	An earthquake has been experienced throughout France. No details given in a somewhat light article.
June 13, 1853	NovaScotian	An earthquake has been experienced throughout France; same article as above.
June 13, 1853	Daily Sun (Halifax)	A June 2 or 3, 1853 event is noted in Hants County, Nova Scotia.
June 13, 1853	NovaScotian	On May 24, 1853 an earthquake was experienced in Ottawa (Bytown), Ontario.
June 13, 1853	Morning News (Saint John, New Brunswick)	Annapolis, June 8, 1853 dateline reports an earthquake on Friday, June 3, 1853, in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.
June 13, 1853	Morning News (Saint John, New Brunswick)	Transcript of the preceeding article from Ken B.S. Burke at U.N.B.
June 13, 1853	Gleaner and Northumberland Scediasma (Chatham, New Brunswick)	An earthquake was experienced here "yesterday and last night" at Annapolis, Nova Scotia; this was a June 3, 1853 event.
June 14, 1853	Morning Chronicle	An earthquake was experienced at Antigua, "on the 4th." (April or March 4, 1853).
June 15, 1853	Daily Sun (Halifax)	First brief article reports an earthquake at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on June 3, 1853.

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June 15, 1853	Daily Sun	A second longer article reports on the June 3, 1853 event at Kentville, Nova Scotia.
June 16, 1853	Morning Chronicle	"Shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Kentville and throughout Kings County, [Nova Scotia] early in the present month." (June 3, 1853).
June 17, 1853	Daily Sun	Letter to the Editor reporting an earthquake at East Port Medway, Nova Scotia on June 3, 1853.
June 17, 1853	Provinical Patriot (St. Stephen, New Brunswick)	An earthquake was experienced at Annapolis, Nova Scotia "on 3d inst." (June 3, 1853).
June 18, 1853	Morning Chronicle	An earthquake was experienced at Port Medway, Nova Scotia "on the 3rd inst. in the afternoon", (June 3, 1853).
June 21, 1853	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	An earthquake was experienced at Port Medway, Nova Scotia "on the 3rd inst. in the afternoon", (June 3, 1853).
June 22, 1853	Cape Breton News (Sydney)	"On the evening preceding the storm a smart shock of an earthquake was felt" over Hants County, Nova Scotia (June 2 or 3, 1853).
June 23, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake was experienced at Port Medway, Nova Scotia "on the 3rd inst." of June, 1853.
July 23, 1853	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, July 23, 1853 headline reports two shocks of an earthquake "in Portland [Maine?] last Sunday", on July 17, 1853.
July 23, 1853	Acadian Recorder	Second part of report states that the MAID OF ORLEANS "....from Manilla, reports...an earthquake, June 29, [1853] in latitude 26 1/2[°]N., long 59[°] 20[']W."
August 18, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake was experienced at Shiraz, Persia "on the 3d of May last.", 1853.
August 25, 1853	Yarmouth Herald	Article on a, "New Theory of Earthquakes."

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
December 17, 1853	Acadian Recorder	For the past two months and a half, Athens has been experiencing frequent shocks of earthquakes.
February 3, 1855	Acadian Recorder	"Two distinct shocks of earthquakes were perceived in Portland, Maine, on Friday, 19th inst." at 1100 and at 2030, local time (January 19, 1855).
February 3, 1855	Acadian Recorder	Vessel MAGNOLLA reported a November 7, 1854 seaquake at 43°32'N, 85°45'W.
February 10, 1855	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, February 10, 1855 headline reports an earthquake in Halifax, on Thursday morning. The shock was also experienced at Windsor, Truro, Pictou, Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick and at Eastport, Maine. This major event occurred on February 8, 1855 at 0650 local time.
February 10, 1855	Church Times (Halifax weekly)	An earthquake was experienced "Thursday last" in Halifax. It was also felt in various parts of New Brunswick (February 8, 1855).
February 10, 1855	Cape Breton News (Sydney)	A Sydney, Cape Breton, February 10, 1855 dateline reports an earthquake was experienced at Antigonish, Pictou, Truro and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia on February 8, 1855.
February 12, 1855	NovaScotian	Article reports an 0645 (local time) event in Halifax and at Pictou and Windsor, Nova Scotia; at Saint John, New Brunswick and at East Boston, Mass. on Thursday, February 8, 1855.
February 15, 1855	Yarmouth Herald	February 15, 1855 headline reports two shocks of an earthquake were felt in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick "on Thursday morning last." (February 8, 1855).
February 17, 1855	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, February 17, 1855 headline reports that "on Thursday morning", three shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Prince Edward Island (February 8, 1855).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
February 17, 1855	Church Times (Halifax weekly)	An earthquake was experienced at Saint New Brunswick "on the morning of the 8th inst." (February 8, 1855).
February 17, 1855	Cape Breton News (Sydney)	An earthquake was experienced in New Brunswick "on the morning of Thursday last." (February 8, 1855).
February 19, 1855	NovaScotian	Reports from New Brunswick, Wilmot, Truro and Annapolis, Nova Scotia on the February 8, 1855 earthquake.
March 3, 1855	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced "on Thursday evening, 22d ult" at the Bend (Moncton, N.B.). An earthquake was experienced "on Monday 19th ult" at Bangor and Waterville, Maine. These events were aftershocks at the February 8, 1855 event on February 19 and 22, 1855.
March 3, 1855	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Constantinople "on the 23d ult." which appears from the context to have been on December 23, 1854.
March 3, 1855	Acadian Recorder	"An earthquake was felt at Trieste on the 6th ult." which appears to have been on January 6, 1855.
March 15, 1855	Yarmouth Herald	Report of a Tuesday night, March 13, 1855 event in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
March 22, 1855	The Transcript (Liverpool)	Report of the Yarmouth, Nova Scotia March 13, 1855 event.
June 1, 1855	The Morning News (Saint John, New Brunswick)	Report of an apparent volcanic event near Digby, Nova Scotia "on the day of the earthquake a few months since" (February 8, 1855 event).
June 9, 1855	Acadian Recorder	Similar report as that above (February 8, 1855 event).
June 14, 1855	Yarmouth Herald	Letter from Wellington New Zealand reports an event just before, February 12, 1855; the shocks lasted several days.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
June 14, 1855	The Transcript (Liverpool)	Report of May 18, 1855 possible tsunami at Owen Sound, Ontario
June 14, 1855	Morning Chronicle	Another report of the so-called volcanic event seen above in the June 1, 1855 Saint John The Morning News (February 8, 1855 event).
June 21, 1855	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	Yet another report of the so-called volcano (February 8, 1855 event).
June 21, 1855	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake occurred at Broussa on the 28th of February, 1855.
July 5, 1855	Yarmouth Herald	Article reports an earthquake was experienced at Baltimore on Thursday, June 28, 1855.
August 11, 1855	Acadian Recorder	On July 10, 1855 an earthquake was experienced at Los Angelos[sic], California.
September 1, 1855	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake has been experienced at Antigua sometime prior to August 18, 1855.
January 16, 1856	Yarmouth Tribune	Article reports a Yarmouth, Nova Scotia event on Janaury 15, 1856.
January 17, 1856	Yarmouth Herald	Article reports a Tuesday (not Thursday), January 15, 1856 event at 0730 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
January 24, 1856	Morning Chronicle	Copy of the above article from the Yarmouth Herald.
January 24, 1856	The British Colonist	Reports the January 15, 1856 event at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
January 24, 1856	The Transcript (Liverpool)	Report of January 15, 1856 event being felt at Liverpool, Nova Scotia.
January 26, 1856	Acadian Recorder	"The Yarmouth Herald says - A shock of an earthquake was experienced here... on Thursday morning." January 24, 1856; (it actually was on Tuesday, January 15, 1856??).
January 31, 1856	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	A light comment on the January 15, 1856 event.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
May 24, 1856	Acadian Recorder	"The city of Ottawa, C.W., was visited, on the 1st ist., by an earthquake" (May 1, 1856).
May 24, 1856	Yarmouth Herald	Reports a Wednesday, May 28, 1856 event in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
May 29, 1856	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	"On Thursday the 8th inst. a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Ottawa", Ontario (May 8, 1856 event or more probably the known May 1, 1856 event).
May 31, 1856	Yarmouth Tribune	Report of the May 1, 1856 earthquake in Ottawa, Ontario at 1230 local time.
August 16, 1856	Acadian Recorder	Article reports a volcanic eruption and earthquake in the Moluccas Islands on March 2, 1856.
November 22, 1856	Acadian Recorder	"On Sunday last, the 12th October...an earthquake was felt at Smyrna." (October 12, 1856).
October 17, 1857	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday, October 17, 1857, headline reports, "The commercial Earthquake in Yankeeland" and reports bank collapses.
October 17, 1857	Acadian Recorder	"Several shocks of earthquake were experienced on the 8th inst., in Illinois and the Eastern part of Missouri." Some building damage was caused by this probable October 8, 1857 event.
December 12, 1857	Acadian Recorder	"..on Monday, the 2d November, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt all over San Francisco." (November 2, 1857).
January 23 1858	Acadian Recorder	Liverpool, January 2, 1858 dateline reports of an earthquake at Naples on December 16, 1857.
March 25, 1858	Yarmouth Herald	Two shocks of an earthquake were experienced in Portland, Maine "on the 4th instant" (March 4, 1858).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
March 27, 1858	Acadian Recorder	Hamilton, Bermuda, March 3, 1858 dateline reports that "last night" an earthquake was experienced in Bermuda at 2228, March 2, 1858.
June 5, 1858	Acadian Recorder	"On Wednesday April 14" 1858 an earthquake was experienced in Malta.
July 17, 1858	Acadian Recorder	"A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston [Jamaica] on the morning of the 16th" of June, 1858.
January 29, 1859	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was felt in Kingston, Jamaica "on the morning of the 23d" of December, 1858.
April 1, 1859	Morning Journal	The brief article reports a March 30, 1859 event felt in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
April 2, 1859	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday, April 2, 1859 headline reports that an earthquake was felt in Halifax "on the morning of Wednesday last" (March 30, 1859).
April 2, 1859	The British Colonist	Reports the March 30, 1859 event in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
May 7, 1859	Acadian Recorder	Whitehall, April 13, 1859 dateline reports an earthquake at Quito sometime prior to April 13, 1859. 2000 lives were reported as lost.
August 6, 1859	Acadian Recorder	Header reads "the Political Earthquake" and the article is on a political matter.
August 6, 1859	Acadian Recorder	"Two slight shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the afternoon of the 22d June.", 1859.
November 1, 1859	Morning Chronicle	Article reports an event at 0215 local time on October 26, 1859 in Saint John, New Brunswick.
November 2, 1859	Halifax Morning Sun	Reports on the Wednesday morning October 26, 1859 event in Saint John, New Brunswick.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
November 5, 1859	Acadian Recorder	"On Wednesday morning", an earthquake was experienced in Saint John, New Brunswick at 0230, October 26, 1859.
November 5, 1859	Acadian Recorder	A major earthquake occurred at Port Royal, Jamaica in 1692 and divers have recently rediscovered a portion of the sunken community.
June 1, 1860	Acadian Recorder	"A severe shck of an earthquake was felt at Jamaica on the 27th April.", 1860.
October 22, 1860	Halifax Morning Sun	Reports on a Saint John, New Brunswick event that occurred on Wednesday morning October 17, 1860 and on a Boston, Massachusets, New Hampshire and Vermont event of the same day.
October 24, 1860	Halifax Morning Sun	Reports further that the October 17, 1860 event was felt at Chatham and Mirimichi, New Brunswick.
October 25, 1860	The British Colonist	Reports that the October 17, 1860 event was felt in Chatham, New Brunswick. Also mentions a possible Dalhousie (and Bathurst ?), New Brunswick event on Friday, October 12, 1860; this may be a ghost??
October 25, 1860	Yarmouth Herald	On October 17, 1860 an earthquake was experienced all over eastern Canada, New Hampshire and Maine.
October 26, 1860	The British Colonist	Report of the October 17, 1860 event in the Saint John, New Brunswick area.
October 27, 1860	Acadian Recorder	Saturday, October 27, 1860 headline reports of the October 17, 1860 earthquake being experienced in New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, all of Lower Canada, and as far west as Belleville in Upper Canada.

Note: At about this point we stopped extracting articles which reported foreign earthquakes beyond the areal scope of the study. Thus, in general, beyond about here only Atlantic Canadian, Eastern Canadian, New England, North American and certain other events or articles of potential interest were retained in the album of articles that comprises Appendix 8.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
November 3, 1860	Acadian Recorder	"Further Particulars of the Earthquake" of October 17, 1860.
December 6, 1860	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake was experienced in Quebec on October 17, 1860 and a large piece of the mountain collapsed causing a dam in a river sixty feet high at Ste. Anne des Montes.
July 20, 1861	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in Montreal, Quebec "Thursday the 11th inst." on July 11, 1861. Ottawa, Ontario was also affected.
July 25, 1861	Yarmouth Herald	On July 11, 1861 an earthquake was experienced at Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa and Brockville, Ontario.
November 9, 1861	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in St. Croix, New Brunswick "on Wednesday morning of last week" at 0800. It appears to have occurred on Wednesday morning, October 30, 1861.
March 29, 1862	Acadian Recorder	"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec [City, Quebec] on the 8th inst." (March 8, 1862).
July 19, 1862	Acadian Recorder	Two shocks of an earthquake were experienced in the vicinity of Grand Lake, New Brunswick "on the morning of the 29th ult" (June 29, 1862).
January 17, 1863	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at St. Andrews, Canada East, (New Brunswick) "on the night of the 1st instant" (January 1, 1863).
January 31, 1863	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Dominica on the 26th of December, 1862 (at 0803?).
March 28, 1863	Acadian Recorder	"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Miramichi, N. B., last week."; the exact date is not given (circa March 18, 1863).
August 8, 1863	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Manilla on June 3, 1863(?)

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
October 31, 1863	Acadian Recorder	"...the shock of an earthquake felt in England on the 6th instant, was felt in Canada on the same day." This event in Montreal and Hochelaga, Quebec occurred at 1500 local time about 12 hours after the English event.
November 21, 1863	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in England "on the 6th ult." (October 6, 1863). A tsunami-like event is also noted in Carmarthen Bay.
December 29, 1863	The British Colonist	The headline reads, "A Strange Visitor" and reports a spectacular meteor and shortly afterwards a rumbling sound was heard on December 21, 1863 at Amherst, Nova Scotia.
December 31, 1863	Morning Chronicle	Another report of the meteor of December 21, 1863 with sounds being heard at Minudie, Nova Scotia; there was a strong sulphur smell afterwards at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia after the meteor had disappeared.
January 2, 1864	Acadian Recorder	Reports the meteor at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia with the smell of brimstone and an earthquake-like shaking. Also reports that the December 21, 1863 meteor was seen in New Brunswick.
May 5, 1864	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake was experienced in Quebec City, Quebec on April 19 (or possibly on April 20), 1864.
May 7, 1864	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in Quebec City, Quebec "on Wednesday afternoon", April 20, 1864.
November 26, 1864	Acadian Recorder	Three shocks of an earthquake were experienced in Victoria, British Columbia since "May last" (late May to October 1864 is our best guess as to date).
December 17, 1864	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in Victoria, British Columbia prior to November 8, 1864.
January 27, 1865	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in Washoe, California prior to December 9, 1864.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
July 31, 1865	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced at Panama on the 15th (of July(?) but more likely of June, 1865).
September 29, 1865	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was experienced in Puerto Rico on August 29, 1865.
Reports begin to arrive by telegraph about here thus delays begin to be significantly reduced, especially from major centres.		
October 11, 1865	Acadian Recorder	New York, October 10, 1865 dateline reports that "on Sunday last" an earthquake was felt in San Francisco and area (October 8, 1865).
October 18, 1865	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was felt at Nanaima[sic] - possibly Nanaimo??, British Columbia since higher up in the column is a headline "British Columbia and Vancouver". It probably occurred prior to September 5, 1865.
December 1, 1865	Acadian Recorder	A general note on the San Francisco earthquake of October 8, 1865.
April 6, 1866	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake was felt in San Francisco "on the 25th ult." (March(?) 25, 1866). The article also mentions an earthquake which occurred last October (1865) in San Francisco.
October 17, 1866	Acadian Recorder	New York, October 16, 1866 dateline reports an earthquake which occurred in Paris "on Friday morning last." (possibly on Friday, October 5, 1866).
December 6, 1866	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	"A shock of an earthquake was felt in St. John, N.B., on Thursday night last about 12 o'clock." (November 29, 1866).
December 6, 1866	Morning Chronicle	"A shock of an earthquake was felt in St. John, N.B., on last Thursday night." (November 29, 1866).
January 4, 1867	Amherst Gazette	Reports an event at Lakeville, Pugwash River, Nova Scotia which occurred at 0045 local time Sunday, December 23, 1866.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
January 7, 1867	Morning Chronicle	Article notes the Amherst Gazette's correspondent's report of the December 23, 1865 event at Lakeville, Pugwash River, Nova Scotia.
January 17, 1867	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake occurred "at Lakeville, Pugwash River [Nova Scotia], a few days since." (Decemer 23, 1866 event).
January 21, 1867	Acadian Recorder	Paris, January 4, 1867 dateline reports an "earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 2nd instant." (January 2, 1867).
February 4, 1867	Acadian Recorder	Further reports on the January 2, 1867 earthquake at 0715 in Algeria.
April 12, 1867	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake is reported to have been felt in Mitylene, Greece "on Thursday the 6th". (Possibly on Thursday, December 6, 1866 or Thursday, September 6, 1866).
August 4, 1867	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake is reported to have occurred in Java on June 10, 1867.
October 23, 1867	Acadian Recorder	Halifax, N.S. Wednesday, October 23, 1867 headline reports that "an earthquake was experienced at Huntington C.E., on the 29th ult." (on September 29, 1867 at Huntington, Quebec (Canada East)).
November 20 1867	Acadian Recorder	Kingston, Jamaica, October 15, 1867 dateline reports shocks of earthquakes occurred "on the 11th and 12 inst." (October 11 and 12, 1867).
December 18, 1867	Acadian Recorder	Havana, December 7, 1867 dateline reports that an earthquake was experienced at St. John, Puerto Rico on November 18 and 19, 1867 and through to November 23, 1867.
October 21, 1870	Halifax Citizen	Report of an earthquake in Windsor, Nova Scotia on October 20, 1870.
October 22, 1870	Morning Chronicle	A major earthquake is reported to have occurred in the Lhassa and Kong-dze-tin districts of China on the 11th of April, 1870.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
October 22, 1870	Morning Chronicle	Report of an earthquake, "in the Western counties" of Nova Scotia on October 20, 1870.
October 24, 1870	NovaScotian	An earthquake is reported to have occurred in the Lhassa and Kong-dze-tin districts of China on the 11th of April, 1870. This is the same article as was in the Morning Chronicle on October 22, 1870.
October 24, 1870	Halifax Citizen	Report of the earthquake at Windsor and Kentville, Nova Scotia on October 20, 1870.
October 24, 1870	Morning Chronicle	Report of the October 20, 1870 earthquake being felt in New Brunswick.
October 26, 1870	Yarmouth Tribune	Boston, October 21, 1870 dateline reports that an earthquake was felt in Boston at 1130 am local time on October 20, 1870.
October 27, 1870	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	Report of Nova Scotia felt localities for the October 20, 1870 earthquake.
October 28, 1870	Halifax Citizen	An earthquake was experienced in New York on "the 20th inst." (October 20, 1870).
November 2, 1870	Yarmouth Tribune	Report of a 1230 local time event in Windsor, Nova Scotia on October 20, 1870.
November 9, 1870	Yarmouth Tribune	An earthquake was experienced in New York on "the 20th inst." (October 20 1870).
November 9, 1870	Yarmouth Tribune	"A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Boston, and the various towns of Massachusetts, on Thursday last." (in fact probably the Thursday, October 20, 1870 event).
July 10, 1873	Yarmouth Herald	New York, July 7, 1873 dateline reports "three shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday morning at Buffalo.", New York (July 6, 1873).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
July 14, 1873	NovaScotian	New York, July 7, 1873 dateline reports "three shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday morning at Buffalo.", New York (July 6, 1873).
March 12, 1874	Yarmouth Herald	Report of a March 5, 1874 event at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
March 17, 1874	The British Colonist	Report of the 1400, March 5, 1874 earthquake at Yarmouth; it is a direct copy of the Yarmouth Herald article (above).
March 18, 1874	Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times	Report of March 5, 1870 event at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia taken from the Yarmouth Herald.
March 24, 1874	Colonial Standard (Pictou)	Tuesday Morning, March 24, 1874 headline reports on the "Saxby Storm" that had been expected on March 20, 1874.
March 25, 1874	Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times	Report on the "Saxby Storm" that had been expected March 20, 1874.
March 25, 1874	Yarmouth Tribune	Report on the wreck of the vessel TIDAL WAVE.
March 25, 1874	Yarmouth Tribune	Report on the "Saxby Storm" that had been expected on March 20, 1874 at Yarmouth.
January 24, 1877	The Citizen	"An immense tidal wave", is reported to have occurred at the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland at the end of December, 1876.
February 7, 1877	Colchester Sun (Truro)	A tidal wave is reported to have occurred at the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland at the end of December, 1876 (citing The Citizen article above).
January 1, 1883	Morning Chronicle	Report of the Halifax experiences of the December 31, 1882 New Year's eve event that was felt all over the Maritimes and New England.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
January 1, 1883	Acadian Recorder	More Halifax and Dartmouth reports of the December 31, 1882 event.
January 2, 1883	Acadian Recorder	Reports the December 31, 1882 event felt at Saint John, Fredericton and Sussex, New Brunswick.
January 2, 1883	Acadian Recorder	More felt reports from Nova Scotia and from the vessel EUREKA re the December 31, 1882 event. Reports a 0130 shock on the morning of January 1, 1883. A meteor is also reported.
January 3, 1883	Morning Chronicle	More Nova Scotia felt reports of the December 31, 1882 earthquake.
January 3, 1883	Morning Chronicle	Reports from Truro, Meteghan and Annapolis, Nova Scotia plus a letter from Captain Samuel Trott in Halifax, Nova Scotia re the December 31, 1882 earthquake.
January 3, 1883	Morning Chronicle	Saint John, New Brunswick, January 2, 1883 dateline reports "a slight shock of earthquake was felt here Sunday night." (December 31, 1882).
January 3, 1883	Acadian Recorder	Headline, "Earthquakiana". Article includes reports from Nova Scotia and part of Captain Trott's letter re the December 31, 1882 earthquake.
January 3, 1883	Yarmouth Tribune	Quotes a Halifax Morning Chronicle article of January 1, 1883 on the felt experience of Halifax re the December 31, 1882 event.
January 3, 1883	Yarmouth Tribune	Article on the Yarmouth and other Nova Scotian experience with the December 31, 1882 earthquake.
January 4, 1883	Morning Chronicle	A letter from "J." in Waterville, Nova Scotia re the December 31, 1882 earthquake.
January 4, 1883 (circa)	The Aurora (Antigonish)	Brief references to the December 31, 1882 event in Antigonish.
Janaury 4, 1883	Yarmouth Herald	Other Nova Scotian and Yarmouth reports of the December 31, 1882 earthquake.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
January 5, 1883	Acadian Recorder	An earthquake and meteor occurred "Sunday night" at Dover and East Concord, New Hampshire, Rockland, Maine and Taunton, Massachusettes (December 31, 1882).
January 5, 1883	Morning Chronicle	An earthquake and meteor occurred "Sunday night" at Dover and East Concord, New Hampshire, Rockland, Maine and Taunton, Massachusettes (December 31, 1882).
January 6, 1883	Morning Chronicle	Report of December 31, 1882 event in Bridgewater taken from the Lunenburg Progress.
January 6, 1883	NovaScotian	A repeat of the January 1 and January 3, 1883 articles in the Halifax Morning Chronicle on the December 31, 1882 earthquake including Trott's letter.
January 10, 1883	North Sydney Herald	Various reports of the earthquake and meteor on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1882.
January 11, 1883	Moniteur Acadien (Shediac, New Brunswick)	Brief report of the December 31, 1882 event in French.
January 13, 1883	NovaScotian	Reproduces the Bridgewater correspondent's report to the Lunenburg Progress re the December 31, 1882 event.
January 13 , 1883	NovaScotian	Cleveland, Ohio, January 7, 1883 dateline reports an earthquake was felt "in different parts of northern Ohio... yesterday morning." (January 6, 1883).
January 18, 1883	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake and meteor occurred "Sunday night" at Dover, and East Concord, New Hampshire, Rockland, Maine and Taunton, Massachusetts (December 31, 1882).
March 26, 1884	North Sydney Herald	An earthquake was experienced in Newfoundland "the other day", this is a report of the March 18, 1884 event.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
October 15, 1886	Yarmouth Telegram	Article with a dateline of "Sydney, C.B., Oct.15." that refers to an earthquake that occurred on Wednesday, October 13, 1886.
October 15, 1886	The Morning Herald	A "Sydney, October 14" dateline refers to an earthquake "last night" on October 13, 1886.
October 20, 1886	Yarmouth Herald	This article cites an Annapolis Spectator article that apparently indicates that there was an earthquake on October 6, 1886 in Annapolis and Queens Counties, Nova Scotia.
October 20, 1886	The Weekly Monitor (Bridgetown)	A "Sydney, October 14" dateline refers to an earthquake "last night" on October 13, 1886.
October 23, 1886	NovaScotian	Repeats the article from the Annapolis Spectator as seen above in the October 20, 1886 issue of the Yarmouth Herald re a possible October 6, 1886 event.
October 27, 1886	The Weekly Monitor (Bridgetown)	Savannah, Georgia, October 22, 1886 dateline reports two shocks of an earthquake on that day. The article also mentions an earthquake which occurred on August 31, 1886 (The Charleston Earthquake).
October 27, 1886	Yarmouth Herald	An earthquake occurred at the Friendly Islands, "one of which has just been destroyed".
October 27, 1886	Yarmouth Herald	Charleston, South Carolina, October 22, 1886 dateline reports an earthquake at Charleston and Savannah on that date.
January 3, 1901	Halifax Herald	Sydney, January 2, 1901 dateline reports, "a disastrous dynamite explosion at Dominion No. 2" mine. This was not a tectonic event.
March 23, 1904	The Weekly Monitor (Bridgetown)	Reports that the Monday, March 21, 1904 earthquake was felt over western Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England.

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
March 23, 1904	The Weekly Monitor (Bridgetown)	Under the news of Belleisle an earthquake is reported, "on Monday morning" March 21, 1904.
December 21, 1909	Sydney Daily Post	Sydney, Cape Breton, Tuesday, December 21, 1909 issue reports that, "Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon." (December 20, 1909). The article has several reports.
December 21, 1909	Sydney Daily Post	A transcript of the above article is provided.
December 21, 1909	Morning Chronicle	Headline reads, "Northern Cape Breton was Shaken by a Severe Earthquake". and was datelined Sydney, December 20, 1909 implying a December 19, 1909 date for the event. The dateline's date is believed in error.
December 21, 1909	Daily News (Amherst)	Same story as in the Halifax Morning Chronicle as above with the same incorrect date in the dateline.
December 21, 1909	Yarmouth Times	"Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake on Sunday afternoon", December 19, 1909 (we believe this report is in error by one day).
December 21, 1909	Yarmouth Herald	The article with a Sydney, December 20, 1909 dateline reports that: "Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon." We believe the true date of the earthquake to be December 20, 1909 not December 19, 1909.
December 21, 1909	The Sydney Record	"Reports received in the city, last evening from Inverness county that ... what seemed like a slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday", October 20, 1909.
December 22, 1909	Sydney Daily Post	The Wednesday, December 22, 1909 headline reports, "The Earthquake Shock Extended over a Large Area from St. Ann's to Judique", and cites, "Yesterday Afternoon's Post", and says, "The earthquake which shook Cape Breton yesterday" (October 20, 1909).

Date of Newspaper	Newspaper	Dateline, Location, Dates
December 22, 1909	Sydney Daily Post	A transcript of the above article is provided.
December 22, 1909	Halifax Herald	Same article as in the Sydney Daily Post on December 22, 1909 but with a "Sydney, December 21." dateline (re the October 20, 1909 event).
December 22, 1909	Liverpool Advance	Article implies that the event was on December 21, 1909 but in fact refers to the December 20, 1909 event.
December 23, 1909	The Sydney Record	Article re a Glace Bay man who plans to investigate the December 20, 1909 event.
December 23, 1909	The Casket (Antigonish)	Reports an Antigonish County felt report for the December 20, 1909 earthquake.
December 24, 1909	Eastern Chronicle (Pictou)	This article is virtually a direct copy of the Sydney Daily Post story of December 22, 1909 on the December 20, 1909 earthquake.
December 25, 1909	Morning Chronicle	The article appears to report a 1530 (local time) earthquake at Isaacs Harbour on the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia on Thursday, December 23, 1909.

END OF LIST

The album of extracted articles begins on the next page and runs in chronological order through to the last article from the Halifax Morning Chronicle of Saturday December 25, 1909 which reports an earthquake felt at Isaacs Harbour on the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia apparently on Thursday, December 23, 1909.

PLANTATION NEWS.

St. JOHNS, (in Antigua)

Dec. 22. About five o'Clock this Morning, a pretty vi,lent Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which lasted near a Minute, attended with a rumbling and rushing Noise.

Halifax Gazette
March 31, 1753
p.2, col. 1

We hear from St. John's in this Province, that on the 30th. of September last, about Twelve o'Clock at Noon, that a very severe Shock of an Earthquake was felt there.

Note:

"in this Province" refers to the province of Nova Scotia which included New Brunswick in 1764. St. John's refers to Saint John, New Brunswick. New Brunswick became a separate province in 1784. This event occurred September 30, 1764, and is reported in Smith (1962).

Halifax Gazette
December 20, 1764
p. 4, col. 1

LONDON.

Jan. 18. A Ship from New-England to Cork is on shore near Baltimore.

Letters from Gibraltar bring advice, that a violent Earthquake lately happened at the Old Fez in Africa, which overthrew many houses, and destroyed a great number of the inhabitants.

Nova Scotia Gazette
April 21, 1768
p. 1, col. 2

HALIFAX, September 2, 1768.

Laſt Night arrived the Sloop Speedwell, *Capt.* Rowe, *in* 36 *Days from* Liverpool, *by whom we received Prints to the* 15*th of July, from which the following Articles are taken, viz.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

LONDON.

June 30

A letter from Amſterdam mentions, that a ſhock of an earthquake lately happened at Goa, which overthrew five churches, and did other conſiderable damage.

Nova Scotia Gazette
September 3, 1768
p. 1, col. 2

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, June 28

Some letters from Gibraltar mention that a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was lately felt there which brought down an immenſe quantity of earth and rubbiſh from the hill, which covered the ſtreet in ſeveral places three feet deep.

Nova Scotia Gazette
September 8, 1768
p. 2, col. 1

NEWPORT, April 1. By Captain John Thurston, who arrived last week from the West-Indies, we are informed, that on the 16th of February, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, there was a smart shock of an earthquake at Dominica, and a much harder one at Martinico.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
May 7, 1771
p. 4, col. 4

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 7.

"Sunday at midnight two violent shocks of earthquakes happened here, which lasted two minutes and alarmed all Lisbon. I was in company with about twenty persons of both sexes at supper, in the house of a Hamburgh merchant. This earthquake was preceeded by the howlings of dogs, and the melancholy crowing of cocks. The inhabitants of the country are well acquainted with this kind of preamble. All the company turned pale, and immediately we heard a subterranean noise, with howlings and whistlings as in a great storm. This was immediately followed by an horizontal shock, which moved every thing in the room. We ran towards the door, when another shock still stronger than the first had like to have thrown us all down. The stairs by which we descended shook for two minutes, which is a long time under such circumstances. We have not yet heard of any damage done by this earthquake, but as the chief force of it was in the country, there has not yet been time for the news to come."

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
July 14, 1772
p. 3, col. 1

LONDON

Extract of a letter from Guernſey, April 16.

"Yeſterday, about a quarter before two, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole iſland; it laſted near a minute, and was accompanied by a noiſe like the rolling of a cart on a ſtone pavement. It alarmed many perſons; and we are not without apprehenſions that the ſeverity of this ſhock may have been felt on the continent. There was another ſhock this morning at four; and, by a boat came from Sark, a neighbouring iſland this laſt has been more ſeverly felt there, than that of Yeſterday."

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
July 20, 1773
p. 1, col. 1

L O N D O N. May 8

They write from Venice, that a ſhock of an earthquake had lately happened at the iſland of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, a ſmall territory belonging to the Republic, by which one third of it was overthrown.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
August 10, 1773
p. 1, col. 3

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

LONDON, October 16.

Several ſhocks of an earthquake, which laſted about two days, viz. the 27th and 28th of July, greatly terrified the inhabitants of Lagoes, in the province of Algrave, in Portugal; it occaſioned the river Guadiana to ſwell much above its banks, deluged the country, and ſwept away cattle, corn, fruit, &c. &c. moved rocks, and buried them in the ground, or in the bed of the river. It was felt along the coaſt 27 leagues, to St. Vincent's; alſo at Faro, where houſes, hoſpitals, ſhips, and boats in abundance ſuffered. The ſwell of the ſea was very perceptable at the ſame time, upon the whole coaſt; and a veſſel in Faro harbour, without any perſon on board, was pulled under water by her anchor's holding faſt. On this alarming event, the inhabitants had not heard of any lives loſt.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
March 8, 1774
p. 1, col. 2

ST. CROIX, July 9.

On the 3d of June, about five o'clock in the morning, some small shocks of an Earthquake were felt at an Indian village, about six leagues from Guatimala, and very near the coast of the South-Sea, but did then no damage except alarming the inhabitants. The shocks continued with trifling intermissions till five o'clock in the evening, when the effects of nature began to break forth in all their terrors; lightning and thunder were incessant, attended with a heavier rain than was ever known there; the sea rose in such a convulsive manner, that it overflowed the highest banks, and at the same time the land was so agitated by the earthquake, that the village was solely destroyed in a short time, and not a trace of it left. The major part of the inhabitants, on the first appearances of the tempest, had fled towards the city of Guatimala, but found no shelter there, that unhappy place being involved in more misery than were they fled from. The two famous mountains near that place were in a state of the greatest eruption; the one which emits a liquid fire and amazing large stones, threw out its most enraged force, on the devoted city; the other, which, in a like manner ejects out water, deluged the land about, and was full fraught with destruction. The violent shocks of the earthquake, the lightning, thunder, and rain made one dreadful scene of confusion not to be paralled. This war of nature commenced in its full force about eight o'clock in the evening, and continued rather till the night of the 5th day, in which time the University, the public courts of justice, the cathedral, the parochial churches, all the public edifices were destroyed, either by the earthquake, by the fire and stones from the mountains or by the impetuosity of the river which rose above its banks, and bore every thing before it with the greatest violence. Chasms of a great extent were made in the earth, and many whole houses, with numbers of the miserable inhabitants fell in and were seen no more. But how can the anguish of the unhappy sufferers be described? The acts of devotion which their tortur'd fears prompted them to use were all in vain? their priests swallowed up, struck dead, or otherwise destroyed in the very moment of administring absolution. Many appalled by the scene, stood fixed, and received the inevitable death that waited; those who escaped from the city were encircled with dangers and death, the fields afforded no shelter, the earth was convulsed, as with pain, and the volcanos and rocks with which that country abound, were raging with fire, and throwig out stones of a most prodigious size. Continued

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
October 25, 1774
p. 2, col. 1

"On the night of the 7th, about the hour of ten, the mountain raged exceſſively, the earth ſhock with great violence, and the thunder encreaſed; this laſted about 5 minutes, when the whole city of Guatimala was deſtroyrd, was ſwallowed in a wide caſm, a rent in nature, and the fiery earth ſpread over in a manner which ſoon obſcured it from ſight.—The elements now as gratified with their prey, calmed moſt ſurprizingly: by the noon of the next day every thing was again calm and ſerene, but the face of the earth was altered, the city was gone, the burning mountain ſhock in its baſe and other rocks ſunk with their tops on the earth; the river was parted in many places, and formed into ſtanding pools of a bitter, ſmoaky water, and the fine vale was covered with large ſtones, and the lava (cooled) which had iſſued from the mountains. The numbers of people loſt are not yet, nor poſſibly ever will be, really aſcertained, as thoſe who may have eſcaped have not yet been heard of, except the Preſident of the audience, the Biſhop of the place, and about 170 others, who have providentially eſcaped to Trimidad, or Sonſonate, about 30 leagues from Guatimala, and about 200 who have arrived here.

"This event may be conſidered as one of the moſt dreadful that ever happened; in its beginning, continuance, and conſequences equally dreadful and tremendous. The vicious lives of the inhabitants of that fated city, and in fact of many other cities of Spaniſh America, would juſtify an opinion that the Creator of all things did not ſuffer ſuch a puniſhment to fall in vain.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
October 25, 1774
p. 2, col. 1 and 2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Smyrna, July 9. We are at laſt delivered from the locuſts, which after devouring all the herbage here are gone to other countries, but many have periſhed in the ſea. We hope they have not depoſited the eggs here. Since the 1d of this month we have been alarmed in another way, as we on that day felt a violent ſhock of an earthquake. By the laſt accounts from the Captain Pacha, we find that Admiral continues puniſhing the rebels wherever he meets them. His Dragoman is arrived here with his ſuite in three veſſels to receive the annual tribute.

Belegre, Auguſt 6. We have lately felt ſeveral freſh ſhocks of earthquakes in this city and the neighbouring country. Daily prayers are offered up for our preſervation from ſuch calamities; but we are not particular in theſe unfortunate events, all Italy has more or leſs been ſubject to them of late.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
December 7, 1779
p. 2, col. 2

Extract of a letter from Paris,

"On the 22d of July, an earthquake made a frightful ravage on the coasts of Tournay. The presbytery of the village of Nivelle, as well as the church, and many houses were overthrown; it was felt afterwards at Castle-Abbey, where it threw down the tower, church, and almost all the buildings. Happily all the religious were out. The famous village of Fontnoy was also attacked where 60 houses were overthrown and as many inhabitants killed. The first news that we received of this disaster adds that its terrible effects extended even to the borough of Lenze, and further."

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
March 21, 1780
p. 2, col. 3

TRANSLATION.

Of the Italian Paper inserted in the Morning Post of Wednesday stating the dreadfull circumstances that attended the late Earthquake at Messina, and the adjacent parts of Sicily.

"Messina, one of the principal cities in the kingdome of the sea, upon the meridian of the island, forty years since was struck with a most horrible affliction of the plague which broke out about the end of Feb. 1743, by which that city was almost desolated of inhabitants, having lost about 50,000 souls; and now forty years after, has suffered a second more horrible punishment of which the following is a relation.

"On the 5th of the present month of February there was observed almost throughout the whole island, an horizon full of black intense fog, which indicated some unhappy event or a presage of some fortwful woe, and in reality, about the 19th hour which corresponds with our noon a shock of an earthquake was felt which threw down several houses and in particular that part of the cross street called the Plains of the Hospital; several persons were killed and many much hurt and maimed by the ruins which increased the fears of the inhabitants that some still greater misfortune might happen; and, in reality, their fears were not without reason for on the following night, about a quarter after seven (answering to our quartet past one in the morning) a most furious shock finished, in swallowing up or throwing down the remainder of the city, and besides the shock a whirlpool of fire issued from the earth which finished to consume and level to the ground those noble and great edifices which were not before destroyed.

"The morning of the 6th the master of a beque, which brought this news to Naples relates that on the next day, nothing more was to be seen of Messina; the place being covered with an intense thick dust, prevented the sight of that fatal catastrophe of misery horror.

"The day advancing and the wind dispersing the thick vapour. Citadella (the fortification so called) was observed to be half thrown into the sea by the earthquake, and the other half destroyed by a whirlpool of fire which was supposed to be a volcano. A King's frigate, which lay at anchor in the road, astonished at the sight of the fire began to fire shot upon the castle supposing it to have been maliciously set on fire; but when they perceived the fire issuing from the earth, ceased firing, not willing to add greater distress to those who had saved themselves from the dreadful chastisement.

"The same master of the barque also relates he saw only one priest, who was running barefooted to the sea side seeking a boat to take him off.

"From further accounts and letters received the above is confirmed and that at the time which the earthquake happened in Messina, the same disaster happened to other cities in that island, viz. Catanco, Scilly, Lipori, and places adjacent in Messina; no edifice remained except the Capuchin convent situated at a little distance from that city.

"Multitudes of people must have been buried under the ruins. At the same time also the earthquake was felt in the interior and ulterior Calabria. Besides the many building down, the cities of Reggio, in Calabria and Bagnara, suffered greatly. And respecting the number of dead we have certain advice that the whole family of the Prince of Geraci was buried in the ruins: and calculating Messina to have contained thirty thousand souls the greater part are lost. This melancholy accident has been followed with accident has been followed with the wisest precautions by government. A stop has been put to all public spectacles theatres are shut up in this kingdom as well as in Scilly; and public prayers are offered up to appease the Lord and Disposer of the Universe who has in his power those just chastisements which mankind merit for their own sins.

Naples, February 17.

"We are all here under the greatest affliction at the terrible earthquake which has destroyed all Messina and Calabria Ulterior. The Prince of Cariati alone has lost 17 feudal estates and 15,000 ducats value in oil which was in store houses, and we are still wanting the particulars for want of couriers but we know of many towns which once were in Calabria, now not even a shadow remains, with almost all their inhabitants. Montoleone is half destroyed, Meide Nicastro, and some few more towns, are not entirely lost. Catanzero remains safe. The Princess Gerace Grimaldi, with her family perished in Cezal Nuovo. Some bewail the loss of a son, others a father, a another a husband, another a wife. In one night and a day hundreds of earthquakes were counted without an interval between them. The King, penetrated with the greatest grief, has taken the wisest precautions, has ordered the * Triduo of St. Genuario, forbid all diversions, has assigned a considerable sum for the relief of Messina and Calabria, has ordered the fugitives who have come to Naples to return to their own country, and all the Barons to their respective feudal estates in order to give every assistance possible in their power; some are already gone.

Naples, Feb. 19.

"In the foregoing letter besides what is there related, it is said, that the number of cities, castles and towns amount to one hundred and thirty-two. That the number which have perished are incredible; amongst which are several persons of distinction. Many volcanoes are opened and even rivers have entirely disappeared."

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
May 20, 1783
p. 2 col. 2 and 3

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

This day arrived the Mails from Holland France and Flanders.

Hague March 25. The following is a translation of an authentic letter dated from the unfortunate city of Meſſina the 11th of February 1.

" The 5th of this month this city was ſuddenly viſited by a long and terrible earthquake which has thrown down moſt of the public edifices churches places and houſes. It is this day computed that 3864 perſons have been cruſhed to death amongſt whom are ſeveral of high rank, magiſtrates, merchants and other reſpectable citizens. The number of wounded who have been ſaved from amongſt the ruins, already amount to 4048.

" Mr. G. Breithel Conſul General of the Republic of Holland, who inhabited a very fine and large houſe, and was highly and moſt deſervedly eſteemed is amongſt the number of the dead. M. Guardareglia Vice Conſul of the ſame nation, had the fortune to eſcape at the moment his houſe was falling, but not being able to ſave any thing is now, with thouſands of other citizens reduced to indigence and the moſt extreme neceſſities.

" Since that fatal day we have felt freſh ſhocks almoſt every hour. A terrible hurricane accompanied with thunder and lightning in the night between the 5th and 6th, ſtill increaſed the calamity, and deſtroyed moſt of the houſes which had reſiſted the firſt diſaſter.

" The loſs is immenſe, inexpreſſible! and cannot be repaired but in a long time. The cares of Governments are moſt active to procure ſuccours for the ſurviving inhabitants of this city but a few days ſo flouriſhing!

" Barracks are conſtructing in the beſt manner poſſible in the neighbourhood to ſhelter the unfortunate, whoſe wants, multiplied in this ſevere ſeaſon, are pinching, beyond expreſſion, and cannot be relieved. To this day the ſhocks continue, though leſs violent."

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June 3, 1783
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Vienna, May 24. It is now resolved that the fortifications of Commore, which were very considerably damaged by the late earthquake, shall not be repaired, but that the town itself be rebuilt at a greater distance from the Danube.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
September 9, 1783
p. 2, col. 1

LONDON.

An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir William Hamilton.

NAPLES, May 23, 1783.

I AM happy now to have it in my power to give you, and my brethren of the Royal Society, some little idea of the infinite damage done, and of the various phænomena exhibited, by the earthquakes (which began the 5th of Febr. laſt, and continue to be ſenſibly felt to this day) in the Two Calabrias, at Meſſina, and in the parts of Sicily neareſt to the Continent. From the moſt authentic reports, and accounts received at the offices of his Sicilian Majeſty's Secretary of State, we gathered in general, that the part of Calabria, which has been moſt affected by this heavy calamity, is that which is comprehended between the 38th and 39th degree, that the greateſt force of the earthquake ſeemed to have exerted itſelf from the foot of thoſe mountains of the Appenines called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending weſtward to the Tyrrhene ſea; that the towns, villages, and farm-houſes, neareſt theſe mountains, ſituated either on hills or on the plain, were totally ruined by the firſt ſhock of the 5th of Febr. about noon; and that the greateſt mortality was there; that in proportion as the towns and villages were at a greater diſtance from this centre, the damage they received was leſs conſiderable; but that even thoſe more diſtant towns had been greatly damaged by the ſubſequent ſhocks of the earthquake, and eſpecially by thoſe of the 7th, 16th, and 28th of Febr. and that of the firſt of March; that from the firſt ſhock, the 5th of Febr. the earth continued to be in a continual tremor, more or leſs; and the ſhocks were more ſenſibly felt at times in ſome parts of the afflicted provinces than in others; that the motion of the earth had been various, and, according to the Italian denomination, *vorticoſo, orizontale* and *oſcillatorio*, either whirling like a vortex, horizontal, or by pulſations, or beating from the bottom upwards; that this variety of motion had increaſed the apprehenſions of the unfortunate inhabitants of thoſe parts, who expected every moment that the earth would open under their feet, and ſwallow them up; that the rains had been continual and violent, often accompanied with lightning and irregular furious guſts of wind; that from all theſe cauſes the face of the earth of that part of Calabria (comprehended as above mentioned between the 38th and 39th degrees) was entirely altered, particularly on the weſtward ſide of the mountains above-named; that many opening and cracks had been made in thoſe parts; that ſome hills had been lowered and other quite levelled; that in the plains deep chaſm had been made, by which many roads were rendered impaſſable; that huge mountains had been ſplit aſunder, and parts of them driven to a conſiderable diſtance; that deep vallies had been filled up by the mountains (which formed thoſe vallies) having been detached by the violence of the earthquakes, and joined together; that the courſe of ſome rivers had

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been altered; and that many ſprings of water had appeared in places which before were perfectly dry; and that in other parts, ſprings that had been conſtant had totally diſappeared; that near Laureana, in Calabria Ultra, a ſingular phænomenon had been produced; that the ſurface of [illegible] tenements, with large olive and mulberry trees [illegible]rein, ſituated on a valley perfectly level, had been [illegible]ſhed by the earthquake, and tranſplanted, the trees ſtill remaining in their places, to the diſtance of about half a mile from their firſt ſituations; and that from the ſpot on which they formerly ſtood, hot water had ſprung up to a conſiderable height, mixed with ſand of a ferruginous nature; that near this place alſo ſome countrywomen and ſhepherds had been ſwallowed up, with their teams of oxen and flocks of goats and ſheep; in ſhort, that beginning from the city of Amantea, ſituated on the coaſt of the Tyrrhene ſea in Calabria Citra, and going along the weſtward coaſt to cape Spartivento, in Calabria Ultra, and then up to the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cape d'Alice (a part of Calabria Citra on the Ionian ſea) there is not a town or village either on the coaſt or land, but what is either totally deſtroyed, or has ſuffered more or leſs, accounting in all to near 400 what are called here paeſes. (A village containing leſs than 100 inhabitants is not counted as a paeſe.)

The greateſt mortality fell upon thoſe towns and countries ſituated in the plain, on the weſtern ſide of the mountains Dejo, Sacro, and Caulone. At Caſal Nuova, the Princeſs Gerace, and upwards of 4000 of the inhabitants, loſt their lives; at Bagnara, the number of dead amounts to 3015; Radicina and Palmi count their loſs at about 3000 each; Terra Nuova about 1400; Seminary ſtill more. The [illegible] of the mortality in both Calabrias and in Sicily, by the earthquake alone, according to the returns in the Secretary of State's office at Naples, is 43[illegible]; but I have good reaſon to believe, that including ſtrangers, the number of [illegible]

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ave been conſiderably greater, 40,000 at leaſt may be allowed, and, I believe, without any exaggeration.

From the ſame office of intelligence we likewiſe heard that the inhabitants of Sicily on the firſt ſhock of the earthquake, the 5th of February, had eſcaped from their houſes, on the rock, and following the example of their Prince, taken ſhelter on the ſea-ſhore; but that in the night-time, the ſame ſhock which had raiſed and agitated the ſea ſo violently, and done ſo much damage on the point of the Faro of Meſſina, had acted with ſtill greater violence there, for that the wave (which was repreſented to have been boiling hot, and that many people had been ſcalded by its riſing to a great height) went furiouſly three miles inland, and ſwept off in its return 2473 of the inhabitants of Scilla, with the Prince at their head, who were at that time either on the Scilla ſtrand, or in boats near the ſhore.

All accounts agreed, that of the number of ſhocks which have been felt ſince the beginning of this formidable earthquake, amounting to ſome hundreds, the moſt violent, and of the longeſt duration, were thoſe of the 5th of Feb. at 19½ (according to the Italian way of counting the hours) of the 6th of February at ſeven hours in the night; of the 27th of Feb. at 11½ in the morning; of the firſt of March at 8 and-half in the night: and that of the 28th of March, at 11 and half in the night. It was this laſt ſhock that affected moſt the upper part of Calabria Ultra, and the lower part of the Citra, an authentic deſcription of which you will ſee hereafter, in a letter which I received from the Marquis Spolito, an accurate obſerver, reſiding at Catanzaro in the Upper Calabria. The firſt and the laſt ſhocks muſt have been tremendous indeed, and only theſe two were ſenſibly felt in this capital.

The accounts which this government has received from the province of Coſenza are more melancholy than thoſe from the province of Calabria Ultra. From Cape Suvero to the Cape of Cetrari, on the weſtern coaſt, the inland countries as well as thoſe on the coaſt, are ſaid

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to have ſuffered more or leſs, in proportion to their proximity to the ſuppoſed centre of the earthquakes; and it has been univerſally obſerved, that its greateſt violence has been towards the weſtern ſide of the Appenines, preciſely the celebrated Gulf of the ancient Bruttii, and that all the countries ſituated to the eaſtward of the Sea have felt the leaſt effects of the earthquake, but without having received any damage from them. In the province of Cotenza, there does not appear to be above 100 lives loſt. In the laſt accounts from the moſt afflicted part of Calabria Ultra, two ſingular phænomena are mentioned. At about the diſtance of three miles from the ruined city of Oppido, there was a hill (the ſoil of which is a ſandy clay) about 500 palms high, and 1300 in circumference at its baſis. It was ſaid that this hill, by the ſhock of the 6th of Feb. jumped to the diſtance of about four miles from the ſpot where it ſtood, into a plain, called the Campo di Ballanoi. At the ſame time the hill on which the town of Oppido ſtood, which extended about three miles divided into two, and as its ſituation was between two rivers, its ruins filled up the village, and ſtopped the courſe of thoſe rivers; two great lakes are already formed, and are daily increaſing, which lakes, if means are not found to drain them, and give the rivers their due courſe, in a ſhort time muſt infect the air greatly.

From Sicily the accounts are the moſt ſerious nature, were thoſe of the deſtruction of the greateſt part of the noble city of Meſſina, by the ſhock of the 5th of February, and of the remaining parts by the ſubſequent ones; that the quay in the port has ſunk conſiderably, and was in ſome places a palm and a half under water; that the ſuperb building, called the Palazatta, which gave the port a more magnificent appearance than any port in Europe can boaſt of, had been entirely ruined; that the Lazaret had been greatly damaged; but that the citadel had ſuffered little; that the Mother Church had fallen; in ſhort, that Meſſina was no more; that the tower at the point of the entrance of the Faro was half deſtroyed: and that the ſame hot wave, that had done ſuch miſchief at Scilla, had paſſed over the point of land at the Faro, and carried off about [illegible] people. The viceroy of Sicily likewiſe gave an account of ſome damage done by the earthquakes, but nothing conſiderable, at Melazzo, Patti, Terradi Santa, Lucia, Caſtro Reale, and in the iſland of Lipari.

This, Sir, was the intelligence I was poſſeſſed of the end of laſt month, but as I am particularly curious, as you know, on the ſubject of volcanoes, and [illegible] made it in my own mind (from the preſent earthquakes being confined to one ſpot) that ſome great chemical operation of nature of the volcanic ſort was the real cauſe of them; in order to clear up many points, and to come at truths, which you alſo well know, Sir, is exceeding difficult, I took the ſudden reſolution to employ about twenty days (which was as much as I could allow, and have time to be out of Italy, in my way home, before the heats ſet in) in making the tour of ſuch parts of Calabria Ultra, and Sicily, as had been, and were ſtill moſt affected by the earthquakes, and examining with my own eyes the phænomena above-mentioned.

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LONDON.

An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir William Hamilton.

NAPLES, May 23, 1783.

(Continued from the laſt Gazette.)

I accordingly hired for that purpoſe a Malteſe Speronara for myſelf, and a Neapolitan Felucca for my ſervants, and left Naples the 2d of May. I was furniſhed, by command of his Sicilian Majeſty, with ample paſſports, and orders to the commanding officers of the different provinces, to give me every aſſiſtance and protection in the purſuit of my object. I had a pleaſent voyage in my Malteſe Speronara (which are excellent boats, and the boatmen very ſkillfull) along the coaſt of the Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, after having paſſed the gulph of Policaſtro. At Cedraro, I found the firſt ſymptoms of the earthquake, ſome of the principal inhabitants of that city having quitted their houſes, and living in new-erected barracks, though not a houſe in the whole town, as I could ſee, had ſuffered. At S:. Lucido, I perceived that the baron's palace, and the church ſteeple had ſuffered, and that moſt of the inhabitants were in barracks. The barracks are juſt ſuch ſort of building as the booths of our country fairs, though indeed many I have ſeen are more like our pig-ſtyes. As my object was to get as faſt as poſſible to the centre of the miſchief, having little time, and much to ſee, I contented myſelf with a diſtant view of Maida, Nicaſtro, and Santo Eufemia, and puſhed on to the town of Pizzo, in Calabria Ultra, and landed on the evening of the 6th of May. This town, ſituated on the ſea, and on a volcanic cuffa, had been greatly damaged by the earthquake of the 5th of February, but was completely ruined by that of the 28th of March. As the inhabitants of this town (amounting to about 5000) had ſufficient warning, and had left their houſes, and had taken to barracks on the firſt ſhock, the 5th of February, the mortality on the 28th of March was inconſiderable; but, from the barracks having been ill conſtructed, and many ſituated in a very confined unwholſome ſpot, an epidemical diſorder had taken place, and carried off many, and was ſtill in fatal force whilſt I was there, in ſpite of the wiſe endeavours of government to ſtop its progreſs. I fear, as the heats increaſe, the ſame misfortune will attend many parts of the unfortunate Calabria, as alſo the city of Meſſina. The inhabitants of Pizzo ſeemed to me to have habituated themſelves already to their preſent inconvenient manner of living, and ſhops of every kind were opened in the ſtreets of the barracks, which, except ſome few, are but poorly conſtructed. I was aſſured here, that the volcano of Stromboli, which is oppoſite, and in full view of this town, and at the diſtance of about 50 miles, had ſmoked leſs, and had thrown up a leſs quantity of inflamed matter during the earthquakes, than it had done for ſome years paſt; and the night I ſlept here, on board the Speronara drawn on ſhore, I was awakened with a ſmart one, which ſeemed to lift up the bottom of the boat, but it was not attended with any ſubterraneous noiſe. My ſervants, in the other boat, felt the ſame. The next day I ordered my boat to proceed to Reggio, and I went on horſeback to Monteleone, about ſix miles

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from Rizzo, up hill, on a road of loose ſtones and clay, ſcarcely paſſable in this ſeaſon, but through the moſt beautiful and fertile country I ever beheld: perfect gardens of olive-trees, mulberry-trees, fruit-trees, and vines; and under theſe trees, the richeſt crops of corn or lupins, beans, or other vegetables, which ſeemed to thrive perfectly, though under a thick ſhade. This is the ſtile of the whole plain of Monteleone, except that here and there are vaſt woods of oak and olive-trees mixed, and their olive-trees are of ſuch a ſize as I could never have conceived, being half as big as oaks themſelves, which are fine timber-trees, and more than treble the ſize of the olive-tree of the Campagna Felice. The olive-woods, in ſome parts of the plain, are regularly planted in lines, and in others grow irregularly. Though the object of my preſent journey, was merely to take a haſty view of the ſpots which had ſuffered ſo much by the calamity, my attention was continually called away, and I was loſt in the admiration of the fertility and beauty of this rich province, exceeding by many degrees (as to the firſt point) every country I have yet ſeen. Beſides the two rich products of ſilk and oil, in which this province ſurpaſſes every other, perhaps in the whole world, it abounds with corn, wine, cotton, liquorice, fruit, and vegetables of every kind; and if its population and induſtry kept pace with its fertility, the revenue of Calabria Ultra might ſurely be more than doubled in a ſhort time. I ſaw whole groves of mulberry-trees, the owners of which told me, did not let for more than 5s. an acre, when every acre would be worth at leaſt 5l. had they hands to gather the leaves, and attend the ſilk-worms. The town of Monteleone, ant cnely Vibo Valentia, is beautifully

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ſituate on a hill, overlooking the ſea and the rich plains above-mentioned, bounded by the Apennines, and crowned by Aſpramonte, the higheſt of them all, interſperſed with towns and villages, which, alas! are no more than heaps of ruins. The town of Monteleone ſuffered little by the firſt ſhocks of the earthquake; but was greatly damaged by that of the 28th of March (though only twelve lives were loſt), and all the inhabitants are reduced to live in barracks, many of which are well conſtructed with either planks or reeds, covered with plaiſter on the outſide.

As this country has ever been ſubject to earthquakes, the barons had uſually a barrack near their palace, to retire to on the leaſt alarm of an earthquake. I inhabited here a magnificent one, conſiſting of many rooms well furniſhed, which was built by the preſent Duke of Monteleone's grandfather. I owe the ſafety and the expedition of the very intereſting journey which I have taken through this province to this duke's goodneſs, as he was pleaſed at Naples to furniſh me with a letter to his agent; in conſequence of which, I was not only moſt hoſpitably and elegantly treated, but furniſhed with excellent ſure-footed horſes for myſelf and ſervants, but alſo with two of his horſe-guards, well acquainted with the croſs-roads of the country, without which it would have been impoſſible, with any degree of ſafety, to have viſited every curious ſpot between Monteleone and Reggio, as I did, in four days. No one who has not had the experience, can conceive the horrid ſtate of the roads in Calabria, even in this ſeaſon, nor the ſuperior excellence of the horſes of the country. All agreed here, that every ſhock of the earthquake ſeemed to come with a rumbling noiſe from the weſtward, beginning uſually with the horizontal

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motion, and ending with the vorticofe, which is the motion that has ruined moſt of the buildings in this province. The ſame obſervation I found to be a general one throughout this province. I found it a general obſervation alſo that before the ſhock of an earthquake, the clouds ſeemed to be fixed and motionleſs; and that immediately after a heavy ſhower of rain a ſhock quickly followed. I ſpoke with many here and elſewhere, who were thrown down by the violence of ſome of the ſhocks; and ſeveral peaſants in the country told me, that the motion of the earth was ſo violent, that the heads of the largeſt trees almoſt reached the ground from ſide to ſide; that during the ſhock, oxen and horſes extended their legs wide aſunder not to be thrown down, and that they gave evident ſigns of being ſenſible of the approach of each ſhock. I myſelf obſerved, that in the parts that have ſuffered moſt by the earthquakes, the braying of an aſs, the neighing of a horſe, or the cackling of a gooſe, always drove people out of their barracks, and was the occaſion of many Paternoſters and Ave-Marias being repeated in expectation of a ſhock.

From Monteleone I deſcended into the plain, having paſſed through many towns and villages, which had been more or leſs ruined, according to their vicinity to the plain. The town of Meleto, ſituated in the bottom, I ſaw was totally deſtroyed; and not a houſe ſtanding. At ſome diſtance I ſaw Soriano and the noble Dominican convent a heap of ruins; but as my object was not to viſit ruins, but the greater phænomena produced by the earthquakes, I went on to Roſarno. I muſt, however, firſt mention the moſt remarkable inſtance I met with of animals being able to live long without food, of which there have been many examples during theſe preſent earthquakes.

At Soriano two fattened hogs, that had remained buried under a heap of ruins, were taken out alive the forty ſecond day; they were lean and weak but ſoon recovered. One of his Sicilian Majeſty's engineers, who was preſent at the taking them out, gave me this information. It was evident to me, in this day's journey, that all habitations ſituated on high grounds, the ſoil of which is gritty ſandſtone, ſomewhat like a granite; but without the conſiſtence, had ſuffered leſs than thoſe ſituated in the plain, which are univerſally levelled to the ground. The ſoil of the plain is a ſandy clay, white, red, or brown; but the white prevails moſt, and is full of marine ſhells, particularly ſcollop ſhells. This valley of clay is interſected in many places by rivers and torrents coming from the mountains, which have produced wide and deep ravines all over the country.

Soon after we had paſſed through the ruined town of St. Pietro, we had a diſtant view of Sicily, and the ſummit of Mount Etna, which ſmoaked conſiderably. Juſt before we arrived at Roſarno, near a ford of the Mamella, we paſſed over a ſwampy plain, in many parts of which I was ſhewn ſmall hollows in the earth, in the ſhape of an inverted cone: they were covered with ſand, as was the ſoil near them. I was told that, during the

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earthquake of the 5th of February, from each of theſe ſpots a fountain of water mixed with ſand had been driven up to a conſiderable height. I ſpoke to a peaſant here, who was preſent, and was covered with the water and ſand; but he aſſured me, that it was not hot, as had been repreſented. Before this appearance, he ſaid, the river was dry; but ſoon after returned and overflowed its banks. I afterwards found the ſame phænomenon had been conſtant with reſpect to all the rivers in the plain during the formidable ſhock of the 5th of February. I think this phænomenon is eaſily explained, by ſuppoſing the firſt impulſe of the earthquake to have come from the bottom upwards, which all the inhabitants of the plain atteſt to be fact; the ſurface of the plain ſuddenly riſing, the rivers, which are not deep, would naturally diſappear, and the plain returning with violence to its former level, the rivers muſt have naturally returned, and overflowed, at the ſame time that the ſudden depreſſion of the boggy grounds would as naturally force out the water that lay hid under their ſurface. I obſerved in the other parts where this phænomenon had been exhibited, that the ground was always low and ruſhy. Between this and Rosarno we paſſed the river Meſſano or Metauro (which is near the town abovementioned) on a ſtrong timber bridge, 700 palms long, which had been lately built by the Duke of Montelcone. From the cracks made on the banks and in the bed of the river by the

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earthquake, it was quite separated in one part, and the level on which the piers were placed having been variously altered the bridge had taken an undulated form, and the rail on each side is curiously scolloped; but the parts that were separated having been joined again, it is now passable: the Duke's bridgeman told me also, that at the moment of the earthquake, this great river was perfectly dry for some seconds, and then returned with violence and overflowed; and that the bridge undulated in a most extraordinary manner. When I mention the earthquake in the plain, it must be understood the first shock of the 18th of February, which was by far the most terrible, and was the one that did the whole mischief in the plain, without having given any previous notice.

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An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir William Hamilton.

NAPLES, May 23, 1783.

(Continued from the laſt Gazette.)

THE town of Roſarno, with the Duke of Monteleone's palace there, was entirely ruined; but the walls remained about ſix feet high, and are now fitting up as barracks. The mortality here did not much exceed 200 out of near 3000. It had been remarked at Roſarno, and the ſame remark has been conſtantly repeated to me in every ruined town that I viſited, that the male dead were generally found under the ruins in the attitude of ſtrugling againſt the danger; but that the female attitude was uſually with hands claſped over their heads, as giving themſelves up to deſpair, unleſs they had children near them, in which caſe they always were found claſping the children in their arms, or in ſome attitude which indicated their anxious care to protect them; a ſtrong inſtance of the maternal tenderneſs of the ſex! The only building that remained unhurt at Roſarno was a ſtrong-built town gaol, in which were three notorious villains, who would probably have loſt their lives, had they been at liberty. After having dined at a barrack, the owner of which had loſt five of his family by the earthquake, I proceeded to Laureana, often croſſing the wide extended bed of the river Metauro.

The environs of Laureana, which ſtands on an elevation, is the garden of Eden itſelf; nothing I ever ſaw can be compared to it. The town is conſiderable; but as the earthquake did not come on ſuddenly, as in the plain, not a life was loſt there; but from a ſickneſs occaſioned by hardſhips and fright, fifty-two have ſince died. I lodged in the barracks of a ſenſible gentleman of Mileto, Don Domenico Acquanetta, who is a principal proprietor of this town. He attended me the next day to the two tenements, called the Macini and Vaticano, mentioned in the former part of this letter, and which were ſaid to have changed their ſituation by the earthquake. The fact is true, and eaſily accounted for. Theſe tenements were ſituated in a valley ſurrounded by high grounds; and the ſurface of the earth, which has been removed, had been probably long undermined by little rivulets which come from the mountains and are now in full view on the bare ſpot the tenements deſerted. Theſe rivulets have a ſufficiently rapid courſe down the valley, to prove its not being a perfect level, as it was repreſented. I ſuppoſe the earthquake to have opened ſome depoſitories of rain-water in the clay-hills which ſurround the valley, which water, mixed with the looſe ſoil, taking its courſe ſuddenly through the undermined ſurface, lifting it up with the large olive and mulberry trees, and a thatched cottage, floated the entire piece of ground, with all its vegetation, about a mile down the valley, where it now ſtands with moſt of the trees erect. Theſe two tenements may be about a mile long, and half a one broad. I was ſhewn ſeveral deep cracks in this neighbourhood, not one above a foot in breadth; but which I was credibly aſſured, had opened wide during the earthquake, and ſwallowed up an ox, and near 100 goats, but no countrymen as was reported. In the valley above mentioned I ſaw the ſame ſort of hollows in the form of inverted cones, out of which I was aſſured that hot water and ſand had been emitted during the earthquakes as at Roſarno; but I could not find any one who could poſitively affirm that the water had been really hot,

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although the reports which government received about it. Some of the land thrown out here with the water has a ſurrugineous appearance, and ſeems to have been acted upon by fire. I was told, that it had alſo, when freſh, a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, but I could not perceive it.

From hence I went through the ſame delightful country to the town of Polittene. To paſs through ſo rich a country, and not ſee a ſingle houſe ſtanding on it, is moſt melancholy indeed; wherever a houſe ſtood, there you ſee a heap of ruins and a poor barrack, with two or three miſerable mourning figures ſitting at the door, and here and there a maimed man, woman or child crawling upon crutches. Inſtead of a town you ſee a confuſed heap of ruins, and round about them a number of poor huts or barracks, and a larger one to ſerve as a church, with the church bells hanging upon a ſort of low gibbet; every inhabitant with a doleful countenance, wearing ſome token of having loſt a friend.

I travelled four days in the plain, in the midſt of ſuch miſery as cannot be deſcribed. The force of the earthquake was ſo great there, that all the inhabitants of the towns were buried either alive or dead under the ruins of their houſes in an inſtant. The town of Polittene was large, but ill ſituated between two rivers ſubject to overflow: 2105 out of about 6000 loſt their lives here the fatal 5th of February. The Marquis St. Giorgio, the Baron of this country, whom I found here, was well employed in aſſiſting his people. He had cauſed the ſtreets of his

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was soon to be clear of [illegible], and had erected barracks on a healthy spot near it, for the remainder of his subjects, and on a good plan. He had also constructed barracks of a larger size for the silk worms, which I found already at work in them. This Prince's activity and generosity are most praise worthy, and, as far as I have seen hitherto, he is without a rival. I observed, that the town of St. Giorgio, on a hill about two miles from Poliſtene, though rendered uninhabitable, was by no means levelled like the towns in the plain. There was a nunnery at Poliſtene: being curious to ſee the nuns that had eſcaped, I aſked the Marquis to ſhew me their barracks; but it ſeems, only one out of twenty three had been dug out of her cell alive, and ſhe was fourſcore years of age. After having dined with the Marquis in his humble barrack, near the ruins of his magnificent palace, I went through a fine wood of olive and mother of cheſnut trees, to Caſal Nuovo, and was ſhewn the ſpot on which ſtood the houſe of my unfortunate friend the Princeſs Gerace Grimaldi,

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who with more than four thouſand of her ſubjects loſt her life by the ſudden exploſion of the 5th of February (for ſo it appears to have been) that reduced this town to atoms. I was told by ſome here, who had been dug out of the ruins, that they felt their houſes fairly lifted up, without having had the leaſt previous notice. In other towns ſome walls and parts of houſes are ſtanding; but here you neither diſtinguiſh ſtreets nor houſes; all lie in one confuſed heap of ruins. An inhabitant of Caſal Nuovo told me, he was on a hill at the moment of the earthquake, overlooking the plain, when feeling the ſhock, and turning towards the plain, inſtead of the town, he ſaw in the plain, when feeling the ſhock, and turning towards the plain, inſtead of the town, he ſaw in the place of it a thick cloud of white duſt like ſmoke, the natural effect of the cruſhing of the buildings, and the mortar flying off.

From hence I went through the towns of Caſtel'acc and Milicuſco (both in the ſame condition as Caſal Nuovo) to Terra Nuova, ſituated in the ſame lovely plain, between two rivers, which, with the the torents from the mountains, have, in the courſe of ages cut deep and wide chaſms in the ſoft ſandy ſoil of which the whole plain is compoſed. At Terra Nuova the ravine or chaſm is not leſs than 500 feet deep, and three quarters of a mile broad. What cauſes a confuſion in all the accounts of the phænomena produced by this earthquake in the plain, is the not having ſufficiently explained the nature of the ſoil and ſituation. They tell you, that a town has been thrown a mile from the place where it ſtood, without mentioning a word of a ravine: that woods and corn-fields have been removed in the ſame manner, when, in truth, it is but upon a larger ſcale, what we ſee every day upon a ſmaller, when pieces of the ſides of hollow ways, having been undermined by rain water are detached into the bottom by their own weight. Here, from the great depth of the ravine, and the violent motion of the earth, two huge portions of the earth, on which great part of the town ſtood, conſiſting of ſome hundreds of houſes, were detached into the ravine, and nearly across it, about half a mile from the place where they ſtood; and what is moſt extraordinary, ſeveral of the inhabitants of thoſe houſes, who had taken this ſingular leap in them, were nevertheleſs dug out alive, and ſome unhurt. I ſpoke to one myſelf who had taken this extraordinary journey in his houſe, with his wife and a maid-ſervant: neither he nor his maid-ſervant were hurt; but he told me, his wife had been a little hurt, but was now nearly recovered. I happened to aſk him what hurt his wife had received? His anſwer, though of a very ſerious nature, will nevertheleſs, I am ſure, make you ſmile, Sir, as it did me. He ſaid, that ſhe had both her legs and one arm broken, and that ſhe had a fracture on her ſkull, ſo that the brain was viſible.

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An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir William Hamilton.

NAPLES, May 23, 1783.

(Continued from the laſt Gazette.)

It appears to me, that the Calabreſi have more firmneſs than the Neapolitans; and they really ſeem to bear their exceſſive preſent misfortune with a true philoſophic patience. Of 1600 inhabitants at Terra Nuova, only 400 eſcaped alive. My guide there, who was a prieſt and phyſician, had been ſhut up in the ruins of his houſe by the firſt ſhock of the earthquake, and was blown out of it, and delivered by the ſucceeding ſhock, which followed the firſt immediately. There are many well atteſted inſtances of the ſame having happened elſewhere in Calabria. In other parts of the plain ſituated near the ravine, and near the town of Terra-Nuova, I ſaw many acres of land with trees and corn-fields that have been detached into the ravine, and often without having been overturned, ſo that the trees and crops were growing as well as if they had been planted there. Other ſuch piezes were lying in the bottom, in an inclined ſituation; and others again that had been quite overturned. In one place, two of theſe immenſe pieces of land having been detached oppoſite to one another, had filled the valley and ſtopped the courſe of the river, the waters of which were forming a great lake: and this is the true ſtate of what the accounts mention of mountains that had walked, and joined together, ſtopped the courſe of the river, and formed a lake. At the moment of the earthquake, the river diſappeared here, as at Roſarno, and returning ſoon after overflowed the bottom of the ravine about three feet in depth, ſo that the poor people that had been thrown with their houſes into the ravine from the top of it, and had eſcaped with broken bones, were now in danger of being drowned. I was aſſured that the water was ſalt, like that of the ſea; but this circumſtance ſeems to want confirmation. The ſame reaſon I have given for the ſudden diſappearing of the river Metauro at Roſarno will account for the like phænomenon here, and in every part of the country where the rivers dried up at the moment of the earthquake. The whole town of Mollochi di Sotto, near Terra Nuova, was likewiſe detached into the ravine, and a vineyard of many acres near it lies in the bottom of the ravine as I ſaw in perfect order, but in an inclined ſituation: there is a foot-path through this vineyard, which has a ſingular effect, conſidering its preſent impracticable ſituation. Some water mills that were on the river, having been jammed between two ſuch detached pieces as above deſcribed, were lifted up by them, and are now ſeen on an elevated ſituation, many feet above the level of the river. Without the proper explanations it is no wonder that ſuch facts ſhould appear miraculous. I obſerved in ſeveral parts of the plain, that the ſoil with timber trees and crops of corn, conſiſting of many acres, had ſunk eight or ten feet below the level of the plain; and in others I perceived it had riſen as many. It is neceſſary to remember, that the ſoil of the plain is a clay mixed

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with land, which is eaſily moulded into any ſhape. In the plain, near the ſpots from whence the above-mentioned pieces had been detached into the ravine, there were ſeveral parallel cracks, ſo that had the violence of the ſhocks of the earthquake continued, theſe pieces alſo would probably have followed. I remarked conſtantly in all my journey, that near every ravine, or hollow way, the parts of the plain adjoining were full of large parallel cracks. The earth rocking with violence from ſide to ſide, and having a ſupport on one ſide only, accounts well for this circumſtance.

From Terra Nuova went to Oppido. This city is ſituated on a mountain of a ferruginous ſort of gritty ſtone, unlike the clay ſoil of its neighbourhood, and is ſurrounded by two rivers in a ravine deeper and broader than that of Terra Nuova. Inſtead of the mountain on which Oppido was ſituated having ſplit in two, and by its fall on the rivers ſtopped their courſe, and formed great lakes, as we are told; it was (as at Terra Nuova) huge pieces of the plain on the edge of the ravine, that had been detached into it, nearly filled it up, and ſtopped the courſe of the rivers, the waters of which are now forming two great lakes. It is true, that part of the rock on which Oppido ſtood was detached with ſeveral houſes into the ravine; but that is a trifling circumſtance, in compariſon of the very great tracts of land, with large plantations of vines and olive-trees, which have been detached from one ſide of the ravine clear over to the other, though the diſtance is more than half a mile. It is well atteſted, that a countryman, who was ploughing his field in this neighbourhood with a pair of oxen was tranſported with his field and team, clear from one ſide of a ravine to the other, and that neither he nor his oxen were hurt. After what I have ſeen I verily believe this may have happened. A large volume might be compoſed of the earthquakes in the valley; and, I ſuppoſe, many will be compoſed in imitation of the late formidable earthquakes, which the academy of Naples intend to publiſh, the Preſident having already ſent into Calabria fifteen members, with draughtſmen in proportion, to collect the facts, and make drawings for the ſole purpoſe of giving a ſatisfactory and ſimple account of the late calamity to the public: but unleſs they attend, as I did, to the nature of the ſoil where thoſe accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit, except from thoſe who are profeſſed dilettanti of miracles, and many

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[illegible] I met with a re-
[illegible] of the miserable effects to which
[illegible] inhabitants of the destroyed towns were
reduced. Don Marcello Grillo, a gentleman of fortune,
and of great landed property, having escaped from his
seat at Oppido, which was destroyed by the earth-
quake, and his money (no less than 2000 pieces of gold)
having been buried under the ruins of it remained several
days without food or shelter during heavy rains, and was
obliged to a hermit in the neighbourhood for the loan of
a clean shirt. Having walked over the ruins of Oppido,
I descended into the ravine, and examined carefully the
whole of it. Here I saw, indeed, the wonderful force of
the earthquake, which has produced exactly the same
effects as I have described in the ravine of Terra Nuova,
but on a scale infinitely greater. The enormous masses
of the plain, detached from each side of the ravine, lie
sometimes in confused heaps, forming real mountains,
and having stopped the course of two rivers (one of which
is very considerable) great lakes are already formed, and,
if not allided by nature or art, so as to give the rivers
their due course, must infallibly be the cause of a general
infection in the neighbourhood. Sometimes I met with
a detached piece of the surface of the plain (of many
acres extent) with the large oaks and olive-trees, with
vines or corn under them, growing as well, and in as
good order at the bottom of the ravine, as their com-
panions from whom they were separated, do on their na-
tive soil in the plain, at least 500 feet higher, and at the
distance of about three quarters of a mile. I met with
whole vineyards in the same order in the bottom, that
had likewise taken the same journey. As the bank of
the ravine, from whence these pieces came, are now bare
and perpendicular, I perceived that the upper soil was a
reddish earth, and the under one a white sandy clay,
very compact and like a fine stone; the impulse these
large masses received, either from the violent motion of
the earth alone, or that aided with the additional force
of the volcanic exhalations set at liberty, seems to have
acted with greater force on the lower and more compact
stratum than on the upper cultivated crust: for I con-
stantly observed, where the so cultivated islands lay (for
so they appeared to be on the barren bottom of the ravine)
the under-stratum of compact clay had been driven some
hundred yards further, and lay in confused blocks, and,
as I observed, many of those blocks were of a cubical
form. The under-soil having had a greater impulse,
and leaving the upper in its flight, naturally accounts for
the order in which the trees, vineyards, and vegetation,
fell and remain at present in the bottom of the ravine.
This curious fact, I thought, deserved to be recorded,
but it is not easily described by words. When the draw-
ings and plans of the Academy are published, this ac-
count (imperfect as it is) may, perhaps, have its utility:
had my time permitted, I would certainly have taken a
draughtsman with me into Calabria. In another part of
the bottom of the ravine, there is a mountain composed
of the same clay soil, and which was probably a piece of

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the plain detached by an earthquake at some former period; it is about 250 feet high, and about 400 feet diameter at the base: this mountain, as is well attested, has travelled down the river near four miles, having been put in motion by the earthquake of the 5th of February. The abundance of rain which fell at that time, the great weight of the fresh detached pieces of the plain, which I have heaped up at the back of it, the nature of the soil of which it is composed, and particularly its situation on a declivity, accounts well for this phænomenon; whereas the reports which came to Naples, of a mountain, in a perfect plain, having leaped four miles, had rather the appearance of a miracle. I found some single timber trees elsewhere with a lump of their native soil at their roots, standing upright in the bottom of the ravine, and which had been detached from the plain above mentioned. I observed also other similar confused heaps of the loose soil, detached by the earthquakes from the plains on each side of the ravine, and attended with the volcanic lava, having probably been stifled by the heavy rain) and produced the like effects greatly resembling those of lava during their course down a great part of the ravine. At Santa Christina, in the neighbourhood of Oppido, the like phænomena have been exhibited, and the great force of the earthquake of the 5th of February seems to have been exerted on these parts and at Gerol Nuova and Terra Nuova. The phænomena exhibited by the earthquakes in the other parts of the plains of Calabria Ultra are of the same nature, but trifling in comparison of those I have been describing. The barracks erected for the remaining inhabitants of the ancient city of Oppido, now in ruins, are on a healthy spot, at about the distance of a mile from the old town, where I found the Baron of this country, the Prince of Carlati, usefully employed in the assistance of his unfortunate subjects. He shewed me two girls, one of about 16 years of age, who had remained eleven days without food under the ruins of a house at Oppido; she had a child of five or six months old in her arms, which died the fourth day. The girl gave me a clear account of her sufferings; having light thro' a small opening, she kept an exact account of the number of days she had been buried. She did not seem to be in bad health, drinks freely, but has yet a difficulty in swallowing any thing solid. The other girl was about eleven years of age; she remained under the ruins six days only; but in so very confined and distressful a posture, that one of her hands, pressing against her cheek had nearly worn a hole through it.

(To be continued.)

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LONDON.

An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir William Hamilton.

NAPLES, May 23, 1783.

(Continued from the last Gazette.)

FROM Oppido I proceeded through the most beautiful country and ruined towns and villages to Seminara and Palmi. The houses of the former were not quite in such a ruinous condition as those of the latter, whose situation is lower and nearer the sea; most lives were lost at Palmi, and all the dead bodies have not been removed and burnt, as at most other parts I visited; for I saw myself two taken up whilst I was there, and I shall ever remember a melancholy figure of a woman in mourning, sitting upon the ruins of her house, her head reclined upon her hand and knee, and following with an anxious eager eye every stroke of the pickaxe of the labourers employed to clear the rubbish, in hopes of recovering the corpse of a favourite child. This town was a great market for oil, of which there were upwards of 4000 barrels in the town at the time of its destruction, so that the barrels and jars being broken, a river of oil ran into the sea from it for many hours. The spilt oil, mixed with the coal of the granaries, and the corrupted bodies, have had a sensible effect on the air. This I fear as the heats increase, may prove fatal to the unfortunate remainder of the inhabitants of Palmi, who live in barracks near the ruined town. My guide told me, that he had been buried in the ruins of his house here by the first shock, and that after the second which followed immediately, he found himself sitting astride of a beam at least fifteen feet high in the air. I heard of many such extraordinary escapes in all parts of the plain, where the earthquake had exerted its greatest force.

From Palmi I proceeded through the beautiful woody mountains of Begaara and Solano, noble oak trees on high rocks, narrow valleys with torrents in their bottoms, the road dangerous both on account of robbers and precipices. My two guards instead of leading the way, as they had hitherto done, now separated and formed an advanced and a rear-guard. The narrow road was often interrupted by the fallen rocks and trees during the earthquakes, and obliged us to seek a new and still more dangerous road; but the Calabrese horses are really as sure-footed as goats. In the midst of one of these passes we felt a very smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosion, like that of springing a mine. Fortunately for us it did not, as I expected, detach any rocks

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or trees from the high mountains that hung over our heads. After having paſſed the woods of Bagaro, Sapoli, and Solano, I went through rich corn-fields and lawns, beautifully bounded with woods and ſcattered trees like our ſmall parks, and which continue varying for ſome miles till you come upon the top of an open plain on a hill, commanding the whole Faro of Meſſina, the coaſt of Sicily as far as Catania, with Mount Ætna riſing proudly behind it, which all together compoſe the moſt view imaginable. From thence I deſcended a horrid rocky road to the Torre del Pezzolo, where there is a country ſeat and a village belonging to the Princeſs of Bagaro. There I found that an epidemical diſorder had already manifeſted itſelf, as it probably will in many other parts of this glorious but unhappy country, in proportion as the heats increaſe, owing to the hardſhips ſuffered, and the air having been ſpoiled by the new-formed lakes. Several ſhowers aſſured me, that during the earthquake, of the 5th of February at night, the land near the ſea was hot, and that they ſaw fire iſſue from the earth in many parts. This circumſtance has been often repeated to me in the plain; and my idea is, that the exhalations which iſſued during the violent commotions of the earth were full of electrical fire, juſt as the ſmoke of volcanoes is conſtantly obſerved to be during violent eruptions; for I ſaw no mark, in any part of my journey, of any volcanic matter having iſſued from the fiſſures of the earth; and I am convinced, that the whole damage has been done by exhalations and vapours only. The firſt ſhock felt at this place, as I was aſſured was undulatory and then vorticoſe, and exceedingly violent; but what they call violent here, muſt have been nothing in compariſon of what was felt in the plain of Caſa Nuova, Pelitene, Palmi, Terra Nuova, Oppido, &c. &c. where all agreed in aſſuring me, that the violence of the firſt ſhock of the 5th of February was inſtantaneous, without warning and from the bottom upwards, and is ſeen in thoſe places where the mortality has been ſo great, and where nothing is to be ſeen but a confuſed heap of ruins, without diſtinction of either ſtreets or houſes, the violence of that ſhock is ſufficiently confirmed. From this place to Seggio the road on each ſide is covered with vines and orange groves. I ſaw not one houſe inhabited on the ground, but perceived that all had been ſhattered and were abandoned; and that the inhabitants

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...ally retired to barracks in little beautiful groves of ... mulberry and fig trees, of which there are many in the environs of Reggio. One that I visited, and which is reckoned the richest in all this part of Magna Græcia, is about a mile and a half from the town of Reggio, and what is remarkable, belongs to a gentleman whose name is Agamemnon. The beauty of the Agrume (the general name of all kind of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamot trees) is not to be described; the soil being sandy, the exposition warm, and command of water, a clear rivulet being introduced at pleasure in little channels to the foot of each tree, is the reason of the wonderful luxuriancy of these trees. Don Agamemnon assured me, it was a bad year when he did not gather from his garden (which is of no great extent) 170,000 lemons, 200,000 ... (which I found as excellent as those of Malta) and bergamots enough to produce 2000 quarts of the essence from their rinds. There is another singularity in these gardens, as I was assured every fig-tree affords two crops of fruit annually; the first in June, the second in ...ust.

But to return to my subject, from which my attention was frequently called away by the extraordinary and unremitting beauty and fertility of this rich province; I arrived about ten o'clock at Reggio, which I found less damaged than I expected, though not a house in it is habitable or inhabited, and all the people live in barracks or tents; but after having been several days in the plain, where every building is levelled to the ground, a house with a roof, or church with a steeple, was to me a new and refreshing object. The inhabitants of the whole country, that has been so severely afflicted with earthquakes, seem, however, to have so great a dread of going into a house, that when the earthquakes shall have ceased, I am persuaded the greatest part of them will still continue to live in barracks. The barracks here (except some that are even elegant) are ill constructed, as are in general throughout the country all barracks of towns that have been so little damaged as to allow the inhabitants to flatter themselves with a hope of being able to return to, and occupy their houses again, when the present calamity is at an end. Reggio has been roughly handled by the earthquakes, but is by no means destroyed. The archbishop, a sensible, active and humane Prelate, has distinguished himself from the beginning of the earthquakes to this day, having immediately disposed of all the superfluous ornaments of the churches, and of his own horses and furniture, for the relief of his distressed flock, with whom he cheerfully bears an equal share of every inconvenience and distress which such a calamity has naturally occasioned. Except in this instance, and very few others, I observed throughout my whole journey a prevailing indolence, inactivity, and want of spirit, which is unfortunate, as such a heavy and general calamity can only be repaired by a disposition directly contrary to that which prevails;

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but as this government is indefatigable in its endeavours at remedying every present evil, and preventing such as may naturally be expected, it is to be hoped that the generous and wise dispositions lately made will restore the energy that is wanting, and without which one of the richest provinces in Europe is in danger of utter ruin. Silk and essence of bergamot, oranges and lemons, are the great articles of trade at Reggio. I am assured that no less than 100,000 quarts of the essence is annually exported. The fruit, after the rind is taken off, is given to the cows and oxen; and the inhabitants of this town assure me, that the beef at the season, has a strong and disagreeable flavour of bergamot. The worthy archbishop gave me an account of the earthquakes here in 1770, 1780, and which obliged the inhabitants, in number 32,000, to encamp or remain in barracks several months, without, however, having done any considerable damage to the town. I was assured here (where they have had such a long experience of earthquakes) that all animals and birds are, in a greater or less degree, much more sensible of an approaching shock of an earthquake than any human being; but that geese, above all, seem to be the soonest and most alarmed at the approach of a shock: If in the water, they quit it immediately, and there are no means of driving them into the water for some time after. The mortality here, by the late earthquake of the 5th of February, corresponds with the apparent degree of damage done to the town, and does not exceed 126. As it happened about noon, and came on gently, the people of Reggio had time to escape; whereas, as I have often remarked, the shock in the unhappy plain was so instantaneous as it was violent and destructive. Every building was levelled to the ground, and the mortality was general, and in proportion to the apparent destruction of the buildings. Reggio was destroyed by an earthquake before the Marsian war, and having been rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, was called Reggio Julio. Part of the wall

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still remains, and is called the Julian Tower; it is built of huge masses of stone, without cement. Near St. Peruto, between Reggio and the Cape Spartivento, there are all the remains of a foundery, his present Catholic Majesty, when King of Naples, having worked silver mines in that neighbourhood; which were soon abandoned, the profit not having answered the expence. There are some towns in the neighbourhood of Reggio that still retain the Greek language. About 15 years ago when I made the Tour of Sicily, I landed at Spartivento, in Calabria Ultra, and went to Bova, where I found that Greek was the only language in use in that district. On the 19th of May I left Reggio, and was obliged (the wind being contrary) to have my boats towed by oxen to the Punta del Pezzolo, opposite Messina, from whence the current wafted us with great expedition into the port of Messina. The port and the town in its half-ruined state, by moon-light, was strikingly picturesque. Certain it is, that the force of the earthquake (though very violent) was nothing at Messina and Reggio, to what it was in the plain. I visited Messina the next morning, and found that all the beautiful front of what is called the Palazzata, which extended in very lofty uniform buildings, in the shape of a crescent, had been in some parts totally ruined, in others less; and that there were cracks in the earth of the quay, a part of which had sunk

below the level of the sea. These cracks were occasioned by the horizontal motion of the earth, in the same manner as the pieces of the plain were detached into the ravines at Oppido and Terra Nuova; for the sea at the edge of the quay is so very deep, that the largest ships can lie along-side; consequently the earth in its violent commotion, wanting support on the side next the sea, began to crack and separate, and, as where there is one crack there are generally others less considerable in parallel lines to the first, I suppose the great damage done to the houses next the quay, has been owing to the cracks under their foundations.

(To be continued.)

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LONDON.

An Account of the late EARTHQUAKES in Calabria, Sicily, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON

NAPLES, May 29, 1783.

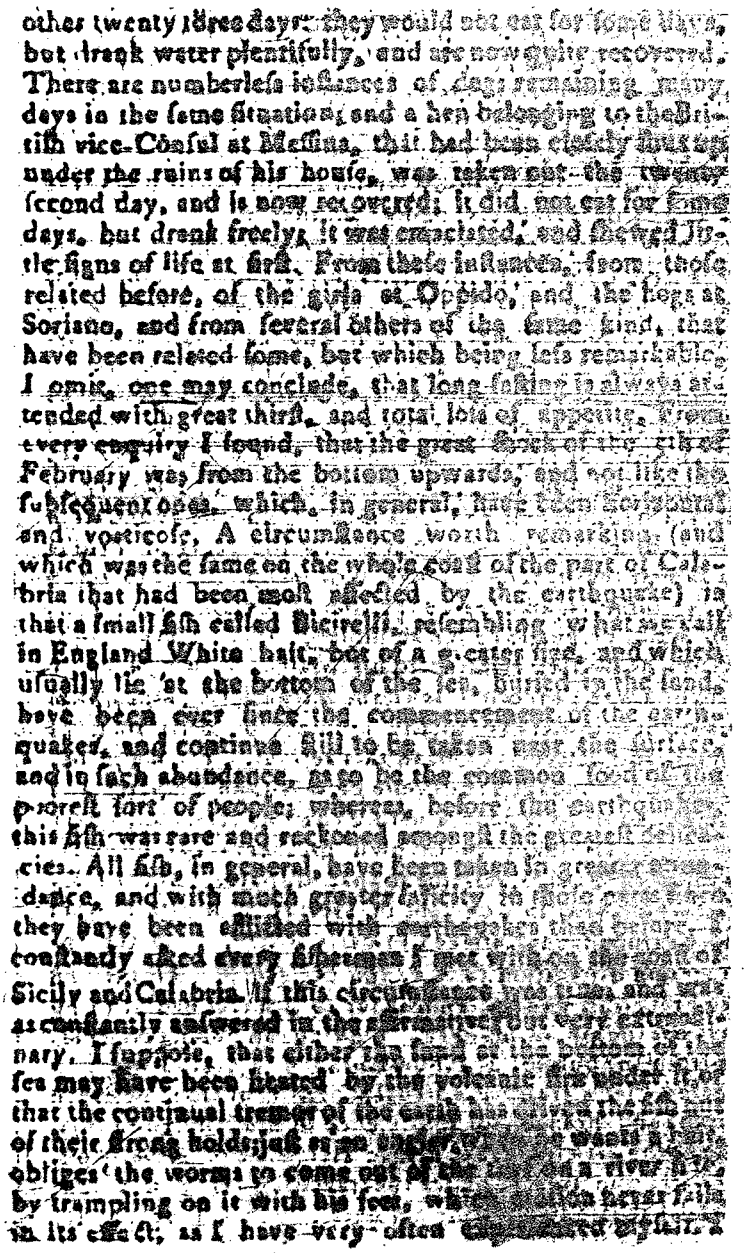
(Continued from the last Gazette.)

MANY houses are still standing, and those much damaged, even in the lower part of Messina, while in the upper and more elevated situations, the earthquake seems to have had scarcely any effect, as is particularly remarked. A strong instance of the force of the earthquake having been many degrees less here than in the plain of Calabria is, that the convent of Santa Barbara, and that call-d the Noviziato del Gesuiti, both on an elevated situation, have not a crack in either, and that part of the latter had not been damaged in the last by the earthquakes that have afflicted this country for some months past, and which still continue in some degree. Besides the mortality at Messina does not exceed one-tenth of the number of 30,000, the supposed population of the city previous to that of the first earthquake, which circumstance is considerable. I found that some houses, say three or two, at Messina were inhabited, and some shops in them, but the generality of the inhabitants are in tents and barracks, which having been placed in three or four different quarters, in fields and open spots near the town, but at a great distance from the other, must be very inconvenient for a mercantile town; and unless great care is taken to keep the streets of the barracks and the barracks themselves clean, I fear that the unfortunate Messina will be doomed to suffer a fresh calamity from epidemical disorders, during the heat of summer. Indeed, many parts of the plain of Calabria seem to be in the same alarming situation, particularly owing to the lakes, which are forming from the ground of the rivers having been stopped, some of which, as I saw myself, were already green, and tending to putrefaction. I could not help remarking here, that the nuns, who likewise live in barracks, were constantly walking about under the tuition of their confessor, and seemed gay, and to enjoy the liberty the earthquake had afforded them, and I made the same observation with respect to school-boys at Reggio, so that in my journal, which I wrote in haste and from whence I have so hastily transcribed the imperfect account, I send you the remark stands thus: "Earthquakes particularly pleasing to nuns and school-boys." Out of the city, on the quay it is said, that, during the earthquakes, fire had been seen to issue; but there are no visible signs of it; and, I am persuaded, it was no more than, as in Calabria, a vapour charged with electrical fire, or a kind of inflammable air. A curious circumstance happened here also, to prove that animals can remain long alive without food. Two mules belonging to the Duke of Belviso, remained under a heap ruins, one of them twenty two, and the

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Note: This is conclusion of long article on Italian Earthquake. This is the best copy available from a poor microfilm



others twenty three days: they would not eat for some days, but drank water plentifully, and are now quite recovered. There are numberless instances of dogs remaining many days in the same situation; and a hen belonging to the British vice-Consul at Messina, that had been chiefly buried under the ruins of his house, was taken out the twenty second day, and is now recovered: it did not eat for some days, but drank freely. It was emaciated, and shewed little signs of life at first. From these instances, from those related before, of the girls at Oppido, and the boys at Soriano, and from several others of the same kind, that have been related some, but which being less remarkable, I omit, one may conclude, that long fasting is always attended with great thirst, and total loss of appetite. From every enquiry I found, that the great shock of the 5th of February was from the bottom upwards, and not like the subsequent ones, which, in general, have been undulating and vorticose. A circumstance worth remarking, (and which was the same on the whole coast of the part of Calabria that had been most affected by the earthquake) is that a small fish called Bicirelli, resembling what we call in England White bait, but of a greater size, and which usually lie at the bottom of the sea, buried in the sand, have been ever since the commencement of the earthquakes, and continue still to be taken near the shores, and in such abundance, as to be the common food of the poorest sort of people; whereas, before the earthquake, this fish was rare and reckoned among the greatest delicacies. All fish, in general, have been taken in great abundance, and with much greater facility in those parts where they have been afflicted with earthquakes than before. I constantly asked every fisherman I met with on the coast of Sicily and Calabria, if this circumstance had come and was as constantly answered in the affirmative, but every extraordinary. I suppose, that either the sand at the bottom of the sea may have been heated by the volcanic fire under it, or that the continual tremor of the earth has [illegible] of their strong holds just as an earthquake [illegible] obliges the worms to come out of the [illegible] by trampling on it with his feet, which [illegible] in its effect, as I have very often [illegible]

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found the citadel here had not received any material damage, but was in the ſame ſtate I had left it fifteen years ago. The Lazaret has ſome cracks in it like thoſe on the quay, and from a like cauſe. The port has not received any damage from the earthquakes. The officer who commanded in citadel, and who was there during the earthquake, aſſured me, that on the fatal 5th February, and the three following Days, the ſea, about a quarter of a mile from that fortreſs, roſe and belled in a very extraordinary manner, and with a moſt horrid and alarming noiſe, the water in the other parts in the Parro being perfectly calm. This ſeems to point out exhalations or eruptions from cracks at the bottom of the ſea, which may very probably have happened during the violence of the earthquakes; all of which I am convinced have here a volcanic origin.

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March 15, 1785
p. 2, col. 1

ROME, *December 22.*

FOR ſome days paſt a violent ſtorm has raged here, accompanied with hail, thunder, and rain. The waters of the Tiber ſuddenly roſe above the banks, and deluged all the circumjacent country. This inundation is greater than that which happened in 1772, and equal to that in 1750, and in conſequence of it, the country has ſuſtained vaſt injury by the loſs of cattle, as well as in other reſpects. His Holineſs the Pope has been exceedingly liberal in the diſtribution of alms to the unfortunate ſufferers. Boats are employed to aſſiſt thoſe in the country, and to convey ſuch as are ill to the hoſpitals.

Caſerta, Dec. 28.

The earthquakes which had ceaſed at Calabria and Sicily for ſome weeks, have again been ſenſibly felt, and prove a great diſcouragement to the operations carrying on for the benefit of thoſe afflicted countries, particularly at Meſſina, which has been declared a free port, and where the buildings were actually begun.

Port Roseway Gazetteer and The Shelburne Advertiser
April 28, 1785
p. 1, col. 3

VIENNA, FEB. 16. They write from Clu-
rtſurt, that on the 31ſt of laſt month at
idnight, two ſhocks of an earthquake were
lt, the latter of which was more powerful
nd of longer continuance than the firſt; and
hat on the next morning, there was a pro-
igious fall of ſnow.

Port Roseway Gazetteer and the Shelburne Advertiser
May 19, 1785
p. 1, col. 1

Left side of article lost in microfilming.

A gentleman at Portland, by the laſt mail, writes, that Capt. Small arrived there on Friday laſt from St. Croix, and brings news, that Port-au-Prince had been ſunk by an earthquake.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portſmouth, dated Nov. 28.

"The poſt from Portland has juſt informed me that a veſſel arrived there laſt Friday from St. Croix; and that a few days before ſhe ſailed a maſter of a veſſel arrived there from Port-au Prince in five days: who gave an account of its being ſunk by an earthquake; and that it was judged ſeventeen hundred ſouls were loſt. It was objected by ſome that a perſon could not go from Port au-Prince to St. Croix in five days, the captain of the veſſel anſwered that there was a gale of wind before the earthquake, and that after it was over, the wind was Weſt the whole time, ſo that he had a fair wind from Port-au-Prince to St. Croix. The accident happened about the 20th of October."

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
January 9, 1787
p. 3, col. 1

SHELBURNE, Dec. 28.

On Saturday last arrived the brig Delight Capt. Atkins from Jamaica. We have received Kingston papers to the 18th of November, but they contain nothing material. They had received no account at Jamaica of any earthquake at Port-au-Prince, which must have been the case had any such event happened on the 10th of October, as related under the Boston head.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
January 9, 1787
p. 3, col. 2

BOSTON, December 7.

We hear there are letters in town, dated since the 10th of October, at Port au Prince, which make no mention of an Earthquake happening there.

Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle
January 16, 1787
p. 3, col. 2

LONDON.

Advices received by Saturday's Flanders Mail ſay, that the Engliſh have taken poſſeſſion of the iſle of Otaheite, and that the city of Mexico is deſtroyed by an earthquake :—The buildings preſented one general heap of ruins, and innumerable lives were loſt. To add to the miſery of the ſurvivors, the aqueduct and reſervoirs were entirely dried up. No farther particulars of this melancholy cataſtrophe are yet arrived.

Nova Scotia Gazette and
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October 16, 1787
p. 3, col. 1

Accounts from Mexico, relative to the earthquake, say it happened on the 18th of April, taking a South East direction from St. Louis de Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz, to Acapulco and Vegliadolid. All the intermediate towns between have suffered greatly. Mexico, the capital, however, suffered least, no person having been killed; but the Cathedral, Town-house and Bishop's Palace are entire ruins. When the letters came away, they had not heard from Guatimala, which caused great uneasiness, as it was thought the earthquake proceeded from the Volcano near that place, not having room enough to emit the sulphur.

Nova Scotia Gazette and
Weekly Chronicle
November 20, 1787
p. 2, col. 2

NAPLES, Auguſt 15.

y letters from Sicily we have had a re-
on of an extraordinary eruption of
unt Etna, ſuch a one has has not hap-
ed in the memory of man; a rumbling
e, and numberleſs little ſhocks of earth-
kes preceded this eruption: but on the
h of laſt month, about three o'clock in
morning, a terrible column of fire iſſu-
from the mountain like a whirlwind and
uch a prodigious height, that it ſeemed
the mountain was opened, and the co-
of fire appeared two thirds higher
the ſummit. An immenſe cloud of
ke preceded the flame, the blaze of
ch was ſo great, that people could ſee
read at twenty miles diſtance; beſides
a ſhower of ſand or calcined lava and
es of an enormous ſize were caſt to a
digious height, and fell down again
h a moſt terrible noiſe. Sulphurous
es, lightnings, and horrible noiſes fol-
ed this dreadful erruption. The column
ire took its direction towards the Ionic
, to the eaſtward of the coaſt of Morea,
at a certain diſtance it ſhifted towards
coaſt of Africa. We learn that the
wer of ſand and ſtones fell on the city
ſuburbs of Meſſina and Calabria, and
all the iſlands and adjacent coaſt as far
Malta.

All the ice and ſnow on the tops of the
untains was melted, and many perſons
illed by the ſtones which fell in the
ighbouring countries. The inhabitants
fered from a ſuffocating ſmell of ſulphur
bitumen, and from the extreme heat
the air, all the produce of the earth, the
ves, fruits, and Indian corn are burnt;
ſhort, for many miles diſtant, the lands
ſemble the ſcorched deſarts of Lybia.
[illegible] that Veſuvius, at the
ne time, began to ſend forth flames, and
o lava flows at preſent along the valley
hich ſeparates that mountain from Soma.

Weekly Chronicle
January 19, 1788
p. 3, col. 1

Left side of article
lost in microfilming.

LONDON, November 18.

On Wednesday night laſt, at eleven o'clock, a ſhock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt at Nottingham; and on *Thurſday morning*, the houſes and the country round were covered with ſnow.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Stamford, Grantham, and many other parts of Lincolnſhire about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.

Leiceſter, Loughborough, and many other parts of Leiceſterſhire, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on Wednesday night; it laſted about two ſeconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noiſe, but we have not heard of any damage done by it.

Halifax Journal
March 3, 1796
p. 2, col. 3

Note: The same report appeared verbatim The Weekly Chronicle of March 5 and March 26, 1796.

LONDON, November 18.

On Wedneſday night laſt, at eleven o'clock, a ſhock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt at Nottingham; and on Thurſday morning, the houſes and the country round were covered with ſnow.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Stamford, Grantham, and many other parts of Lincolnſhire about 11 o'clock on Wedneſday night.

Leiceſter, Loughborough, and many other parts of Leiceſterſhire a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on Wedneſday night; it laſted about two ſeconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noiſe, but we have not heard of any damage done by it.

Weekly Chronicle
March 5, 1796
p. 4, col. 1

Article reprinted
verbatim on March 26, 1796.

LONDON.

On Wednesday night laſt, at eleven o'clock, a ſhock of an earthquake was preceptibly felt at Nottingham; and on Thurſday morning, the houſes and the country round were covered with ſnow.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Stamford, Grantham, and many other parts of Lincolnſhire about eleven o'clock on Wedneſday night.

Leiceſter, Loughborough, and many other parts of Leiceſterſhire a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on Wedneſday night; it laſted about two ſeconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noiſe, but we have not heard of any damage done by it.

Weekly Chronicle
March 26, 1796
p. 2, col. 2
Hal. Misc. Reel 3

Same article as appeared March 5, 1796.

JAMAICA, july 15.

*QUITO, 6th Feb. 1797.

Some account of the dreadful effects of the Earthquake at Quito and its neighbourhood, on the 4th inſtant.

This dreadful calamity begun at Quito, at half paſt 7, A. M. and laſted from the beſt calculation upwards of three minutes. The elegant collection of St. Fernando is in ruins. The large edifice of Santo Domingo is conſiderably damaged; the grand tower was broken into many pieces, and a number of the cells entirely deſtroyed; the ſtudent's ſchool is ruins. The high church of Del Carmen, one of the moſt elegant fabrics in the place is entirely demoliſhed. The tower of La Merced is nearly in the ſame ſtate; it has been ordered to be pulled down. The church de la Conception, has ſuffered conſiderable damage; indeed all the beſt buildings of the place are deſtroyed. None of the low buildings have received any damage.

At Faguna the Earthquake began ſome time paſt ſeven o'clock A. M. and the agitation of the earth continued until two o'clock P. M. leaving the village entirely in ruins, not a building being left ſtanding, except an arch in the great ſquare and a part of a neighbouring houſe.

The people who have periſhed are innumerable; the churches of St. Auguſtin, Santo Domingo, and La Mercard, were crouded with people hearing maſs, not one of whom were ſaved. The whole place opened into gullies, out of which large quantities of water iſſued. Don Franciſco Camacho was ſwallowed up, and no account has been received of Don Antonio Texado, who was with him.

The village of St. Philip, which is near to Facunga, is ſwallowed up. In this place there was a ſchool with upwards of forty children, which has ſuffered the ſame fate.

There are different reports reſpecting the village of Anbato; it is ſaid to be likewiſe in ruins.

The famous eſtate of the Marquis de Miraflores, on which was a cloth manufactury, all his horſes, and an elegant church are entirely deſtroyed, and many lives loſt.

Calera, an eſtate adjoining Marquis's is ſwallowed up, and ſcarcely the veſtige of a houſe to be ſeen.

Alaques, Saguili, Pugili, Fachuci, and other conſiderable villages and eſtates are entirely ruined.

Machache, Alozei Amaguana, Aivery, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Facunga, have ſuffered great damage.—Not a church is left ſtanding in either of theſe places

The mountains of Calopaci opened in ſeveral parts and iſſued great quantities of water; **a ſmall hill near to the city threw up vaſt heaps of ſtones.**

This earthquake is ſaid to be much ſeverer than that which happened in the year 1755.

To add to the general conſternation at Quito, it was affirmed the next day that an inhabitant of Guavaquil had brought accounts of fourteen Engliſh ſhips having arrived there; certain it is, that a perſon who came thence, paſſed on to Quinche, where the Preſident is.

* Quito a town of South America, in Peru ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the ſea, according to exact obſervations. There are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſities, under the direction of the Jeſuits and Dominicans —with a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. It is the ſeat of the treaſurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Long. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

[*Guthrie's Gaz.*]

Royal Gazette and
Nova Scotia Advertiser
September 26, 1797
p. 3, col. 2 and 3

. By a veſſel arrived lately from Guernſey we learn, that in the night of the 6th of Feb. laſt a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt in that iſland. Several houſes were rent from top to bottom, and the inhabitants were extremely alarmed, and quitted their habitations.

Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser
May 28, 1799
p. 2, col. 4

Righthand side of article lost in curve of binding.

By the Prince Adolphus packet, Capt. Boulderſon, which arrived at Falmouth on Monday laſt, from Liſbon, we learn, that the inhabitants of that City had been thrown into conſiderable alarm, on the 14th ult. by ſome ſhocks of an earthquake, which fortunately, however, did little or no damage. One account ſtates that a houſe had been thrown down—The following letter differs in this particular:— "LISBON, *Sept.* 16.

"On Saturday, about three o'clock in the morning, we were terribly alarmed in this city by that moſt dreadful of all phenomena an earthquake, two ſhocks of which were felt about the interval of ten minutes from each other, the firſt being a very ſmart one. It occaſioned the utmoſt confuſion; the inhabitants, moſt of whom got out of their beds, in order to quit this ill fated city, and thoſe who remained in them, felt a conſiderable motion, ſimilar to the rocking of a cradle. I have not, however, heard of any accident having happened, or of any damage being done, and the inhabitants now appear quite eaſy, as they ſay that theſe gentle ſhocks tend to prevent more conſiderable ones."

Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser
January 7, 1800
p. 2, col 3

HALIFAX:
JANUARY 7

A letter from Cape Francois, Nov. 10 says, "An earthquake has sunk one third of the city of Gonaives.

Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser
January 7, 1800
p. 3, col. 2

According to Letters by the laſt Mail from Lisbon, Truxillo, a rich commerical City of Peru, has ſuffered a moſt ſerious Calamity by an Earthquake; upwards of ſeventy dwelling-houſes, beſides out buildings, being ſhaken down, a hundred and twenty people buried in the ruins, and about half that number deſperately wounded.

Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser
July 1, 1800
p. 2, col. 2

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated June 12.

"At four o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday last, the 6th inſtant, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, of very much more force, and longer continuance, than has been experienced ſince the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and ſuburbs the houſes were abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, and the greater part in the moſt piteous and lamentable tones, ſupplicating the Divine Mercy. The univerſal impreſſion was, that a ſhock ſo alarming would be preſently followed by others more fatal, and whilſt ſome with a pious reſignation awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to a frantic deſpair, and nothing could exceed the general horror. Happily, however, it terminated with the firſt great ſhock. The dread which it excited cauſed vaſt numbers to leave the city, and to paſs that night in the open field, but an undiſturbed tranquility continued, which in the courſe of the next day reſtored order, and diſpelled the agitations which more or leſs every one ſuffered. The prevailing opinion is, that there were two ſhocks ſo inſtantaneouſly connected, as to be in effect the ſame as one. They were preceded by a terrific ſubterraneous noiſe, ſuch as thunder might be ſuppoſed to produce, if pent up within the bowels of the earth; and when the ſhock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly viſible motion to every building in the city. I have converſed with ſeveral who were living here when the great earthquake happened which deſtroyed Liſbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this laſted two ſeconds longer, all Liſbon would have been in ruins. As it is, there are few houſes that do not exhibit ſome proofs of its effect, though, except ſome old dwellings that were thrown down, and which cauſed two deaths, and ſeveral fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have ſuffered moſt. The houſe we occupy is uncommonly ſtrong, with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is ſhattered from one end to the other, more or leſs, and in ſome parts the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ſhips in the river experienced a ſenſation ſimilar to what is felt when ſtriking and paſſing over a ridge of rocks.

"According to the beſt authenticated opinion as to its duration, it laſted from ſeven to ten ſeconds. Dr. C——and Mr. M—— at the diſtance of two miles from each other, are enabled to ſpeak with tolerable certainty, from the circumſtance of their having obſerved that the ſhock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the ſtreet, which each of them reached before it ſubſided. They ſuppoſe two ſeconds to have elapſed, before they quitted their ſeats, and they have aſcertained by ſubſequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been leſs than five ſeconds getting down ſtairs.

"It was equally felt at Cintra and at Mafra, where the Royal Family were. The Princeſs, who poſſeſſed great fortitude and preſence of mind, ſnatched up her infant, and ran with it in her arms into the garden; the Prince Regent ſunk under the alarm, and remained inſenſible for a conſiderable time.

"Of the many ſhocks that have been felt here ſince 1755, two only have been diſtinguiſhed as materially alarming; but neither of them are conſidered as equal by any means, either in point of violence or duration, to the one of which I write.

"A ſubſequent ſhock, but of ſo ſlight a nature as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is aſcertained to have occurred about eight o'clock on Wedneſday morning, the 10th inſtant. It was felt more ſenſibly at Mafra and other places than here."

Weekly Chronicle
October 2, 1807
p. 2, col. 1

BOSTON

JUNE 30.

EARTHQUAKE.

Two shocks of an *Earthquake* were
erced in this town, about five minutes
three o'clock, on Saturday morning
first shock agitated houses so much
awaked people from sound sleep by the
ing of the beds:—The second shock, le
lent than the first, followed in the co
half a minute; and both were of abo
seconds duration each.—The earthqua
learn, was more severely felt in Portla
here.—The Salem Gazette, of
mentions the Earthquake to have be
ceived by a number of persons in that

Note: June 30, 1808, was a Thursday. The previous Saturday was June 25, 1808. The earthquake apparently occurred at 0255 Saturday, June 25, 1808. Smith (1962) lists an earthquake at 1451 Sunday, June 26, 1808, but not this apparently earlier event.

Weekly Chronicle
July 15, 1808, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 4

Right side of article lost in the binding during microfilming.

St. Thomas, Jan. 25.—Saturday forenoon, a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt here, its duration we suppose, was at least, from 15 to 20 Seconds.

Weekly Chronicle
February 24, 1809
p. 3, col. 3

We have been favored with Boston papers, from the Express, to the 24th ult.

They contain nothing from England so late as our last advices; from Spain and Portugal a few days later; but of no material importance.

On the 7th of June the shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape of Good Hope; it shattered several houses, and forcibly shook the vessels in the Bay. Many of the inhabitants, fearing a repetition of the shock, passed the night in the streets and squares, and on the plains that surround the city.

Weekly Chronicle
October 4, 1811
p. 3, col. 2

Several shocks of an Earthquake were felt on the 16th of December in different parts of Virginia; and some of the other Southern States.

Weekly Chronicle
January 17, 1812
p. 3, col. 2

The New York papers brought by the packet, were only to the 27th ult.

Since our last we have received Boston papers to the 5th inst. inclusive.

On the 27th of March (Good Friday) a dreadful Earthquake destroyed more than two-thirds of the Houses, &c. in Laguira, Caraccas; and 'tis supposed, that nearly 10,000 persons of both sexes were crushed in the ruins. Letters from thence to the 2d of April, say that the awful scene, and the circumstances which followed, were far beyond the power of language to describe.

Weekly Chronicle
May 15, 1812
p. 3, col. 3

HALIFAX,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

LIVERPOOL, N. S.

JAN. 20.

At six o'clock yesterday morning, three very heavy claps of thunder, preceded by vivid flashes of lightning, were heard here, apparently very near. They were followed by a heavy squall of wind, hail and rain, to which succeeded a calm, with rain, which continued until half-past eleven, A. M. when an uncommon bore, or influx of the sea, rising to the height of 6 feet, ran up the harbor very swift, taking in its course the brig Parker & Sons, and prize brig Economy: then struck the prize schr. Polly, and stove in her stern—then the prize ship Factor and schr. New-Forge, and carried them a considerable distance up the river, where the whole at last grounded. The Liverpool Packet, and prize schrs. Edward and Hiram, and Landlady, were driven on an island in the river; brig Ocean broke her fastenings, and not grounding before the ebbing of the tide, drifted out of the river: she was however followed by a boat with a cable and anchor, and fortunately brought up under the lee of the fort.—A new ship, owned by Mr. Dewolf, broke adrift, but was saved by great exertions.

The tide continued its rapidity until it reached the Falls, where to a great height, and caried away Salmon Island Bridge.

Though the damage done is considerable, we have reason to be thankful it was not more: for all the vessels, wharves, and stores, at first it was feared would be destroyed.—No lives were lost, though many were much in danger.

The large ship Prince Regent having the day before yesterday moved over the Bar, rode out the storm, and received no injury.

Weekly Chronicle
January 29, 1813, Friday
p. 3, col. 4

Note: January 20, 1813, was a Wednesday and this tsunami occurred at 1130 Tuesday, January 19, 1813.

On the Evening of 29th inſt. an extraordinary ſtorm was experienced at Liverpool N. S.; it commenced with heavy claps of thunder, ſucceeded by a violent ſqual of wind, and afterward by a calm and hard rain which continued till nearly noon of the next day, when the tide roſe ſuddenly five feet, ruſhing in with a bore, threatening to ſweep away wharves and ſhipping; fortunately the damage ſuſtained was not very conſiderable, and no lives loſt; the bridge at Salmon river was carried away, and ſome veſſels driven on ſhore, amongſt which we are ſorry to ſee the name of the *Liverpool Packet*.—Such convulſions of nature are generally forboders of [illegible] in diſtant parts.

Acadian Recorder
January 30, 1813
p. 3, col. 2

Note: We believe that this tsunami occurred at 1130 Tuesday, January 19, 1813 (not in the evening). We believe this report is in error.

HALIFAX:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

Letters and Papers from Kingston and other parts of Jamaica, give long details of shocks of an Earthquake that has been experienced in that island; these convulsions of nature so dreadfully alarming are always followed by accounts from each individual that has either suffered, or been alarmed by them, and the public read them with avidity, mixed with awe. We are happy to find that no lives have been lost, and that the damage sustained does not amount to any thing very considerable.

From KINGSTON, (Jam.)

A Gazette Extraordinary has been published at Caracas, returning thanks to Capt. Bigot of his Majesty's frigate Orpheus, for his prompt and generous assistance during the awful convulsions of nature, which lately spread such desolation in Venezuela.—Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, the Naval Commander on the Windward Island station, is also particularly noticed for his humanity, in dispatching the Orpheus; and British generosity is in general, contrasted with the illiberal conduct of the Corians, their ungrateful countrymen, during the unparalled distress occasioned by the earthquakes.

Acadian Recorder
February 27, 1813
p. 2, col. 3

KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

Aug. 5.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, yesterday, at 7 minutes before one o'clock, P. M.

Acadian Recorder
September 28, 1816
p. 2, col. 3

An Earthquake in Scotland.—On the thirteenth of Aug. shocks of an Earthquake were experienced in several parts of Scotland, at Montrose, Bervigas, Dunkeld, Aulden Aloy, Grange, &c—they extended over the counties of Ross, Inverness, Moray, Bauff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth and Fife—But by all accounts, there appears to have been no loss of lives, altho' considerable damage to property was sustained, particularly at Inverness.

The late Earthquake in Scotland gave rise to a ludicrous circumstance, near the neighbourhood of Montrose. Two excise men, who were on the watch for smugglers, whom they expected in a certain direction, had laid down on the ground, and, when the shock took place, one of them leaped up, calling to his companion—"Come, they are coming, for I feel the ground shaking under their horses feet."

Acadian Recorder
October 19, 1816
p. 2, col. 3

Note: Front page headline has bled through to page 2.

HALIFAX,

Saturday Morning, December 21, 1816

We have received no addition of European Intelligence, since our last.

The Mails from Quebec and St. Johns, N. B. arrived in town about one o'clock yesterday; but we are sorry to state, that the *late* hour at which we received our papers, &c. from the *Post Office*, prevented us giving lengthy extracts.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in Montreal, about five minutes after mid-day on Saturday the 9th of November.

Acadian Recorder
December 21, 1816
p. 2, col. 1

Note: Not reported in Smith (1962).

CHARLESTON, JAN. 3.

Earthquakes,

The following memorandum of the Earthquakes which occurred this morning, were made by two gentlemen, who handed them to us for publication:—

"Two shocks of Earthquake were felt in this city, this morning; one at 23 and the other at 25 minutes after four. The first was a smart concussion; the second, a vibratory motion East and West. They were unaccompanied by any noise, and continued but a few seconds—Weather calm."

"This city experienced two violent shocks of an Earthquake at 20 minutes past four this morning.—The two shocks, including an interval of 2 seconds, lasted about 30 seconds—The vibration was east and west. At the moment of the first shock, the noise in the atmosphere had the effect of a sudden squall of wind—It was perfectly calm before and after the shocks."

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday morning last, the 8th instant. Its duration was very limited.

Acadian Recorder
February 22, 1817
p. 3, col. 1

EARTHQUAKES IN SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, March 28.—We neither in truth know what passes on or under our earth It trembles every where. We are reaping in the midst of winter ; it freezes in spring ; the thunderbolt falls amid the snow : we know no more of the matter. These phenomena have been felt over all Savoy, but particularly at Des Ouches, in the valley of Chamouni, where they have been attended with great disasters. So early as Jan. 17th an earthquake was felt there. On the 19th a second, and on the 20th a third convulsion. From the 1st to the 8th of March a violent wind from the south alarmed the whole valley. On the 8th an enormous avalanche destroyed a forest of fir trees, and overthrew a house, which this forest covered and appeared to protect. Of five persons, by whom it was inhabited, only two escaped : these were children ; the father, mother, and daughter perished in the snow. On the 11th a great earthquake was felt ; the concussion shattered the roofs of the churches of Des Ouches and St. Gervais : it overturned furniture and vases : its violence excited general terror when joined to the frightful breaking of the glaciers. At the same time lightning was seen on Mont Blaue, and a vivid light in an opposite quarter of the horizon. On the 11th and 12th subterranean noises were prolonged during the whole night. Eleven concussions succeeded, and continued to the rising of the sun. On the 13th new commotions were felt, one at 10 o'clock in the morning, a second at 11, a third at 10 minutes past two in the afternoon, a fourth towards evening, and a fifth at midnight. On the 14th the shaking of the earth was repeated at seven in the morning, and was followed about mid-day with a fresh concussion.

On the 13th, in the village of Chancy, near Geneva, a lamentable accident happened which appeared to be in consequence of these commotions : several labourers were employed in enlarging the road, and filling up a chasm made by the Rhone, when, on a sudden, a hill of sand rolled down and buried two of them.

Acadian Recorder
May 24, 1817
p. 2, col. 3

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1817.

By the English April Mail which arrived here on Monday last, we received London papers to the 15th of that month—from which we have selected a variety of interesting intelligence for this day's *Courier*.

The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last at 31 minutes past 8 o'clock. It was preceded a few seconds by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprang up, after which the earth began to shake violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriages were passing. The trembling continued about 15 seconds—The air was perfectly clear, and there was not a breath of wind —In about a minute after the shock, deep moanings were heard for a short time, which apparently came from the Southward.

We have heard that the Earthquake was felt at Fredericton about the same time, which was fully as violent as at this place.

By accounts from St. Andrews, we are informed the Earthquake was very severely felt at that place—The alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their Barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings.

Saint John, The Courier
Saturday, May 24, 1817
p. 3, col. 2
Note: This article is very preicse as to the time of 0831 AST, Thursday, May 22, 1817. Smith (1962) has an incorrect time of 3:00 p.m.

A Gentleman arrived in Town laſt evening from Annapolis—he informs us, that three ſevere ſhocks of an Earthquake were felt at that place, at Granville, Digby and Wilmot, on Thurſday morning laſt, a little before ſunriſe: that they took place within the ſpace of 15 minutes, and were accompanied by a roaring noiſe—the Houſes were ſhaken, and the Inhabitants much alarmed, particularly thoſe of Digby, where the concuſſions were moſt violent.

Halifax Journal
May 26, 1817, Monday
p. 3, col. 3

A Gentleman has arrived in Town from Annapolis—he informs us, that three ſevere ſhocks of an Earthquake were felt at that place, at Granville, Digby and Wilmot, on Thurſday morning laſt, a little before ſunriſe: that they took place within the ſpace of 15 minutes, and were accompanied by a roaring noiſe—the Houſes were ſhaken, and the Inhabitants much alarmed, particularly thoſe of Digby, where the concuſſions were moſt violent.—*Hal. Jour.*

Nova Scotia Royal Gazette
May 28, 1817
p. 3, col. 4

BOSTON, May 23.

EARTHQUAKE.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was noticed by many persons in this town between two and three o'clock yesterday morning.

The same shock was remarked at Medford, Cambridge, and Roxbury, and probably in other towns from which we have not yet heard

Weekly Chronicle
May 30, 1817, Friday
p. 3, col. 1

A Gentleman arrived in Town last evening (Sunday) from Annapolis—He informs us, that three severe shocks of an Earthquake were felt at that place, at Granville, Digby and Wilmot, on Thursday morning last, (22d inst.) a little before sunrise ; that they took place within the space of 15 minutes, and were accompanied by a roaring noise—the Houses were shaken, and the Inhabitants much alarmed, particularly those at Digby, where the concussions were most violent.—*Hal. Jour.*

Boston, May 19.—EARTHQUAKE. Mr. Ritchie, who arrived at New-York from Yucatan, informs, that a severe *Earthquake* had sunk a country *ninety miles in extent*, situated between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tequentepec in the Pacific ocean ; and that the rivers Tobasco and St. Francis were rendered impassable by the floating trees. An Indian village, with all the inhabitants, had been swallowed up.

ST. JOHN, N. B. May 24.—The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last, at 31 minutes past 3 o'clock. It was preceded a few seconds by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprung up, after which the earth began to shake violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriages were passing. The trembling continued about 15 seconds—The air was perfectly clear—In about a minute after the shock, deep moanings were heard for a short time, which apparently came from the Southward.

We have heard that the Earthquake was felt at Fredericton about the same time, which was fully as violent as at this place.

By accounts from St. Andrews, we are informed the Earthquake was very severely felt at that place—The alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their Barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings.

Weekly Chronicle
May 30, 1817, Friday
p. 3, col. 3 (3 items)

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ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 24.

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A considerable shock of an earthquake was noticed by many persons in Boston between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 22d May. The same shock was remarked at Medford, Cambridge and Roxbury.

Acadian Recorder
May 31, 1817
p. 2, col. 4 and 5

ST. JOHN, N. B. May 24.—The ſhock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thurſday morning laſt, at 3 minutes paſt three o'clock. It was preceded a few ſeconds by a noiſe, as of a gale of wind had ſuddenly ſprung up, after which the earth began to ſhake violently, and there was a rumbling, as if ſome heavy carriages were paſſing. The trembling continued about 5 ſeconds—The air was perfectly clear—In about a minute after the ſhock, deep moanings were heard for a ſhort time, which apparently came from the Southward.

We have heard that the Earthquake was felt at Fredericton about the ſame time, which was fully as violent as at this place.

By accounts from St. Andrews we are informed the Earthquake was very ſeverely felt at that place—The alarm was ſo great as to occaſion the ſoldiers to leave their barracks and many inhabitants their dwellings.

Boſton, May 19.—EARTHQUAKE.—Mr. Ritchie, who arrived at New York from Yucatan, informs that a ſevere *Earthquake* had ſunk a country *ninety miles in extent*, ſituated between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tequentepec in the Pacific Ocean; and that the rivers Tobaſco and St. Francis were rendered impaſſable by the floating trees. An Indian village, with all the inhabitants, had been ſwallowed up.

Boſton, May 23.—EARTHQUAKE.—A conſiderable ſhock of an Earthquake was noticed by many perſons in this town, between two and three o'clock yeſterday morning.

The ſame ſhock was remarked at Medford, Cambridge, and Roxbury, and probably in other towns from which we have not heard.

Nova Scotia Royal Gazette
June 4, 1817
p. 3, col. 4

Wiscasset, (Maine,) Thursday, May 22 —One of the heaviest shocks of an Earthquake ever experienced in this vicinity, was felt this morning about three o'clock. The convulsion was sufficient to jar a door, and the noise resembled the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder unconfined."

Acadian Recorder
June 7, 1817
p. 2, col. 5

ST. JOHN, N. B. May 24.—The ſhock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thurſday morning laſt, at 31 minutes paſt three o'clock. It was preceded a few ſeconds by a noiſe, as if a gale of wind had ſuddenly ſprung up, after which the earth began to ſhake violently, and there was a rumbling, as if ſome heavy carriages were paſſing. The trembling continued about 15 ſeconds—The air was perfectly clear—In about a minute after the ſhock, deep moanings were heard for a ſhort time, which apparently came from the Southward.

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The ſame ſhock was remarked at Medford, Cambridge, and Roxbury, and probably in other towns from which we have not heard.

Halifax Journal
June 9, 1817, Monday
p. 1, col. 2

Note: These three items are a direct copy from The Nova Scotia Royal Gazette two days earlier.

BOSTON, MAY 30.

Earthquakes, Storms, &c.

The Spanish papers give the particulars of an Earthquake felt at Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Madrid, &c. on the 18th March. At Saragossa a painting in a chapel was thrown down during mass, and the affrighted people left the church. At Madrid, a wall of porcelain manufactory was overturned, and two men killed; and the palace of Justice was so shaken, that the Judges left their seats. The air was clear and serene.

It is added, that on the 20th a storm was experienced at Alcocir (in Guadalaxara) which was attended with extraordinary phenomenas. After the storm the Heaven brightened, and only one black cloud remained, which continually discharged lightning from its skirts; when, such a flash of lightning, and peal of thunder succeeded, that people fell to the earth frightened by the terrible noise. Soon after there was another clap of thunder, when the cloud opened, and discharged an immense globe of fire on the tower of a convent of Franciscans, which overturned the iron cross, set the wood work on fire; broke, tore up, divided the cells, destroyed the furniture, and excited such terror in the Monks, that they fell to the earth, and would have been suffocated had not timely assistance have been given them.

The whole town of Amedillo, in Old Spain, has been buried by the falling of a neighbouring mountain; that all the inhabitants perished; and that nothing but the top of a belfrey is seen above the ruins.

Acadian Recorder
June 14, 1817
p. 2, col. 4

Halifax,

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1817

From LUNENBURG, June 4.

"On Thursday the 22d ult. about 3 o'clock morning, we experienced here one violent shock of an Earthquake, which took a S. W. direction. The water in the wells seemed a little agitated, depositing a sediment, which on anylization, indicated the presence of carbonate of iron, with sulphur and other unknown substances. The air felt much more unnatural than usual for one hour, being deficient of a great portion of its electrical fluid. The air seemed to contain an overplus of azotic and hydrogen gas."

Acadian Recorder
June 14, 1817
p. 2, col. 6

From a New-Brunswick paper of June 14th.

The late Earthquake

was felt on the 22d ult. over all the Island of Grand Manan—and has been thus described to us:—the Reporter was awakened just after day break by the shock of a loud sound, and a violent shaking of the house, at the same inst. The shaking ceased very soon—but the sound he thinks continued from 30 to 45 seconds after he awoke, lessening gradually till it entirely died away. Some of the inhabitants say it was perceived much longer, but the best opinions were that it lasted a full minute.—All agree in describing the motion as violent, and the sound to have been very loud. The weather at the moment was fine and serene, with a light breeze of wind from the northward. The previous day it had been uncommonly hot for the season. During the 22d the weather continued very fine and warm—the wind being easterly and light.

Acadian Recorder
June 28, 1817
p. 1, col. 2

An Antigua paper, dated the 20th Jan, says, "A very severe shock of an Earthquake was felt here last evening, at about 10 minutes before 10 o'clock. Its violence exceeded any experienced in this country for some years past."

Halifax Journal
March 9, 1818
p. 3, col. 2

Naples, March 12.

The earthquake recently experienced in Sicily, extended itself over the whole island, and even the town of Palermo felt a slight shock. The villages of Bronte, Castigliona, Rocella, Valldineto, and Milazzo, have suffered considerably. On an estate belonging to the Duke of Misterbianco, seven columns of water were seen to issue, all at once, out of the ground; fifteen minutes afterwards, they disappeared with equal rapidity. At the same moment, a torrent of fire was perceived, rolling in a serpentine direction, on the surface of the ancient volcanic lava, which extends from Licata to Botto-dell'-Aqua. This torrent of fire, which appeared to be a new eruption from the sides of the mountain, illuminated, during some minutes, the neighbouring country.

On the 2d of July, the mountain of Hansruck, in Upper Austria, disappeared, and gave place to a lake. This mountain was of great elevation, and gave its name to the country around. During the preceding month, there had been various phenomena, which augured some ruinous event; subterraneous noises—slight explosions on the exterior, &c. had disquieted the people of the country greatly, and seemed as if designed to forewarn them of their danger.

Acadian Recorder
May 23, 1818
p. 4, col. 1

aris, June 21.

An earthquake was felt on the 28th ult. a little before midnight, in the mountains which separate Bohemia from Austria. At Hohenfurt several rents were made in a very thick wall. The shocks were very violent in the most elevated parts of the mountains.

Acadian Recorder
August 29, 1818
p. 3, col. 2

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

An Earthquake, sufficiently powerful to shake the windows and furniture of houses, was felt, on the 11th inst. along the base of the mountain north of Quebec.

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred on September 11, 1818. Smith (1962) reports an exactly similar event on October 11, 1818. Smith is incorrect since this event is reported in an October 3, 1818, newspaper.

Acadian Recorder
October 3, 1818
p. 3, col. 3

Yesterday morning a little past six o'clock, two very severe shocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a rumbling noise, were felt in this city and its vicinity: The duration was not so long as those in 1812, but they were equally as violent. *Jamaica paper Dec. 7.*

Acadian Recorder
January 23, 1819
p. 3, col. 4

Montreal, August 25.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Sunday morning the 15th instant, a little before three o'clock, a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at the village of St. Andrews, Seigniory of Argenteuil, accompanied with an explosion as loud as that of a cannon.

Acadian Recorder
October 2, 1819
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event is noted in Smith (1962).

Kingston, (Jam.) Oct. 8.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in the Island of Trinidad on the 13th August, its duration was about 30 seconds, and was accompanied by a terrific noise, rendered still more alarming by the cracking of partitions, shaking of furniture, jingling of glasses, &c. in the houses. It was about two o'clock in the morning—the atmosphere was hazy—the moon just rising over the eastern mountains, shed a dim light, and added much to the gloomliness of the scene. The people, thus dreadfully alarmed at that dead hour of the night, left their beds and fled into the streets, considering their tottering houses unsafe to remain in. Happily no material damage was done—no serious accident occured.

October 12.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Houduras about a month since, which however did no damage.

Acadian Recorder
November 27, 1819
p. 2, col. 4

HALIFAX:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1820.

By the Rambler we received Boston papers to the 28th ultimo—they furnish us with no later European intelligence then those received by the Cherub.—Quebec and Montreal papers have also been received since our last—their contents are unimportant. Several severe shocks of Earthquakes have been felt in various parts of the Canadas, the latter end of November; some of them so heavy as to shake violently the houses, startle the inhabitants from their sleep, rattle stoves and other articles of furniture, and even to raise a surf in the river, when the air was perfectly calm.

Acadian Recorder
January 8, 1820
p. 2, col. 6

Note: Smith (1962) cites a slight November 10, 1819, earthquake in Montreal, but none at "the latter end of November", 1819.

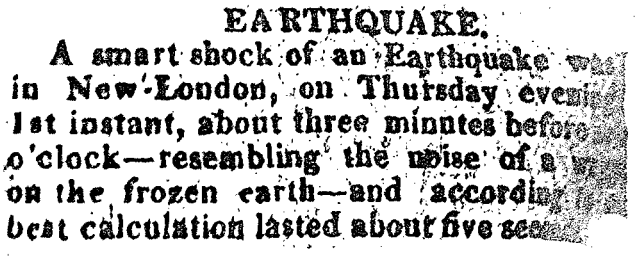
HALIFAX:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1820.

Charlestown, December 22.

Two Jamaica papers of 13th ult. were received yesterday obtained by captain Baker, from the British ship Fame. The only article of news which we observe in them is the capture, by H. B. M. brig Wasp, of the insurgent privateer Libertador, captain Chitty, together with a vessel of which she had made a prize. Captain Chitty is charged in the Jamaica papers with smuggling, and plundering British vessels on the north side of that island. It was reported at Kingston, on the authority of a letter from Curracoa, dated 6th November, that the island of Barbadoes had been visited by an earthquake, which rent it into eight separate islands. We presume this report originated from the Tornado which was experienced there about the middle of October, of which a circumstantial account has been already published.

Acadian Recorder
January 29, 1820
p. 3, col. 1


EARTHQUAKE.
A smart shock of an Earthquake was
in New-London, on Thursday evening
1st instant, about three minutes before
o'clock—resembling the noise of a w
on the frozen earth—and according
best calculation lasted about five sec

EARTHQUAKE

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt(?)
in New London, on Thursday evening the (?)
1st instant, about three minutes before seven (?)
o'clock - resembling the noise of a waggon (sic)
on the frozen earth - and according to the (?)
best calculation lasted about five seconds.

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on Thursday, February 1, 1821, at about 3 minutes before "seven o'clock". It is not listed in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
February 17, 1821
p. 2, col. 5

Righthand side of column lost in binding during microfilming.

Quebec, March 1.

Earthquake. A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, at Valcartier, about 18 miles N. W. of this city. It was accompanied by a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder.

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on Tuesday, February 27, 1821. It is cited in Smith (1962) with an incorrect or range of dates as having been felt in Quebec City.

Acadian Recorder
March 17, 1821
p. 3, col. 3

Theory of Earthquakes.

M. Biot, after detailing the phenomena of the Earthquake on the 22d of February last, concludes an interesting paper with these observations:—

In the infancy of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, it was imagined that Earthquakes might be easily explained; in proportion as these sciences have become more correct and more profound, this confidence has decreased. But by a propensity for which the character of the human mind sufficiently accounts, all the new physical agents which have been successively discovered, such as electricity, magnetism, the inflamation of gases, the decomposition and recomposition of water, have been maintained in theories as the causes of the great phenomena of nature. Now all these conjectures seem to be insufficient to explain convulsions so extensive, produced at the same time over such large portions of the Earth, as

Continued

Acadian Recorder
November 30, 1822
p. 1, col. 2

those which take place during the Earthquakes. The most probable opinion, the only one which seems to us to reconcile in a certain degree, the energy, the extent of these phenomena, and often their frightful correspondence in the most distant countries of the globe, would be to suppose, conformably to many other physical indications, that the solid surface on which we live is that of inconsiderable thickness in comparison with the semi-diameter of the terrestrial globe; is in some measure only a recent shell, covering a liquid nucleus, perhaps still in a state of ignition, in which great chemical or physical phenomena operating at intervals cause those agitations which are transmitted to us. The countries where the superficial crust is less thick or less strong, or more recently or more imperfectly consolidated, would, agreeably to this hypothesis, be those the most liable to be convulsed and broken by the violence of these internal explosions. Now if we compare together the experiments on the length of the pendulum, which have been made for some years past with great accuracy, from the north of Scotland to the South of Spain, we shall perceive that the intensity of gravitation decrease on this space, as we go from the Pole towards the Equator, more rapidly than it ought to do upon an ellipsoid, the concentric and similar strata of which should have equal densities at equal depths; and the deviation is especially sensible about the middle of France, where too there has been observed a striking irregularity in the length of the degrees of the Earth. This local decrease of gravity in these countries should seem to indicate, with some probability, that the strata near the surface must be less dense there than elsewhere, and perhaps have in their interior immense cavities. This would account for the existence of the numerous volcanos of which these strata show the traces, and explain why they are even now, at intervals, the focus of subterraneous convulsions.

Acadian Recorder
November 30, 1822
p. 1, col. 2

Dreadful Earthquake at Aleppo.

Accounts from Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities in the Ottoman Empire give the particulars of several shocks of earthquakes which were felt in that city between the 13th and 16th of August. The first shock which occurred on the evening of the 13th buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of the elegant mansions of stone.—The city is stated to have contained 40,000 houses, and 200,000 inhabitants. Two thirds of the houses were in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods from Persia and India had been destroyed.—The number of sufferers by this event is computed at from 25 to 30,000 Among them was one of the best men in the city, the Imperial Consul General the Chevalier Edras Von Viecotio, who escaped from his own dwelling but was, in consequence of another shock, buried under the ruins of a wall. Antioch and Laodicea, in the Pachalal of Aleppo and Tripoli, are also said to have been destroyed.

As soon as the Arabs and Boudonius of the Syrian desart obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder in that immense grave. Ibrem Pacha, however, drove them back, and also executed several Janissaries who had committed depredations among the dead bodies and ruins.

Acadian Recorder
December 14, 1822
p. 2, col. 5

HALIFAX:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Isle aux Noix, on the morning of the 21st December, and was felt as our informant states, a distance of nine miles in circumference; its duration was for 6 seconds; commencing with a rumbling noise; and ending like the firing of cannon. The houses and furniture within the above limit were shaken by this convulsion of nature, and the inhabitants, who were incapable of accounting for this awful visitation, were placed in a situation by no means agreeable.—*Canadian Courant.*

Acadian Recorder citing Canadian Courant
February 8, 1823, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
Also found on Hal. Co. Misc. Reel #9

Note: This Isle aux Noix, Quebec earthquake on the morning of December 21, 1822, is not recorded in Smith (1962).

Earthquake..—A very slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity Wednesday morning, about 7 o'clock.

It was also experienced in Dorchester, Milton, Salem, Gloucester, Reading, Lexington Newbury and other places. A gentleman in Kingston, after noticing the shock, remarks, that it was more violent than either of the four felt on the 12th inst. Several papers mention other slight shocks felt on the 12th.—*Boston paper*, 26th July.

Acadian Recorder citing a July 26, 1823, Boston paper
August 2, 1823, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6
Best copy found on Hal. Co. Misc. Reel #6

Note: This Boston earthquake occurred at 0700 Wednesday, July 23, 1823, and four other shocks were felt on Saturday, July 12, 1823. None of these are cited in Smith (1962) on July 12, 1823, but he cites a July 23, 1823, event at Sanford, Maine.

HALIFAX,
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1824.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN,
July 22.

A small shock of an Earthquake was felt at Eastport on the evening of the 9th inst. which was accompanied by a loud report similar to that of the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance—duration about five seconds.

Weekly Chronicle
July 30, 1824, Thursday
p. 3, col. 2 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 1 - article

Note: This event occurred at 2115, Friday, July 9, 1824. It is reported in Smith (1962), but with no time.

Eastport, July 10.

Earthquake.—Last evening, at 15 minutes past nine o'clock, a very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt in this place. It was accompanied with a loud report, similar to that of a heavy piece of ordnance fired at a distance. The direction appeared to be from northward to south-east—duration about five seconds.

Note: This event felt at Eastport, Maine occurred at 2115 July 9, 1824. It is reported in Smith (1962) and the CEEF, but with no time given.

Acadian Recorder
July 31, 1824
p. 3, col. 1

Earthquake.—A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Santiago de Chili on the morning of the 29th of August. So great was the convulsion of the earth that the houses rocked considerably. At Valparaiso some buildings were thrown down. The town of Copiopois reported to have been entirely destroyed—only two families saved.

Acadian Recorder
February 5, 1825
p. 4, col. 6

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA

The Bombay Gazette, of Sept. 8, contains the following account, by an eye witness, of the dreadful earthquake that has devastated so much of what is interesting in this ill fated country:—

"Jehan Numah, near Shiraz, June 25, 1824

This morning about half past 5 a. m., I was disturbed out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you an account of from Khonartueta, on the 2d inst. My first object was to move out of the house; but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large bricks, pieces of wood, and mortar, falling from the roof all round the out side of the house, and a few stones and chanam from the ceiling inside that had been previously injured. Having happily effected my escape, without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered; the first sad effect that I observed, was the complete destruction of the Shaw Meez Ally Ehna Hoonza, a beautiful mosque about 100 yards in front of this garden, and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz; its finely ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the building was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I, for many minutes see any thing else; but this sad sight was enough to show that it had suf-

Continued

Acadian Recorder
March 19, 1825
p. 2, col. 3

fered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly awful and distressing to see the ruins of the fine stately mosques and minarets a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass, and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form. The eastern side of the wall that surrounded the town, and the only face discernible from hence, has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But, melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be, what is it compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands bewailing the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resound in the air, and are enough to soften the hardest heart: you may then, easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed are, at this moment, hearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the first great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there have been three shocks, though smart, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it; the comparative degree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the house. The inhabitants have quitted the town, and are living in tents, ronties, and under cumlies outside. Merza Ally Acbor (our agent), poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me: his house is completely destroyed; and Zakee Khan's (the Minister's) quite in ruins; the Prince's state room destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured; to be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury, and most of them in ruins; the fine bazaar is still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Merza Ally Acbor assures me that 2,000 is under the number: but receive this as mere conjecture and report only; I should think half the number nearer the mark

Acadian Recorder
March 19, 1825
p. 2, col. 3

Earthquake in the Ionian Islands. —Letters of a recent date were on Friday received from Corfu, stating that a shock of an earthquake had been felt there, and that just as the letters were about to be despatched, an individual had arrived there from Santa Maura who deposed that a great portion of that island had been destroyed by a similar convulsion. Prevesa is represented also to have suffered considerably.

Acadian Recorder
April 16, 1825
p. 2, col. 3

IONIAN ISLANDS.

EARTHQUAKE IN SANTA MAURA.

The following is an extract from a letter from Santa Maura, dated 24th January:—

"The City of Santa Maura, (in the Ionian Islands), and several villages in the island of Leucadia have just been destroyed by an earthquake, which took place on the 12th of this month, between eleven o'clock at noon. The only house left standing is that of the amiable M. Zambelly, President of the Tribunal. All the other buildings have been so destroyed that they can neither be repaired nor made to serve as a temporary shelter to the unfortunate inhabitants, of whom 24 have been buried in the city ruins, 34 in the villages, and by far a greater number dangerously wounded. Immediately after the shock, there fell an exceedingly heavy shower of rain, which still continues. The picture of desolation which this unfortunate country presents, is inexpressible; no human being can view it with a dry eye. The town of Previa has also seriously suffered. This earthquake has only been felt near the coasts."

Acadian Recorder
May 7, 1825
p. 2, col. 4 and 5

New York, August 2.

Three shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Bogota on the 17th of June. The churches, convents, and other public buildings, as well as several private dwellings, were injured. Many of the Inhabitants had fled to neighboring villages, fearful of other shocks.

Acadian Recorder
August 12, 1826
p. 2, col. 6

EARTHQUAKE AT BOGOTA.

A letter from Bogota, under date of June 18th, furnishes the following account of the earthquake recently experienced there :—

"We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at whist as the clocks chimed a quarter to eleven : at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not however, violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful repetition. The walls of the house were dreadfully agitated, our candles were overturned, chairs and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintain our erect position, and were so perfectly paralyzed, that we never thought of getting out of the house ; indeed my own belief was that the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore uselss to move. The ceiling was coming down upon us in large flakes, and the fall of a large mirror at the moment, which we took to be part of the house, and led to the alarm. It was, indeed, appalling—never, never shall I forget it. It passed, having lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the street, where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collecting and collected. Women and men just as they had jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—mothers in the agony of grief and and apprehension clasping their children to their bosoms —fathers and brothers endeavoring to provide them with covering—groups of females in every direction calling each others names to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the square. Three o'clock, P M. I have just returned from making a round of the town to observe the extent of damages. Several houses are thrown entirely down—many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from the base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places —dining room in ruins—the partition of my bed room has fallen in, and had I been in bed I should, at least, have been severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here until now since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said there was a slight one ; but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Caraccas, during the great earthquake there, say that this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less. Half past five. I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending beds and bedding into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night : all fear another shock.

19th, 12 o'clock, noon—The night has passed quietly and the alarm is subsiding.

Acadian Recorder
August 26, 1826
p. 2, col. 4

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST INDIES.

On the 29th of October the valley of Nipal was convulsed by a violent earthquake. The first shock is described as tremendous, and it caused every house to shake for some seconds after it had passed away. It destroyed six houses in the city of Catmandhoo, burying under them seven human beings. It rased to the very ground a temple near the city. It destroyed fourteen houses in the city of Patun, but happily no lives. Of the buildings of the Residency there is hardly one wall left without a crack in it, and most of the higher and ornamental parts of the Resident's own mansion are either broken off, or so injured as to require to be taken down. The sound seemed like ten thousand horse artillery thundering over a drawbridge, at full speed, or like a deluge of water, sweeping down a mountain-torrent's channel, and carrying with it huge masses of rock.—There was a continuous roar, over which more sudden and violent noises, at intervals prevailed, and it came forward with the speed of light. This horrific sound seemed to the writer to approach him from the South. In an instant or two it swept past the city of Catmandhoo, and the Residency, which is a mile to the North of the City. The shock followed.—30,000 human voices from the city rose in one peal. the voice of the earthquake passed on to the North, and there it was answered by the echoes of a thousand mountains. The whole city of Catmandhoo was celebrating the Dewali with the customary gaming; hardly a soul was in bed; the laugh and the jeer were broken by the threat of nature's dissolution; and in one instant every voice in that thickly peopled town was raised in deprecatory despair.—*Southampton Herald.*

Acadian and The General Advertiser
August 10, 1827
p. 2, col. 2

A dreadful Earthquake had occurred at Tehuacan, the 12th July. In describing it, a writer says, " the whole orb, as it were confounded, seemed ready to sink into chaos." Most of the private buildings were rent open, and the convent and parish church suffered greatly.

Acadian and The General Advertiser
September 21, 1827
p. 2, col. 2

HALIFAX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1828.

New York, January 15.

Earthquake in Bogota.—On Friday last, at about a quarter past six, P. M. this city was visited by a severe earthquake. The shock threw down the Cathedral, injured almost all the churches, the palace and other buildings, and has reduced to a heap of ruins many of the private dwellings.—Scarcely a house has been left uninjured, and a considerable number are not inhabitable. We regret to say that these calamities have been aggravated by the loss of lives; the precise number of persons who have been killed we are unable to state, although we heard that on the day after fifteen had been interred in the cemetery of this city. Several others have suffered injury, and not a few were dug the same evening, out of the ruins.

Although perhaps not so severe a shock as that which befel this city on the 11th of June of last year, it has been incomparably more destructive, from its duration, which was at least three quarters of a minute, and from the weakened state of the buildings in consequence of the former earthquakes. This city, indeed, has suffered so severely that it will be long before it recovers what it has lost; and the alarm which this continuance of the convulsions of nature has excited, will not be easily surmounted. It is impossible to guess even the amount of property destroyed, although it must be immense, there are many who estimate it at about six millions. Some idea may be formed of it, when we state, that the proprietor of the house in which we are now writing, and which is one of the largest and best situated in the capital, would be glad to dispose of it for the building materials.

The authorities deserve the utmost credit for the zeal they have manifested for the preservation of order on this melancholy occasion. The peace was not disturbed for a moment, and notwithstanding the temptations to plunder which were afforded by a scene of havoc and confusion like that which followed the earthquake, we have not heard of a single attempt at robbery. His Excellency the Liberator President visited the principal quarters of the town, and attended by a few persons rode about the streets to take some measures for the traquillity of the inhabitants, until past midnight.

A company has been established for the navigation of the Magdalena by steam, patronized by the Liberator.

Things have been restored at Guayaquil, and the constitutional regime has been entirely re-established under General Flores, as appears by official document.—*Constitutionnel, Nov. 24.*

Acadian Recorder
February 2, 1828
p. 3, col. 1

Terrible Earthquake.—Our foreign papers received by the last arrivals at New York give accounts from Madras, of the destruction of the fort Kollairan, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had shivered a mountain to pieces, which falling into the river Rowee, caused the country to be inundated to the distance of 100 *cos* round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain, and great apprehensions were entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It was also computed that no fewer than 30,000 victims perished from cholera, in Amritser, Rahore, and the Camp.

The weekly discharges of mechanics from Plymouth dock yard are kept up,—a fact which does not indicate any urgent demand for an additional naval force in the event of a Turkish War.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

Acadian Recorder
May 17, 1828
p. 2, col. 5

An Earthquake.—The city of Cartago is the capital of the province of Costa Rica; its estimated population, in 1823, was thirty seven thousand and seven souls; but, about two years after that period, it was nearly destroyed by a tremendous earthquake which shook the whole Isthmus of Darien. On the night that this event took place I was in an Indian house at Monkey Point, and had an opportunity of witnessing its effect on that part of the coast. About the middle of the night in question I found the frame of the wicker bedstead on which I slept shaken with very great violence. Supposing that it was either my companion, (one of the traders,) or some of my Indian friends who wished to frighten, or awaken me suddenly, I rather angrily demanded, whether they meant to shake me to pieces? In a few seconds, however the screams of the women, and the cries of the men in the adjoining huts, together with the rolling motion of the earth, which was twisting the hut in all directions, put an end to my suspense. I instantly ran out of the place to the open air; and, though scarcely able to keep upon my feet from the rolling and trembling motions of the earth, I observed such a scene as will never to the last hour of my existence be erased from my memory. The ground under our feet seemed to heave convulsively, as if ready and open to swallow us, producing a low terrific sound; the trees, within a short distance of the huts, were so violently shaken from their upright position, that their branches were crashing, and their trunks grinding against each other, with a groaning sound; the domestic fowls, the parrots, macaws, pigeons, and other birds, were flying about and against each other in amazement, screaming in their loudest and harshest tones; the shrieks of the monkeys, and the howling of the beasts of the forest, which seemed as if approaching, near us for protection, were mingled with the cries of the terrified Indians and their domestic animals, every living creature seeming to be overwhelmed with dismay. Although I had often contended with hurricanes, and storms at sea, I was utterly confounded by this sublateral scene and it was some moments before I could rally my faculties sufficiently to think what should be done for my own preservation: considering that the greater danger would be in the event of the sea riding so high as to sweep the beach, I hastily roused my stupified companion, and hurrying to our small vessel, got her shoved off from the shore,—considering that she, at all events, would likely keep afloat; and we awaited the result with fear and trembling. The shocks gradually became less violent, and towards daybreak had entirely subsided. No lives were lost here, or at the other Indian settlements in the neighborhood, but the ground appeared rent; in various places, the sand on the beach was either raised in ridges, or depressed in furrows; a place, which in the evening had been a small lagoon, or pond, in which several canoes were floating, was now become quite dry; most of the huts were violently cracked and twisted, and effects of the earthquake were every where visible. The Mosquito men, who were at this season on the coast, were so terrified and overwhelmed with superstitious dread, that they abandoned the Turtle Fishery, and returned home before the season was half finished.

Acadian Recorder
May 31, 1828
p. 4, col. 3

MADRID, March 30.—The earthquake which we felt at Madrid, on the 21st of this month, at a quarter past six in the evening, was felt on the day, and at the same hour, in the Province of Murcia, where it occasioned the most afflicting disasters. The following is an abstract of letters received this day from that province, dated 28th. inst —

Murcia, Capital of the province. Not a single Church Edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridge of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, and anumber of persons perished — Carthegena—The quarter of Seratia ruined St. Fulgencia has disappeared.

Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguel, Calloss, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury. La Mata is a heap of ruins the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes. Orihuela- Some edifices have fallen. The number of deaths here is seven Guardamar is no longer in existence. Manjda, and several other villages in the vicinity, have sustained great injury. Rafal...This village has been destroyed, and the number killed and wounded immense. Aiz-Carres—several houses have tumbled, and a mountain near the town has rolled away. Benejuzar—The greater part of the houses have fallen. The number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 200. Almoravi— Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins. The earthquake of the 21st. was accompanied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed at the moment of the shock a column of fire proceeding from the Eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th. in that Province.— QUOTIDIENNE.

Acadian Recorder
May 22, 1829
p. 2, col. 5

A letter from Madrid of the 2nd. April, states that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th. 30th and 31st. of March. The latter, which took-place in the night, spread terror and consternation through the city. It was affirmed, that all Cadiz was submerged by the reaction of the shock, at Murcia.

Acadian Recorder
May 29, 1829
p. 2, col. 5

The recent earthquakes in Murcia had been the means of desolating the place, and the city was at the latest dates almost totally deserted.

Acadian Recorder
June 25, 1829
p. 2, col. 4

FOREIGN.

Macedonia.—Severe Earthquake.—A letter from Admiral Ricord, to Mr. Jacob Van Lennep, the Consul General of the Netherlands, contains the following statement of the earthquake which was felt on the 13th of April, on the coast of Macedonia, and at the same time at Adrianople and Constantinople.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of April, Admiral Ricord sat at table with the Turkish Governor of the Island of Thasso, which is separated from Macedonia only by a small canal, when there was suddenly a shock of an earthquake. The bottles were knocked off the table, and the glasses were broken. The shock was in a horizontal direction, and very violent; it lasted upwards of a minute. Until the next day some gluttering but only slight shocks were felt. The frat was felt so violently on board the Russian Admiral's ship that it was thought she had struck, and the guns were shifted from their places. The Admiral says in his letter, "I can assure you, that when Governor of Kamschatka, where earthquakes, on account of the many volcanoes on that Peninsula, are very frequent, I felt many heavy shocks, but none so violent as here. Fortunately they have caused no calamities in this Island, except the tumbling down of a tower erected by the Venetians on the coast, and of a few magazines. I learn by a vessel arrived from Cavala, (on the coast of Macedonia opposite Thasso,) that in the village of Praul, situated three leagues from that port, 70 houses have been thrown down, and that the village of Xanthy has been swallowed up with almost all its inhabitants; at Cavala itself a few houses have fallen down. A gust of wind from the Southeast preceded the concussion, the direction of which came from the Northwest." The Courier de Smyrne adds, that according to intelligence from Enos, the city of Constantinople has suffered considerably, and that several minarets had tumbled down from the mosques, as well as sundry houses.

Acadian Recorder
September 5, 1829
p. 2, col. 5 and 6

HALIFAX

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1830.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.—Destruction of the City of Guatemala.—The "New Orleans Bee," which came to hand yesterday, contains extracts from Mexican papers to the 29th of May. These mention a fact of deep interest—the almost entire destruction, by an earthquake, of the city of Guatemala and the villages in its vicinity. The account is given in the Register Official of the 28th May.

"It is with the deepest regret that we announce the destruction of the city of Guatemala, and the villages in its vicinity. For five days in succession, dreadful earthquakes, which continued when the mail left, shattered and prostrated the principal buildings, and obliged the wretched inhabitants to fly to the squares and fields, where, in order to protect themselves from the elements, they made miserable huts. The churches, which revolutionary fury had previously despoiled of their ornaments and deprived of their ministers, who were expelled and persecuted, are rendered useless; particularly the beautiful one of S. Francisco, which has suffered most by its greater size and solidity. The village of Amatillan, a place of recreation in the neighbourhood has been entirely destroyed. It is difficult to find in the history of the calamities of towns, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of unhappy Guatemala!—Civil war, and its consequent persecutions, leading to the expulsion of all the respectable men, who by their intelligence or influence might have promoted the happiness of the country—anarchy—and finally a convulsion of nature, which though at former periods it has been experienced and rendered a removal necessary, is now more grievously felt, on account of the attendant circumstances, and the impossibility of repairing the loss, as both public and private resources are exhausted."

It may not perhaps be recollected that the city of Guatemala was originally founded on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano; that it was overwhelmed in 1751, by an earthquake, and again in 1775, when most of its inhabitants were buried in its ruins. The city was then built 25 miles south from its former site. It has been represented as very beautiful; adorned with magnificent churches and monasteries, and a university of the highest order. Its population was estimated at about 24,000. The date of the occurrence of this melancholy event is not given.—*Am. Paper.*

Acadian Recorder
August 7, 1830
p. 2, col. 5 and 6

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7.

MONTREAL.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this city. The wind had been very high during the night, and until within a few moments of the shock, when it became perfectly calm. After the shaking ceased, the wind again began to blow with a sudden rush as if released from restraint. From the hour at which the phenomenon occurred many of our citizen were asleep; some were awakened by the shaking of their beds and the noise made by loose articles of furniture. The first impression of many who resided near the river was that the ice had moved and was forcing its way up the banks.—Some imagined that the snow had fallen from the roof of their dwelling.

Acadian Recorder
February 26, 1831
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This event is not recorded in Smith (1962).

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC.

Earthquake.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday about midnight in various directions in the neighbourhood of this city. A family living near Beauport felt it sensibly, the tables and chairs being shaken, and the animals in the farm yard appeared by the noise they made to participate in the alarm.—Another informant being on the St. Foy road, states that his bed shook violently under him. It does not appear, to have been in the city.—*Mercury.*

Note: This event occurred Thursday, July 14, 1831, and is in Smith (1962), but he gives no time.

Acadian Recorder (quoted from The Mercury)
July 30, 1831, Saturday
p. 2, col. 4

COLONIAL

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA, Dec. 6—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town last night. It occurred at three minutes past eight o'clock. The impetus was apparently from N. E. to S. W., and its duration about three to four seconds.—The evening was serene with fine star light; and the thermometer stood at the time at 86 deg. After midnight there was much rain.

Acadian Recorder
January 21, 1832
p. 2, col. 4

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Lucca Gazette of the 19th Jan. contains the following:

Letters from Foligno of the 15th inst. bring melancholy intelligence. On the 13th, between 21 and 22 o'clock (9 or 10 in the evening,) two severe shocks of earthquake, lasting about 20 seconds each, were felt. During the succeeding night, 38 more violent shocks occurred. Foligno is uninhabitable, and presents only a picture of ruin, destruction, and despair. Many of the inhabitants have fled to Perugia. The number of victims is not yet known. Cannara and Beragna are almost entirely destroyed; and in the latter town the number of killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. Bastia is rendered uninhabitable. The church degli Angeli and the adjoining convent are destroyed. The country seats in the neighbourhood are greatly damaged, so that all Umbria appears to have been overwhelmed by this terrific phenomena.

Acadian and General Advertiser
March 23, 1832
p. 2, col. 5

UNITED STATES.

Earthquakes.—We take the annexed extract from a letter addressed by a young gentleman in Valparaiso, to his parents in New York, dated,

"Valparaiso, Dec. 7, 1831,

"During the last week we have had several shocks of earthquakes:—one of them very severe. I was in the street; but I assure you, I made my escape in a hurry. It is no joke to observe houses tumbling over one's head; ours, however, is built of wood, and it is therefore, in a measure, free from danger.

"A ship arrived yesterday from Peru, bringing accounts, that Arica, a seaport town to leeward, is entirely destroyed. Not a house is left standing. Tacna an inland city, is also much injured. Mr. W——— felt the same earthquake three hundred miles at sea."

Acadian Recorder
March 31, 1832
p. 2, col. 4

Earthquake at Crieff.—A shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood on Thursday last, about eleven, p. m. So violent was its effects; that in many houses a tremulous motion was produced on several articles of furniture; and several people also who were asleep were awakened by the shaking produced upon their beds. The shock was accompanied with a sound resembling the noise of a number of carriages advancing at a rapid pace.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Acadian Recorder
April 28, 1832
p. 2, col. 4

THE ACADIAN.

HALIFAX

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, dated August 13.—'A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Sunday last, [12th] at 25 minutes after 6 A. M. which continued nearly a minute— and at Annapolis, accompanied with considerable noise.'

Acadian and General Advertiser
August 17, 1832
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This event occurred on Sunday, August 12, 1832.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1832.

EARTHQUAKE.—We give below an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nictaux, which informs us of a phenomenon of rare occurrence in Nova Scotia. We understand that the shock was felt at Yarmouth and several other places in the western part of the province. A similar phenomenon was experienced on the morning of May 22, 1817, at Granville, Digby, and Wilmot. Three shocks were then felt, in the space of 15 minutes, accompanied by loud noises.

"Nictaux, August 15.

"On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, A. M. a subterraneous noise, like the rattling of a heavy coach over a stony street was heard, and a slightly perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt on the highlands in this vicinity. To what distance it extended, I have not yet heard."

Acadian Recorder
August 18, 1832
p. 3, col. 3

Note:

Letter is dated August 15 which is a Wednesday. The earthquake thus occurred on Sunday, August 12, 1832.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth, dated August 13:

"A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Sunday last, [12th] at 25 minutes after 6 a. m. which continued nearly a minute—and at Annapolis, accompanied with considerable noise."

Halifax Journal
August 20, 1832, Monday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event occurred on Sunday, August 12, 1832.

EARTHQUAKE AT WINDSOR.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Windsor, August 13, 1832 :—"We had a smart shock of an Earthquake here on Sunday morning, at about quarter before 5. It appears to have been very sensibly felt at the College, Academy, and the neighborhood of Spa Spring. I understand at the former place it cracked some of the plaistering. It was so early that few people in the village felt it, although a few were awakened by it. By some, it is said, that it was not accompanied by any rumbling noise, and by others that it was ; but all concur in saying that it occasioned a strong tremulous motion. The Academy was rocked rather alarmingly, and a cottage not far off, was moved in a manner that made the timbers creak, and to suggest the idea of a ship in motion. I cannot ascertain its direction, but should think it was north and south. Did you feel it at Halifax ? I am sorry to say I was so fast asleep that I missed it, as I did in 1817.

Extract of a Letter from Brier Island, dated August 16.

Our weather for two months past has been very gloomy ; we have been enveloped in fog. No person has yet commenced haying, and the Potatoes here, and along through the township of Clare, have been much hurt by a heavy gust of wind, which we had last week, and which turned them black. The leaves of the trees have been similarly affected.

On Sunday morning last, about half past seven, we had on Brier Island a very heavy shock of an Earthquake. It lasted the best part of a minute, and was so violent that I could not stand still on my feet in the bedroom, but had to seize the bedpost for support. Many rocks on the cliffs of the Island were shaken down.

[A similar gust of wind was felt at Pictou and Truro—it did not, so far as we could perceive, turn the vines black, but it blew many of the corn stalks to pieces in situations but little sheltered.]—*Nov.*

Nova3cotian (weekly)
August 22, 1832, Wednesday
p. 270, col. 3

Note: This earthquake occurred Sunday, August 12, 1832.

Port of Liverpool N. S.

Arrived, Friday, 10th, British brig Rabby Castle, R. Richardson, 58 days from Swansea, Wales, with 91 passengers, bound to New-York. On the morning previous, the fog being very thick she was close in with the shore near Port Jolly, and unfortunately struck soon after, and knocked off the lower rudder braces ; they then came to anchor, inside the ledges, and the next morning the wind blowing fresh, and the vessel dragging, having procured a Pilot, they slipt the chain, and after striking several times, they fortunately succeeded in getting into this harbour. The passingers are all in remarkably good health ; she was released on Thursday from Quarantine, and has been brought into the River to be unloaded to repair damages. Cargo consists of Iron, Copper, Coals, Bricks and Earthenware.

On Sunday morning, last about 7 o'clock, the 12th inst. many of our inhabitants felt a slight shock of an earthquake. I have since been informed that it was more severely felt at Shelburne, shaking down the plaistering in some of their buildings.

NovaScotian
August 22, 1832, Wednesday
p. 271, col. 1

Note: This earthquake occurred Sunday, August 12, 1832.

Liverpool, N. S.

On Sunday morning last, about 7 o'clock, the 12th inst. many of our inhabitants felt a slight shock of an *earthquake*. I have since been informed that it was more severely felt at Shelburne shaking down the *plastering* in some of their buildings.

Acadian and General Advertiser
August 24, 1832
p. 3, col. 3

Note:

This earthquake occurred on Sunday, August 12, 1832.

The Journal.

HALIFAX,
MONDAY, AUGUST, 27, 1832.

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—On Sunday morning last, about 7 o'clock, the 12th inst. many of our inhabitants felt a shock of an earthquake. I have since been informed that it was more severely felt at Shelburne shaking down the plaistering in some of their buildings.

YARMOUTH, August 17.—A slight shock was felt here on Sunday morning at half past six o'clock, it continued for about 25 seconds and shook many houses very violently, it was felt or several miles round the country, but done no damage. Some of our old inhabitans affirm that a similar shock was felt here about 15 years ago.

ST. JOHN, NB. August 18.

Halifax Journal
August 27, 1832, Monday
p. 3, col. 1, Newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2, article

Note: This earthquake occurred Sunday, August 12, 1832.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Earthquake.—Friday week, a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Lisbon, which shook people in their beds, and made some cracks in the walls; it lasted about ten seconds, but was not attended with any serious consequences.

Halifax Journal
September 3, 1832, Monday
p. 3, col. 1 - dateline
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: This earthquake is Lisbon on "Friday week" may have occurred on Friday, July 27(?), 1832. August 5, 1832 was a Sunday.

Several severe shocks of an Earthquake have been felt at Bassaterre, in the Island of St Christopher. The Governor had proclaimed a day of general fasting and humiliation.

Acadian Recorder
April 6, 1833
p. 3, col. 3

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Earthquake at Portsmouth.—At about 20 minutes before 3 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 23d inst. a sudden and rather violent trembling of the earth was felt at Portsmouth, which produced feelings of fear and awe in many persons. Its effects were more visible at Chichester, Emsworth, Havant, and Purbrook, where in many of the houses the convulsive motion shook the furniture, and appeared to threaten destruction to the premises, the inmates becoming so greatly alarmed as to run to and from each other's bed-rooms for aid and shelter. A shock of similar violence and duration was felt at this place about twenty years since, in the afternoon of a fine day.

High Tide in the Thames.—On Wednesday morning the waters of the river rose to an unusual height, and considerable damage was experienced in consequence. Many parts of the metropolis lying low, and near the Thames, were inundated. The river in the neighbourhood of Hampton, Walton, Weybridge, and Chertsey, exhibited "a world of waters," a complete deluge. The land was entirely flooded for many miles. There has not been a similar overflow for nearly twenty years.

Acadian Recorder
March 14, 1834
p. 2, col. 2

Note:

The second item regarding a high tide is not a tidal wave.

UNITED STATES.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Lancaster, Penn. on the 5th instant. The shock was accompanied with a noise similar to that of a powerful explosion, and was preceded by a rumbling noise and perceptible tremor.

Acadian Recorder
April 5, 1834
p. 1, col. 6
Note: This event occurred March 5, 1834. It is not in Smith (1962).

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, April 19.

Extract of a letter, dated Serampore, Nov. 26, 1833, received by ship Star, just arrived from the East Indies. "Most awful earthquakes have been experienced in the Upper Provinces, and we have had three or four shocks down here. They were particularly severe at Nappl and Monghyr. At the former place it is supposed that about *ten thousand* native's houses have been levelled to the ground.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Acadian Recorder
quoting United States Gazette
May 9, 1834
p. 1, col. 5

An account is given of a dreadful Earthquake said to have been experienced in the mountainous district of New Grenada, South America, on the 20th and 22nd of January last. The results of this visitation are said to be, the loss of several lives, the destruction of churches and houses, the swallowing up of level land, and the protuberance of new mountains.

Acadian Recorder
May 24, 1834
p. 3, col. 1

A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Vincent on the 3rd of April, which continued several seconds, and was so violent and alarming that many persons left their houses for fear of their falling.

Acadian Recorder
May 31, 1834
p. 3, col. 3

A recent arrival from South America puts us in possession of accounts of another series of earthquakes in that country, which have been accompanied with a great destruction of property, though fortunately no lives have been lost. These convulsions of nature took place at Santa Martha, a city about 100 miles north east of Carthagena, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of last month. The principal edifices have been destroyed and the whole city materially injured. It is mentioned that the first and most severe shock lasted about forty five seconds, and was followed in about five minutes by another of nearly equal severity and duration. In the course of that and the next four days, no less than sixty shocks were experienced, and at the latest accounts they had not ceased. The earth opened in many places to the width of six inches, and warm sulphureous water was thrown forth. The preservation of life is attributed to the fact, that the first, and most severe shock took place while the inhabitants were in their houses; the falling of the tiles, &c. would most probably have caused the death of great numbers, had they been in the street at the time. Several persons, however, were severely injured. The city was completely deserted at the latest accounts—the citizens having removed into the country, with the exception of a few persons who were living in tents on the beach. The first shock was also severe at Rio Hacha, and fears were expressed that a few buildings of brick in the place would fall, as they were discovered after the first shock to be slightly injured. The greatest part of the buildings being built on stakes, were comparatively secure from falling. No accounts had been received from Carthagena, which it is feared may also have suffered.

Acadian Recorder
July 19, 1834
p. 2, col. 4

Mobile, Dec. 17

The following is an extract from a letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, dated, New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1834

Earthquake.—A shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in Hartford, Conn. at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. It continued but a few seconds, and passed off with a noise resembling distant thunder.

The Delaware on Thursday was covered with the young and active skating. Among those enjoying this pleasure were a number of ladies.

Acadian Recorder
February 7, 1835, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: From the two references in the articles immediately above the earthquake reference one might(?) assume that the Hartford earthquake occurred circa Sunday evening, December 7 or 14, 1834. The article below implies the Delaware was covered with ice which probably was unusual in early December.

The other assumption one could make was that this was a report of the Sunday previous to publication which would imply that the earthquake was felt Sunday, February 1, 1835 and that the Thursday previous "the Delaware was covered with young and active skating". This assumes that the news could travel to Halifax by ship in five to six days; this is quite reasonable.

Smith (1962) has no 1834 or 1835 events.

WEST INDIES.

GRENADA.—At about 25 minutes before 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the inhabitants of Saint George's were thrown into the greatest consternation, by one of the severest shocks of earthquake which have been for some time felt here, and which continued without intermission for about 30 seconds. It was preceded by a loud subterranean noise similar to the roaring of distant winds and waves, and the shock was most violent at its commencement; it gradually subsided in violence until a few seconds before its termination, when the vibration of the earth proceeding from S. W. to N. E. became a second time alarmingly violent.

It is generally considered that the shock was more severe than any experienced here since September, 1825. We have heard of no damage done to any of the buildings in town; but it is said that slight fissures have shown themselves in consequence in one or two dwelling houses about the north end of the Island. It is generally remarked, and we believe correctly, that the violence and repetitions of those awful visitations have, of late years, gained strength, and been more frequent.

We have heard it asserted that on Tuesday morning the bells in the steeple of the Church were rung by the violence of the motion, but we have no recollection of hearing them.—*Gazette.*

Earthquake.—Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 16th Dec. 1834.—We have accounts by the Mail Boat of there having been an Earthqnake at St. Vincents, and report says that upwards of 100 persons perished.

Acadian Recorder
February 28, 1835, Saturday
p. 2, col. 3, two items

Note: It appears this earthquake occurred on a Tuesday morning prior to the 16th of December, 1834. December 16, 1834 was a Tuesday.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at St Thomas, on the 14th Feb. which lasted about 25 seconds—the report one and a half minutes. We have not heard of any injury sustained by its effect.

We learn also that on the 20th January, a vessel passing the Island of Nevis, the people observed a sudden stream of fire, which burst upon the sight with astonishment and delight, emitted from the Volcano on the Island: in a few minutes the flame disappeared, and again burst forth assuming the appearance of a column rising from the horizon and broadening until it reached the sky.

Acadian Recorder
April 18, 1835
p. 3, col. 2, two items

UNITED STATES.

Boston, June 2.

Dreadful Earthquake.—The following account of a most terrific incident, was received in this city yesterday morning, in a slip from the office of the New-Bedford Gazette.

The ship Coral, Capt. Whitten, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing an account of a most distressing earthquake in and about the city of Conception, in Chili. She left the port of Talcahuana on the 6th of March. The first and most disastrous shock occurred on the 20th of February. Of the large Town of Conception, not a building was left standing. Talcahuana, and five small villages of the harbor were entirely destroyed. After the first shock, the vessels in the bay were all left aground, but soon the sea rushed on in great rollings, and raising twenty-five or thirty feet, completely overflowed the land, sweeping away the ruins. Many persons were saved from untimely death by the active crew of the Coral. The shocks continued (three or four every day) up to the time the ship left. On the 22d, a large portion of the island of Caraguna, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up. The 5th of March, it was stated there that

Continued

Acadian Recorder
June 13, 1835
p. 2, col. 4

from twenty-five to thirty towns, beside many small villages between Conception and the Cordilleras, were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost just in that section of country—but the extent of the suffering is not yet known—probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The condition of the people who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who lived in the country in small reed huts have suffered but little. Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills, erected little shantees, on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of every thing around—the boiling of the sea, as when water is heated over a fire—the earth opening wide, giving forth the most terrific moans, and laboring with internal fires. Buildings tottering in every direction—and now whole blocks of brick buildings rock from their foundation. In their fall they meet others, and all, as if locked in death, sink, with a tremendous crash, into the gaping earth, leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arise from the confusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

When the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, they, struck with horrors, ran into the middle of the wide streets and knelt in fervent prayer to God, to save them from the threatening destruction. Our informant, who was among the number, says, that he saw families run from their doors, and just as they left their thresholds, their buildings, mostly of brick, came tumbling down after them. It is a most fortunate thing for the people of the country, that the shock came at midday.—Had it taken place at the middle hour of the night, they would have been compelled to flee for safety without even the one suit of clothing they now have, making their suffering much greater.

The subjoined letter from a gentleman at Talcahuana, received at the Exchange News Room, contains interesting particulars:

"TALCAHUANA, March 1, 1835.

"On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835, about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, we were visited by one of the most awful earthquakes ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants of this place. The morning was calm and serene, and will prove an ever memorable date to the many miserable souls, who fled to and are now inhabiting the barren hills. The first shock lasted about four minutes and a half, causing the mountains and the valleys to roll like the waves of the sea; during the severity of the first shock (which was so great that a person could scarcely keep upright) I looked around for a moment to meet my fate, but am spared to be thankful, and may consider myself one of the fortunate in making my escape from the falling, but now prostrate ruins. Conception, a city containing 25,000 inhabitants, is one heap of ruins, being built principally of brick, there is not even one habitable dwelling left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues

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June 13, 1835
p. 2, col. 5

around. The shock came from a S E. course, prostrating every thing in its way. A number of small towns have been heard from in its course; Chillian, Talca, Arredan, Congas, Erras, Peural, St Carlos, Vallega and Angles, have all met the same fate. Talcahuana, the port of Conception, is completely demolished. It was not only shaken down, but the fragments of the stores, &c. were afterwards swept away by the sea, which retired about fifteen minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping then lying at anchor in the harbor entirely dry. It came in rising to a height of twenty-five feet above the level, overwhelming the whole place.—Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the returning wave, which completed the destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of families of a second garment, many of whom were in good circumstances, but are now destitute. Furniture of all kinds was swept with the houses; not leaving a vestige to confirm the owner of the situation of his former habitation; and it would require an eye witness to be convinced of the immense devastation it has caused.

Phenomenon.—By a gentleman recently from Prince William county, Virginia, we have been informed of a remarkable occurrence which took place on the Neabsco tract, about four miles from Dumfries, on Monday night, during that heavy thunder storm, which, it will be recollected, overspread the whole heavens, and apparently visited every quarter of our country. The earth for several acres which was previously dry and good *suddenly* (from its present appearance) sank to the depth of about 4 feet, and cracked open in innumerable places throughout the whole mass, as if it had been blown away by gunpowder. The thunder and lightning there was awfully heavy and severe, accompained by an abundant shower of hail, which, however, was not so injurious to the grain as to the window glass. Numerous persons have visited the spot, but are totally unable to account for the remarkable phenomenon. Some suppose it to have been produced by the shock of an earthquake, although the people residing in the neighborhood experienced, or rather observed no sensation during the storm to justify such a conclusion; yet it is possible such might have been the fact, as from the continual glare of lightning and the heavy peals of thunder, with a combination of apprehension for their personal safety, they might have had a shock of an earthquake, which they attributed to the effects of the raging storm. [Georgetown Metropolitan.]

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p. 2, col. 5 and 6

A heavy shock of an Earthquake was felt at Trinidad on the 6th of January last, about half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Acadian Recorder
March 5, 1836
p. 3, col. 4

Effect of Earthquakes on the Currents of the Ocean.—We observe, that on the trial last week of Captain Seymour, for the loss of the *Challenger*, a letter from Captain Fitzroy of the *Beagle* surveying ship, was read to the Court, detailing the observations of that scientific officer upon *the alterations of the currents and tides, and often contrary set of them*, on the West coast of South America, consequent upon the frequent earthquakes which had occurred in that quarter, it having been ascertained that, from the middle of February last, not a day had intervened without a motion of the earth having been felt in one quarter or another The evidence of the Captian of the Swedish ship *Aurora*, given by Commodore Mason, was also exhibited, in which it was shown that he thought he was far off from the land, when he was warned of the danger of his situation by the two guns fired by the *Challenger* on the morning after the wreck. It further appears by the sentence of the court, that the loss was occasioned by the ship being thed by an unusual and unexpected current, set between noon of the 17th of May last to the time of her wreck, on the 19th of the same month, 34 miles of latitude to the southward, which latitude, by dead reckoning up to the time of taking the sights, being used to work the sights of the chronometer, on the morning of the 19th of May, *placed the ship 60 miles to the N. W. of her actual position at that time.*

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March 19, 1836
p. 2, col. 2

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, July 23.

Earthquake.—On Wednesday the 6th inst. the shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's County.—At St. Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge of artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same county; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 8 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated, although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to run into the woods as if affrighted. We have not learned if this phenomenon has arrested attention in other parts of the Province; if it has, we shall be gratified by having it in our power to lay any additional particulars before the public.—*Gaz.*

Note: This event occurred on July 6, 1836. It is not recorded in Smith (1962).

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July 30, 1836
p. 2, col. 2

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

The city of Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 1st of November 1755, and the awful occurrence stands on record as one of the most disastrous that ever befel a kingdom. The accounts that have been transmitted to us of the particulars of this terrible event, are in many respects conflicting; which is not indeed surprising, since the spectators of such a scene may well be supposed incapable of minute attention of details, when every moment threatened to be included in the general overthrow. The universal terror and alarm, joined to the natural anxiety for self-preservation, could have left few minds in a cool and collected state to mark the progress of a devastation so sudden and so indiscriminating. From the materials which contemporary accounts and the incidental notices of later travellers afford, we learn with sufficient accuracy the following particulars.

The weather at Lisbon for some days previous to the fatal event had been clear and very warm for the season, and the morning of the 1st November itself was ushered in with a brilliant sun and a cloudless sky. A few minutes after nine o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard like distant thunder, which gradually increased until it excelled the loudest roar of cannon; and then occurred the first shock. It shook the city to its foundations, and overwhelmed the inhabitants with consternation. The houses waved to and fro with such violence that the upper stories immediately fell, and crushed their inhabitants and the passegers in the streets to death. The motion of the earth was so vehement that it was impossible to stand upright, and the effects of so unexpected and frightful a concussion were rendered doubly terrible by a thick gloom which overspread the light of day. Thousands rushed into the street to escape being buried in the ruins of their dwellings, and made their way over heaps of rubbish to the great square in front of St. Paul's church, to be out of the reach of falling stones.

The great church of St Paul's itself had fallen, and involved an immense multitude in destruction. The 1st of November was the festival of All Saints, and from an early hour the churches had been crowded with devotees and ecclesiastics. Most of

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these, in the act of religious worship, were at once killed or miserably mangled. Such of their congregation as escaped, including many of the dignitaries of the church in their episcopal and purple garments, rushed to the side of the river as to a place of comparative safety. Priests in their sacerdotal vestments, ladies half dressed or with tattered clothes and an immense concourse of people of all ranks and ages, were here assembled, supplicating heaven upon their knees, and with agonising shouts repeating their "*Miseracordia meu Dios.*" In the midst of their anguish and devotions, the second shock came on, nearly as violent as the first, completing the work of destruction. The general consternation was at its height, and the shrieks and cries of "Miseracordia" resounded from one end of the town to the other. The church on the top of St. Catherine's hill, after rocking to and fro, fell with a tremendous crash, and killed great numbers who had sought protection on that eminence. But the most terrible consequence of the second shock fell on those at the water side. On a sudden, the river, which at that part is four miles broad, was observed to heave and swell in a most unaccountable manner, since no wind was stirring at the time. In an instant there appeared at some small distance a large body of water rising like a mountain, which came on foaming and roaring, rushing towards the shore with fearful impetuosity. The crowd attempted to retire before it, but the motion of the waters was too quick to permit escape in so dense a throng. The volume of water burst upon them and sucked back into its tremendous vortex, amid shrieks and wailings, the defenceless multitude. A magnificent quay that had been recently built of rough marble at a vast expense, was at this moment entirely swallowed up with all the people on it who had crowded there for refuge. Numberless boats and small vessels, likewise, which were anchored near it, and were full of persons who had thrown themselves into them with the idea that the place of greatest safety was on the water, were all swept away, leaving no trace behind.

In the meantime, the ships in the river were tumbled and tossed about as in a storm; some broke their cables and were carried to the other side of the Tagus; others were whirled round with incredible swiftness; several large boats were turned keel upwards; and all this terrible commotion occurred without any wind, which rendered it the more astonishing. According to the account of a shipmaster who encoun-

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tered the concussion and survived its dangers, the whole city of Lisbon, as surveyed from the river, was waving backwards and forwards like the sea when the wind first begins to rise; and the agitation of the earth was so great, even under the river, that it threw up his large anchor from the mooring, and carried it to the surface of the water; and that immediately the river rose near twenty feet, and as instantly subsided. Upon this event he saw the quay with the whole concourse of people upon it sink down, and at the same time every one of the boats and vessels near it was drawn into the cavity which instantly closed upon them, so that not the least sign of a wreck was ever seen afterwards. It is worthy of remark, that this noble quay was the only place in Lisbon that was entirely swallowed up, the destruction in other parts only amounting to demolition.

After all the devastations and horrors of the two preceding shocks, the measure of misfortune might seem to be at its full. But a third shock was still in store to complete the misery of the wretched population. It was somewhat less violent than the two former, though the water rushed in again and retired with the same rapidity. Such was the impetuosity with which the river was moved, that some vessels were cast upon dry ground that had ridden in seven fathoms of water. This alternate rising and sweeping back of the waters was repeated several times, committing on each occurrence extensive injury and destruction. At this period it was generally believed that the city of Lisbon was doomed to be entirely swept from the face of the earth.

But the earthquake had now completed its ravages, and gave place to a raging element not less inexorable and desolating. In a hundred places at once, the flames burst forth with such fury that the whole city appeared in a blaze. The commencement of the conflagration was owing not so much to the discharge of subterranean fires, which issued from fissures in the earth, as to other circumstances which rendered it inevitable. As is usual in Catholic countries on days of high festival, every altar in every church and chapel was illuminated with wax tapers and lamps, and these falling with the curtains and timber work during the convulsion, soon gave a beginning to the fire. The neighbouring buildings caught the

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flames already kindled by kitchen and other fires in private dwellings, and spread them throughout the city. The destruction of life and property during the conflagration was almost equal to that caused by the earthquake, since it was six days before it was finally arrested and extinguished. The total loss of life in these several disasters is estimated variously at from 30,000 to 60,000 souls.

It is scarcely possible to depicture the condition of a population such as Lisbon possessed, amounting perhaps to half a million of human beings, in the midst of such a scene of horror and desolation. The distinction of rank, the possessions of the wealthy, the restraints of law and police, were all equally demolished, and society was reduced to its primitive state. The country about Lisbon was crowded with fugatives in a state of destitution, whilst the refuse of the inhabitants, with the prisoners who had broken loose from the jails, spread themselves in all directions to pillage and destroy.—When the earthquake and the fire which succeeded it had brought confusion to its height, the terrors of human violence were added. A report was spread amongst the people that orders had been given to cannonade the town to stop the fire, so that all who had property gave up the idea of saving any portion, and with the members of their families endeavoured with all speed to gain the fields. Thus the city was abandoned by all the respectable inhabitants, and the mob of ruffians and demons was left uncontrolled to perpetrate every diabolical outrage.

In so terrible a crisis, two fortunate circumstances preserved Lisbon from total destruction and depopulation. The first was the escape of the king, Joseph I., who made good his retreat, together with the queen and the royal family, from the palace the moment before it fell, and took refuge in the royal gardens at Belem. Here for eight days they had to shelter themselves in their carriages; yet the presence of the king, his exhortations and his authority, were necessary to the restoration of order. The other circumstance to which allusion has been made, was of yet greater importance than the first. It consisted in the executive government being in the hands of a most able and energetic minister, the famous Sebastian Carvalho, Marquis of Pombal, who took instant and effective measures to put the royal prerogative in force. A proclamation was issued, in which were the following expressions:—"His majesty exhorts all his subjects to imitate the pious

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endeavours with which the king strives to remedy the effects of the public calamity which has so much grieved his paternal heart. His majesty invites them, in consequence, to return to the quarters of their ancient capital, and co-operate with him in its re-establishment. His majesty relies with confidence that it will not be necessary to resort to force to compel his faithful subjects to acquit themselves of duties so essential and imperative." The soothing terms of this proclamation were, however, not alone relied upon. Orders were forwarded to the governors of all the towns and places situated on the different roads from Lisbon, to permit no one to pass without a particular permission from government. In consequence of this, guards were posted on all sides, who stopped and drove back the wretched fugitives.

But the Marquis Pompal had to combat the prejudices and superstition of the people, in inducing their voluntary return to the city. The reforms that he had previously effected in the enormities of ecclesiastical power and wealth, had excited, as was natural, the violent animosity of the priests and monks. They now took advantage of the public disorder, and of the awful dispensation which had just occurred, to preach that it was a judgment upon the sacrilegious impiety which had prompted an interference with their privileges and gains. They pointed out the minister, and even the king himself, as the objects of divine wrath, and disposed the minds of the people, overpowered by so great a calamity, to disregard the royal injunctions. The interference of the Pope's nuncio was alone able to restrain the unholy zeal of this turbulent body, and to compel some of them to second the patriotic efforts of the minister. Thus at length certain priests were found, who proceeded amongst the superstitious flock which was wandering up and down the fields, and exhorted them to return to the town, and apply themselves to their several occupations.

In the meantime, several fanatics and pretended prophets rushed about the city and the neighbouring parts, crying out that the end of all things had arrived, and that the earth itself was to be enveloped in destruction. It required a courageous mind to grapple with all these difficulties, since the fanaticism of a multitude, depressed by misfortune, is easily excited and is repo-

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cially to be feared. The Marquis Pombal caused many of these false prophets to be seized and led to exemplary punishment, soothing the superstitious horror of the people by declaring that they were robbers in disguise, who were anxious only to perpetuate the public disorder. He also placed guards before the royal treasury, and other public offices which had escaped destruction, and distributed soldiers about the ruins of the city, to chase away the abandoned wretches who were engaged in the work of plunder. They were seized and brought before the tribunals, which he had hastily instituted in every quarter, and were thence instantly led to execution. He judged wisely, that, at a time when the ties of civil society were themselves broken, the only method of repressing vice and stopping crime was to hold up on every side the picture of punishment, so that a salutary fear might be excited in the minds of the evil disposed. The bodies of the criminals executed were therefore left for several days hanging on high gibbets, exposed to the public view.

Among the pressing emergencies which so frightful a disaster produced, was necessarily of the first importance, the providing with food a vast population despoiled of every necessary. This great object required from Pombal the exercise of all his determination and vigilance. Orders were issued to every province in the kingdom to forward supplies, the imposts were removed on importations, public ovens were erected, and all persons who were engaged in no particular trade compelled to labour in the public behoof. The granaries of corn were fortunately at some distance from the city, and thence supplies were gained to furnish bread to the surviving inhabitants, without distinction and without payment, at so fearful a moment. The king exhausted his treasures in furnishing food to his subjects, the severest penalties were inflicted on monopolists, and rewards distributed to such as assisted in the restoration of the public trade and confidence. Thus the horrors of a famine were averted, and the endeavours of the minister to restore the city not impeded by a calamity which might have paralysed all his exertions.

When so many objects pressed upon the attention at once, it was necessary to proceed with vigour. The immense number of wounded and mangled bodies, and of others half burnt, together with the sick and dying from internal maladies, required immediate care. Physicians, surgeons, and

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apothecaries, were ordered to give unremitted attendance, whilst temporary hospitals were erected in the ruins and in the convents, with such conveniences as the emergency permitted. After providing for the wounded and the still living, it was necessary to give heed to the heaps of dead which were in the streets, or buried beneath the houses and churches. This required the greatest attention, since the humidity of winter, increased by the waters which were stagnant amongst the ruins, was rapidly decomposing the bodies, and infecting the air with a pestilential vapour. But so engaged was every one in caring for his own preservation, and so nerveless had misfortune rendered the people, that the burying of the dead was with difficulty accomplished. The efforts of the church were required to rouse the population to a sense of duty, and of the danger to which a plague would expose them, before any decided efforts were made to remove the shocking incumbrance. For several days the bodies lay around, torn and mangled by packs of dogs that prowled about the carrion. It was at length necessary for the Marquis de Pombal to employ troops of soldiers in clearing away the corpses, since, after all his exertions, few of the inhabitants could be brought to engage in the terrible task. The bodies that lay near the river were put into boats, and being carried towards the sea, were flung into it with weights attached. Various spots were consecrated to receive the dead on land, where they were brought and cast into pits, with quicklime and other ingredients to destroy the putrid exhalation. In digging amongst the ruins, the odour was so overpowering that many of the labourers fainted, and others took fevers from which they ultimately perished. It therefore became necessary, in many places, to allow the bodies to remain, covering them up with earth, and pouring on chemical preparations to purify the atmosphere.

Whilst affairs were in this deplorable state, the coasts of Portugal and of Algarves were threatened with invasion by the corsair powers of Barbary. Their fleet was seen hovering off Lisbon shortly after the event which had so nearly destroyed it, and the prudence of Pombal was taxed to conceal the alarming intelligence from his di-

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pirited countrymen, and to oppose a sufficient force to repel aggression. Troops were sent to line the shores, and an armament made ready, under pretence that they were required to guard against the exportation of provisions and the flight of the inhabitants. Fortunately, no descent was made by those piratical powers, and an evil of such magnitude was avoided, though the apprehension of it was sufficiently alarming and distracting, even to the iron-minded minister who was so happily for Portugal at the helm of affairs.

By all the Christian powers of Europe, the intelligence of the overthrow of the city of Lisbon was received with the deepest sympathy. Even the jealousy of Spain, the perpetual foe of Portugal, was lulled for the moment, whilst its ancient ally, Great Britain, was forward in generous offers of assistance. The king of Great Britain sent a special message to parliament on the subject, and an immediate vote of credit was passed to enable him to forward such supplies as the contingency merited.

Thus, owing much to his own talents and firmness, and much also to the aid afforded by foreign states, and to the active co-operation of many patriotic Portuguese, the Marquis of Pombal was enabled to bear up against the overwhelming evils which pressed upon his country, and out of the ruins and ashes of the former city to erect a new and yet more splendid Lisbon. The discovery of a cement, made from the refuse of burnt coal, by an Englishman of the name of Stephens, is commemorated as one of the happy circumstances which essentially contributed to the rebuilding of the desolated city. By the rigorous regulations enforced by the authority of government, the new houses were built upon a more uniform plan, and the streets considerably widened, so that in its outward aspect Lisbon was greatly improved by the misfortune which threatened to extinguish its existence. Infinite private misery was, however, the consequence of so wholesale a destruction of property, and, especially among the commercial class, a very general ruin and bankruptcy ensued. The traders of England, being extensively engaged in mercantile transactions with Portugal, suffered to a very great extent.

Although the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon committed its great ravages there, it was more or less felt in various parts of the world. At Madeira and Oporto, as also in different counties of England, it was sensibly felt. On the Lake of Windermere, in Cumberland, the waters were violently agitated, and for an instant rose seven feet, but almost immediately subsided. Two fishermen, who were in a boat on the edge of the lake repairing their fishing tackle, found themselves suddenly carried to a considerable distance from the shore, and were so astonished, that they expected nothing less than that the consummation of all things was at hand.

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FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The earthquake which has reve
through some of the south eastern
Europe, appears to have nearly ruined
est: upwards of 300 houses have bee
to the ground, and the number of
knowledged by the Government amou
although it is said that the real returns
held, in order to conceal the extent of th
ity. The shocks lasted from Tuesday
to Friday, the 26th. Two out of ever
the churches, public buildings, and the
of the nobility are so shaken, that the
pected to fall from day to day.

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p. 4, col. 6
The right side of the article was lost in the curve of the binding during microfilming.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to Capt. Meade, of the packet ship John W. Carter, *for files of Jamaica papers to the 13th August*, now made more than ever interesting by the *exciting* [illegible] going on in the British West Indies. Our Correspondent at Jamaica says, "The newspapers I send you will give you a better account how happily the 1st August passed off in such quietness. I am glad to state that the plain remains quiet, except the country, and there are no disturbances, only disputes about the rates of wages."

—In Demerara and Antigua several shocks of Earthquakes had been experienced, followed by a succession of heavy showers.

Acadian Recorder
September 15, 1838
p. 4, col. 5

From United States Papers.

Dreadful Earthquake at Martnique.—The Pauline, which sailed from St. Pierre, in the Island of Martnique, on the 12th ultimo, brings information giving the particulars of a terrible earthquake which visited that Island on the 11th ultimo, and spread havoc and ruin over the whole French colony. The vessel having left the day after the disaster, the whole extent of the damage had not been ascertained. The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and burial of many families. Of the towns, Port Royal appears to have been the greatest sufferer. Numbers of buildings were destroyed, and multitudes of lives lost. The last shock of the earthquake left scarce a building standing, and the whole city may be said to be overwhelmed. Four hundred persons it is supposed, were buried beneath the ruins. Of these three hundred had been withdrawn from under the wreck and rubbish, and excavations were going on to extend relief to others in the same situation. In the town of St. Pierre the shock was not so severe as at Port Royal. The commotion lasted about five minutes. Several houses were thrown down, and many shaken into a shattered and tottering condition. The number of lives lost was very small compared with the destruction at other points. The Governor of Martinique had issued his proclamation, calling upon the citizens to succor each other in their frightful disaster, and promising the sympathy and assistance of the French Government. The call had been answered with alacrity, and many of the citizens had joined the garrison and marines in digging up the ruins, opening the streets, propping up building, and repairing the desolation and ruin which this dreadful calamity had wrought. For further and more definite accounts of the extent of the disaster, we must await the next arrival, as the Pauline left too soon to ascertain all the particulars of this dreadful catastrophe.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Earthquake at Martinique.—Letters received at New York, state that the earthquake which produced such destructive effects at Port Royal on the night of the 11th inst was repeated on the ni hts of the 12th and 13th, with much additional damage. There was great damage throughout the island, and in Port Royal 80 houses were thrown down, including the hospital, Treasury, Churches and other large edifices, and every house was more or less injured. It is said that 1600 lives were lost. Great damage was also done at Guadaloupe and St. Lucian. Two schooners arrived at Martinique from Guadaloupe with the wounded, seeking refuge in the hospitals.

Acadian Recorder
March 2, 1839
p. 4, col. 3

The Earthquake at Martinique.—A letter received in this city, of which the following is an extract—

MARIN, MARTINIQUE, Jan. 15th.

"A most violent earthquake has ravaged this island the 11th ult., at half past five o'clock in the morning. This town has suffered considerable. All the stores, buildings, churches, hospitals, barracks and houses, have been split more or less—some are not worth repairing. The town of Port Royal is but a pile of ruins. The number of lives lost in the short duration of *one minute*, is estimated at one thousand. The walls of the new Marine Hospital, containing 180 sick men, have fallen, and buried the bodies forever. The Governor had only time to escape with his family—his seat was levelled to the ground. The plantations around us have been all injured. It will stop the crops for a few weeks."—*Merc. Jour.*

Gaudaloupe.—There is a distressing report in circulation this morning, that the centre of the Island of Gaudaloupe, has sunk far below the tide level. This effect is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique. Gaudaloupe is divided by a creek running nearly through the centre of the Island, one side of which is a limestone formation, and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive buildings, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged.—*N. Y. American.*

Acadian Recorder
March 2, 1839
p. 4, col. 3

From Papers by the Packet.

LONDON, March 30.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday se'nnight,* about a quarter past three o'clock in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Glengarry, Invernesshire. A dredging barge in the canal lying afloat was so violently shaken as to cause the whole of the people sleeping on board (twelve in number) instantly to awaken and rush upon deck, when they heard the echo reverberating through the hills. The clergymen, too, and almost all the people in the neighbourhood were awakened by the noise. At the inn at Glengarry the doors were lifted off the latches, and the inhabitants much alarmed. We have heard of no accident in consequence.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Acadian Recorder
May 4, 1839
p. 2, col. 1 - column header and dateline
p. 2, col. 3 - article

Note: "Wednesday se'n night* at about quarter past three o'clock in the morning" means at 0315 on the Wednesday in the previous 7 to 14 days. March 30, 1839 was a Saturday. This article implies that the earthquake at Glengarry occurred at 0315 local time Wednesday, March 20, 1839.

* Seven night

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.—A letter from the United States Consul at St. Pierre, August 2, 1839, states that on that morning, at twenty-five minutes past 5 o'clock, the inhabitants were awakened by two very severe shocks of an earthquake, each of which lasted about forty seconds. A gentleman from Baltimore (says the Consul) occupied the chamber with me; we immediately rushed into the street, which we found already filled with men, women and children, flying in all directions, some on their knees, calling to God to preserve them. It is impossible to describe the sensations caused by such an occurrence; houses rocking to and fro, tiles, shell stones, and mortar, falling around, women and children screaming, and with the expectation of seeing the houses fall upon us, I assure you our situation is far from being enviable. Rumors have just reached us of several houses having fallen down at Fort Royal, of the truth of which there can be no doubt, as many houses were in a very precarious position, and the shock was of such force as to have thrown down those of more solidity. We have got heard of any deaths, but several persons were much hurt in jumping from the windows, &c.

Nothing else new here of consequence. Produce of the island scarce and high.

Acadian Recorder
September 7, 1839
p. 2, col. 5

EARTHQUAKES.—Aug, 2.—An alarming shock was felt in Barbadoes. July 30th, there was a slight shock at Saint Chistopher. Aug. 2d, an earthquake was felt at Grenada. July 29, a smart shock was felt at Saint Lucia. A terrible shock was felt at Martinique, Aug. 2.

From the Martinique Mercury.

We have heard from Fort Royal that many walls had fallen. The roof and part of a house in Grand Rue fell and wounded two workmen; another man, who was endeavouring to fly from the danger, was also hurt. Behold in the short space of six months two earthquakes, the violence of which were never before known in this colony! Without endeavouring to seek into the cause, we will confine ourselves by stating that since the earthquake of 11th of January, a continued drought has reigned, the winds almost constantly blowing from the south. During the last fifteen days it has been very dry, and the wind from the south-east high, and, notwithstanding, the temperature of the atmosphere has been very hot. The two last nights were calm with a suffocating heat. Immediately after the earthquake the rain began, and continued to fall—the sky is clouded, and we suffer an almost insupportable heat.

Acadian Recorder quoting in part the Martinique Mercury
October 26, 1839
p. 2, col. 2

Latest from England.

NEW YORK, November 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN—TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND—UNSETTLED STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET—CONFIRMED SCARCITY OF THE WHEAT CROP—NEW MINISTRY IN SPAIN—ATTACK ON LOUIS PHILIPPE—TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH ARMS IN INDIA—THE RUSSIAN MUTINY, &c. &c. &c.

The steamer British Queen, for which expectation had been on tip toe for several days, arrived about 8 o'clock last evening, with London and Liverpool papers to the 2d instant, inclusive. She did not sail till the 3d instant, and during the last week of the passage encountered extremely bad weather. She brought 180 passengers.

EARTHQUAKES IN SCOTLAND

On Wednesday evening se'nnight* about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt all over this city, in Leith Portobello, and Newhaven. It continued for about fifteen or twenty seconds, and occasioned a tremulous motion in the floors of the houses where it was observed, as if rocking up and down, accompanied with a rattling of the windows and an undulating movement of the chairs, totally unlike any other noise, or any shaking occasioned by the passage on the street of heavy carriages. It was decidedly felt in many houses, and at exactly the same time, in various streets, both in the Old and New Town, and occasioned no little alarm.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

STIRLING.—About a quarter of an hour after ten o'clock on the night Wednesday se'nnight, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Causewayhead, distant rather more than a mile from Stirling. It is said to have been accompanied by the same rumbling noise that had been described as attending the recent shocks at Crieff Comrie, and also to have been so severe as to shake the houses, and, in some instances, to make articles of earthern and crystal ware rattle and strike against each other. The shock was felt, at the same time, in the lower parts of Stirling—particularly in Cowan-street, the Terrace, and Wellington-place; but it does not appear to have been nearly so violent as at Causewayhead, and many places adjacent to it.

ALLOA.—Two very smart shocks were felt here on the night of Wednesday se'nnight, the one about a quarter-past ten, and the other about twenty-five minutes before eleven. The first—and by far the most severe of the two—indicated its approach in a loud noise something like distant thunder, but much more awful and alarming. Many people felt their beds considerably agitated, and furniture, of all kinds, especially crockery and clockwork, (the weights) shook violently. House-bells in some places were set a-ringing, and some people were so terrified as to run to the streets. The second shock was much slighter, but those who felt any of them, describe themselves as being in the most disagreeable state imaginable.

Accounts from Kincardine and Stirling state that the shocks were distinctly felt in those quarters at the same time, and caused great alarm. In Perthshire they have been frequent for fully ten days, but it does not appear that any shock was felt on Wednesday, when the earthquake was so general further south.

Acadian Recorder
December 7, 1839, Saturday
p. 2, col. 1 - column header, dateline and lead-in
p. 2, col. 5 - article

Note: November 2, 1839, was a Saturday; thus, the earthquake "On Wednesday evening se'n night* about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock" occurred at 2215 Wednesday, October 23, 1839. This is confirmed in the issue of December 21, 1839.

* Seven night

The Late Earthquake in Canada.—From a journal kept by a respectable gentleman, at Courie, it appears that the recent earthquake, or rather series of earthquakes, were more or less felt for a period of fourteen days,—having commenced on October 4, and terminated on Monday, October 28. The shock on Wednesday, October 23, was the most severe and alarming. It is thus described in the Courie register:—

"Wednesday, 23rd.—An indescribably dreadful shock at half-past ten p.m. Compared with this, all which preceded it are not to be named. The noise, which resembled that of two or three shocks in close succession was as the noise of many thunders. The tremor of the earth was dreadful. Atmosphere very heavy. Rain which had been falling during the day descending in torrents, causing the river Earn to be very much flooded. During the shock chimney-cans were thrown down and bricks from old chimneys. In the neighbourhood portions of dry stone dyke and some walls were [illegible] been expected, the village [illegible] and became increasingly [illegible] o'clock, when another shock, but by means so severe as the preceding one, was felt. Shortly after [illegible] Walker, [illegible] village, was [illegible] now creeping [illegible] them to the Messiah. [illegible] died at about twelve o'clock [illegible] scene almost [illegible] house was partly [illegible] Nearly 300 people [illegible] many of these were [illegible] more of them, [illegible] door, as if afraid to enter [illegible] trenty the most of them [illegible] down. There were [illegible] men and maidens, [illegible] breasts, and old men [illegible] under a weight of [illegible] W. [illegible] services by giving out [illegible] Psalm, which having [illegible] gaged in prayer. [illegible] address, which [illegible] prayer. [illegible]

Acadian Recorder
December 21, 1839
p. 2, col. 6
This is the best copy possible.

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from San Salvador of the 5th of October last, says—

On the 1st inst. at 2, A. M., we experienced a strong shock of an earthquake, and at 3, A. M., an hour after, a concussion which has nearly destroyed the town. The shocks continue, and yesterday we had fifteen tolerably smart shocks. Many people have left the place, and I fancy the Government will remove to Cojutepeque, as this town is not safe. The evil is under our feet; for at places five or six miles off, nothing has occurred. The houses are nearly unroofed, and the walls are so tottering that we all sleep in the Court yard or great square, under hide coverings, which is pleasant enough in the rainy season, and sit in the day time in the corridors ready for a start into the yard, as it will not do to wait a moment when the shock comes. I may mention, to give you an idea of the force of these concussions, that two porter bottles full, placed upright on the stone floor, were upset. As we have no masons here, of course what is left of furniture, &c. unbroken, is subject to the ruins which filter through the roof, so that the rooms are no protection to paper or books.

Acadian Recorder
January 4, 1840
p. 2, col. 1

West-Indies.

From the Guiana Chronicle, Feb. 12.

MARTINIQUE.—A violent shock of Earthquake was felt at Martinique on the night of the 16th ultimo. The oscillation was from N. E. to S. W., and continued for, about three seconds. It was followed by three more shocks on the same night—and one next morning.

Fortunately no injury was done, though great alarm was excited among the inhabitants.

It was felt at St. Lucia, about the same time.

Acadian Recorder
March 28, 1840
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This earthquake occurred on the 16th of January, 1840.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Hamilton, Upper Canada, on Saturday, 26th Septr. There was a rumbling noise in the earth, and some buildings were slightly shaken. To those who were in bed at the time, it seemed as if some heavy body had rubbed against the wall, followed by a tremulous motion. At the bay shore, the noise is represented to have been like the roaring of the sea, the lake at the same time being unruffled by a ripple. The whole passed off in about ten seconds. Its course apparently was from W. to E.—*New York Express.*

Note: This event occurred September 26, 1840. It appears that it might be an aftershock to the September 10, 1840, event; it is not in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1840
p. 2, col. 2

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

From the Plymouth Journal of Thursday.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT NEW ROSS. —The town of New Ross was visited, on Tuesday last, with a dreadful gale of wind. About seven o'clock it turned to a hurricane. A few minutes after that hour there was felt a shock of an earthquake. I myself saw the candlestick which was on my table tremble, and the light from the candle appeared to show a faint blue colour. At this time a gust of wind came on with such terrible violence, that windows were blown in, chimneys prostrated, while two doors, fastened with iron bars, were rent asunder in the timber yard of Messrs. Jas. Galavan & Co. The sheds were stripped of slates, and several piles of timber displaced. In fact the shock the inhabitants of New Ross experienced on Tuesday evening will never be obliterated from their recollection. I have not heard of any loss of life, or even an accident, to any individual. About ten o'clock the night cleared up, and the inhabitants retired to rest, thanking most fervently the Almighty for their escape. I have not heard of any damage done to the shipping at the quay. The storm was all from the south, and I have no doubt but Kilkenny, Graig, and on in that direction, have felt its dreadful effects.—*From a Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.*

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1840, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: October 3, 1840, was a Saturday. The Tuesday previous was September 29, 1840. New Ross is probably in Ireland since The Freeman's Journal, Kilkenny and Graig are Irish.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The details of the following terrific earthquake are contained in a letter dated St. Petersburgh, Sept. 11.—"You have doubtless heard of the terrible earthquake at Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Nakitchevan, damaged all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Scharour and Sourmata, in Armenia; all the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wersts (nearly five English miles.) Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeli: about one thousand inhabitants were buried under heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened, and, following the same direction, swept over the ruins and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above-mentioned districts and entirely laid them waste, when the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awoke by two violent subterranean commotions."

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1840
p. 3, col. 1

EARTHQUAKE.—On Monday 25th ult., New York was visited with the shock of an Earthquake. Advices by the new Jersey rail road, say, that the same sound, with a trembling sensation prevailed thence 60 miles south. The furniture in the various houses were shook with considerable vehemence, and it may be imagined the circumstance created great alarm. Jersey City, Weehawken and Williamsburgh, on Long Island experienced the same phenomena. The time, as noted by all, was from 25 to 20 minutes before 6 o'clock,—there being all the time a serene and cloudless sky, and mild weather.

Note: This event occurred Monday, January 25, 1841; it is listed in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
February 6, 1841
p. 3, col. 5

Great Britain

LONDON March 15.

EARTHQUAKE.—*The Courrier de Lyons* of the 13th instant publishes a letter from Italy of the 4th, stating that the city of Reggio, in Calabria, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 22nd ult. The shocks were fifteen in number, the street of the Marine was converted into one heap of ruins; most of the houses were thrown down, and the rest were so damaged as to be altogether uninhabitable; the palace of the governor, the tribunal, the prison, the barrack of St. Augustine, the cathedral, five other churches, and various other public buildings, were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants had sought refuge partly at Messina and partly at Naples.

Acadian Recorder
April 10, 1841
p. 2, col. 6 - article
p. 2, col. 3 - column header and dateline

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred on February 22, 1841

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

☞Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon we obtained London and Liverpool papers to the 3d instant, from passengers in the steam packet which left Liverpool on Sunday, 4th. Notwithstanding the freshness of the intelligence thus received we meet nothing in it peculiarly novel.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

EARTHQUAKE AT AMMERAPOOBA.—This city is said to have been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which happened on the night of the 23d of March, 1840; 300 persons were killed. The shock lasted two or three minutes, and extended from north to south. The cities of Ava and Tragain are also said to have been destroyed, with many neighbouring villages.

Acadian Recorder
April 17, 1841, Saturday
p. 3, col. 3 - column header and dateline
p. 3, col. 4 - article

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.—At one, p m., on Wednesday week, Comrie had a smart undulating shock of earthquake. As far as could be guessed from former shocks, this one would be heard about fifteen or eighteen miles. There has been no shock so great since the 18th January, 1840. The weather was dry, calm, and cloudy; the noise was louder than any undulating shock that has been heard.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Acadian Recorder
April 17, 1841
p. 3, col. 4

Note: This item is black and blurred on original microfilm. It appears that this earthquake occurred at 1300 Wednesday, March 24, 1841.

The earthquake at Zante, in October last, destroyed property worth £300,000. The Lords of the Treasury have directed £4,000 from the civil contingencies to be applied [illegible] to the relief of the sufferers. Her Majesty the Queen has also sent a donation of £[illegible].

Acadian Recorder
May 22, 1841
p. 2, col. 5

Note: Will not copy any better because of quality of original.

LONDON, August 19.

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.—COMRIE: We have been much alarmed during the whole of last week by earthquakes. No fewer than thirty shocks were felt; but on Friday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, a tremendous one took place, which brought the whole of the inhabitants of the village to the street, and put a stop to all work for some time. A few stones fell from the gable of a house; part of a stone dyke in the neighbourhood came down also. The wind was blowing hard at the time, the day dark and gloomy, and even cold. —CRIEF: On the afternoon of Friday last, about half past two o'clock, this place, was visited by two fearful shocks of earthquake, in close succession to each other. It was attended with a grave hollow sound. The motion of the earth was from east to west. Every house in town shook severely, and furniture was heard to crack. Nearly all the inhabitants, in the greatest alarm, rushed to the streets. It is thought that one of these shocks was as powerful as the one felt here Oct. 23rd, 1839. A man was knocked down in his own room by the falling of the ceiling. At Dunira and St. Fillans it was severely felt. We are happy to state, however, that we have not heard of any serious accident having occurred.—*Stirling Advertiser.*

Acadian Recorder
September 4, 1841
p. 2, col. 4 - dateline
p. 2, col. 6 - article
Earthquakes in Scotland appear to have occurred in the week previous to August 19, 1841.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, September 3.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Seville about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 7th. Similar shocks were also felt at Cadiz, Puerto de Santa Maria, Xeres de la Fronteira, Ciudad Real, and Malaga.

Acadian Recorder
September 25, 1841
p.1, col. 5 - column header and dateline
p.1, col. 6 - article

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1841.

ANTIGUA.—A shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 16th August at St. Johns. "It was a sudden and severe jerk, with a short subsequent tremor."

ST. LUCIA.—The following from the *Palladium* is all that we observe:—On Tuesdy evening, at 21 minutes before 8 o'clock, a most appalling shock of earthquake was experienced here. Though it did not last for more than 12 seconds of time, the agitation of the earth was of the most violent nature, preceded by a hoarse rumbling sound.—We are happy to add, that the shock has not been attended with any deplorable effects here; only some slight cracks having appeared on a few stone buildings in town.

MARTINIQUE.—Three shocks of esthquake had likewise been experienced in this island.

The British brig Eagle arrived at Barbadoes from Newfoundland. The two mate of the Eagle, shortly after her arrival, engaged in fight on the dock, and in the scuffle they reeled verboard, and both were drowned.

Acadian Recorder
October 9, 1841
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1841.

Having no later intelligence from England or the United States tha was brought by the steamers from those places last week, we have taken the opportunity of resenting several interesting articles which were unavoidably omitted in our preceding umber.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the rig Hector we have Kingston journals to the th ult.

A shock of an earthquake was exprienced at Kingston on the 1st ult, between th hours of 10 and 11 P. M. The Morning Journl says:—

The evening was remarkably sultry, and at about eight o'clock the sky assumed a squally appearance, with repeated gusts of chilly wind from S.E. which soon subsided.—At half-past nine several ly cloude passed over the city, and a smart drizzle fell, though it is believed not to have been general. This was succeeded by an intense heat in the atmosphere until the earthquake took place. It was preceded by a mbling noise, similar to that of a gust of wind, and th direction of the shock could distinctly be felt as coming from the S. E. The undulations were from N. W. to S. E. and continued nearly twenty seconds. Clouds charged with electric matter were gathered Soth and West of the city, and there were vivid flashes of lightning at these points for an hour after the earthquake.

Two shocks were felt in Saint Andrew's the same night.

Acadian Recorder
November 13, 1841
p. 3, col. 2

March 2.

London Monday.

EARTHQUAKE IN CORNWALL.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock in the morning, at Falmouth, and throughout that part of Cornwall. It was accompanied by a loud report, and subsequently a rumbling noise resembling the upsetting of a laden cart against a house.

Acadian Recorder
March 26, 1842
p. 3, col. 1

THE HERALD.

YARMOUTH, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1842.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO. —*Great Loss of Life!!*—An arrival at New York on Saturday last from Port au Prince, brings intelligence of a dreadful earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th May. The St. Domingo Patriot gives the following account of the calamity :—

The principal destruction of life of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 1500 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated at Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the southwest to the northeast.

Two shocks were felt at Port au Prince, the first, which lasted the longest, continued about 3 minutes.

The *Patriot* also says that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little.—Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate house, where the arms of the Rebublic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured. On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following, successive shocks were felt.

A letter from St. Marc says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal, were all destroyed.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared! and with it two thirds of its inhabitants! The families that could escape are fled to Fosette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier from the city arrived a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake which on Monday the 9th destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of Saint Nicholas and Port Paix are all destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capt. M. left, but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
June 3, 1842, Friday
p. 3, col. 1

May 27.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE—TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.—We learn by the brig William Nelson, arrived last night, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Port au Prince on the 7th—no damage done.—News had reached there from Cape Haytian that that town was entirely destroyed, with two-thirds of its inhabitants. The place contained about fifteen thousand. A Courier arrived a few hours before the W. N. left, stating that nearly all that was left was destroyed by the blowing up of the powder magazine. It is supposed that all the houses on the north side are destroyed.

Acadian Recorder
June 4, 1842
p. 2, col. 6

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.
HALIFAX N. S.
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

NEW YORK, May 31,

EARTHQUAKE AT PONCE, P.R.—We are indebted to Capt. York, of the schr Independence from Ponce, for the following accout of the shock felt at that place on the 7th inst. Cpt. York states he was sitting with a friend, whel they suddenly felt a dirriness and excessive faintness, and upon attempting to walk found themselve acting like persons intoxicated. His companion hen observed that the house rocked. They then wnt out of doors and saw that the house rocked t least two feet. So great was the motion of the earth, that the casks of sugar and molasses on the beach rolled round making great havoc.

The inhabitants were filled with the greatest terror, and all rushed into the middle of the street. The shock was felt at 3 P. M. of the 7th, inst. and lasted about three minutes.

Acadian Recorder
June 4, 1842
p. 3, col. 1 - article
p. 3, col. 2 - newspaper leader

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, May 12.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Meheles, near the village of Drouchas. An old tower situate in the town of Mégoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise into the town. At Calamies the first shock, felt at half past nine o'clock, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds, and there were ten others, from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighbourhood actually gave way. Upwards of 50 dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis and 15 towers crumbled at Citylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina. At Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25th ult. at about four o'clock a. m., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half. The *Courrier Grec*

Acadian Recorder
June 11, 1842
p. 1, col. 6 - column, header and dateline
p. 2, col. 4 - article

United States.

BOSTON, June 3.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.—The brig Joseph Atkins, Captain Higgins, arrived at this port this morning from Jeremie, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. Capt. H informs Messrs. Topliff that the earthquake of the 7th inst. was severe at Jeremie, but no damage was sustained. The ground and water were much agitated, and, in the latter a change of from 4 to 6 feet took place in the course of a few minutes; but whether the tide rose and fell, or the island settled, and resumed its position again, produced that effect, was subject of much speculation.

Captain Higgins also states that the destruction of the town of Cape Haytien was complete, only two buildings remained standing. The earthquake happening on a market day, great numbers of persons were in the city from the country, together with mules, &c., so that the loss of life was greater. It was estimated that 4000 persons perished, besides great numbers of mules and other animals, and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could long remain in the place.

Captain H. also states that Port du Plait was entirely destroyed, though but few lives were lost, and that the Mountain in the *rear of St. Marcs was rent asunder so that teams passed through the aperture.*

Acadian Recorder
June 11, 1842
p. 2, col. 6

The EARTHQUAKE.—Accounts have been received at New Orleans, from the Island of Cuba, by which it appears that the shaking of the 7th instant was felt very sensibly in that islands. At St. Jago the cathedral was considerably injured, and the walls of several houses were cracked. No lives were lost. One account says the cathedral, houses, &c. were entirely prostrated.

Acadian Recorder
June 11, 1842
p. 3, col. 1
See item under United States - Boston, June 3 "The Earthquake at St. Domingo" in the same issue of June 11, 1842, p. 2, col. 6. This earthquake occurred May 7, 1842, not June 7, 1842.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have a file of Jamaica papers from the 9th to the 14th of May inclusive, but they afford little intelligence.

The sloop of war Volage, arrived at Kingston, on the 12th of May, from Santa Martha and Carthagena, having on board $250,000 in specie. All was quiet in New Grenada.

Favourable accounts had been received from Barbadoes. Agricultural prospects were cheering.

The earthquake was felt at Spanish-town, at three minutes before 5 o'clock on the evening of the 7th. The shock lasted about a minute, but did no damage.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—As vessels arrive from different ports in the West Indies we learn that the earthquake of the 7th of May was felt, more or less sensibly, in all the islands. But Captain Hammond, of the schooner General Cobb, arrived this morning from St. Bart's, reports that a shock was felt there very sensibly on the 21st. This shows a long continuance of the volcanic action.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Accounts received yesterday fully confirm the disastrous statements of the effects of the earthquake at St. Domingo, previously given. The destruction of property was immense.—Three fourths of the entire population of Cape Haytien were destroyed; among the number we regret to record the name of Mr. Charles Carvelho, an eminent merchant of that town.

Among others who have met their end by this awful visitation, was the family of the British Consul, he was taking a ride at the time and thereby escaped. The American Consul and the whole of his family were destroyed.

BOSTON, June 8.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CAPE HAYTIEN.—By the brig Dirigo, arrived at this port last evening, from Cape Haytien, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. the first direct information of the tremendous earthquake of the 7th ult. is received. The destruction of human life is fully as large as the accounts via Port au Prince led those acquainted with the island to suppose, and about double the amount reported via Jeremie.

Capt. Tucker was on board the vessel at the time of the earthquake, and was an eye witness of the appalling scene. It took place at 5 P. M.

[illegible] in the city [illegible] ly fit. A por[illegible] remained [illegible] that [illegible] was the [illegible] west in th[illegible] massive stone. The [illegible] into the principal streets and [illegible] in a few minutes. Soon after the [illegible], the combustible parts of most of the buildings took fire spontaneously, from the cooking apparatus, &c. and were consumed.

Capt. Tucker states that the entire population of the place was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, and from the best information he could obtain from many of the survivors, not more than two thousand escaped with their lives. All, or nearly all the officers of the Government being killed, there was no authority to control the surviving population, and they were continually fighting, and shooting each other for plunder. The cargo of the Dirigo was dug out of the ruins after the earthquake. There was only one ship master lost, the captain of a Norwegian vessel.

Contrary to anticipation, it appears that many of the principal merchants survived the calamity.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt at various parts of the West Indies, at different periods subsequent to the frightful shock at Cape Haytien. Capt. Hammond, of schooner Gen. Cobb, at New York from St. Barts, reports that a slight shock was felt there at half-past nine, A. M., the 21st of May. A second shock was felt at Guayama, P. R., on the morning of May 15.

Acadian Recorder
June 18, 1842
p. 2, col. 3 and 4
Poor copy because print from front page shows through to page 2.

NEW YORK, June 11.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Every arrival from the West Indies brings some new particulars of the ravages and disasters attendant on the great convulsion of the 7th of May; and the first accounts, instead of being exaggerated, appear to have understated the destruction of life and property.

There is, however, one exception to this remark The calamities at Gonaives, as reported by Captain Varina, of the brig Pandora, arrived this week at Boston, were happily confined to the ruin of houses; the inhabitants had timely warning in a groaning sound, which they readily understood, and rushing into the streets, all escaped with life but two. Most of the buildings in the place were destroyed.

A letter from Cape Haytien, received in Philadelphia, estimates the loss of life at between eight and nine thousand. A friend of the writer succeeded in saving his wife and one child—but his two other children perished in the ruins of his dwelling. The horrors of pillage were added to those of the earthquake. The writer says:—

The hour being that in which the inhabitants were preparing for their evening meal, the falling in of the roofs and rafters scattered the fires, which seized upon them, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole woodwork of the city was in flames; by 8 o'clock the country people poured into the city, armed with machetes, knives and guns, and commenced the work of pillage and murder, killing every one who offered any resistance to their depredations.—The houses and stores of the few whites and principal merchants were the first to be attacked. These were soon sacked, and every thing in the shape of movable property that was not covered up in the ruins were taken possession of. Bands of eight or ten of the plunderers would meet in the streets and contend for the spoils, frequently leaving on the ground half of their number dead or desperately wounded.

Such a scene, as I am informed by eye witnesses, was scarcely ever beheld. Beneath the ruins the cries of the wounded and dying, for succor, were heard in vain, and in many cases four days elapsed before any efforts were made for their extrication.—To day one person was brought out alive who had lived *fifteen* days under a bed of wall. Every merchant that could escape made for the shipping, where upward of one hundred were crowded in four vessels.

The survivors sleep in the country, in the fields, none daring to trust themselves as yet under any cover. The stench from corrupted bodies was such that at one time it was feared some pestilence would break out; but the fire and the lime stone stone (which the heat has converted into quick lime) is daily purifying the air. The destruction of life and property has been terrible, and it will yet be some time ere the people can sufficiently overcome their fears to make any attempt to clear away the ruins, or return to the places where their happy homes so recently stood.

The subjoined account, prepared for publication here, was brought by Captain Wilbur, of the schooner H. Lawrence, arrived yesterday from Port au Platte:

On the 7th day of May the island of Hayti was visited with an earthquake, which in its destructive effects has proved to be the severest we have ever had on record. The weather had been for many days excessively hot and sultry. The temperature varying from 92 to 95 degs. in the shade, and 110 degs. when exposed to the solar rays. The winds were hot, parching and unrefreshing, and the drought had been for some time prevailing. In the afternoon of that day, at about 5 o'clock, I was standing on the square, which is situated in an elevated part of this town.—The sky was uncommonly serene, and the descending sun promised to be bright and glorious in its setting; just then, casting my eyes toward Mount Isabella, which overlooks the town, I perceived a dark vapor ascending and enveloping its base and sides; a rolling, rumbling sound immediately succeeded, and instantaneously came a shock which nearly dashed me to the ground. The level of the square appeared undulating like the waves of the sea,—a faint and sickly sensation came over me, and dizziness and difficulty of breathing. The houses rocked to and fro like vessels in a storm. The ground was rent in various parts. Many persons were thrown down by the force of concussion, others were reeling as in a state of drunkenness.

A second shock followed, yet stronger than the former, accompanied by the same appearances, effects, and terrors. The church, a strong and massive building, seemed tottering to its fall, the bricks flew from the solid masonry as if from projectiles; wide fissures appeared in the walls and arches, and the whole would have been levelled but for the uncommon strength of the outside

Continued

Acadian Recorder
June 25, 1842
p. 2, col. 5

Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships
as the harbor, with the trifling effects which an
agonizing haste suffered them to lay hold of; and
gether with as many of the maimed and wounded
s were they favored by their good fortune. The
other towns and villages, besides our own, and
those enumerated above, which have most seriously
ly suffered (some of which are entirely demolish-
ed) are Porto Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Mole, St.
Nicholas, St. Louis du Nord, Fort Dauphin, Lim-
beport Margot, Borgne, La Grande Riviere, Laxa-
von and Altamira, which, together with Puer-
Plata, Cape Haytien, Santiago, St. Osorio and La
Vega before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and
villages, with loss of lives in nearly all, it is
impossible to convey an adequate idea of the sev-
verity of the blow which will be given to com-
mercial interests in general, many years will be
required to restore matters to their former footing.
channels and ramifications—many will be altogether
It will be equally difficult to conjecture at what
period the agency of savages will be removed and
the to some and civilized again approach their former
condition.

SIDNEY CROSS.

Porto Plata.

GEO. POTTS,
F. CARUANA,
New York.

No. 21 Lispenard street, the

P. S.—During the earthquake at Santiago, the
inhabitants rushed in to the Roman Catholic Church,
to implore mercy from the Most High, and filled
it to overflowing, and when it fell, rivers of blood
were seen to pour through the ruins, proceeding
from the bodies of the poor unfortunate souls
crushed within.

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S

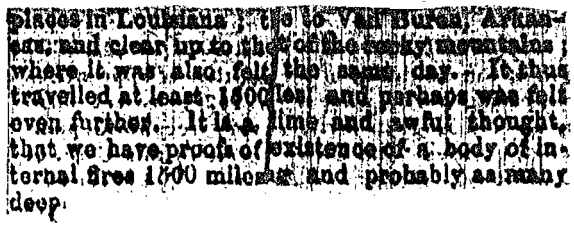
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

Boston dates to Saturday last were received on Wednesday by the brigantine Two Brothers.

Additional particulars of the late Earthquake in the West Indies are communicated by the press of New York and Philadelphia, and it appears that the first report, frightful as it was, rather underrated the havoc of that tremendous disaster. A New York journal gives the following sketch of its range : "It appears that on the same day, and very nearly the same hour, the effects of this recent earthquake were felt at various places ranging from Port au Prince to the base of the Rocky mountains. The greatest explosion from the force of internal pent up fires was felt at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, on the 7th May ; here they had three successive and violent shocks ; and previous to the first of them a shock of the earthquake was felt at Porto Rico on the morning of the same day, which as far as we have yet learned, was the most easterly point that the effects of it were felt. The internal fires, it seems, then took a north-westerly direction, struggling to escape their prison house, and ultimately tore the ground asunder and broke out at Cape Haytien. It stretched clear across the breadth of St. Domingo and was felt at Port au Prince on the nearly the same hour. It also tra- at Mayaguez at the same and one or two other

Continued

Acadian Recorder
June 25, 1842
p. 3, col. 1
Bottom left corner of article in column 1 was torn off original before microfilming.



plades in Louisiana ; to to Van Buren, Arkansas, and clear up to the of the rocky mountains where it was also, fall the same day. It thus travelled at least 1600 les and perhaps was full oven further. It is a time and awful thought, that we have proofs of existence of a body of internal fires 1600 miles and probably as many deep.

Acadian Recorder
June 25, 1842
p. 3, col. 2

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 8th of June have been received at the Exchange reading room.

The 7th was observed as a day of religious solemnities at Kingston, in memory of the terrible earthquake in 1692. The places of business were closed and all the churches were opened. The recent earthquake had very naturally disposed the minds of the people to solemn and devout contemplation.

Acadian Recorder
July 9, 1842
p. 2, col. 6

EARTHQUAKE.—Captain Williams of the barque Hecla, which arrived this morning, informs us that a shock of an Earthquade was felt at St. Kitts on the 25th June. The inhabitants ran out of their houses down to the sea shore. There were no lives lost, and only one stone wall thrown down.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Acadian Recorder
July 16, 1842
p. 3, col. 1

United States.

BOSTON, October 26.

An earthquake shock was experienced in St. Thomas in the East on the 21st ult. The Journal complains that trade is very dull, and business almost at a stand.—*Phil'ad. North American.*

Acadian Recorder
November 5, 1842
p. 2, col. 5 - column header and dateline
p. 2, col. 6 - article

CANADA.

By the Steamship Unicorn.

MONTREAL, November 9.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 6. The shock was very perceptible, and resembled the heavy rolling of artillery. It was also experienced at Lachine, Three Rivers, and several other places.

QUEBEC, November 11.

A smart shock of an earthquake occured at Three Rivers and throughout the District yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.—The inhabitants were very much alarmed, and the streets tested the great excitement it engendered, the citizens running generally from their dwellings into the streets. The convulsion of the Earth lasted several seconds, and was followed by a slight snow storm.

A marriage ceremony was being performed in the French Cathedral at the time, and the scene that ensued was ludicrous in the extreme; some said that the church shook from its very foundation, so much that they expected it was tumbling down, and a rush to the door was the consequence. However, the happy knot was tied, and the event no doubt will be long remembered by the bridal party. I cannot describe to you the noise accompanying this convulsion of the Earth; suffice to say, it was most singular and awful.

I understand the Earthquake was felt also at William Henry, Berthier, &c.

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1842.

Note: These events occurred on Monday, November 7, 1842, between 0600 and 0800 and on Thursday, November 10, 1842 at 0900. Smith (1962) lists a November 9 event.

Acadian Recorder
November 19, 1842
p. 2, col. 6 - column header and dateline
p. 3, col 1, two articles: one from a Montreal paper of November 9, 1842 and one from a Quebec paper of November 11, 1842.
p. 3, col. 2 - newspaper header and date

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE. — We find the following in singular circumstance stated in the St. Louis New Era:

On Saturday we received a note from a gentleman in the country, dated that day, in which he says

"The earthquake on the evening of the 4th inst, was severely felt in this part of the county, and attending it is one of the most interesting phenomena of nature. Near my dwelling has been a pond which, from former appearances, was supplied by subteranean springs. On the morning of the 5th, I discovered it empty, and in its place a large sink hole, similar to those near your city. During the day my family noticed it belching forth steam at intervals of three or four hours. Yesterday I remained at home to watch and satisfy myself. You are aware of its been a rainy. After the small streams had formed by the falling of the rain, it commenced smoking steam of a warm nature, and at times we heard a rumbling, hissing sound, similar to that we heard on the evening of the 4th inst. This morning snow covers all my grounds; except the centre of this gulf, which has thawed, and all the snow contigious is fast thawing."

The Morning Herald and General Advertiser
February 13, 1843, Monday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event probably occurred on
January 4, 1843

THE HERALD.

YARMOUTH, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1843.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES!

Captain Ryarson, of the Schr. *Sophia*, which arrived at this Port on Wednesday last, from Martinique, via Nevis and St. Kitts, informs us that a frightful earthquake occurred at those Islands on the 8th February, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, which lasted from two to three minutes. At Martinique (where the *Sophia* lay at the time) a large number of buildings and other property were destroyed, but, fortunately, no lives lost. Capt. R. went ashore a few minutes after the shock, and the scene which there presented itself he describes as appalling in the extreme. The inhabitants, in a state of intense apprehension and terror, weeping and praying, searching for children, relatives and friends, and hastening to the beach. At Nevis, the Court House, Secretary's Office, and other buildings were a heap of ruins, and all the stone buildings more or less damaged. At St. Kitts, the effects were no less disastrous; and Capt. R. was informed by a vessel from Antigua, that at that Island great damage had been done. These are the only Islands heard from—the earthquake doubtless extended throughout the whole of the West Indies, with what results, we have yet to learn.

Capt. Ryarson brought no papers, everything at the Islands being in a state of the utmost confusion.

The shock was felt with much violence a great distance at sea. The Halifax Recorder says that Her Majesty's sloop of war *Ringdove*, from Barbadoes, for that port, on the same day, and about the same hour above named, when in lat. 21 64, long. 62 52, was suddenly shaken with so much violence that all on board supposed that her masts and timbers would be wrenched asunder. The shock lasted 3 minutes, and was accompanied by a noise similar to that which is occasioned by getting up the steam of a large steamer. The hand leads were instantaneously used, but no bottom could be touched.

A shock of an earthquake is noticed in the papers as having been experienced precisely at the same time in the United States, and we understand it was very sensibly felt in some parts of this Township.

We shall anxiously await further accounts from the West Indies.

Yarmouth, The Herald and Western Advertiser
March 3, 1843, Friday
p. 3, col. 2
Note: Most of this article discusses a large earthquake in the West Indies. Only in the last 5 to 7 lines does the article imply an event was felt in Yarmouth County on Wednesday, February 8, 1843; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

West Indies.

SECOND EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES. A ship from the Charleston Courier, dated March 22, contains the following:—We learn from Capt. Smith, of the schooner Francis Cannaday, arrived this morning, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadaloupe, on the 3d inst. At the time a captain of a vessel off the North Point of the Island, stated that it shook his vessel with such severity that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point Petre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—A letter dated St. Thomas, March 7th, says "We have experienced another severe shock of an earthquake. It lasted but three or four seconds—had it been prolonged, St. Thomas would have been in ruins. Several houses were damaged, but none fell. It has alarmed the inhabitants very much. Some have gone into the country—others have left the island. We have very warm weather here at present and the heat increases daily. The thermometer stood this morning at 7 o'clock, at 99° in the shade—the warmest weather ever experienced at this time of year."

THE COMET IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Comet was seen at St. Thomas on the 2d ultimore: it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas on the 5th ult., about half past nine o'clock at night—No material damage done.

Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
April 14, 1843, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: The earthquake in Guadaloupe occurred on March 3, 1843. The St. Thomas earthquakes occurred on March 7(?) and on March 5, 1843 at 2130. "The Comet" was seen March 2, 1843. The right hand margin of the article was partly lost in the binding.

More Earthquakes!

Islands reported to have sunk in the Sea!

A note on the slate in Keefler's Reading Room, of advices from Bermuda to the 2nd instant, states that "the passengers by the steamer Medway report that on the 22nd of March, at half-past three o'clock, *a.m.*, when near Cuba, on their way from Jamaica to St. Thomas, two very severe shocks of an earthquake were experinced in an interval of ten minutes."

It also coufirms the statement that a shock was felt at Jamaica on the 7th ult.; and gives intelligence of another on the 12th. It was reported at Kingston, Jam., on the 15th ult. that the Great Cyman Island had DISAPPEARED by one of the recent convulsions of nature! This is awful News, if true.—*Post.*

Morning Herald
April 17, 1843, Monday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This earthquake near Cuba occurred at 0330 on March 22, 1843. Shocks are reported in Jamacia on March 7 and 12, 1843.

EARTHQUAKE AT JAMAICA —On the 7th ult. between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, two severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced throughout Jamaica. The inhabitants were greatly terrified, but no damage done.

Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
April 21, 1843, Friday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This earthquake occurred between 0400 and 0800 on March 7, 1843. It is also reported in the issue of April 14, 1843, as being felt on St. Thomas.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—At low water, a little before dusk, on Tuesday evening, the tide suddenly rushed in, in the space of a few minutes, to the height of from five to seven feet, and immediately receded with equal rapidity, dragging some small craft from their moorings, and leaving the flats again bare. The whole took place in about 20 minutes.

At Bunker's Island and the Cove we understand the water rose ten feet.

Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
April 21, 1843, Friday
p. 3, col. 2

Note: This tsunami occurred Tuesday evening, April 18, 1843. See p. 3, col. 3 for a report of the event at Cooks Harbour. The event is not reported in Smith (1962).

MR. LAWSON,—You will please give a place to the following account of what I believe to have been the effects of an earthquake on Tuesday evening last.

The schr. Bee, having on board in addition to the master (Capt. John M'Gray,) Bradford M'-Gray, Samuel Hatfield, Reuben Clements, jr., and Jacob Ring, coming in from fishing, and arriving at the entrance of Cook's harbour about 8 o'clock p. m., it being low water, and there being little or no wind, and a smooth sea, was struck with dreadful shocks, being in mid channel. All at once heard loud roaring of the tide coming in, the vessel shook with great violence as if beating over large rocks—we expected her masts would go over, and that she would crash to pieces, and had great difficulty in keeping ourselves on deck.—The tide rose, as near as we could guess, ten feet, and then directly went out to low water mark, leaving us high and dry at the top of the beach. We found her keel and rudder split, one of her butts started, and a great part of her oakum wrenched out.

BRADFORD McGRAY.

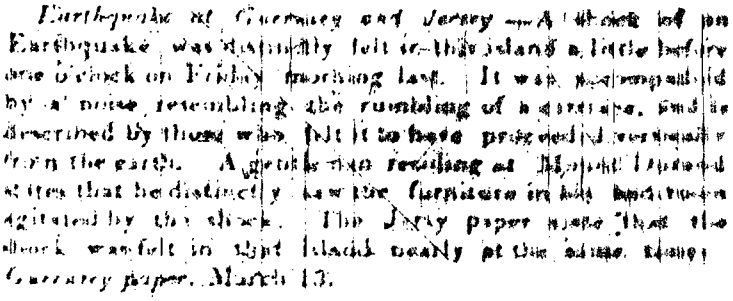
Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
April 21, 1843, Friday
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This tsunami occurred on April 18, 1843. See also p. 3, col. 2 for report of event at Yarmouth.

Earthquake in Lancashire.—We learn that a slight shock of an Earthquake was experienced about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Friday morning week, through a considerable part of the district to the *north-eastward* of Manchester. This convulsion was indicated by a rumbling sound and rather sudden shock, which induced many persons to think that some very heavy body had been suddenly thrown down in their houses. Its centre appears to have been in the chain of hills that separate Yorkshire and Lancashire; and it was more particularly felt about Rochdale and in the Todmorden valley, where in some cases it caused considerable alarm. It was not perceived in the town of Manchester; but it was felt by several families living in the immediate neighbourhood, and more particularly at Cheetham hill. This shock forms the third that has been experienced during a few years past, apparently having about the same range; but the two former (one of which took place on the 20th of August, 1835, and the other on the 11th June, 1839) were considerably more violent than the one on Friday morning.

NovaScotian
April 24, 1843, Monday
p. 133, col. 3

Note: This earthquake occurred at 0820 "on Friday morning week", but the exact date is not certain. Earlier earthquakes on August 20, 1835, and on June 11, 1839, are mentioned.



Transcript:

"Earthquake at Guernsey and Jersey - A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at this island a little before one o'clock on Friday morning last. It was accompanied by a noise resembling the rumbling of a carriage, and it is described by those who felt it to have proceeded vertically from the earth. A gentleman residing at Mount Dumond(?) states that he distinctly saw the furniture in his bedroom agitated by the shock. The Jersey paper states that the shock was felt in that island nearly at the same time - Guernsey paper. March 13."

NovaScotian
April 24, 1843, Monday
p. 133, col. 4

Note: This earthquake occurred a little before 0100 on Friday, March 10, 1843; March 13 was a Monday.

Note: The condition of the Royal Gazette for this period is very poor and the following article cannot be photocopied; it is presented as a transcript below:

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. - At low water, a little before dusk, on Tuesday evening, the tide suddenly rushed in, in the space of a few minutes, to the height of from five to seven feet, and immediately receded with equal rapidity, dragging some small craft from their moorings, and leaving the flats again bare. The whole took place in about 20 minutes.

At Bunker's Island and the Cove we understand the water rose ten feet. - lb.

Nova Scotian Royal Gazette
April 27, 1843, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event took place on Tuesday, April 18, 1843. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1843.

A gentleman at Point Petre, Guadaloupe, states that during the earthquake in that place, while attempting to escape, his foot and leg were cought in one of the deep fissures of the earth, and he thought that he was fast. But another shock came and the crack opened again, and he escaped!

Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser
April 28, 1843, Friday
p. 1, col. 4

Note: This report could be referring to the March 7, 1843, earthquake reported in the April 14, 1843, issue.

Earthquake at Yarmouth

Extraordinary Rising of the Waters

The following is an extract of a lett addressed to the editor of the Yarmou Herald, and published in that paper the 21st inst.

"The scnr. Bee, having on Board an a dition to the master, (Capt. John M'Gray Bradford M'Gray, Samuel Hatfield, Rueb Clements, jr. and Jacob Ring, coming from fishing, and arriving at the entrance Cook's harbour about 8 o'clock, p. m. being low water, and there being little or wind, and a smooth sea, was struck wi dreadful shocks, being in mid channel. A at once heard loud roaring of the tide comi in, the vessel shook with great violence as beating over large rocks—we expected h masts would go over, and that she wou crash to pieces, and had great difficulty keeping ourselves on deck. The tide ros as high as we could guess, ten feet, and th directly went out to low water mark, leavi us high and dry at the top of the beach. W found her keel and rudder split, one of h butts started, and a great part of her oakum wrenched out.

BRADFORD McGRAY."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—At lo water, a little before dusk, on Tuesday eve ing, the tide suddenly rushed in, in t space of a few minutes, to the height of fro five to seven feet, and immediately reced with equal rapidly, dragging some swall cr from their moorings, and leaving the fl again bare. The whole took place in abo 20 minutes.

At Bunker's Island and the Cove we u derstand the water rose ten feet.—*Yarmou Herald.*

Morning Herald
April 28, 1843, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: The same articles were published in the NovaScotian on May 1, 1843, p. 142, col. 3, and in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette on April 27, 1843, p. 3, col. 1, and is a direct quote from the Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser of April 21, 1843, p. 3, col.s 2 and 3. The microfilm cuts off the article on the right hand side.

EARTHQUAKE.—The following letter detailing the shock of an Earthquake felt at Cook's Harbour, near Yarmouth, on the 18th, appears in the Yarmouth Herald of the 21st.

"The schr. Bee, having on board in addition to the Master, (Capt. John M Gray,) Bradford M Gray, Samuel Hatfield, Rueben Clements, jr. and Jacob Ring, coming in from fishing, and arriving at the entrance of Cook's Harbour about 9 o'clok, P. M. it being low water, and there being little or no wind, and a smooth sea, was struck with dreadful shocks, being in mid channel. All at once heard loud roaring of the tide coming in, the vessel shook with great violence as if beating over large rocks—we expected her masts would go over, and that she would crash to pieces, and had great difficulty in keeping ourselves on deck. The tide rose as high, as we could guess, ten feet, and then directly went out to low water mark, leaving us high and dry at the top of the beach. We found her keel and rudder split, one of her butts started and a great part of her oakum wrenched out."

BRADFORD McGRAY

The tide rose at Yarmouth suddenly at the same time to the height of from 5 to 6 feet.

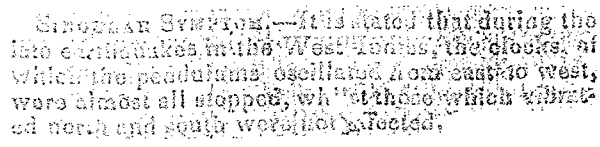
NovaScotian
May 1, 1843, Monday
p. 142, col. 3

Note: Direct quote of the Yarmouth Herald and Western Advertiser report of April 21, 1843.

Transcript

"Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt on Mountain of Montreal on Monday, forenoon, the 13th Instant, between half past eleven and twelve o'clock. There were two distinct shocks, a quarter of an hour apart, the latter of which was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, as of loaded wagons which appeared to come from the South."

Spirit of the Times and Cape Breton Free Press
Sydney, Nova Scotia
Friday, May 31, 1844
p.?, col.?
Note: This event occured on Monday, May 13, 1844. It is not listed in Smith (1962). Transcript was provided by Ken Donovan (personal communication January 27, 1987) who is an historian at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Park, Box 160, Louisbourg, N. S., BOA 1MO



Transcript:

SINGULAR SYMPTON. - It is stated that during the late earthquakes in the West Indies, the clocks of which the pendulums oscillated from east to west, were almost all stopped, whilst those which vibrated north and south were not affected.

Acadian Recorder
March 29, 1845
p. 2, col 5

From late English Papers.

SCOTLAND.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAMPSIE.—On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Campsie and neighbourhood. It consisted of two distinct vibrations. Within doors people felt as if a loaded wagon was passing, or a heavy piece of furniture falling, but the sensation produced was different from what could have resulted from either of these causes. Several persons out of doors imagined that some cannon was firing about Glasgow, and that the hills were re-echoing the hollow noise. It was rather strange to see so many people simultaneously popping their heads out of doors to ascertain the cause of the noise, and quietly withdrawing on observing nothing unusual. We understand that the shocks were felt most intensely at the village of Birdstone. At Kirkintilloch they were the cause of considerable wonder, and several curious mistakes.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Acadian Recorder
May 3, 1845
p. 2, col. 1 - header
p. 2, col. 3 - article
Bottom of column will not reproduce any clearer as it is black on the microfilm.

NEW YORK, April 30.

EARTHQUAKE.—An awful earthquake visited the city of Mexico on the 7th:

"At the moment we write, says the Siglo of the 8th, the inhabitants of the capital of the republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M. the oscillations began, slight at first, and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible, nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty, and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightly, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering, and others entirely fallen. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontale is demolished.

At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of buildings and carried to the Hospital.

Acadian Recorder
May 3, 1845
p. 3, col. 2 - column dateline
p. 3, col. 3 - article
April 30 is the last date before article on Mexico

MONTREAL, April 30.

On Tuesday afternoon, the [redacted]tant, the citizens of Montreal were thrown into a sudden state of alarm by the shock of an earthquake, which took place about half-past four o'clock. It was severe enough to cause the houses to shake, and to make stove-pipes and crockery rattle. It was not attended by a very loud noise. It sounded to us at first as if an avalanche of snow,—such as usually occurs in winter,—were *hirstling* off the roof, and falling into the street. The noise gradually increased, so that it seemed as if the roof itself were following the *chute*. To persons standing in the upper floors it communicated a slight rocking motion, similar to that given by a ship. We have not heard of any damage having been sustained. The motion appeared to be from West to East, and lasted about a second. We have not heard how far it extended.

This is the second shock felt in Montreal within five months,—the last having taken place on 28th November. A shock was also felt on the Mountain in the month of August last.

[The shock extended to Three Rivers, and some persons say that they felt it at Quebec.]

Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, April 29, 1845. It is not listed in Smith (1962). The November 28, 1844, event is listed in Smith (1962) with no exact data, but the August, 1844 event is not listed.

Acadian Recorder
May 17, 1845
p. 2, col. 3
Ink blot on original newspaper prior to microfilming (may have been worm hole?)

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY, MAY 17 1845

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the Schr. Galaxy yesterday, we received our usual extensive files of U. S. papers.—Boston to the 10th, and New York to the 9th instant.

Later news from Mexico has been received.

There was another Earthquake at Mexico on the 10th, three days after that already noticed. It lasted *forty seconds*, and its effects are described as terrific. Many new buildings were overthrown, as well as others that had escaped the former visitation. Most of the inhabitants, struck with terror, forsook their habitations, and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter, and in the utmost consternation. Mexico did not suffer alone. Many other towns and villages suffered severely.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 6th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, A.M.

Acadian Recorder
May 17, 1845
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - column dateline and article

NEW-YORK May 31

EARTHQUAKES.—Advices from Mexico state that during the prevalence of the earthquakes in that country last month, a little town called Valle de Rio Blanco, in Guanajuato, was entirely swallowed up, leaving only a large cavern where it stood. Upwards of 60 persons perished in this awful gulf. In Zacatecas, the oscillation of the earth produced the explosion of a powder mill, which did consider. The Capital was visited with two more shocks, which lasted each several seconds.

Acadian Recorder
June 7, 1845
p. 2, col. 2

A letter from Ponce, Porto Rico, dated July 28th, states:—"On Friday night, at 12 o'clock, we were alarmed with an earthquake; on Saturday, at one o'clock, another; and a third shock on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Acadian Recorder
September 6, 1845
p. 2, col. 3

NEW YORK, October 27.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—Last evening (Sunday,) Oct. 26) the shock of an earthquake was felt in several places on Long Island, and more or less, distinctly at different points in this city. It occurred at precisely fifteen minutes past six o'clock. The day had been a most delicious one, the atmosphere clear and balmy, not a cloud on the surface of the sky, and the wind entirely at rest. We were reclining at the time on a couch in a house situated in the village of Rosly, Long Island, when the building began suddenly to shake with great violence, so that the windows rattled and the rafters cracked. Our first impression was that somebody was endeavouring to remove a heavy stove on the floor below; then it was suggested by one of our companions that a violent wind had sprung up; but as the shaking of the house was soon followed by a deep hollow sound like the rolling of thunder under the earth, it became evident that the phenomena were the effects of an earthquake. The trembling and sound must have lasted two minutes. The movement of the sound was a very deliberate one, and seemed to us to be in a direction from south to north. We afterwards learned that the shock had been felt in all parts of the village, and the persons who spoke of the noise, compared it to the rushing of heavy chariots along a hard stony street. Some of those who were out-doors pretended to say that the shock was accompanied by a brief electrical excitation of the air, but of these appearances we could get no confirmation from others.

Coming along the line of the railroad this morning, we ascertained that the shock was distinctly experienced in several of the towns on Long Island. At Oyster Bay, a friend informed us the agitation was so perceptible that the people in his house ran out into the yard, under an apprehension that the building was falling down, and the woman and servants uttered shrieks of alarm. At Glencove, Hempstead Branch, Hempstead, Jamaica, &c., similar impressions were produced.

In Brooklyn the noise was also heard, though most persons supposed it to be the rattling of carts or heavily laden waggons passing through the streets. We are told also by those who live in the neighborhood of Bleecker and Mulberry streets, that the phenomena we have described, were observed in this city. In some streets, it is said, mantel ornaments were broken.

The months of October and November, we believe are the periods of the year when these singular commotions usually occur. The great disaster at Lisbon, in 1755, took place on the 1st of November, and that at Caracoas, if we remember rightly, in which eighty thousand human beings perished, was on the 26th of October. In South America, where these events most often happen, they take place generally in the fall of the year, after a season of unusual heat or dryness.—*New York Evening Post.*

Note: This event occurred Sunday, October 26, 1845. It is listed in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
November 8, 1845
p. 2, col. 2

UNITED STATES.—Boston dates to the 1st inst. were received by the Steamship Hibernia, on Monday.

An alarming earthquake was felt at different places in the States of New York and Connecticut, on Sunday evening, 27th of October. On the previous Thursday the wells dried up in the town of Green Hill, and one of the shocks in Westchester county, N. Y. resembled a subterraneous explosion.

Note: There is an error in the date; this event occurred Sunday, October 26, 1845; it is listed in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
November 8, 1845
p. 3, col. 2

Earthquake.

The shock of an Earthquake, it is said, was felt at Antigonish, on the 29th ult., and a blazing meteor seen in the heavens immediately after.

Halifax Sun
February 10, 1847, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This earthquake occurred on January 29, 1847. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

Colonial.

CANADA.

ANTIGONISH, February 1, 1847.

EARTHQUAKE AND SPLENDID METEOR.—On the evening of 29th January, about half-past nine, the shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly experienced over the whole of this County. Many persons felt their dwellings severely shaken, tins and crockery rattling against each other—others were awakened from their sleep by the alarming motion of the house. One house, it is said, was so violently agitated that the doors were thrown open; and very many felt so severe a concussion that they went to another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise was heard in almost every dwelling and portion of the County, but not by any means so general was the agitation of the earth felt, or noticed at the time. The sounds and motion were not of more than two or three seconds duration. It is supposed to have been very near our surface, and running in veins, but a very slight shock—as at short distances from situations where the most violent agitation was felt, none at all was experienced—and the sounds also at places not far separated appeared very different in excess.

About three or four minutes after the shock a splendid meteor appeared to the westward, and passed from South to North, exploding about midway between the zenith and horizon—in brightness it rivalled the moon which was shining in full splendour at the time. At the moment of the shock, and appearance of the meteor, the atmosphere was clear and serene. The agitation experienced was confined to elevated situations and little, or perhaps none, felt on the level plain.—*Chronicle.*

Acadian Recorder
February 13, 1847
p. 2, col. 6

LEXINGTON, KY., March 13, 1847.

EARTHQUAKE.—A friend from Limington writes that quite a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in that town at about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 1st inst.—*Saco (Me.) Dem., Tuesday.*

Note: Despite confusion caused by dateline as noted below, we believe that this article is a separate item and that this earthquake indeed occurred on April 1, 1847, at 2100 EST as noted in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
April 17, 1847.

p. 2, col. 3 - this is the last date line - Lexington, Ky, March 13, 1847, and implies that the earthquake in the article in Limington, Maine occurred on March 1, 1847. However, Smith (1962) lists the event as April 1, 1847.

p. 2, col. 4 - article

United States.

BOSTON, August 12.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The New Bedford Mercury says on this subject:—

"A resident in the extreme south part of this city informs us that he distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock. Another inmate of the house heard a rumbling sound, resembling a carriage passing near the house, and on inquiry he finds that nearly all his neighbors heard the sound or felt the shock at the same time.

The Nantucket Inquirer says an earthquake was noticed there at 10 minutes before 10 on Sunday morning. Passengers from the Island by Monday's boat speak of it as quite severe; in one case a mirror hanging on the wall was found broken. Our informant suggests that the motion might have been propagated through the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from a great distance, and consequently would be felt most distinctly near the sea shore

Capt. Chase, of the sloop Passport, from Harwich, Cape Cod, informs us that the shock was very severe at that place, and in consequence, a portion of the plastering of the Baptist Church was thrown down.

Capt. Ryder, of the brig Chatham, which arrived at this port on Sunday, also informs us that he felt the shock very distinctly in Vineyard Sound."

Note: August 12, 1847, was a Thursday. If the dateline applies to this article, then the earthquake occurred on Sunday, August 8, 1847. This event is reported in Smith (1962) at 1000 EST.

Acadian Recorder
August 21, 1847, Saturday
p. 2, col. 1

Foreign.

Lima papers recently received represent that there were severe earthquakes at Ica, on the Peruvian coast, on the 28th June last, occasioning much damage and loss of life.

Acadian Recorder
September 25, 1847
p. 2, col. 5

Miscellaneous News.

Colonial.

Two shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Dominica, on the 5th and 6th September. A church was destroyed and other buildings injured.

Acadian Recorder
October 23, 1847
p. 2, col. 4

FROM MEXICO.

Earthquakes, says the North American of the 29th ult. are at the present time of very frequent occurrence in this beautiful country. A few days ago the village of Ocotla was totally destroyed. The Canton de la Barca has also suffered a severe shake, throwing down houses and the tower of the principal church. We have had four of these unpleasant visiters in this city since our occupation of it.

The North American, a new paper established in the capital, and published in both Spanish and English.

There were several shocks of an earthquake at the city of Mexico on the morning of the 2d of October, and again at midnight on the 5th. They do not appear to have been very severe, as no damage was done in the city with the exception of cracking a few walls.

Acadian Recorder
November 20, 1847
p. 2, col. 5

FROM MEXICO.—*Terrible Earthquake at Atlixco.*—Intelligence is received that letters has come from the city of Mexico, announcing that on the 23d of October, the city of Atlixco was totally destroyed by an earthquake. Not a house was left standing and a large portion of the inhabitants were buried under ruins.

Much damage also was done to the surrounding country, and in the neighbouring villages and monasteries, many of which were overthrown.

Only three days previously to the destruction of Atlixco by an earthquake, that city had experienced to some extent the horrors of a bombardment.

Two hundred and nineteen Mexicans were killed and three hundred wounded, while our own loss was only one killed and one wounded. It was thought necessary to strike these people with terror, because their city had been the refuge and headquarter, of guerrillas, whence many an expedition has issued against our troops.—*Jour. Com.*

Acadian Recorder
December 11, 1847
p. 2, col. 4

LIMA, Nov. 7.—By news from Illapel, we learn the almost total destruction of La Ligua and Petorca. The direction of the earthquake was evidently from the North. Coquimbo suffered extremely; its best public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins.—The oscillations of the earth were frightful. The population slept in the open field; even the stones in the river were raised from their beds and thrown to a distance.—*New Era.*

An earthquake was experienced in Chili on the 8th of October, five days after a similar convulsion which destroyed the village of Ocotlan in the Mexican Province of Jalisco.—*N Y Jour. of Com.*

VALPARAISO, Oct. 26.—On Friday, the 8th inst, an alarming earthquake occurred here at 11 o'clock in the morning. Its duration was forty-five seconds in the Port; though in Almendral it was more violent and protracted. The vibrations of the tower of the custom house were perceived with fearful distinctness. It is gratifying to state, however, that no material damage was caused. The walls of some buildings were cracked; but so far as we can learn none have fallen. The movement was from all accounts as perceptible to persons on board ships in the bay, as it was to those on the shore; equally sudden, distinct and disagreeable. A gentleman who was in an English ship of war says the sensation was as if all the guns were coming through the deck. During the remaining part of the day, and the following night several other shocks occurred

The first rumors from the neighbourhood of Coquimbo were that great destruction had been caused there. This, we are happy to find was exaggeration. Still the shock at Illapel was more violent than it was in this place. Six or eight houses, so says a letter written thence on the 9th inst., were thrown down, and one life was lost In the capital, Santiago, also the shock was more powerful than in Valparaiso, and some injury resulted.

Acadian Recorder
January 1, 1848
p. 2, col. 5

We extract the following account of a terrible earthquake at Valparaiso from one of our exchanges.

On the 8th inst. an earthquake occurred here at 11 in the morning. Its duration was forty-five seconds in the Port; though in Almendral it was more violent and protracted. The vibrations of the tower of the custom-house were perceived with fearful distinctness. The walls of some buildings were cracked. A gentleman who was in an English ship-of-war says the sensation was as if all the guns were coming through the deck.—During the day and night several other shocks occurred.

The shock at Illapel was more violent than it was in this place. Six or eight houses were thrown down down, and one life lost. In Santiago the shock was more powerful than in Valparaiso. Here a whole region of country, of ten thousand square miles, is made to quiver like the leaf of a tree, and that on an instant. For the time, so far as it can be ascertained, was almost simultaneous in places a hundred miles distant.

We learn the almost total destruction of La Ligua and Petorca. The direction of the earthquake was evidently from the north. Coquimbo suffered extremely; its best public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins. The oscillations of the earth were frightful. The whole population slept in the open field even the stones in the rivers were raised from their beds and thrown to a distance.

NovaScotian
January 3, 1848, Monday
p. 3, col. 4

Note: This earthquake occurred at 1100, October 8, 1847, in Chile. See January 10, 1848, issue as well.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake occurred at Chili, on the 8th of October. The shock was felt throughout the whole country. Two small towns were entirely destroyed.

Nova Scotian
January 10, 1848, Monday
p. 15, col. 1

Note: This earthquake occurred at 1100, October 8, 1847 in Chile. See January 3, 1848, issue as well.

YARMOUTH HERALD.

YARMOUTH, FEBRUARY 3, 1848.

SHOCKS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

On Tuesday morning there were two slight Shocks of an Earthquake in this Town and vicinity. One of them was just before day-break—the other, about 8 o'clock. They were accompanied by a rumbling noise. How far they were felt in the interior we have not yet learned.

Yarmouth Herald
February 3, 1848, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3 - newspaper leader
p. 2, col. 4 - article

Note: Published semi-weekly, Mondays and Thursdays. This event occurred on Tuesday, February 1, 1848. It is listed in Smith (1962).

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

EARTHQUAKE !—A strange phenomenon was observed at Triangle Cottage, on Tuesday morning, at a few minutes past 8 o'clock. Hearing a tremendous rumbling noise, like the near approach of thunder, some of the family imagined that the chimney was on fire, while a little girl, eight years of age, perceived that the boards were all moving under her feet. The shaking and noise dwindled away, however, in less than two minutes. Upon a few moments reflection they concluded that the concussion proceeded from an Earthquake. We have since ascertained that it was likewise experienced at Mr. Leppart's, North West Arm, through the Dutch Village, Bedford Basin road, and up to the head of the colored settlement of Hammond Plains, about the same time of the day. Perhaps some of our Philosophers may be pleased to give us an explanation of the cause of this startling occurrence, and if it is likely to happen again.—*Communicated.*

It is further said that at Dartmouth, at Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown, about the same time, the ice in the lakes was shivered into fragments, and many people were startled by a sudden roaring and disturbance of the earth.

Note: This earthquake occurred Tuesday, February 1, 1848.

Acadian Recorder
February 5, 1848, Saturday
p. 3, col. 4

YARMOUTH HERALD

YARMOUTH, FEBRUARY 7, 1848.

The *earthquake* was felt at Halifax on Tuesday Morning.

Yarmouth Herald
February 7, 1848, Monday
p. 2, col. 3
semi-weekly (Mondays and Thursdays)

EARTHQUAKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A slight shock of this wonderful natural phenomenon was felt on Tuesday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. From the information we have already obtained, we learn that the shock was experienced in some of the houses situated in the Northern part of this city, in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, and also at Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown. It was the most sensibly felt at the two latter places.

NovaScotian
February 7, 1848
p. 43, col. 5

Note: Exactly the same article appeared February 8, 1848, in the Times with a credit to the Halifax Chronicle. The same article is quoted in the St. John's, Newfoundland, Royal Gazette of March 21, 1848, there crediting the Halifax Chronicle. This event occurred February 1, 1848. It is listed in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A slight shock of this wonderful natural phenomenon was felt on Tuesday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. From the information we have already obtained, we learn that the shock was experienced in some of the houses situated in the Northern part of this city, in the vicinity of Pier's Mill, and also at Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown. It was the most sensibly felt at the two latter places.—*Chronicle.*

The Times citing the Halifax Morning Chronicle
February 8, 1848, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: Exactly the same article appeared in the NovaScotian, February 7, 1848, but without the credit to the Chronicle. The same article there is quoted in the St. John's, Newfoundland, Royal Gazette of March 21, 1848, there crediting the Halifax Chronicle. This event occurred February 1, 1848. It is listed in Smith (1962).

Earthquake.—Newfoundland papers mention that there had been a severe shock of an earthquake at Liston, in that colony.

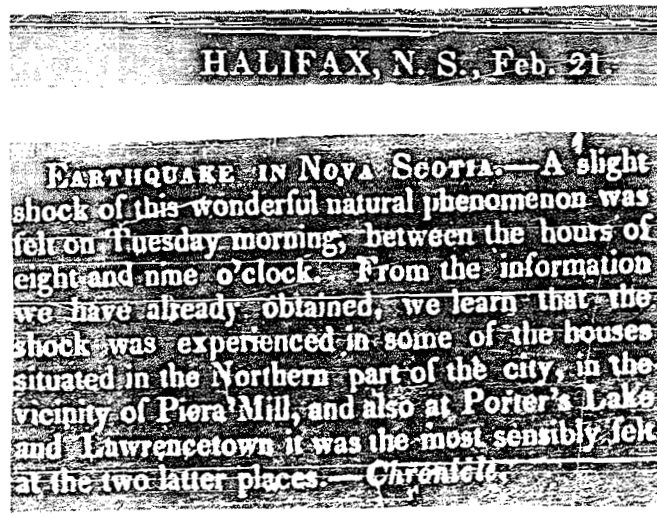
NovaScotian
February 28, 1848, Monday
p. 3, col. 5

Latest from England.

LONDON, February 11.

A TOWN SWALLOWED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.— Our correspondent at Malta writes:—The Neapolitan steamer *Capri* brought intelligence from Syracuse that the earthquake which was felt here on the 11th ult. had laid the city of Augusta in ruins. The first shock was felt at 1 p.m., and was so violent that all the people fled from their houses. The following one, a few minutes afterwards, destroyed the whole place except 27 houses; the mole sank, and where it formerly stood there was no bottom at 50 fathoms. The last accounts received at Syracuse state that 53 dead bodies had been found, and 59 wounded recovered from the ruins. The earthquake was also felt at Noto, Syracuse, and Catania, with partial damage, and at Messina, without damage.—*Daily News.*

Acadian Recorder
March 4, 1848
p. 2, col. 6
p. 3, col. 1



HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.

EARTHQUAKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A slight shock of this wonderful natural phenomenon was felt on Tuesday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. From the information we have already obtained, we learn that the shock was experienced in some of the houses situated in the Northern part of the city, in the vicinity of Piera's Mill, and also at Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown it was the most sensibly felt at the two latter places.—*Chronicle.*

The Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser
March 21, 1848, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: The FEbruary 21, 1848 dateline found over article implies that this event occurred on Tuesday, February 15, 1848. It in fact occurred on Tuesday, February 1, 1848; it is listed in Smith (1962).

Miscellaneous News.

Colonial.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Spanish-Town, (Jamaica) on the afternoon of the 11th ult. The shock appeared to pass from the north-east to the south-west, and lasted about four or five seconds.

Acadian Recorder
June 17, 1848
p. 2, col. 5

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to Capt. Focke, of brig Glamorgan, from Jamaica, for a file of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 14th ult.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island on the 9th ult. It proceeded north east, and was accompanied with a terrific noise, and the vibration of the earth was very perceptible. No damage was done.

Acadian Recorder
August 12, 1848
p. 2, col. 6

"Halifax, Nova Scotia
Saturday, September 16, 1848
...
From New York - The R. M. Steamer Magara arrived last night, bringing New York papers to Wednesday last.

An earthquake was felt in the cities of New York, Jersey and Brooklyn, at Station Island and other places in the State on Saturday morning".

Acadian Recorder
September 16, 1848
p. 3, col. 3

The microfilm is too dark to copy; a copy was tried twice and the page was black each time. This earthquake appears to have occurred on Saturday, September 9, 1848. Smith (1962) reports this event as 2300 EST on Friday night, September 8, 1848.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. October 3.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bonavista, dated 26th September:—

"On Sunday last, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a most strange phenomenon (if it may be so called) was observed here, namely, the sudden receding of the water in this harbour, to such a frightful extent, that some of the boats grounded at their moorings on the collars, and by a return or flow of the water in a few minutes, to a considerable extent, covering the bedding or floor of the fishing stages in the place. Nothing of this kind has been known in this quarter since 1755, the time of the destruction of Lisbon by earthquake. I expect this has been observed in other harbours in the Island."

Another extract, 25th September, from the same place, says:—

"A most singular occurrence took place here yesterday (Sunday,) 24th. The wind in the morning was from the Southward, a light breeze with very heavy rain; about twelve o'clock it veered suddenly round to North West and blew hard. One boat had come in the evening before from the Bay, with a load of timber, and was at her usual place; all at once the tide ran out of the harbours, so that a person may walk out to the stage heads. One boat lay aground on the collar at her moorings. In about ten minutes more it ran in again, and rose so high that it ran up Walkham's Brook into the pond, and continued rising and falling alternately, every ten minutes or so nearly all the afternoon. Some of the old people say, it was something like it was the year Lisbon was destroyed. I hear a similar occurrence took place at Catalina, and some damage sustained."

Note: September 26, 1848, was a Tuesday. This tsunami occurred on Sunday, September 24, 1848, between 1500 and 1600 local time. It is not reported in Smith (1962) or in the CEEF.

Acadian Recorder
October 21, 1848, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
Report of a tidal wave.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—A correspondent from the parish of Green Island, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, informs us that a shock of an earthquake was felt there on Monday morning, the 6th instant, at a quarter past five. It lasted about three minutes.—*Quebec Mercury, Nov. 9.*

Acadian Recorder
November 18, 1848 (Saturday) 6th November was Monday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This event is reported in Smith (1962) at "Grand Island, in the St. Lawrence River". Smith may have a typographic error in citing "Green Island".

EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent from the parish of Green Island, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, informs us that a shock of an Earthquake was felt there on Monday morning the 6th inst., at a quarter past five. It lasted about three minutes.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Yarmouth Herald
November 30, 1848, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This event is reported in Smith (1962) as on "Grand Island" on Monday, November 6, 1848, at 0515. His use of Grand Island may be a typographic error on Smith's part.

THE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1849.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARACAIBO.—Capt Walker, at Philadelphia, from Maracaibo, 13th ult, reports that on the 3d there was a violent earthquake, which lasted seven seconds. Many beautiful buildings were thrown down to the ground and others so much injured as to be valueless. The loss is estimated at $200,000. One person, a female, was killed

Halifax Journal
June 11, 1849
p. 3, col. 4

The prevention of Earthquakes.

When the electric origin of earthquakes first occurred to me, I thought it quite possible to prevent them, if a metallic or other good conducting communication could be effected through the temporary or permanent non-conducting strata, so that the electric currents might find a ready passage. I found, subsequently, that this idea had actually been carried into execution. The Chevalier Vivenzio, at the latter end of the last century, being convinced that earthquakes were the result of electric discharges in the earth through bad or non-conducting media; and probably, borrowing from the lightning conductor, proposed to fix metallic rods, terminating in a number of points, like a brush, in the ground to as great a depth as possible. But a better method has been carried into execution.

In Naples there is a pyramid erected before a Church, under which is a deep well, with several mouths opening about the base. This was made that the water being a conductor, might form a good electric communication between the strata through which the well is sunk, and thus, acting on the principle of a lightning conductor, draw off the fluid. In the city of Udine, wells and other excavations have been made for the same purpose, and also great numbers in Nola in the kingdom of Naples. The success of the attempts at Naples and Udine does not appear; but at Nola it seems to be unequivocal, for that was never known to be damaged by earthquakes.

Yarmouth Herald
July 4, 1850
p. 1, col. 3

The America's news was received at New Orleans on the 15th inst., (the day of her arrival at Halifax,) caused firmness in the cotton market.

Among the numerous sensible things of the day should be mentioned a sensible shock of an earthquake at Ohio.

Acadian Recorder
October 26, 1850
p. 2, col. 3

Note: The column header is "miscellaneous news" which gave no date line.

☞A slight shock of an earthquake was recently felt at Fredericton, N. B.

Yarmouth Herald
November 21, 1850, Thursday
p. 3, col 2

Note: Smith (1962) reports no 1850 earthquakes on his Canadian section and only has one on July 20, 1850 in his United States section. This "recently felt" event in Fredericton appears to be a previously-unreported event.

EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—A smart shock of an Earthquake, of brief duration, but of considerable severity, was felt throughout the Island of Antigua on the 28th of April.

Acadian Recorder
June 7, 1851
p. 3, col. 2

WEST INDIES.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d of April at 19 minutes before 7, the inhabitants of Valparaiso were awakened by a terrible earthquake. A cry of horror and distress arose from multitudes who, in night dresses and bare feet, rushed into the streets to avoid being crushed beneath falling houses.—The violent heaving of the earth continued a minute, and after that for an hour the earth trembled silently, and every now and then heaved a groan and sigh that made all things totter.

"This was the severest earthquake that has been felt here since 1822. The shocks continued to be frequent, twelve or more on an average during the day for ten days. Many persons dared not sleep within doors, so tents were erected on the Plaza and hill-sides, and in gardens some slept. The last shock was on Sunday, the 20th, at 6 A. M. It was but slight.

"Woes tread each other's heels apace." On Friday night after the earthquake a severe rain set in; this caused great discomfort to nearly everybody, and threw many entirely out of their homes. The tiles having fallen off, the rain poured in so that umbrellas, and our shoes were necessary within as well as without doors. The loss of property occasioned by the earthquake and rain was probably as much as a million and a-half of dollars.

Acadian Recorder
June 21, 1851
p. 2, col. 2

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

Foreign.

A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Gaudaloupe on the morning of the 17th of May. The shock was most severely felt at the south side of the Island, where considerable damage was occasioned by it. A great many houses were thrown down, and the plantations all over the island received more or less injury.

Acadian Recorder
June 21, 1851
p. 2, col. 6

Note: Right-hand side of article cut off on microfilm.

BERMUDA, July 29.—A slight shock of Earthquake was felt by several persons in this and the neighboring Parish of Paget, on the morning of Sunday last, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

Acadian Recorder
August 9, 1851
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake occurred on Sunday, July 27, 1851

Latest from England.

FIRST SEPTEMBER PACKET.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived on Monday night, in 9½ days from Liverpool. She experienced very heavy head winds on the passage.

We have London as well as Liverpool dates to the 6th inst. by this arrival.

Foreign.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN ITALY.—Accounts from Naples, on Sunday last, give important details of a dreadful earthquake which occured on the 14th ultimo, in the province of Basilicara. A list of more than fifty villages is given in which greater or less damage was done, in more than one place the principal buildings having been destroyed, and in all several lives having been lost amidst the ruins of fallen houses. The greatest sufferer, however, was the town of Melfi, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants; three-quarters of the city are a mass of ruins—the archbishops. palace, the college, the municipality, the barracks, and the police-station, having been levelled to the ground. The known deaths amounts already to 700, besides 200 wounded, among whom the principal families count victims. A rich and populous district has been completely destroyed, and the loss of life has been immense. It does not appear that the ground opened, but all the injury was done by the houses falling from the repeated shocks of the earthquake. the rapidity of which was such that the persons in the houses and passing in the streets had not time to escape. Temporary hospitals have been erected, and detachments of sappers and miners have been sent to the different places to assist in clearing away the ruins and disinterring the unfortunate victims.

Acadian Recorder
September 20, 1851
p. 2, col. 1 - column header
p. 2, col. 4 - article

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on July 14, 1851.

EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—About 1 o'clock, P. M. on the 1st November, Antigua was severely shaken by an Earthquake of considerable duration (nearly a minute,) and of great severity. The sound was so terrific as to resemble a discharge of electricity.

Acadian Recorder
December 13, 1851
p. 3, col. 2

From late English Papers.

LONDON, November 22.

FOREIGN.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF TOWNS.—The Dalmatian papers are teeming with accounts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Piccolo, on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations; another detonation ensued some time after on the same day; and these phenomena were repeated on the 20th, with still greater intensity. Fortunately, no disaster of a very serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the terrific earthquake at Vallona have reached the *Osservatore Dalmato*. It was preceded by violent detonations, to which succeeded a series of intermittent shocks, which lasted, in the aggregate, about a quarter of an hour. The waters of the river Voiussa, six miles from Vallona, rose two feet above the ordinary level, and many houses fell in the town itself. The town of Beratti, about thirty miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins; its castle has also been destroyed. *Some villages have literally disappeared, leaving scarce a vestige of their former existence.* The shocks though weaker, continued to be felt up to the latest date, being the 26th ult.

Acadian Recorder
December 20, 1851
p. 2, col. 3

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred October 19, 1851

THE YARMOUTH HERALD.

Yarmouth, August 19, 1852.

EARTHQUAKE AT MIRAMICHI.—The Gloucester correspondent of the Miramichi *Gleaner* gives the following account of a shock of an earthquake recently experienced in that County :—

"On Monday night, the 2d instant, about 11 o'clock, P. M., a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place. The motion of the earth seemed at first a rocking one, and then followed several (perhaps eight or ten) liftings or vibrations of the ground. It was accompanied by a heavy rolling sound, something like distant thunder, but not so sharp, nearly resembling what a heavy waggon with muffled wheels would probably make going over a newly macadamised road. The whole lasted at least five to six minutes.

"Our houses being chiefly low, suffered no damage beyond the loss of a pane or two of glass in a few instances. The Court House being the only brick or very heavy building in the vicinity, shows the greatest marks of suffering. It had several panes of glass broken, the plaster cracked in many places, and at the south-west corner the main walls were separated nearly half an inch in the upper story."

The writer adds :—

"I have traced it as yet only 23 miles up the Bay, where the noise was heard, but the disturbance not felt."

The rumbling noise was heard in Newcastle, but the shock does not appear to have been felt to any other part of the country.

Yarmouth Herald
August 19, 1852, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: This event occurred on Monday, August 2, 1852, and is reported in Smith (1962).

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Halfway Tree, Jamaica, on the 3rd December, and two shocks were distinctly felt at Kingston, on the night of the 10th.

Acadian Recorder
January 1, 1853
p. 3, col. 3

Earthquake in Canada.

We find the following in the *St. Catharines* (Canada) *Journal* :—

Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last, for several miles around this neighbourhood. Just about five o'clock A. M. a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound, as if hundreds of heavily-laden wagons were passing the streets; then followed three other shocks, which caused everything to tremble to its very centre. It was felt in the neighbourhood of Grimsby, Jordon, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara. At Fort Mississaugua everything reverberated again with the crash. The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagara river, or some part of Lake Ontario adjacent to this neighborhood.

British Colonist and North American Railway Journal
(tri-weekly)
April 2, 1853, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This article is the same as found in the Morning Chronicle of April 2, 1853. It refers to the Sunday, March 13, 1853, event. It is reported in Smith (1962).

Canada.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—We find the following in the *St. Catharines (Canada) Journal* :—

Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last, for several miles around this neighborhood. *Just* about 5 o'clock, A. M., a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound, as if hundreds of heavily laden waggons were passing the street; then followed three other shocks, which caused everything to tremble to its very centre.—It was felt in the neighborhood of Grimsby, Jordan, Thorold, the Falls, Queenstown, and Niagara. At Fort Mississagugua everything reverberated again with the crash. The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagara river, or some part of Lake Ontario, adjacent to this neighborhood.

Morning Chronicle (tri-weekly) citing the
St. Catherines Journal
April 2, 1853, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This earthquake at "just about" 0500 occurred on a "Sunday morning last" when written about in the St. Catherines Journal. Smith (1962) reports an earthquake on Sunday, March 13, 1853, in this area.

The Sun:

HALIFAX, APRIL 5, 1853.

☞ On Saturday, at midnight, the vibrations of an Earthquake were sensibly felt in various parts of the City, accompanied by a noise resembling the rumbling of heavy wheels over the pavement. The parties who noted the phenomenon were so many that there can be hardly a mistake of the fact.

Halifax Daily Sun
April 5, 1853, Tuesday
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: This event occurred on Saturday, April 2, 1853. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ Many persons concur in opinion that there was a slight shock of an earrhquake, in this city, on Saturday night last at about half-past eleven o'clock.

Morning Chronicle
April 7, 1853, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: This event occurred on Saturday, April 2, 1853. It is not listed in Smith (1962).

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in this city last Saturday night.

Acadian Recorder
April 9, 1853
p. 2, col. 6 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 3 - article

Note: This earthquake in Halifax was felt Saturday night, April 2, 1853. This earthquake is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ Many persons concur in opinion that there was a slight shock of an earthquake, in this city on Saturday night last at about half-past eleven o'clock.

NovaScotian (weekly, eight pages)
April 11, 1853, Monday
p. 113, col. 5 (first page of this issue)

Note: This article is an exact quote (without credit) of the article in the Thursday, April 7, 1853, issue of the Morning Chronicle. The event occurred Saturday night, April 2, 1853, not April 9. It is not listed in Smith (1962).

DAILY SUN, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

The St. Catherines and Niagara papers contain accounts of the shock of an Earthquake that occurred there. It was felt in Niagara about one o'clock, on Sunday morning the 19th ult, preceded by a rumbling noise, as if ten thousand carriages were rattling at some distance, on the pavement. Several persons affirm that they were thrown out of bed by the violence of the concussion.

Halifax Daily Sun
April 12, 1853
p. 3, col. 4

Note: This event apparently occured at 0100, Sunday, March 19, 1853. It is not reported in Smith (1962); However, March 19, 1853 was a Saturday. This event occurred either at 0100 Saturday, March 19, 1853, or Sunday, March 20, 1853.

United States.

GLOUCESTER, April 16.

A pretty violent shock of earthquake was felt at Havre and other places on the French coast at 11 o'clock on the night of April 1. It was also felt at nearly the same time in the island of Jersey, where it was estimated to have lasted about 20 seconds. It was felt also in Guernsey, and by ships in the English channel.

Acadian Recorder
April 30, 1853
p. 2, col. 1 - column header and dateline
p. 2, col. 3 - article

From: 'Our Monthly Gossip'

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Halifax, on the night of the second and morning of the 3rd April; it is also reported to have been felt in the Upper Provinces as far as Niagara.

The Provincial, May, 1853 (this magazine was published monthly)
p. 199 - header
p. 200 - article
from the Legislative Library, bound copies available

Note: These earthquakes were apparently felt on the night of April 2, 1853, and on the morning of April 3, 1853. These events are not reported in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—Since November 21st, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquake within the limits of California. The effect of these continued shocks on the deserts have been considerable; so much so that the waters of the New River, the Big Lagoon, and other points of obtaining water, which made their appearance on the surface in 1848 and 1849, have now disappeared, and in their places volumes of sulphurous and effervescent sulphur have appeared.

Yarmouth Herald
May 5, 1853
p. 1, col. 5

The new French Earthquake Indicator is nothing more than a magnet, to which is suspended, by magnetic attraction, a little fragment of iron. Shortly before the occurrence of an earthquake, the magnet temporarily loses its power, and hence the iron falls.—According to M. Rati-Menton, the accuracy of this indicative sign has been thoroughly tested by a highly educated Argentine officer Colonel Espinosa, during a residence of many years at Ariquipa—a region where earthquakes are very frequent.

Yarmouth Herald
May 26, 1853
p. 2, col. 4

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.—*Fearful Scenes.*—There was a terrific earthquake and marine convulsion at Banda Neira on the 16th of November. The houses, public and private, were reduced to heaps of ruins. The seaquake was, if possible, the more terrible. The Singapore Free Press thus describes the latter, whereby more than sixty persons lost their lives:

"The ship Atiat al Rackmath, laden with rice, lying in the road, twice touched the ground, after (like H. M. brig De Haai, which had been anchored the day previous) having been driven backwards and forwards a number of times. But this seaquake increased in a frightful manner, and thrice overwhelmed Great Pauda and Neira with the largest rollers. On the last place they reached several feet high, and burst the doors open. These huge waves formed in the Zonnegat and in the channel of Lontboir, and ran so high that they were beat over Fort Nassau, and reached the foot of the hill on which Fort Belgica is built, carrying everything with them in their reflux, but at the same time leaving behind a quantity of fishes.

Miserable was the condition of the inhabitants, who saw the waves 26 feet high, rolling so irresistibly towards them, threatening to engulph them; the ground actually rocking under their feet; the atmosphere echoing with loud reports like cannon shots, filling their hearts with fear; and this all-destructive, indescribable state of things lasted not merely for five minutes—an hour—a day—but for successive days; for these frightful natural phenomenas only ceased on the 22d of December, while all that time, scarcely an hour passed, that the ground did not heave and shake, now in the heaviest manner, and then lighter, but always so that distrust and fear remained imprinted on the hearts of the inhabitants, who, partly or wholly ruined, without habitations, sheltered in light bamboo huts, look forward to the gloomiest future, and will, perhaps, never be able to recover from the blow which they have received."

Yarmouth Herald
June 9, 1853
p. 2, col. 1 and 2

☞ The shock of an earthquake was felt throughout this County on Friday afternoon last about 4 P. M. We learn that it was also experienced as far as Windsor.

Yarmouth Herald
June 9, 1853, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3
Note: This event occurred on Friday, June 3, 1853. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

By Telegraph to Yarmouth Herald.

KENTVILLE TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

June 7.

On Friday, 3d inst., whilst in office, felt shock of earthquake about 4 P. M.—appeared to be at front of shop at first—shook the whole building and the floor under me trembled very much—the jar produced by it felt like the striking of a vessel against a wharf. The shock was felt throughout the County—more severely in some parts than in others.

Weather beautiful—and Kings County looking better than for many years at this season.

L. D .C.

Yarmouth Herald
June 9, 1853, Thursday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This event of June 3, 1853, is recorded in Smith (1962).

The Acadian Recorder.

Colonial.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 28.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of the 24th May, just about two o'clock, says the Bytown *Citizen* the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this town. The Houses shook and the windows rattled so as to wake up several persons. We are informed by a gentleman who felt the shock, and who is well competent to give an opinion upon such matters, that the direction of the vibrations was from the west by north. In no period during the last several centuries have those convulsions been so frequent as during the past 12 months.

Acadian Recorder
June 11, 1853
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This earthquake occurred in Ottawa, Ontario. It is listed in Smith (1962), but no time is given.

A MONSTER WAVE.—During the recent gales a tremendous wave broke over the top of Nose Light-house, which is one hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea, and threatened to engulph the building and its occupants.

The earthquake has been running about France, shaking the steadiness of some of the most Buonoparti*st* towns. We wonder Louis Napoleon did not take it instantly into custody; firstly, because it was travelling without a passport, and secondly, because it was attempting to make the country rise, and had been doing all it could to convulse France to its very centre.—*Punch.*

Morning Chronicle
June 11, 1853, Saturday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: The exact same article appears from Punch in the June 13 issue of the NovaScotian.

A Monster Wave.—During the recent gales a tremendous wave broke over the top of Nose Light-house, which is one hundred and seventy five feet above the level of the sea, and threatened to engulph the building and its occupants.

The earthquake has been running about France, shaking the steadiness of some of the most Bhonoparti*st* towns. We wonder Louis Napoleon did not take it instantly into custody; firstly, because it was travelling without a passport, and secondly, because it was attempting to make the country rise, and had been doing all it could to convulse France to its very centre.—*Punch.*

NovaScotian
June 13, 1853
p. 190, col. 1

Note: The exact same article appears from Punch in the June 11, 1853, issue of The Morning Chronicle.

☞ A few days since a severe thunder Storm passed over a large section of the county of Hants; the lightning struck a venerable oak, on a field in the neighbourhood of Brooklyn, New Port, rending the tree, and killing several cattle in its immediate vicinity. On the evening proceeding the storm a smart shock of an earthquake was felt over an extensive area of the same Township.

Park Godwin tells a story of a man in London who was quite sure one night he felt an earthquake; but on reading the London *Times* the next morning, and finding no mention of the earth quake, he concluded that it had been none. We chronicle an earth-quake; and our readers may rely that quake the earth did.

Daily Sun
June 13, 1853, Monday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, June 2, 1853 or on Friday, June 3, 1853. It may not be recorded in Smith (1962).

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—On the morning of the 24th May, just about two o'clock, says the Bytown *Citizen*, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this town. The houses shook and the windows rattled so as to wake up several persons. We are informed by a gentleman who felt the shock, and who is well competent to give an opinion upon such matters, that the direction of the vibrations was from the west by north. In no period during the last several centuries have those convulsions been so frequent as during the past twelve months.

NovaScotian
June 13, 1853
p. 190, col. 5

Note: This earthquake occurred on May 24, 1853, at 0200 and is listed in Smith (1962) though no time is given.

ANNAPOLIS, June 8.

DESERTERS.—Four of our troops under orders to march to Halifax to-morrow, took their departure last night—literally 'stealing a march.'—*Yarmouth Herald.*

☞ The shock of an earthquake was felt throughout this County on Friday afternoon last about 4. P. M. We learn that it was also experienced as far as Windsor.—*Ib.*

Saint John Morning News
Monday, June 13, 1853 apparently citing the Wednesday, June 8, 1853 Annapolis papers.
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Friday, June 3, 1853; it is reported in Smith (1962).

ANNAPOLIS June 8th.
The shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the County on Friday afternoon last about 4 pm. We learn it was also experienced as far as Windsor. Yarmouth Herald

Transcript from K. B. S. Burke (personal communication, letter of December 10, 1985).

Saint John, New Brunswick Morning News
June 13, 1853, Monday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event occurred June 3, 1853, and is reported in Smith (1962). This article is taken verbatim from the Yarmouth Herald of June 9, 1853, p. 2, col. 3

EARTHQUAKE AT ANNAPOLIS

We were visited by 2 or 3 strokes of an earthquake during yesterday and last night. The first shock which took place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon was so severe as to cause the houses to shake and the crockeryware on our shelves to rattle. During the night a shock was felt and was accompanied by thunder and lightning and rain. Halifax British American

Transcript from K. B. S. Burke (personal communication, letter of December 10, 1985).

Chatham Gleaner and Northumberland Scediasma
June 13, 1853, Monday
p. 187, col. 2

Note: This event occurred June 3, 1853, and is reported in Smith (1962).

From the West Indies.

ANTIGUA.—A severe shock of Earthquake was felt on the 4th. The weather had been generally favorable.—The House of Assembly had agreed to recognise the appointment of Mr. Price as Treasurer of that Island.—Mr. Walter, the Editor of the Weekly Times had been prosecuted for a Libel. The Jury awarded the Prosecutor £10 damages.—The fourth instalment of the Earthquake Loan, had become due, with interest, but only a very few of the borrowers, says the Times, were in a position to do more than pay the interest.

Morning Chronicle
June 14, 1853, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake in Antigua may have occurred on April 4, 1853 (possibly March 4, 1853) (?).

The shock of an Earthquake was felt on the 3rd inst., at Yarmouth and its vicinity.

By Telegraph to Yarmouth Herald.

KENTVILLE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

June 7.

On Friday, 3d inst., whilst in office, felt shocks of earthquake about 4 P M.—appeared to be at front of shop at first—shook the whole building and the floor under me trembled very much—the jar produced by it felt like the striking of a vessel against a wharf. The shock was felt throughout the Country—more severely in some parts than in others.

Weather beautiful—and Kings County looking better than for many years at this season.

L.D.C.

Daily Sun
June 15, 1853, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 3, brief article on Yarmouth
p. 2, col. 4, larger article citing Yarmouth Herald on Kentville
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, June 3, 1853. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

☞ Several smart shocks of an earthquake have been *felt* at Kentville and throughout Kings County, early in the present month, which were so violent as to shake the buildings. The County of Kings is said to be looking better than for many years, and the crops promise a most bountiful return.

Morning Chronicle
June 16, 1853, Thursday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event occurred June 3, 1853, and is reported in Smith (1962).

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir—We were visited yesterday afternoon with a slight shock of an Earthquake, which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbour. The glass was broken out of houses, and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passed off to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes.

****".

East Port Medway, June 3rd, 1853.

Daily Sun
June 17, 1853, Friday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, June 3, 1853. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

- At Annapolis,

N.S., a severe earthquake on 3d inst. was felt. Houses shook and articles within rattled violently.

Transcript from K. B. S. Burke (personal communication, letter of December 10, 1985).

St. Stephen, New Brunswick Provincial Patriot
June 17, 1853, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This event occurred June 3, 1853, and is recorded in Smith (1962).

☞ The Port Medway correspondent of the *Sun* says · We were visited on the 3rd inst., in the afternoon, with a slight shock of an earthquake, which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbor. The glass was broken out of houses and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passed off to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes.

Morning Chronicle citing the Halifax Sun
June 18, 1853, Saturday
p. 2, col. 2

Note: This event occurred June 3, 1853, and is reported in Smith (1962).

☞ The Port Medway correspondent of the *Sentinel*. We were visited on the 3rd inst. in the afternoon, with a slight shock of an earthquake which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbour. The glass was broke out of houses and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passed on to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes.

Eastern Chronicle citing the Halifax Sun
June 21, 1853
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event of June 3, 1853, is reported in Smith (1962).

A violent Thunder Storm passed over a part of this county on Friday night last Two spruce trees in Mr. Arnison's grove, near the residence of Wm. Robertson, Esq. Collector of Customs, were struck by the lightning and completely shattered. A house at River John, belonging to Mr. Nelson Langille, was also struck by the lightning and nearly destroyed. The electric fluid first passed down the chimney, which is partly thrown down, and from thence it passed to other parts of the house. The windows are all broken, the floors, walls and ceilings all shattered and splinterd, and the posts and rafters so much shattered that the roof has partly fallen in. Several stones from the chimney were thrown into a bed in which there were persons sleeping, yet strange to say, neither of the occupants of the bed nor any of the inmates of the house were at all injured. A tannery at the West River, owned by Mr. Joseph McLean, was burnt to the ground the same night—supposed to have been set on fire by the lightning. The building, with all its contents, including a large quantity of hides was totally destroyed.—*East. Chron.*

A few days since a severe thunder storm passed over a large section of the county of Hants; the lightning struck a venerable oak, on a field in the neighbourhood of Brooklyn New Port, rending the tree, and killing several cattle in its immediate vicinity. On the evening preceding the storm a smart shock of an earthquake was felt over an extensive area of the same Township.—*Sun.*

Cape Breton News citing the Halifax Sun re the earthquakes
June 22, 1853, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: Found on Cape Breton Misc. Reel #1. This report implies that the evening event occurred on the evening of June 2, 1853; however, we believe it was the evening of June 3, 1853, and as such, is reported in Smith (1962).

The Port Medway correspondent of the *Sun* says. We were visited on the 3rd inst., in the afternoon, with a slight shock of an earthquake, which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbor.—The glass was broken out of houses and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passed off to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes.

Yarmouth Herald citing the Halifax Sun
June 23, 1853, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This event of June 3, 1853, is recorded in Smith (1962).

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the R. M. Steamer America, yesterday morning, we have accounts from Boston to Wednesday.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in Portland last Sunday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. Many citizens were aroused from their beds by the shaking and rumbling developements.

The Maid of Orleans, at Salem, from Manilla, reports having experienced the shock of an earthquake, June 29, in latitude 26½ N., long 59 20 W.

Acadian Recorder
July 23, 1853
p. 2, col. 6 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: The earthquake in Portland, Maine occurred on Sunday, July 17, 1853
These events are reported in Smith (1962) as being "off the southern coast of Maine".

VARIETIES.

EARTHQUAKES.—*Remarkable Facts.*—The latest advices from Persia state that a severe earthquake has levelled Shiraz with the ground, and 15,000 persons perished in the ruins. The earthquake took place on the 3d of May last. The earthquake dried up the river Zsianderood, upon which the town of Ispahan depended for its supply of water.—This calamity was followed by a flight of locusts, which, in a few hours, destroyed vegetation; and following these, was an inundation which did great damage;—and with all this, the cholera morbus set in at Teheran, carrying off 150 persons daily. On the 2d of May, shocks of earthquake were felt at Washington City; on the Potomac; Lynchburg, Va., on the James River; Wheeling, Va., on the Ohio river, and at Zanesville, Ohio, on the banks of the Muskingum river. The difference in longitude is about equal to the difference in clock time between Shiraz and Washington. The earthquake was, therefore, simultaneous in both hemispheres. On the 4th of May, a severe earthquake was felt in the island of Antigua; and on the 5th, a shock was felt at Newcastle, Virginia.

In May, 1848, earthquakes were active at Jamaica, W. I., on the 11th; at Sienna, Tuscany, 11th, 12th and 13th; at Valparaiso, S. A., on the 11th; and at Chatibon, Siam, on the 13th of that month. At Chatibon the shocks were attended by terrific noises and subterranean roarings. "During the shocks there came spontaneously out of the ground a species of human hair in almost every place, in the bazaars, in the roads, in the fields, and in the most arid places. These hairs, which were pretty strong, stand upright, and adhere strongly to the ground. When they are burned, they twist like human hairs, and have the same burned smell. The river of Chatibon was rippling, and bubbles rose to the surface, so that the water was quite white." On the 10th, a cloud appeared over Louisville, Ky., which was at first taken for a snow squall, but it proved to be a cloud of white flies, which covered everything in the vicinity. At Sienna the shocks were fearfully alarming, and the inhabitants left their houses, and encamped on the promenade of the Lizza.

Both these accounts show that earthquakes extend to distant districts of the Earth's surface, at the same moment, and that extraordinary phenomena are the result or attendants of the Earth's crust. The shocks seem to be confined to settlements on the banks of rivers.

Shiraz suffered severely from a terrific earthquake in 1824—that of 1853 has probably completed its ruin.

Earthquakes have been frequent and extensive the last eighteen months;—within the field of my research, they extend over more than half the number of days during that term. What peculiar effects they may produce upon the Earth's atmosphere will be the subject of research and memoranda.—*N. Y. Times.*

Yarmouth Herald
August 18, 1853
p. 4, col. 1

YARMOUTH, N. S., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1853

NEW THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

The general belief of men respecting the cause of earthquakes, is an ingenious theory; in other words, they believe the centre of the earth is a molten mass, and that it is sometimes agitated, causing volcanoes and earthquakes. Those who entertain this belief have ingeniously strung together a great number of facts to prove that volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, *are* in general simultaneous and confined to the same localities. This, however, is not so, for many earthquakes take place when and where there are no volcanic eruptions.

A correspondent of the London *Mining Journal*, named Drummond, writing from Comrie, in North Britain, presents a theory entirely different from that of ingenious action, he attributes earthquakes to electrical influences, and we believe that Sir Charles Lyell has expressed a belief in the same agency.—Mr. Drummond resides in a district where many shocks of earthquakes are felt every year, and some of them have been so severe as to overthrow houses. The place is a highland village in the bosom of a mountainous country, and the shocks are never felt at many miles from it, hence it must be the centre of the earthquake's influence. He states that no shocks have ever been felt during easterly or westerly winds. All earthquakes that took place there were preceded within 24 hours by wind and rain, but they have taken place oftenest in dull, thick wet weather. The shocks were not felt alike in the same district; the houses which suffered most, were built on wet places, no houses built on a depth of dry soil suffered. The earthquakes that have occurred when the weather was dry, were more abrupt, and of greater velocity than those which took place when there were two currents of wind in the atmosphere, one moving contrary to the other. During all the *great* earthquakes, vast quantities of aqueous vapors were in the lower regions of the air, which shows that vapor has much to do with the cause of earthquakes, and Mr. Drummond considers it the medium through which electricity acts to produce the quaking phenomenon.

Yarmouth Herald
August 25, 1853
p. 1, col. 2 and 3

ATHENIAN STORY: THE EARTHQUAKE.—The frequent shocks of earthquake which have kept Athens in continual alarm for now two months and a half, have not discontinued. A day or night never passes without a shock, more or less great. And this last week the credulity of the population of Athens has been much excited by a prediction, that on this day (7th Nov.), the festival of St. Demetrius, the town was to be completely destroyed and engulfed by a still more violent shock than we have yet had. The story is, that a young boy playing in the olive wood near Athens, was accosted by a red horseman (supposed, of course, to be St. Demetrius in person), who desired him to warn the inhabitants of Athens to fly from the coming danger. The child repeated this to his father, who took him to the church of St. Demetrius, where crowds assembled to interrogate him, but, as the story goes, the child was found to have been struck dumb. Great alarm and excitement existed among the lower orders in consequence; but the eventful day is now half passed over, and as yet at least we are all, as you see, above the surface of the earth, and the weather is brilliant.

Acadian Recorder
December 17, 1853
p. 2, col. 1

United States.

EARTHQUAKE.—Two distinct shocks of earthquakes were perceived in Portland, Maine, on Friday, 19th inst., one at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the other at about half past 8 in the evening. In various parts of Maine, similar shocks have been experienced within the last few days.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The Salem Register says that Captain Patterson, of the ship Magnolia, from Callao, reports that on the 7th of November, lat. 43 32, lon. 85 45, he experienced a severe shock from a submarine volcano, which caused the ship to appear as if running over a coral reef, and so great was the shock that those below at the time ran on deck, supposing the vessel to have run ashore.

Acadian Recorder
February 3, 1855
p. 2, col. 5 - column header
p. 2, col. 6, two items

Part of article on right lost in binding during microfilming.

Note: The Portland earthquakes appear to have occurred at 1100 and 2030 on January 19, 1855. These two events are recorded in Smith (1962), but the second is recorded by him at 2000 not 2030.

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday morning, about ten minutes before seven o'clock, the city was startled by the sudden noise and concussion of a violent earthquake. Scarcely any two individuals concur in their comparison of the incident with familiar sounds and vibrations. The noise seemed like the explosion and roar of a blaze in a chimney, and the rumbling of a train of poorly mounted waggons with a load of empty barrels on a hard road. Houses and movables were violently shaken, and domestic animals suffered extreme fear during the shock, which lasted about a minute. We have heard that instances occurred of sleepers being launched from their bed to the floor, and that a spout was detached from a house. Reports by telegraph state that the shock was experienced simultaneously at Windsor, Truro, Pictou, New Brunswick and Eastport.

Acadian Recorder
February 10, 1855, Saturday
p. 3, col. 1 - article
p. 2, col. 6 - newspaper leader

Note: This earthquake occurred at 0650, Thursday evening, February 8, 1855. This event is recorded in Smith (1962) and further researched by Leblanc and Burke (in press, 1985).

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of earthquake was very sensibly felt, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday last, by many persons in the city. In some instances the motion was quite decided, accompanied with a hollow noise, and visible to the eye; in others a tremulous vibration, gave ample evidence of internal convulsion. The shock was felt simultaneously in various parts of the Province [illegible] St. John N. B.

Church Times (Weekly)
February 10, 1855, Saturday
p. 47, col. 1

Note: This event on February 8, 1855, is listed in Smith (1962).

THE NEWS.

SYDNEY, C. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

☞ We learn by Telegraph from Antigonish, that the shock of an Earthquake was felt in that place, as also at Pictou, Truro, and New Glasgow, on the morning of Thursday last.

Cape Breton News (Sydney)
February 10, 1855, Saturday
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: Found on Misc. Reel #2. This event of February 8, 1855, is listed in Smith (1962).

☞ A very perceptible shock of an Earthquake was felt by thousands in this city, on Thursday last at ¼ to 7 A. . The oscillation was from East to West, attended with a dull rumbling noise like heavy carriages rolling past. The same was felt in Windsor, Pictou, St John, and even as far as East Boston.

NovaScotian
February 12, 1855, Monday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, February 8, 1855. It is reported in Smith (1962).

THE YARMOUTH HERALD

Yarmouth, February 15, 1855.

☞ Two shocks of an Earthquake were felt throughout this Province and New Brunswick between 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday morning last. At Sussex Vale and the Bend of Petticodiac it was very violent, and at Dorchester, it is said, it caused a large stone building to shake like a leaf.

The St. John Courier, speaking of the Earthquake, remarks :—

"It is perhaps worthy of remark, that this unusual visitation in this quarter, should have followed immediately after the coldest snap of weather that has been experienced here for the last thirty years, the thermometer on Wednesday morning, in several situations in the City, being down to 26° below zero, and at Miramichi to 35°."

Yarmouth Herald
February 15, 1855, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This event apparently occurred "between 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday morning last", i.e. on Thursday, February 8, 1855, and is reported in Smith (1962) and further researched by Leblanc and Burke (in press, 1985).

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 185[illegible]

EARTHQUAKE AT PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Hazard's Gazette*, of the 10th inst. says :—"At about a quarter past seven o'clock, on Thursday morning, two or as some say, three small shocks of an earthquake were felt in Charlottetown and vicinity, as far as Cove Head in one direction, and New London in another—how much farther we are not at present advised. They were accompanied by a rumbling noise, which is variously described, by some as a short series of repeated knocks, by others, as if a heavy log had been rolled over the floor below. As in all other cases of sudden or unexpected events, imagination has so much to do in the matter, that it is difficult to reconcile the apparent discrepancies of the different relators. It is a long time since we have had any thing of the kind here.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—At the Bend of Petitcodiac, the Westmorland Times informs us that—the outside wall of the Bank building, which is the only brick edifice in the neighbourhood, was considerably shaken, the interior not having suffered in the least. Beyond this, no other harm was done, except the breaking of a considerable quantity of crockery ware, and other accidents of a similar nature. After the first shock there were several others, to the number of six or seven, which followed at various intervals in the course of next hour, but they only seemed like reverberations, rather than successive shocks. On the following morning, between two and three o'clock, three distinct reports were heard resembling distant thunder accompanied with a slight tremulous motion. All was again quiet until Saturday morning, a few minutes before six o'clock, when another very distinct shock was felt, accompanied with the usual rumbling noise.

At St. John, N. B., the News says :—The houses shook, some more and some less according to locality—the vibration may be compared to that which we experience from the blasting of a rock, without hearing a loud report—or to that which we feel when on board of a steamer, from the working of the engine. The general impression among those who heard the noise was that a number of heavy waggons on wheels were passing over a hard road, divested of snow; the windows, stoves, tins, and other metal substances, were all in violent agitation for some seconds. Some thought that their chimneys were on fire from the rumbling noise, and ran into the street much alarmed to ascertain if such were the case. Most people were asleep in their beds, and were suddenly awoke, as if they had received a galvanic shock. The sensation was more perceptible and alarming in stone and brick buildings, which shook as if they would fall to pieces. In the Portland Valley, in the vicinity of the Church, the shock was perhaps the greatest. We are informed that children lying in their beds were aroused and jumped up with fright. It was not a *local* affair, as is generally the case with earthquakes, but was felt in various parts, perhaps all parts of the Province, at the same time—also in the neighboring State. At Fredericton it was very perceptible—the same at the Bend. At Dorchester it was so severe that windows were broken, and "a large stone building shook like a leaf." It was also very severe at Sackville, and at Calais. People walking the streets were brought to a dead halt—they felt the ground quaking under them, and could scarcely stand.

Acadian Recorder
February 17, 1855
p. 2, col. 6 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 3 - two articles

Note: P.E.I. earthquake occurred on Thursday, February 8, 1855, at about 0715. The article on the New Brunswick earthquake does not tell one the date.

It is also February 8, 1855.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The St. John N. B. *Chronicle* notices that a severe shock of earthquake was felt there on the morning of the 8th inst. "The noise resembled that of several heavy waggons going at a rapid rate over a rugged road, and lasted a considerable time. Those in bed found their beds violently shaking under them, and beheld with dismay a convulsive trembling of the walls and flooring. In the military barracks the entire buildings were observed trembling during the shock. We learn by telegraph to the Reading Room, that the shock was very perceptible at Frederickton and the Bend; at Dorchester it was so severe that windows were broken, and a large stone building shook to its foundation. At Sackville and at Calais it was much felt; in Chatham it was felt severely: it lasted two minutes at Sussex Vale."

Church Times (Weekly)
February 17, 1855, Saturday
p. 54, col. 3

Note: This event on February 8, 1855, is listed in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE.—A light shock of earthquake was very sensibly felt, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday last, by many persons in the city. In some instances the motion was quite decided, accompanied with a hollow noise, and visible to the eye; in others a tremulous vibration, gave ample evidence of internal convulsion. The shock was felt simultaneously in various parts of the Province, also in St John N. B.—*Ch. Times.*

Cape Breton News (Sydney)
February 17, 1855, Saturday
p. 2, col. 2

Note: Found on Cape Breton Misc. Reel #2. This event of February 8, 1855, is listed in Smith (1962).

THE EARTHQUAKE

On the 8th inst., was felt simultaneously in New Brunswick, the Northern States and our own Province. At St. John, says the *Courier*:

"On Thursday morning at about twenty minutes before seven o'clock, two shocks of Earthquake were felt in this City. The first, which was most distinct, was felt very sensibly: in some houses the noise resembled that made by a large quantity of soot, burning violently in a

(Continued)

NovaScotian
February 19, 1855, Monday
p. 2, col. 1
Note: The last line of p. 2 col. 1 reads "...quantity of soot burning violently in a...." This event occurred Thursday, February 8, 1855 and is reported in Smith (1962).

chimney, while the shaking of the buildings caused the tins, stoves and crockery ware to rattle, and in some instances the door bells to ring. The vibration and noise lasted for some seconds, and awoke many who were asleep at the time."

The Fredericton *Reporter* of the 9th inst says:

"Yesterday morning at about 20 minutes to seven o'clock, we had a shock, or rather two shocks of Earthquake at Fredericton. As we distnictly heard and felt the whole, we may state, that the noise in the first place, can scarcely bear description, embracing the different varieties of sensation which would be occasioned by heavy grinding, thumping, and rumbling sounds in connection, and then falling off into a series of quicker but fainter repetitions. Each of these shocks or successions might have occupied about three seconds. The vibrations were violent; the movements being all horizontal, and almost lively enough to throw one out of bed. We cannot describe them better than by a comparison with the sudden joltings of a rickety house, from the garret of which a large heavy cask would be precipitated down two or three flights of stairs."

The following communications—one from Truro and the other from Wilmot, will give our readers some idea of the sensations produced in eastern and western sections of our own Province.

SIR,—A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt in this Village and the neighbourhood about a quarter before 7 o'clock this morning.

It was first observed by a low rumbling noise like that of distant Thunder which lasted about ten seconds. The motion was gradual, closing with a sudden jar—my children who were sleeping up stairs ran down trembling and terror stricken.

I have not yet heard how far it has extended but it was felt by persons residing 5 miles from the Village.

COMMUNICATED.

Truro, Feby. 8, 1855.

(Continued)
Nova Scotian
February 19, 1855, Monday
p. 2, col. 2
continuation of article

On the morning of Thursday the 8th. inst., a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in several parts of Annapolis County. The full extent of this subterranean phenomenon has not yet been fully ascertained, but there is no doubt of its having extended from Annapolis town and easterly, through the valley towards Wilmot, along Netaux Plains and Mountain, &c. This is the second shock of the kind which has been felt within these two years, both of which had a striking resemblance in sound, duration and intensity. In certain localities however, that of the 8th, has been more severe, occasioning the shaking several buildings to such an extent as to cause the breakage of crockery and other materials of a brittle nature. It is sincerely hoped that such visitations, if repeated, will not prove more dangerous in their consequences.

Nova Scotian
February 19, 1855, Monday
p. 2, col. 2
continuation of article, 3rd part.

Miscellaneous News.

Colonial.

Another shock of earthquake was felt at the Bend on Thursday evening, 22d ult., at 37 minutes past 6. At Bangor and Waterville, Maine, on Monday 19th ult. severe shocks of earthquake were experienced.

The 1737 February 22, 1855, event is not reported in Smith (1962); there may be a ghost on the American list at 1730 at Belfast, Maine on February 23, 1855. The February 19, 1855, event is reported in Smith (1962), but with no specific felt reports as there is here.

Acadian Recorder
March 3, 1855
p. 1, col. 6

Note: This earthquake was felt Thursday, February 22, 1855, at the Bend (of the Petitcodiac) and the Maine events were on Monday, February 19, 1855. The Bend is Moncton on today's maps.

Latest from England.

By the Baltic at New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.

The United States Mail Steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, from Liverpool, about 1 o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, 10th, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock yesterday.

January 28.—From Admiral Bruat to the French Minister of War, dated at Montobello, (Crimea) January 28th, received at Bucharest, February 2d:

RUSSIAN DESPATCH OF SAME DATE.

January 28.-

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult., but no damage was occasioned.

IRON BALLS AND RUSSIAN PHANTOMS.—The *Journal du Constantinople* contains the following extract from a letter dated Sebastopol, Jan. 16:

Acadian Recorder
March 3, 1855
p. 2, col. 1 - column header
p. 2, col. 2 - article plus three indications of date

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on December 23, 1854.

Second February Packet from England.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived on Thursday morning—so early that many acquired the first news of her arrival, long after she had left for Boston, from the small red flag hoisted at Fort George, between 7 and 8 o'clock, denoting that a mail steamer had come in during the previous night. The Canada brought 13 for Halifax, and 89 for Boston. She effected the run from Liverpool in 11½ days.

We have accounts from Liverpool to the 17th ult. embracing intelligence from Sebastopol to the 6th.

An earthquake was felt at Trieste on the 6th ult.—the same date as that of the late widely-extended shock on this continent.

Acadian Recorder
March 3, 1855
p. 3, col. 2

Note: This earthquake appears to have been felt on January 6, 1855.

THE YARMOUTH HERALD

Yarmouth, March 15, 1855.

☞ A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here about half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. It made a loud rumbling noise like a heavy carriage in rapid motion over a hard road—and caused houses, furniture, &c. to shake violently. It lasted at least 10 seconds.

Yarmouth Herald
March 15, 1855, Thursday, Vol. V, No. 5
p. 2, col. 4, article and header
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, March 13, 1855; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

THE TRANSCRIPT.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., MARCH 22, 1855.

☞ A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Yarmouth about half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 13th. It is stated by the *Herald* to have made a loud rumbling noise like a heavy carriage in rapid motion over a hard road—and caused houses, furniture, &c. to shake violently. It lasted at least 10 seconds.

Liverpool The Transcript
March 22, 1855, Thursday, Vol. II, No.
p. 2, col. 4, Newspaper header
p. 3, col. 1, article
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, March 13, 1855; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

CORRESPONDENCE

EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MR. PARKER.—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterraneous combustions and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South-east side of the Granville mountain. On the day of the earthquake a few months since its shock was more sensibly and vividly felt in that locality than elsewhere in the neighbourhood; and on the slope of the mountain, I do not know the distance from the waters of the basin,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, dust and small stones flew out in great quantity, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby, the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the occupant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.

Undoubtedly it was some terrible convulsion of nature that first formed the strait connecting the Basin with the Bay of Fundy. These are eventful times. Who knows but that one of these fine days, without the necessity of any Government outlay, a canal may be formed between St. Mary's Bay and the aforesaid basin, and "Digby Gut" closed beyond the power of Holloway's pills, while the good people of that quiet village instead of being on the tip-toe of excitement—as might be expected in such a case—will be simply *nowhere*.

Your's, &c. P.

The Morning News of Saint John, New Brunswick
June 1, 1855, Friday
p. 2, col. 4 (top)

Note: This apparent event is reported in Smith (1962). The report of a volcano is incorrect; this event is probably a ghost of the February 8, 1855 event.

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, June 2.

EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combinations and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South-east side of the Granville mountain I do not know the distance from the waters of the basin, —an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby the appearance of a well-ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened, there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the occupant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News.*

Acadian Recorder
June 9, 1855
p. 2, col. 4 - article and dateline
p. 2, col. 5 - newspaper leader
Note: This apparent event is reported in Smith (1962).

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Private letters from Wellington, New Zealand, dated February 12, give the details of the earthquake at Wellington. The first shock occurred at 9 P. M., without any previous warning, and more or less injured every stone or brick building in the town, hardly leaving a single chimney standing in the whole place.

The branch of the Union Bank of Australia, the gaol, and the government-house suffered the most. Although the alarm and destruction of property were great, only one life was lost. The shock continued at intervals for several days, but none were so severe as the first.

Yarmouth Herald
June 14, 1855
p. 1, col. 4

VARIETIES.

PHENOMENON.—The Owen Sound *Comet* says that "last Wednesday the 18th, a very singular occurrence took place in Owen Sound bay, such as has frequently been witnessed on former occasions, but not in so great a degree. This last freak commenced by the rising of the water to the height of say nine feet, and immediately falling down—say ten feet.—The bottom of the bay was dry when the water went down to within ten or fifteen feet of the end of the wharf, and we are told by Mr. John Boyd, that a man might have waded across to the Indian Village at the time. We are also told by those who were present at the time, that at the bridge crossing on Division street, a man might have jumped across the river. The rising and falling followed in quick succession, and it was so very suddenly that an observer could distinctly see the advancing and receding on the shore. When the water commenced to rise it came rushing up the river like a wave three feet high. The phenomenon is doubtless owing to a storm, of which we may hear in a few days, having occurred on the Georgian bay or Lake Huron.

There is something very remarkable in the simultaneous rise and fall in all our Lakes on the day of the great tornado. The same phenomenon was observed in Senecca Lake in the State of New York, out of the sphere of the tornado,

A query arises, did this movement of the water arise from the Tornado, or was the Tornado itself an emanation from some convulsion of nature far down in the depths of Lake Huron, where apparently it took its rise?—There is an old opinion that the bed of Lake Ontario is connected with subterranean earthquakes. Do the beds of the other Lakes touch upon the same dangerous territory? The mysterious movements in Lake Ontario have become more frequent of late years. Are the volcanic forces becoming active again? Suppose the bottom of the Lake should brake through, what would be the result? Such an event would be full of interest to the dwellers upon its margin.

Liverpool Transcript
June 14, 1855
p. 4, col. 1

Earthquakes in Nova Scotia

As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combustion and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South east side of the Granville mountain. I know not the distance from the waters of the basin,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighborhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby, the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabitated cottage, the inhabitant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, on, similar eruptions have since been going an no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News.*

Morning Chronicle
June 14, 1855
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This apparent event is reported in Smith (1962).

☞The following notice has been going the rounds of the provincial papers, for the past two weeks, having been originally contributed to the St. John News, by some person residing near the spot where the phenomenon is said to have occurred. There are numerous indications in that section of the country of volcanic action in times long past, but it must be regarded as something wonderful if such a thing should occur at the present day, A gentleman well qualified to judge of such matters says that if the report as given is correct, the occurrence is much more likely to have been a land slide, than an outbreak of any incipient Vesuvius, such events having been known to occur on the Granville mountain. and being not unfrequently attended with the phenomena described, by the correspondent of the *News*.

"EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combustion and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South east side of the Granville mountain. I know not the distance from the waters of the basin,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, untill about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby, the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabitated cottage, the inhabitants of which startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.

Eastern Chronicle
June 21, 1855
p. 2, col. 1

Note: While the report of earthquakes may be true, the report of a volcano certainly is incorrect. This event is recorded in Smith (1962).

The Earthquakes at Broussa.—According to the last accounts the losses suffered by the unhappy city of Broussa, and the destruction of life from the late earthquake, were greater than was at first believed. The official statement is that out of every ten houses two were burnt in the fire which broke out after the second shock, two were completely destroyed by the convulsion itself, three received little or no injury, and three must be more or less demolished in order to be rebuilt. At the village of Topepiik every house was destroyed; at several other villages the loss was very great. The victims of the first shock of the 28th of February consist of 34 Mussulmans in Broussa and six in the villages, 40 Greeks, 14 Armenians, and four Jews in Broussa, and proportionate numbers in the villages. The total killed and wounded in the first shock amounts to 445. In the second shock the Jews suffered severely, no less than fifty of them having perished. On account of the precaution taken by the population the loss of life was less than on the former occasion. The total killed and wounded was 204. The whole loss, therefore, from the two shocks amounts to 649 victims.

Yarmouth Herald
June 21, 1855
p. 2, col. 4

THE YARMOUTH HERALD.

Yarmouth. July 5, 1855.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Eastern State arrived on Tuesday morning from Boston—precisely 24 hours from wharf to wharf!

We have files of Boston papers to the time of her sailing, and New York papers of Saturday.

The weather was extremely hot in that region.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Baltimore about half past 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

Yarmouth Herald
July 5, 1855, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred at 1230, Thursday, June 28, 1855.

TREMENDOUS SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT LOS ANGELOS.—Last evening, July 10th, says the *Californian*, at about half-past 7 o'clock, was experienced the heaviest and most tremendous shock of an earthquake ever known in this country, and one that will be long remembered in this section. Such was its force that large numbers of our one story buildings were cracked from top to bottom, glass and crockery were thrown from the shelves, windows broken, &c. Nearly every merchant in this city suffered in this manner. Lamps were upset; families seated at the tea table were dismayed to witness the sudden overturn of tea urns and dishes, and fled affrighted to the open air. Clocks were thrown down. Indeed hardly a building escaped without damage to its walls or destruction of some portion of its contents. The shock lasted several seconds, and appeared to lift up and twist the ground about, accompanied by a roaring noise like the approach of a hurricane. The weather during the day had been somewhat cloudy, and very unusual for this season: There was a slight fall of rain about 11 A. M. The movements appeared to come up from the east, although its suddenness rendered it impossible to determine with any accuracy its direction. Los Angelos never took as thorough a purge before. Every house was deserted in a trice. There can be no doubt that had our city been composed of three and four story buildings, it would have been levelled with the ground. Our buildings are generally but one story, however, and to this fact are we indebted for our escape from what might have been a fearful catastrophe. As it was, walls of two and a half and three feet in thickness were rent asunder; and a general ripping and crackling took place that created universal consternation, and brought Miller's prophecies vividly to mind. Our citizens are busily engaged to-day in repairing damages in readiness for another shake.

Acadian Recorder
August 11, 1855
p. 2, col. 2

Latest from the United States.

BOSTON, August 27.

FROM JAMAICA—The Daniel Webster at New York brought Jamaica papers to the 18th inclusive. The Kingston Journal says:

ANTIGUA.—Occasional shocks of earthquakes had been experienced at Antigua without inflicting any injury. The weather was reported to be more favourable for manufacturing operations than was experienced for some time previous.

Acadian Recorder
September 1, 1855
p. 2, col. 3 - column header and datelines
p. 2, col. 3 - first portion of article
p. 2, col. 4 - remainder of article

☞ A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yarmouth yesterday morning, about half past seven.

Yarmouth Tribune
January 16, 1856, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ A shock of earthquake was experienced here about 7¼ o'clock on Thursday morning. It lasted upwards of half a minute, and shook buildings, furniture, &c.

Yarmouth Herald
January 17, 1856, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday (not Thursday), January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ The Yarmouth *Herald* says—A shock of an earthquake was experienced here about 7½ o'clock on Thursday morning. It is lasted upwards of half a minute, and shook buildings, furniture, &c.

Morning Chronicle
January 24, 1856, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This is an exact copy of the Thursday January 17, 1856 article in the Yarmouth Herald including the typographic error. This event occurred on Tuesday (not Thursday) January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

Thursday Morning, January 24.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yarmouth on the morning of Tuesday the 15th instant. It lasted upwards of half a minute, and shook buildings, furniture, &c.

The British Colonist
January 24, 1856, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3, article and headline
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of the 15th inst., a shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this place, in other parts of the County and in several other Counties in this Province.

☞ A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Yarmouth on the 15th inst., about half-past seven o'clock.

Liverpool Transcript
January 24, 1856, Thursday
p. 2, col. 6, both articles
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

The Yarmouth *Herald* says—A shock of an earthquake was experienced here about 7½ o'clock on Thursday morning. It lasted upwards of half a minute, and shook buildings, furniture, &c.

Note: However, the event actually occurred Tuesday, January 15, 1856 at 0730 AST. It too is not in Smith (1962).

Acadian Recorder
January 26, 1856, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred at 0730 Thursday, January 24, 1856. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

☞The *Yarmouth Herald* says that another shock of an earth-quake which lasted for half a minute, was felt in that town last week No wonder. What else can people expect who have faith in Killam and don't believe in railways? They should be warned in time before worse come of it. They must be incorrigible if it takes an earthquake to shake a little reason into them. Shocking place Yarmouth.

Eastern Chronicle
January 31, 1856, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3, article
p. 2, col. 1, headline
Note: This event occurred on Tuesday, January 15, 1856; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—The city of Ottawa, C. W., was visited, on the 1st inst., by an earthquake, which lasted some ten seconds, and was accompanied by rumbling sounds, like those caused by a heavy wagon passing over a stone pavement. The shocks were severe enough to throw down piles of wood, and to cause a very perceptible tremor throughout the city. At the same hour, a little after noon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Aylmer. Its duration was about ten seconds, sufficiently long and loud to create uneasy feelings in those who knew what it was. The atmosphere was hazy at the time, but perfectly calm, thereby allowing the vibration in the houses and earth to be more clearly defined.

Acadian Recorder
May 24, 1856
p. 2, col. 5

Note: Earthquake appears to have taken place on Thursday, May 1, 1856. This event is reported in Smith (1962).

THE YARMOUTH HERALD.

☞ A smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced here about 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Yarmouth Herald
May 29, 1856, Thursday
p. 3, col. 3
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, May 28, 1856; it is not recorded in Smith (1962).

On Thursday the 8th inst. a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Ottawa, Canada, shaking the houses and causing considerable alarm.

Eastern Chronicle
May 29, 1856, Thursday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred Thursday, May 8, 1856, in Ottawa. It is not listed in Smith (1962). It is either an unlisted after shock of the Thursday, May 1, 1856, event or perhaps more likely it is a report of the May 1 event that is in error exactly by one week.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—The city of Ottawa, C. W., was visited, on the 1st ist., by an earthquake, which lasted some ten seconds, and was accompanied by rumbling sounds, like those caused by a heavy wagon passing over a stone pavement. The shocks were severe enough to throw down piles of wood, and to cause a very preceptible tremor throughout the city. At the same hour, a little after noon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Aylmer. Its duration was about ten seconds, sufficiently long and loud to create uneasy feelings in those who knew what it was. The atmosphere was hazy at the time, but perfectly calm, thereby allowing the vibration in the houses and earth to be more clearly defined.

Yarmouth Tribune
May 31, 1856, Saturday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: C. W. is Canada West. This earthquake occurred on Thursday, May 1, 1856, at 1230 and is listed in Smith (1962).

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.—The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the island of the Great Sangir, in lon. 125 60 E. and lat. 3 60 N., has occurred. The north-western part of the island of the Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awn, which has several peaks the highest being about 4000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village of Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd of March a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled them with consternation. Simultaneous with this the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered in its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore, and heaved itself with wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmaster the fire-stream.

This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of [illegible] followed about an hour later by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain of an immense height, and fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops which had not been destroyed by fire sank and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction,

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day about noon they again resumed their work of destruction with renewed violence. In the meantime the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Tartuna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa-nuts, we find nothing but lava, stone, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood as it were buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows in the undermentioned districts:—

Tartuna, men, women, and children - - -	722
Kankhar, ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	45
Tabukan, ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	2039
Total - - - - - - - - -	2806

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalougan and Tariang the houses were filled with people who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

Acadian Recorder
August 16, 1856
p. 2, col. 2

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. —The *Smyrna Impartial*, just received, furnishes some interesting details as to the extent of country affected by the late earthquake. On Sunday last, the 12th October (it says), at a quarter to three in the morning, an earthquake was felt at Smyrna. It was not like an ordinary shock, but rather large undulations, from south to north, which lasted at least for the space of a minute. Some persons affirm that they counted ninety seconds, watch in hand, during the time the motion lasted. Such an oscillation might be the precursor of some violent shock, or rather the shock took place elsewhere, and we felt the last vibrations. Happily for Smyrna fears of this kind were not realised; but another port of the Empire was the victim of a catastrophe. The Austrian steamer Adria, on the Egyptian line, which touched at Rhodes on Sunday, brought us, on the following morning, the sad news. The earthquake took place there at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock in the morning. It was thought at one moment that the earth was about to open into a gulf. More than fifty houses were thrown down without taking into account those that were rent. A mosque and a part of the famous tower were also thrown down. A large number of other houses have also suffered more or less; but the village of Trianda has been the most serious sufferer. At the departure of the steamer the number of the victims was unknown; it is said to be considerable. The Adria was at three o'clock on Sunday morning at a distance of fifty miles from Rhodes, and experienced such a shock that all on board believed the vessel had struck on some rock. The earthquake was felt in all the neighbouring islands.

Acadian Recorder
November 22, 1856
p. 2, col. 2

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

THE COMMERCIAL EARTHQUAKE IN YANKEELAND.

According to the latest intelligence received from the United States, the *coup de grace* has at length been given there to the national bankruptcy. The banks of New York and Boston after bearing up against the storm long after scores, if not hundreds, of similar institutions throughout the Union had been overwhelmed by it, have at last succumbed. They have stopped making specie payments. We are not aware whether there are any banks remaining, which do pretend to make specie payments; if any, the exceptions are too inconsiderable to except the great commercial republic, as a whole, from the general charge of having gone into bankruptcy. The New British Consul at New York, Mr. Archibald, in telegraphing to the Merchants Exchange Reading Room here, a few days since, the news of the latest resolve of the New York banks, speaks of it as a measure of relief. We are at loss to conceive how this construction can be put upon such an act. If one's son "ask bread, will he give him a stone?" If he should, it strikes us that the act would be very nearly akin to that of the Yankee banks. Their creditors ask them for money. They say: "we have no money, but here is abundance of paper—take it instead." What would be thought of a private individual who when run upon by a number of suspicious creditors continued to pay them as long as he found it convenient, or possible, to do so; then suddenly stopped and politely informed the unpaid ones that he would pay no more money, but would give them his promissory notes with great pleasure? Would their estimate of his honesty and solvency be materially raised by his extending his complaisance so far as to offer them, for a consideration,

Continued

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1857
p. 2, col. 5 - newspaper leader and first part of article

Note: This event was not an earthquake, but rather was some figurative writing regarding a financial event.

the use of his valuable name to their own bills if they really wished to "raise the wind?" This would be pretty nearly a parallel case to that of the United States banks. This stopping of specie payments by them is simply dishonest—dishonest in the extreme. No *ex post facto* laws, such as will probably be enacted for the occasion in some, or perhaps all, of the States, abrogating the forfeiture of their charters, can make it aught else but dishonest, or can ward off from it the inevitable effects of dishonesty. The fact that the Bank of England did, on two occasions, by the sanction of the Imperial Government, make a similar suspension of specie payments for a brief period, affords no ground for excuse. Many great financiers deny that this step by the Bank of England was politic even as a measure of immediate expediency; few can doubt the injurious nature of its ultimate consequences in shaking public confidence in the unalterable good intentions of an institution which ought to be above suspicion; and no one can deny that; judged by the strict principles of justice, the act was essentially wrong. But even admitting that it were the very reverse, the condition and circumstances of the Bank of England are so widely different from those of any of the small joint-stock companies which bear that name in the United States, as to admit of no parallel between them. The case of the latter much more nearly resembles that of the private individual supposed above, than that of the mammoth, English banking institution.

The disasters caused by this commercial tornado must be decidedly greater to the neighbouring republic than those consequent upon that other great tempest, the Indian Rebellion, going on on the opposite side of the globe, are likely to be to Great Britain—that is, looking merely at their respective effects upon the general prosperity. It will too, we strongly suspect, take much less time to cure the effects of the latter than of the former; although doubtless in both cases, order such as has not hitherto existed will be called out of present chaos, and the ultimate good will be proportionate to the present evil. We believe that the mercantile history of the world may be searched in vain for any record of such a general state of ruin and topsy-turviness as now exists throughout Yankee-land, or anything approaching to it. The ravages of the Cholera in its most virulent form seem never to have been more terrible and shunless than this epidemic bankruptcy. Mercantile houses supposed to be the first in the land have been crushed by it by hundreds; the banks, supposed to be the receptacles of the country's wealth, have, we may say, gone down before it in a mass: then follow hosts of petty dealers whose names are considered too unimportant to figure in the newspaper lists of failures. Business is stagnant, or nearly so; and many thousands of persons dependant upon their daily labor for their daily bread are thrown out of employment and have before them the prospect of being destitute of the most common necessaries of life during the coming Winter. And yet all this has been brought on by no causes beyond the control of man, no physical earthquake, or succession of destructive storms, no failure of crops; neither has it been produced by any civil, or foreign war. Nature has been doing her part; for many years to make the United States one of the most prosperous portions of the earth; and their political relations with foreign countries have tended to the same result. This general ruin has, according to the confessions of the sufferers themselves, been brought on solely by extravagant habits of life, reckless speculation, and slovenliness in the

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1857
p. 2, col. 6

Continued

methods of doing business; that is, in short, by a passion for getting money of such strength as to absorb all other feelings except the still stronger passion for spending it. It must be expected that in any mercantile community bankruptcies will occasionally take place; but where they become so general as they have recently become in the United States and under such circumstances, the whole society must be rotten to the core. The history of this crash will go farther than anything which has yet occurred to confirm foreigners in the opinion already so widely disseminated, that honest dealing is the exception, not the rule, among the traders of Yankeeland.

It is not to be supposed that the Provinces will be unaffected by this commercial crisis. A very large proportion of the trade of the Northern States is with them. Some time since, one half of the tonnage through the port of Boston was to and from Novascotia alone. That we must feel the depression among our neighbours then, is past all doubt. Indeed, we feel it already; but that it will lead to any more serious consequences than a temporary scarcity of money and dullness in business transactions, there seems little reason to believe. That a few firms in British America may be unable to bear up under it—particularly in some parts of New Brunswick and in a few of the towns of Canada West, where a more intimate connection with the United States has induced some of the business habits of that country,—is possible; that many others may find themselves straitened for a time, is probable; but this is about the worst that can be reasonably anticipated. That any of our banks can be shaken, is not to be supposed for a moment; for the least staunch among them has been, any time for years past, safer than those of the best class in the United States. We hear complaints of our Halifax banks being less accomodating than usual at a time when such accomodation is unusually desirable. Without pretending to be aware of all the facts of the case, or the motives of the Directors, we may say that this charge scarcely seems to be sustained by the general aspect of affairs. The present state of markets in the United States offers an immense temptation to speculators who can enter them, gold in hand; and if these banks were to discount freely, their notes would be immediately converted into gold for export until their vaults were exhausted, or the temptation in the United States ceased to exist. But even if no gold were exported, our merchants would undoubtedly require an unusual amount of accomodation just now to enable them to carry on their ordinary business with ordinary ease; because one source from which they have been drawing means—the United States—is temporarily closed. This fact makes the hardship to the public, whilst it presents a great difficulty to the banks. The latter cannot tell how the money which they issue is to be disposed of; they can be guided only by their opinion of the solvency of the parties whose paper is presented to them, and their names being equally good, the banks cannot "make fish of one and flesh of another."

But doubtless the business men of the Provinces will get through the present season of pressure with comparative ease. This, considered along with the fact that they have had no part in causing the disturbance, cannot but be gratifying to themselves whilst affording convincing proofs of their integrity and skill when compared with men of the like occupations in the neighbouring republic.

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1857
p. 2, col. 6 - remainder of article

United States.—We have waited until the last moment in expectation of later intelligence from this quarter by the *Eastern State*, but have been disappointed, that steamer having doubtless been delayed by the late very violent storms.

Several shocks of earthquake were experienced, on the 8th inst., in Illinois and the Eastern part of Missouri. At St. Louis and several other places, they were sufficiently violent to cause some injury to buildings.

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1857
p. 3, col. 1

Note: The best guess is that these earthquakes occurred on October 8, 1857.

At 20 minutes past 6 o'clock on Monday, the 2d November, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt all over San Francisco. It was a single violent shock accompanied with a noise resembling the violent slamming of a door. Another violent shock occurred at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, which is supposed to have been almost as severe as the shock of Febrtuary, 1856. Besides these, a number of oscillations of the earth were observed during the afternoon and night of the 4th. Clocks were stopped by these shocks, and it is said that, in a few instances, rents were made in walls of houses.

Acadian Recorder
December 12, 1857
p. 2, col. 3

From late English Papers.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—There are fuller accounts of the earthquake, which is said, perhaps with pardonable hyperbole, to "have threatened the destruction of Naples," on the night of the 16th December It was a lovely starlight night, the atmosphere profoundly tranquil. Vesuvius was smoking placidly, though until two days before it had been very active, occasionally throwing up a jet like a "bouquet" of artificial fireworks. Suddenly, it would seem, without any forewarning sounds, every house in the city and country was shaken from its roof to its foundations. A writer in the *Daily News* described the scene in the streets—"They were full of anxious, trembling persons, some half-dressed, some in their shirts; some wrapped up in sheets or blankets, and some in the gay dresses in which they escaped from the drawing-room or the theatre. All the piazzas were full of carriages, which were occupied by families who had abandoned their houses. At every hundred steps fires were lighted, round which were bivouacked from 50 to 100 persons of all ranks. A painter might have found wonderful studies if he had been so inclined; but, alas, other thoughts were uppermost. Leaving the Riviaja di Chiaja, I went into the city, and found there the same state of excitement to exist. The palace-yard, the Largo Castello, and other open places, were full of carriages, in which their inmates were reposing for the night. Hundreds of persons were couched on the steps of the churches; and later in the night the images of the saints were carried in procession, while the people sang litanies. As the houses were in many instances left vacant, the refuse of the population, who are always ready in times of anxiety to profit by the fears of the more timid, began to create confusion in order to rob. Republican cries were raised of 'Viva i Tornesi,' and many houses were entered. Strong patrols of the police, gendarmerie, and military paraded the streets; and much praise is due to the authorities for maintaining order."

A private letter gives a vivid idea of the picture, while protesting against the power to describe it—"Whatever accounts you may read of the state of this city at the time of the shocks, it will fall short of the reality. Women were seen carrying their children—men helping some old father or mother, or some sick person wrapt up in the first covering available. Women screaming, tearing their hair, praying and calling on their patron saint and the Madonna Immaculate, all passing frantically in densely-crowded streets.

On the night following Thursday, the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares and open spaces, where they passed part of the night.

The official journal supplies a few particulars from the provinces, but undoubtedly softens the worst.

"It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Sala. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atesa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in that district, more than one hundred houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighbourhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of gendarmerie. In Auletta, Petrosa, and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno many buildings, including two churches, the Intendant's palace, and the barracks of the gendarmerie, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna numerous houses are cracked, including that of the superintendent.

"In the Basilicata, at Potenza, the disasters have

Continued

Acadian Recorder
January 23, 1858
p. 2, col. 1

Note: Naples earthquake occurred during the night of December 16, 1857.

been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down, burying unknown numbers beneath their ruins. A broken telegraphic despatch from Bari and Campo Basso has excited great alarm, as it would appear to signify that all the inhabitants of one of these places have been destroyed."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Naples, writing on the 22nd says:—

The extreme violence of the earthquake appears to have been confined to the provinces of Basilicata and of Principato Citeriore. In Lagonegro three shocks had been felt in the space of seven hours. In the commune of Carbone 21 persons had been killed and 19 wounded. Castelsano was nearly levelled with the ground, and 400 persons had perished. The same misfortune befel Sarconio, where 30 persons had perished. Maratea, partly destroyed, deplores the death of one person. The other communes of Lagonegro, where the houses generally have suffered, and, above all, the churches, are—Maratea, Laures, Castelluccio, Ratonda Vigianello, Sant' Arcangelo, Calvera, San Martino, Castronuova, and Senise.

No information of the number of the dead in those places has been received, and the general, and I fear too well-founded, impression is, that many thousands have perished. Indeed, I have heard the dead, wounded, and missing calculated at 22,000, and I think it not at all improbable. In the several localities so severely afflicted committees had been formed of the principal persons to relieve the sufferings which they could not prevent. From Naples conveyances are continually leaving with clothes, beds, medicines, and provisions of every kind.

Shocks were felt in Naples even up to yesterday, but a change in the weather has given another direction to the thoughts of the people, and they are more tranquil. Still, when science is at a loss to explain the laws by which these awful phenomena are directed, and the action of the air therefrom appears to be governed by caprice, we are always in painful doubt as to the future.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—NAPLES, DEC. 24.—About the 20th we learnt that Potenza, a considerable town, was so rocked by the earthquake that not a house can be inhabited again without repairs. The cathedral, the public official buildings, the churches, every covering for man, is unsafe, and the inhabitants are living in the open fields under sheds, or have fled to other places. The next batch of news that arrived told us that Atp, Marsico-nuovo, Laurenzano, Brienza, and Vignola, towns of from three to eight thousand inhabitants are almost destroyed, and the loss of life declared to be very great; but no correct returns can be yet given. We then heard the same misfortune had fallen on Viggiano, Calvello, Auri, and Abriola-Melfi, the town which was nearly levelled to the earth some few years since by a *terramoto*, this time escaped. At Polla, in the province of Salerno, more than two thousand bodies have already been extavated. Polla is a heap of ruins, and in the same province Pertasa, Atena, and Auletta, are no longer habitable. Padula, S. Pietro, Sala, Diano, Sassano, Montesanto, S. Assinio, and Sapri, are other towns which we learn have suffered severely. From these towns we have a report of the discovery of 2,600 dead bodies. It may easily be imagined many days may pass before the labour of clearing away so many fallen buildings will show the real loss of life. Occurring, as it did, at night, in the country places most people were in bed, and therefore the loss of life is greater than if the earthquake had taken place in the day, when many would have been out of doors. If ever we learn the real results of this earthquake it will present an amount of loss of life and property such as no similar phenomenon has occasioned in modern times.

There is little to report about the trials at Salerno. The act of accusation is in the hands of the lawyers, and the proceedings will commence, we expect, very soon. It will probably be a long affair. The interests of the English engineers will be well looked after. By the way the Cagliari, confiscated by Government, is to be called Carlo III.

Acadian Recorder
January 23, 1858
p. 2, col. 1

A distinct shock of earthquake occurred at Portland, Me., on the 4th instant, at one o'clock, followed by a second and more powerful one at two o'clock. The State of Maine says that the largest and heaviest buildings in the city were jarred from foundation to roof. At first it was supposed that a powder mill, or powder house, had blown up. The concussion resembled the effect which might be produced by such an accident.

Yarmouth Herald
March 25, 1858, Thursday
p. 3, col. 2

Note: This event apparently occurred on Thursday, March 4, 1858, at Portland, Maine "at one o'clock followed by a second and a more powerful one at two o'clock," Smith (1962) reports no March (or February) events in either section. Smith and Bridges (1983) do not record this event.

EARTHQUAKE AT BERMUDA.—*Hamilton, March* 3.—Last night, at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock, a very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt throughout these Islands. It lasted several seconds. It has left, we are happy to state no perceptible evidence of its visitation. The undulatory motion was from West to East, the noise resembled that produced by a heavy, lumbering vehicle over a hard thoroughfare. Persons in bed at the time state that an oscillating motion was very markedly experienced by them; and, in some places, this motion was of so decided a character as to cause several of the inmates to rush from their dwellings into the open air. The vessels in the harbor of Hamilton were observed to be rocking at their moorings during the continuance of the shock. Individuals of experience agree that it was the most severe shock of the kind that has ever been felt here; but happily for us, the opportunities of comparison have been hitherto exceedingly "few and far between. The weather continues beautifully fine.

Acadian Recorder
March 27, 1858
p. 3, col. 4

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN MALTA.—On Wednesday April 14, at eleven minutes to seven a.m., a slight shock of an earthquake was generally felt throughout this Island, and in some cases brought down the white-wash and plaister of the ceilings of houses, and this was particularly observed in the buildings of the dock yard. Some few individuals assert having also felt a shock at about five the same morning, and another at eleven the night preceding. The weather was excessively sultry and oppressive, and particularly so during the night, when an unusual stillness prevailed in the atmosphere. The sky was very darkened, and occasionally large drops of rain fell.

Acadian Recorder
June 5, 1858
p. 2, col. 2

FROM JAMAICA.—Kingston dates to the 17th ult. have been received at New-York. The papers are quite barren of interest. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of the 16th, immediately succeeding an intensely hot day and tremendous falls of rain. No damage seemed to have resulted.

Acadian Recorder
July 17, 1858
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on June 16, 1858.

The Acadian Recorder

THE WEST INDIES.—The New York *Herald* furnishes dates from Jamaica, dated at Kingston on the 27th of December. Our correspondent writes :—A most terrific shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the morning of the 23d, at half-past one o'clock, causing some damage. This shock is declared to be the most severe ever felt in this island.

Acadian Recorder
January 29, 1859
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This earthquake occurred on the morning of December 23, 1858.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity early on Wednesday morning last.

Morning Journal
April 1, 1859, Friday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This earthquake occurred in the morning on March 30, 1859. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

The Acadian Recorder.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

VERY LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.—An extraordinary disturbance of the elements was observed by many persons in this city, on the morning of Wednesday last, which is believed to have been a *genuine* earthquake. The party from whom we have obtained the most circumstantial account of it, states that, at the time alluded to, he was startled by what seemed to him loud thunder commencing nearly overhead, but rather to the South East, and rolling away towards the North West, becoming fainter in the distance. This lasted nearly a minute and took place about 20 minutes before 8 o'clock. The sky was perfectly cloudless. At the same time, there was a quite perceptible motion of the earth—windows, doors, and articles of furniture in houses, being violently shaken.

Acadian Recorder
April 2, 1859, Saturday
p. 2, col. 3 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 1 - article

Note: This earthquake took place at 0740, Wednesday, March 30, 1859. This earthquake is not reported in Smith (1962).

British Colonist.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2.

The *Journal* says a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Wednesday morning last.

The British Colonist
April 2, 1859, Saturday
p. 2, col. 4, header
p. 2, col. 5, article
Note: This event occurred at 0740 AST, Wednesday March 30, 1859. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

EUROPE.—The R. M. S. Steamer *Niagara*, arrived at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday evening with Liverpool dates to the 23rd ult. The *Niagara* had 52 passengers, 30 of whom were for Halifax.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the arrival of the schooner Wm. L. Richardson, Captain Bailey, from Mayaguez, we have advices up to the 18th ult.

WHITEHALL, April 13

The City of Quito has been destroyed by an earthquake, with a loss of about 2000 lives.

Acadian Recorder
May 7, 1859
p. 3, col. 1 - column header
p. 3, col. 2 - datelines and article

Note: This earthquake probably took place in March, 1859.

THE POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE, so long predicted, has come off. During the week several of our contemporaries have published a correspondence consisting of the following items: a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, having appended to it the names of twenty-nine real and supposed members of the new House, praying his Excellency to summon a special session of the Legislature in order *to see who'll lick* in a faction fight; the Earl of Mulgrave's reply, through the Provincial Secretary, declining to accede to their prayer; and, lastly, a long communication from Mr. Moses Young to the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, setting forth how, as he pretends to believe, the Earl of Mulgrave has failed in his duty as a Colonial Governor. This last letter, with Mr. Young's name appended to it, is, for a document purporting to be an important state paper, the most *asinine* production that we have ever read.

Acadian Recorder
August 6, 1859
p. 3, col. 2

Note: This was not an earthquake, but rather a "political earthquake".

Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the afternoon of the 22d June. They were of but two or three seconds duration, and the oscillation were from West to East

Acadian Recorder
August 6, 1859
p. 3, col. 2

☞ Two very distinct shocks of an earthquake are said to have been felt in the city of St. John, at about quarter past two o'clock on the morning of the 26th October.

Morning Chronicle
November 1, 1859, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 3
Note: This earthquake occurred on Wednesday, October 26, 1859; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

A shock of an earthquake was felt at St. John, N. B., on Wednesday morning last.

Halifax Morning Sun
November 2, 1859, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 2
Note: This earthquake occurred on Wednesday, October 26, 1859; it is not reported in Smith (1962).

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

On Wednesday morning about half-past 2 o'clock a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and neighbourhood. A noise, as if a gigantic vehicle heavily laden was driven rapidly along a paved street, startled numbers of our citizens from their slumbers, and induced them to rush to their window to ascertain the cause of the turmoil. The shock appeared to surge from South to North. The morning was excessively cold, the Thermometer ranging about 20. Ice formed to the thickness of three-fourths of an inch. The atmosphere was still, and the stars shone out brightly from a very dark sky. —*St. John Courier.*

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica.—Advices from Kingston to October the 11th have been received at New-York.

Some highly interesting discoveries have been made at Port Royal by a company of divers, in the harbor of that ancient town, of remains of the submerged city, which was overthrown by the great earthquake of 169? What the nature of the discoveries is does not appear. Could any considerable portion of the enormous treasure buried there be discovered, however, it would be a windfall to the Island.——The weather was reported highly favorable, but there was considerable sickness, though not of an alarming nature, amongst the lower classes.

Acadian Recorder citing the Saint John Courier
November 5, 1859, Saturday
p. 2, col. 2 - column header and portion of first article
p. 2, col. 3 - remainder of first article and second article

Note: New Brunswick earthquake occurred on Wednesday, October 26, 1859 at 0230. It is not reported in Smith (1962). This event did not occur on November 2 as suggested by this quote from the Courier of Saint John.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

☞A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Jamaica on the 27th April. Damage was done in various parts of the Island. The failure of P. Abraham & Co. of London, large West India Merchants, has caused much depression in trade at Jamaica, and several failures

Acadian Recorder
June 1, 1860
p. 3, col. 2

BY SATURDAY NIGHT'S MAIL.

There was a slight shock of an Earthquake on the Western side of St. John harbour, on Wednesday morning last. It lasted about 30 seconds.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in Boston on Wednesday last; they were heard and felt at Taunton, Belvidpre; at Manchester, N. H., and at Woodstock, Vt. Houses were shaken, beds moved, windows jarred, &c. They were also felt throughout Canada.

Halifax Morning Sun
October 22, 1860, Monday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, October 17, 1860; it is reported in Smith (1962).

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The earthquake spoken of in our last was felt at Chatham, Miramichi, and other places in the northern part of New Brunswick.

Halifax Morning Sun
October 24, 1860, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, October 17, 1860; it is reported in Smith (1962).

—A number of persons inform us that a pretty sma[illegible] shock of an earthquake was felt in Chatham about half-past six on the morning of Wednesday last.. A correspondent in Dalhousie states that a similar phenomenon occurred at that place on Friday week. We understand it was also felt at Bathurst.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Oct.* 20.

British Colonist
October 25, 1860, Thursday
p. 2, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, October 17, 1860; it is reported in Smith (1962).

Telegraphic despatches in the American papers dated the 17th inst., state that a shock of an earthquake was experienced on the morning of that day, all over Canada, at Manchester, N. H., at Saco, (Maine). The following are the despatches:—

Saco, Me., Oct. 17.—There was a severe shock of an earthquake here this morning, accompanied by a loud report and very perceptible rocking of buildings, ringing of bells, &c.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—There was a slight shock of an earthquake all over Canada to-day.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 17.—A slight earthquake occurred here at about 6 o'clock this morning, which jarred the buildings.

The Boston *Journal* of Thursday last says:—

"The earthquake yesterday morning was heard and felt very distinctly at Manchester, N. H. There were two shocks in quick succession, which shook the houses as if it were done by the jumping of persons in the upper rooms. In Taunton, says the *Gazette*, "houses were jarred, windows shaken, beds moved, and there was a rumble of half a minute's duration, like the passage of a heavy train—perhaps on the underground railroad." A number of residents of Belvidere were awakened from sound sleep by the shock, which took place about six o'clock in the morning. A similar occurrence was noted it some of these localities in 1847.

A correspondent at Woodstock, Vt., says the shock was sufficiently violent to awaken many persons there. Four or five distinct vibrations were felt, lasting not over fifteen or twenty seconds. Another correspondent says it rattled the doors and window casings of the hall in which the cadets of the University were assembled for prayers, and many of the citizens noticed the effects of the earthquake on their premises."

Yarmouth Herald
October 25, 1860, Thursday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event occurred on Wednesday morning at about 0600, October 17, 1860. It is not reported in Smith's (1962) U.S. section, but is reported in the Canadian section with an epicentre in the St. Lawrence River north of the mouth of Riviere Ouelle. The 1847 event(s) cited are also reported in Smith's (1962) U.S. section.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—The St. John *News* of Friday says:— A vibration of the earth, from twenty to thirty seconds in duration, occurred about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, along the line of the western side of the harbor, causing houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several instances awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended, or whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negro Town Point felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near the Asylum, so that it certainly extended some distance."— The shock was felt in Fredericton, about the same hour; and in Boston and in other parts of Massachusetts; in Maine, New Hampshire, and Canada.

The British Colonist
October 26, 1860, Thursday
p. 4, col. 2
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, October 17, 1860; it is reported in Smith (1962).

THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Saturday last, a rumor reached us from St. John, N. B., that a slight shock of an Earthquake had been experienced in that city. From papers received during the week, we have a corroboration of the rumor from other quarters and full particulars of the alarming event. No shock, so far as we have learned, was perceived in any part of Nova-scotia; but it was unmistakeably felt as far South as St. John and as far East as Miramichi, N. B. The motion was felt, therefore, over all New Brunswick, the greater part—if not all—of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, all Lower Canada, and as far West as Belleville in Upper Canada. From different places, the motion is variously mentioned to have commenced at from 5.30 to 6.15 o'clock—i. e., on the morning of Wednesday, October 17. This great difference of time is probably owing as much to inaccurateness of some time-pieces as to difference of longitude and the motion of the earthquake itself. Where the Earthquake was most violent, three distinct shocks were perceived, of which the first was the longest; the second, the most violent; and the third, the weakest. The motion is variously described to have continued from 30 seconds to 5 minutes. It was most violent in Lower Canada and the Northern part of the Eastern States. There, buildings rocked and swayed so as to make it difficult, in some places, to stand erect in them, the bells were rung, glasses and crockery smashed, furniture rattled and danced upon the floors, plastering was thrown down, cracks opened and closed in the walls, and doors opened and shut of their own accord. The vibrations were from South East to North West and were preceded by a low, rumbling sound like distant thunder. Nothing of the kind, so violent in its nature, had been experienced in Canada within the memory of any person now living; and the alarm, particularly in Quebec and Montreal, seems to have been intense. People, half dressed, ran out of their houses into the streets; families were hurried together for flight; men fainted and some seemed to become temporarily insane, through terror; and, for a short period, dread was universal. Old soldiers at Quebec declare that they had never experienced any earthquake so violent in either the East, or West Indies. Yet we hear of no fatal accident and no very serious damage to buildings resulting from it; although all accounts seem to concur in the belief that had it been a very little more violent, the principal cities of Lower Canada must have been laid in ruins.

Acadian Recorder
October 27, 1860
p. 3, col. 1 - newspaper leader
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on or prior to Saturday, October 20, 1860. It was almost certainly the Wednesday, October 17, 1860, event that occurred at 0615 local time at Riviere Ouelle (Smith, 1962).

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.—It ppears that the earthquake mentioned in our last was uch more violent in the Eastern part of Lower Canada han at Quebec. That section of country which is aversed by the mysterious, awe-inspiring Saguenay, ems to have been "the centre of the movement;" d doubtless could that dark river tell its history we ould be informed of many similar, but more dread l, convulsions of the earth, along its bed and banks.

A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle*, writing om Baie St. Paul, says :—

"At ten minutes to six on Wednesday morning we were rtled with a severe shock of an earthquake. I was part- dressed, when my ears were astounded with a most start- g rumbling noise ; immediately after everything in the use shook as with the working of a thousand steam mills, e and all hastily ran from the house and found the villa- rs with terror depicted upon their faces ; the large nes of the chimney opposite were falling in all direc- ns ; women and children in their night dresses, implor- g the protection of the "bon Dieu ;" the cattle running out and trembling with terror. The shock lasted about o minutes ; some five or six chimneys were thrown down, l a great dread thrown over the minds of all the people. ere is no part of America that bears such marks of con- lsions of nature as Eboulements and Baie St. Paul, ugh it is nearly two hundred years since such a severe ck has been felt."

A letter from Riviere Ouelle, on the opposite side of e St. Lawrence, written on Wednesday afternoon, ntains the following extract :

"This morning three violent shocks of earthquake nged our population into a state of terror. The build- s situated on both sides of the river have suffered con- erably. The chimnies of the houses belonging to Messrs. us. Tetu, M. Frenette, Char. Casgrain, Auguste Casgrain, dame F. Frenette, and nine or ten others have fallen ; cross surmounting the spire of our church has also len. The earthquake was alarmingly violent ; the first most severe shock began at a quarter past six and ted four minutes and forty seconds—violent during ten onds and becoming gradually weaker. The weakest llation commenced at twenty five minutes past six last- three or four seconds ; but the third like the first was ttling shock which knocked down pictures, clocks, &c., lasted two or three seconds. The shocks were not so ch felt on the heights as on the plains. I stood before ime-piece during the whole time the phenomenon lasted, the purpose of comparing its duration here with other alities. Never in the memory of any of the inhabitants e, has there been such a violent earthquake. We were ned of its approach, by a low rumbling sound, and the oks were accompanied by a crackling noise."

Acadian Recorder
November 3, 1860
p. 3, col. 1

Note: Leader is Acadian Recorder, Saturday, November 3, 1860. Except for the item immediately above, the rest is U.S. or European news. This earthquake occurred at 0615 local time at Riviere Ouelle on Wednesday, October 17, 1860 (Smith, 1962). Left-hand side of article cut off in microfilming.

"A letter received by a gentleman in Quebec, from Ste. Anne des Montes (Lower Canada), contains the following passage in relation to the earthquake of the 17th October

"The shock of earthquake caused a great inundation at this place. An immense fragment of rock having been detached from the summit of a mountain has fallen into, and obstructed the course of a little river so as to form a cataract of sixty feet in height. The effects of the phenomenon in this locality were really extraordinary, and were much more felt here than elsewhere."

Yarmouth Herald
December 6, 1860, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This major event of October 17, 1860, is reported in Smith (1962).

Colonial.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Montreal on the evening of Thursday the 11th inst., which lasted for several seconds, and seriously alarmed the inhabitants. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City chimnies were thrown down and vessels shattered.

Acadian Recorder
July 20, 1861, Saturday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake, as reported, appears to have occurred Thursday evening, July 11, 1861. Smith (1962), however, reports it at 2100 local time, Friday, July 12, 1861.

EARTHQUAKE AT MONTREAL.—The *Gazette* of the 12th inst. says:—A few minutes after nine last evening a shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It was so violent that many people were alarmed and rushed out of their houses into the street. Its direction seemed to be from South to North. One observer says the resulting vibration, which lasted about four seconds, seemed to him like that caused by a waggon passing over a swing bridge

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 12.

A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt last evening at 9 o'clock. Chimneys were thrown down, and buildings in some instances shattered. It lasted about a minute.

BROCKVILLE, July 12.

Last night about nine o'clock we experienced a severe shock from an earthquake. It lasted a full minute.

Yarmouth Herald
July 25, 1861, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This event occurred at about 2100 on Thursday, July 11, 1861, *not* on July 12, 1861, as Smith (1962) notes. It was "last evening" or "last night" in the reports. The CEEF should be corrected.

General News Summary.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake which was felt here on Wednesday morning of last week, was confined to this vicinity. We have not heard of its being experienced elsewhere, or being felt any distance from here. It was the most sensible shock of the kind ever known here on similar occasions. Buildings were shaken and their contents rattled as if some unseen and powerful force were at work. Persons standing in the street felt the shock very perceptibly. It occurred at 8 a. m.—*St. Croix Herald.*

Acadian Recorder quoting the St. Croix Herald of St. Stephen, N.B.
November 9, 1861, Saturday
p. 3, col. 1 - column header
p. 3, col. 2 - article

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred at 0800 local time, Wednesday morning, October 30, 1861. It is not reported in Smith (1962), unless it is No. 79.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

☞ A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec on the 8th inst.

Acadian Recorder
March 29, 1862
p. 3, col. 2 - column header
p. 3, col. 3 - article

Note: No dateline, we will have to assume that the 8th "instant" is of this month (March. Thus, this earthquake appears to have occurred on March 8, 1862. It is not listed in Smith (1962).

☞ The St. John N B.. papers report that on the morning of the 29th ult., two shocks of earthquakes were felt in the vicinity of Grand Lake, N. B. The shocks were severe enough to shake the houses.

Acadian Recorder
July 19, 1862
p. 3, col. 1

Note: These two(?) earthquakes appear to have occurred on Sunday, June 29, 1862, near Grand Lake, N.B. They are not reported in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE IN LOWER CANADA.—A correspondent at St. Andrews, Canada East, informs the Toronto Globe, that a very severe shock of an Earthquake was felt there on the night of the 1st instant, at 12 o'clock. It shook the house terribly, so much so that it was thought some of the bricks were thrown down from the chimney, and the inmates ran down stairs to see if any damage was done. It was from 12 to 15 degrees below zero at the time.

Acadian Recorder quoting Toronto Globe
January 17, 1863
p. 3, col. 1

Note: Left-hand side of article trimmed on original microfilm. This earthquake in St. Andrews, New Brunswick appears to have occurred on January 1, 1863, at midnight. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.—By the arrival of the DELTA, Capt. Hunter, on Thursday evening last, we have our usual fyles of papers from these Islands. They contain little of interest to our readers.

ANTIGUA.—Since the departure of the last Mail the weather has been comparatively fair; there have been occasional showers, but nothing of a heavy fall of rain, and we have had some bright sunny days, favorable to the maturing crop. The mornings and evenings have been of rather a low temperature, north winds—usual at this period of the year have prevailed, and catarrhs, fever and ague, are pretty general, to these we regret to add, Small Pox. Merchants complain that this is an unusually dull season that money is a scarce commodity, and that their trade has suffered seriously by increased Tariff duty. The Island has however been well supplied throughout the month with Imported Provisions, and recent arrivals have completely glutted the Market. There has been a good show at the New Market of the produce of the land cultivated by the native peasantry, and attention seems to have been successfully directed to the raising of Poultry.

The Schr. John, from Halifax, laden with dried and pickled Fish—damaged her rudder in a squall and stranded on the Feather bed Reef on Sunday last—crew and part of cargo saved but the vessel has become a wreck—*Times*, 27th Dec.

DOMINICA.—A severe shock of an Earthquake was experienced here on the 26th, at 3 minutes past eight o'clock, which continued for an unusual length of time. This awful visitation occasioned much alarm; but we have not heard of any danger done.

Acadian Recorder
January 31, 1863
p. 3, col 1.

Note: Top article included only to assist in determination of date. The earthquake occurred December 26, 1862.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Miramichi, N. B., last week.

Acadian Recorder
March 28, 1863
p. 3, col. 3

Note: There is no way of knowing the exact date of this earthquake from this paper. The best estimate is circa March 18, 1863, to allow for some time for the news to reach Halifax. Smith (1962) lists no earthquakes in 1863.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.—TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST. — IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN. — *San Francisco*, August 8.—Arrived, ship Ocean Pearl, from Hong Kong, with three hundred Chinese passengers. The newspapers brought by her give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 8d of June, ruining half the city, and damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

Acadian Recorder
August 8, 1863
p. 2, col. 3

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND FELT IN CANADA. According to a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*, the shock of earthquake felt in England on the 6th instant, was felt in Canada on the same day. The writer says—on Tuesday the 6th inst., a few minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, himself and family, residing close to the Mountain, most distinctly felt three shocks of an earthquake; and so great was the tremulousness of the house, that a large portion of the mouldings in the hall fell down; and the servants who were in the basement ran up stairs alarmed. One family, residing near Hochelaga, to whom the writer spoke of the occurrence, at once stated that they distinctly felt it. News from England now confirms his opinion, and proves that the same volcanic disturbance which affected that country on the morning of the 6th of October, was felt here early in the afternoon; allowing for difference of time and latitude.

Acadian Recorder quoting the Montreal Witness
October 31, 1863, Saturday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: The English earthquake was presumably felt in England on Tuesday morning, October 6, 1863. The Montreal event occured at 1500 local time (or about 2000 English time) on Tuesday, October 6, 1863, some 12 hours later.

From late English papers.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The *Tenby Observer* mentions a curious phenomenon which was observed in Carmarthen Bay on the 6th ult., the day on which the earthquake was felt in this country:—"From a [illegible] extending [illegible] three or four miles in the direc- [illegible] an immense piece of water, of [illegible] holding earth in solution, [illegible] to be pushed forward in the form of a cone, of course surrounded by water of a natural colour. As they came in contact the water was thrown up a height of several feet, agitation extending round the whole edge of the phenomenon. It steadily advanced in the same form towards Monkstone, and thence some miles to the sea, when we ceased to observe it. Some friends in amusing themselves in fishing were not a little startled by the strange sight. When the coloured water overtook the boat they found that the point of division between the colouring was maintained throughout the depth of the water; the boat was violently pitched about, and the water thrown completely over it. Either side of the line of contact was perfectly calm, and the water kept up a lashing noise, something like what would be made by an immense shoal of mackerel. It was observed first at about 11 A. M

Acadian Recorder quoting Tenby Observer
November 21, 1863
p. 2, col. 1 - column header and part of article
p. 2, col. 2 - remainder of article

Note: This report of a tidal wave appears to have documented an event at about 1100 local time on October 6, 1863, "the day on which the earthquake was felt in this country". Bottom left corner of p. 2, col. 1 is faded on the microfilm.

Mr. Editor,—About ten minutes past 11 o'clock last night, a Meteor of unusually vivid appearance passed over this village, and its disappearance was followed by a succession of singular sounds.

It crossed the zenith from South to North, about two seconds elapsing before its disappearance. The nucleus appeared to the eye of a spectator, to be the size of a barrel and to have a tail like a comet or a rocket, the rapidity of whose flight it about equalled. The sky was cloudless, except at the South, where a small cloud appeared extending a few degrees above the horizon. Altho' the moon was at the full, and snow covered the ground, such was the intense brilliancy of the meteor, that for miles around the interior of every house was lit up as if by a noonday sun, and the flash was more startlingly bright than the most vivid lightning on a dark night. It was more than a flash, for the brightness continued about two or three seconds, the color being described in some instances as red, white and blue intermixed. In ancient times would not this have been deemed a warlike portent?

After an interval, variously estimated from one to three minutes, came a crash of sounds from the North, similar to the passage of electricity from one cloud to another over a partially clear sky, as sometimes heard overhead on a summer day. Here, the sound, or rather succession of sounds continued about three minutes, and appeared to some as a distant cannonade, to others as a *feu de joie* of musketry, to others again, the rumble of heavily laden carriages over a hard road or bridge, suggesting the idea of an earthquake. There was, however, no tremulous motion of the ground. Thermometer 8° above 0 to; barometer steady at 29½ for several hours before, and up to this present writing, although the weather yesterday was bright and clear, and today it has been cloudy and slightly snowy since daylight.

As this remarkable phenomenon has doubtless attracted the attention of intelligent observers elsewhere, it may conduce to the general benefit to describe its prominent features at this northern extremity of the Province. I was not fortunate enough to be an eye-witness, but I have carefully collated the slightly varying impressions of several reliable persons who saw and heard what I have described; others there were, indeed, too terrified and amazed at the strange sights and sounds, to be able, intelligibly, to describe anything.

Your constant reader

PHILO.

Amherst, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

The British Colonist
December 29, 1863, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 3

(Continued)

Note: Headline is blurred on microfilm but reads "A STRANGE VISITOR". This event occurred on Monday evening, December 21, 1863 local time. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

On the evening of the 21st Dec., 1863 the inhabitants of Parksboro village were considerably alarmed by an extraordinary and most beautiful and brilliant meteoric phenomenon, appearing in the heavens. It was seen a little after eleven o'clock, and those who were fortunate enough to see it, describe it as being extremely beautiful The meteor itself, it appears, was similar to an immense ball of fire, and for three several times it threw out brilliant sparks of fire in every direction, causing, at the same time, three distinct intense illuminations. The sky, during these flashes, was entirely overspread with a bluish flame, through which the moon could be scarcely discerned. When the illumination had ceased, so great had been the light, that the sky appeared to be almost pitch dark. In about one minute and a half, there was a report sounding very much like a heavy cannon. It awoke people from their sleep, and shook houses like an earthquake. A strong smell of brimstone pervaded the atmosphere, producing a suffocating feeling. At Minudie the report was more like thunder rumbling in the distance. Several superstitious persons consider this meteor a warning of some disaster about to happen soon.

A somewhat similar spectacle as that described above by our correspondents was witnessed by many persons in this city on the same evening, and at about the same hour. There were one or two quick and brilliant flashes, and a meteor extended across the zenith from about south-west to east. No sound was noticed.

The British Colonist
December 29, 1863, Tuesday
p. 2, col. 3
continued from previous article

☞ A very brilliant meteor was observed at several places in this province on the night of the 21st inst. A correspondent of the *Colonist*, writing from Amherst, says it was seen at that place about 11 o'clock in the evening. It appeared with a nucleus as large as a barrel, and a long swinging comet-like tail. It is said that such was the intense brilliancy of the meteor, that for miles around the interior of every house was lit up as if by a noonday sun, and the flash was more startlingly bright than the most vivid lightning on a dark night. Red, white and blue flashes mingled in the brilliance, which was steady for some seconds. Its disappearance was accompanied with hoarse rattling reports like distant thunder or artillery. At Parrsboro' the phenomenon presented a most beautiful appearance. It glowed like an immense ball of fire, and thrice in succession scattered showers of sparks, accompanied with blue flashes. A strong sulphureous smell was felt on the disappearance of the meteor. At Minudie the sounds seemed like thunder on distant hills.

Morning Chronicle
December 31, 1863, Thursday
p. 2, col. 6
Note: This event occurred on Monday evening, December 21, 1863 local time. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ On the evening of the 21st December, 1863, the inhabitants of Parrsboro' village were considerably alarmed by an extraordinary and most beautiful and brilliant meteoric phenomenon, appearing in the heavens. It was seen a little after eleven o'clock, and those who were fortunate enough to see it, describe it as being exceedingly beautiful. The meteor itself, it appears, was similar to an immense ball of fire, and for three several times it threw out sparks of brilliant fire in every direction, causing, at the same time, three distinct intense illuminations. The sky, during these flashes, was entirely overspread with a bluish flame, through which the moon could scarcely be discerned. When the illumination had ceased, so great had been the light, that the sky appeared to be almost pitch dark. In about one minute and a half, there was a report sounding very much like a heavy cannon. It awoke people from their sleep, and houses were shaken as if by an earthquake. A strong smell of brimstone pervaded the atmosphere, producing a suffocating feeling. At Minudie the report more like thunder rumbling in the distance. Several superstitious persons consider this meteor a warning of some disaster about to happen soon.—*Communicated to Colonist.*

The same appearance was observed in the city by a number of citizens. In several portions of New Brunswick, too, it was plainly visible. The St. John *Freeman* says that on the evening alluded to a large and brilliant meteor shot from S. W. to North East. At the same time, and also on the following evening, a similar occurrence took place at Miramichi, creating considerable talk among the inhabitants.

Acadian Recorder citing the Colonist of Nova Scotia and the Freeman of Saint John.
January 2, 1864
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This possible meteor impact occurred at 2300, December 21, 1863. The smell if real and widespread and the vibration all imply an impact occurred nearby to Parrsboro. The event is not reported in Smith (1962).

EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC.—Quebec was visited by a shock of earthquake on the 19th of April. The *Mercury* says:—

"The earth trembled violently; every house was shaken as if an explosion of gas or gunpowder, or an emboulement of rock had taken place—only no noise was heard. The inmates of the room above us, horror stricken, came down stairs to enquire what the matter was; people from the street came tumbling in to ask us if we felt any unusual sensation; the people over the way felt it; cruet stands were overset, plates broken, and the whole dinner table service at Russell's set in motion; the soldiers rushed out of their bomb-proofs on the citadel, where the shock was, we are informed, the most severe; in St. John street, without, people besieged the gates of the Gas Works. In the streets, however, the shock was not so sensibly felt, and by some persons not all.

"It is fully believed that the concussory effect upon the houses was greater than when the laboratory was blown up.

"A gentleman informs us that the shock appeared at Mount Pleasant, to come from the south-west with a gradually increasing rumbling noise, and ended with a report as of a distant explosion."

The same shock was felt at Father Point, L'Islet and Danville. At L'Islet it was so severe as nearly to throw the Grand Trunk cars off the track.

Yarmouth Herald
May 5, 1864, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: If the citation of the Mercury is correct this earthquake occurred on Tuesday, April 19, 1864, at Quebec, Father Point, L'Islet and at Danville, Quebec. Smith (1962) cites an event at 1315 and at 2300 on Wednesday, April 20, 1864. He also quotes the Mercury, but has a more complete quote in part.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC.—The *Mercury*, speaking of the earthquake felt there on Wednesday afternoon, says:—The earth trembled violently; every house was shaken as if an explosion of gas or gunpowder, or an emboulement of the rock had taken place—only no noise was heard. Some fancied that a heavy weight had fallen upon the floor above them; and, indeed, that was our own sensation. The walls of the house rocked; the windows rattled; and we rocked ourselves. To make sure that the power-press had not fallen to pieces, we examined the press-room, but found all right there. The inmates of the rooms above us, horror stricken, came down stairs to enquire what the matter was; people from the street came tumbling in to ask us if we had felt any unusual sensation; the people over the way felt it; cruet stands were overset, plates broken, and the whole dinner-table service at Russell's set in motion; the soldiers rushed out of their bomb-proofs on the citadel, where the shock was, we are informed, the most severe; in St. John street without, people ran from their houses, and hosts of people besieged the gates of the gas-works. In the streets, however, the shock was not so sensibly felt, and by some persons not felt at all. It is fully believed that the concussory effect upon the houses was greater than when the laboratory blew up. A gentleman informs us that the shock appeared at Mount Pleasant, to come from the southwest with a gradually increasing rumbling noise, and ended with a report as of a distant explosion. At the house of Mr. Maingy, in Scott street, near Lewis-road, the earth has opened in two places in a passage leading to the yard, and a quantity of earth has been thrown down from the siding of the cellar.

Acadian Recorder citing the Mercury of Quebec
May 7, 1864, Saturday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This earthquake occurred Wednesday, April 20, 1864, at 2300 (Smith, 1962).

VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

There has been some excitement at Victoria, occasioned by the robbery of $30,000 from Macdonald's Bank. The building was entered during the night, the safe forced open, and the above sum in gold and bills abstracted. The bills were of the Bank of British North America. Mr. Joseph Barnett, clerk in the bank, has been arrested on suspicion. An election for the city of a member for the legislature, resulted in the return of Mr. Dickson. There were three candidates, for whom ninety-one votes were polled. It is said the successful candidate owes his election to the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company. The legislature has had under consideration the question of establishing a direct line of steamers between Victoria and Panama. There have been three shocks of earthquake in Victoria since May last. The arrivals of Gold from British Columbia continue satisfactory. Provisions also continue plentiful and cheap.

Acadian Recorder
November 26, 1864, Saturday
p. 4, col. 5

Note: The Acadian Recorder began to publish three times a week on September 5, 1964.

Note: One cannot pin exact dates to the three earthquakes referred to as "in Victoria", B.C., except to say that they were between May and about October, 1864 (to allow for news to travel to N.S.).

British Columbia.

Dates by last night's mail are to the 8th November.

The Indian troubles have subsided, and it is thought that the prompt punishment inflicted by Admiral Denman has been productive of the best results. If this course is only followed up vigorously a lesson will be taught these western savages which will not be effaced for years.

Coal is being discovered in different parts of the Island, and joint stock companies are being formed for the purpose of working mines of so valuable a character to the Colony.

An earthquake had been felt at Victoria.

Acadian Recorder
December 17, 1864, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2

Note: No firm date can be tied to this earthquake "felt at Victoria", British Columbia. It was prior to November 8, 1864.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN WASHOE.—The Virginia *Enterprise* of December 9th says:

"We are informed by Johnny Skae, who has just returned fron Desert District, about 75 miles east of this city, that a few days since several severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced in the region of country named above. Johnny says there is no humbug about it; the shocks were genuine and startling. We believe earthquakes are not very common in mining regions. However, the Indians say that about nine years ago the ground got very sick out near Pycamid Lake, that a great crack opened and that water was spouted out from it to a great height.

Acadian Recorder
January 27, 1865, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Important from South and Central America.

New York, July 24.---The Steamer Ocean Queen, arrived from Aspinwall, brings important news.

The United States double-ended gunboat Suwanee had arrived at Panama with news from Callao to the 6th inst.

There was a slight shock or an earthquake at Panama on the 15th, doing no damage.

Acadian Recorder
July 31, 1865, Monday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This earthquake occurred on July 15, 1865.

☞ News from Porto Rico, Sept. 1st. says there was a violent earthquake on the night of August 29th, consisting of terrific oscillations from east to west, preceded by a fearful subterranean rumbling. The houses were violently shaken, though none fell. The people in terror rushed into the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted forty-five seconds, but was not repeated. It was felt all over the Island, but more forcibly in the capital.

Acadian Recorder
September 29, 1865, Friday
p. 2, col. 6

From the States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, P.M.

The Tribune's Matamoras correspondence of Sept. 14th says

NEW YORK, October 10.

"North American" passed Father Point yesterday.

On Sunday last the people of San Francisco were terrified by two of the severest shocks of earthquake ever experienced there. Buildings rocked, walls cracked and cornices and in some instances chimneys fell. The entire population left their houses and ran into the streets. In the churches where religious services were at the time in progress the utmost consternation prevailed. The shocks were severely felt in Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose, and in Santa Cruz two buildings were destroyed.

Acadian Recorder
October 11, 1865, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: Once the news begins to travel by telegraph, it moves much faster. Thus, an October 10 report appears October 11, 1865, in Halifax. The earthquake appears to have occurred Sunday, October 8, 1865.

British Columbia and Vancover Island.

By last nights mail, we have our usual tyles of papers from these distant Colonies, up to the 5th of September.

An earthquake was felt at Nannima, it lasted nearly a minute and the land seemed to undulate like the waves of the sea.

Acadian Recorder
October 18, 1865, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This earthquake was pre-September 5, 1865, but an exact date is not known.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is a singular feature of the great San Francisco earthquake that people who were out doors did not recognize its occurrence at all. Those who were walking the streets only learned what had happened by the dismayed rush of the people from the houses.

Acadian Recorder
December 1, 1865, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: See April 6, 1866, reference to "memorable one (earthquake) of last October" referring to San Francisco. The earthquake referenced here is likely the Sunday, October 8, 1865, event.

☞ Despatches from San Francisco record that the shock of an earthquake more severe than any experienced since the memorable one of last October, was felt on the 25th ult., on the Pacific coast. Gilroy is the only town from which damage is reported.

Acadian Recorder
April 6, 1866, Friday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: The column header is "Local and Other Items"; the earthquake article has no dateline or connection with other articles. The earthquake may have occurred on March 25, 1866, or possibly February 25, 1866.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

By Telegraph to Associated Press.

From the States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Steamship Scotia arrived to-day, bringing European dates to the 7th.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—The Paris papers are full of details of an earthquake which took place on Friday morning last. It appears that it was preceded by an aurora borealis of unusual magnificence, which was seen in great brilliancy from the heights of Montmartre between eight and ten on Thursday night. In Paris the shocks of the earthquake seem to have been felt with particular distinctness in the sixteenth arrondisement (Passy), chiefly on the road to Versailles and in the streets Boileau and Moliere. No. 4 in this last street was so shaken that the inhabitants, awaking in a panic and thinking the end of the world at hand, ran out into the street in the greatest consternation Perhaps it was a weak house, but its equilibrium is said to have been so deranged that measures are to be taken to avoid an accident. The shocks, however, were felt in several arrondissements and in various provincial towns, among others at Tours and Angouleme, in which last two shocks, from east to west, were felt at an interval of some seconds. accompanied by a cracking sound like the splitting of wood. At St. Mare, in the department of the Loiret, two persons were thrown down by the shock in front of the church, windows were broken, doors opened, and tiles fell off the roof.

Acadian Recorder
October 17, 1866, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 6

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on Friday morning, October 12, 1866, if one assumes a direct "telegraphic" report. However, it appears that it is a telegraphic report from New York on October 16, 1866, reporting "European dates to the 7th"; hence, the Paris earthquake appears to have occurred on Friday morning, October 5, 1866.

☞ A shock of an earthquake was felt in St. John, N. B. on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock. There was a slight tremor in the ground which lasted for a few seconds.

Eastern Chronicle
December 6, 1866, Thursday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake occurred about midnight, Thursday, November 29, 1866. This event is not reported in Smith (1962).

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

☞ A shock of earthquake was felt in St. John, N. B., on last Thursday night.

Morning Chronicle
December 6, 1866, Thursday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake occurred about midnight, Thursday, November 29, 1866, according to the Eastern Chronicle article of December 6, 1866. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

AMHERST GAZETTE

Correspondence.

For the Amherst Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—On Saturday morning last, at a quarter to one o'clock, while standing in the middle of one of Mr. Alexander McLane's rooms at Lake ville, Pugwash River, I felt quite a severe shock, but said nothing until Mr. McLane asked his wife if she felt anything strange? to which she replied that her chair was shaking very much. I then saw the couch on which Mr. McLane was sitting shaking or trembling violently, while the chair upon which my hand was resting shook so much that it felt as if some one was forcing it from under my hand, at the *same time stunning me* and producing a sensation resembling the shock of a powerful galvanic battery.

The shock was preceded by a sound resembling a very heavy wagon going rapidly over a hard, frozen, smooth road. The trembling continued over two minutes. At a house near by, one of my patients, Mr. David Howard, felt as if the shock had paralyzed him; while to himself and wife it appeared as if a heavy wagon had been driven over the bridge near his house.

On starting for home, I found the atmosphere had passed through a great change; the clear, sharp, cold, bright moonlight had suddenly changed to a thick, warm, hazy sky, which, by daylight, had changed to a rapid thaw.

Should the above be of any interest, or worthy of a place in your paper, it is at your service. Edwin Clay, M. D.

Pugwash, Dec. 24th, 1866.

Amherst Gazette, Vol. I, No. 40
January 4, 1867, Friday
p. 2, col. 3, bottom and col. 4, top
Note: This event occurred on Sunday, December 23, 1866. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

☞ A correspondent of the Amherst *Gazette* says that a smart shock of earthquake was experienced at Lakeville, Pugwash River, a few days ago. The shock was preceded by a sound resembling a very heavy wagon going rapidly over a hard, frozen, smooth road. The trembling continued over two minutes.

☞ We learn from the Amherst *Gazette* that a coroner's inquest was held, on the 28th ult., on the body of John McPherson, of Victoria Settlement, County of Cumberland, who was drowned the evening previous while skating on a lake near by. The jury returned with a verdict of "Accidental drowning." The deceased was 22 years of age.

Morning Chronicle
January 7, 1867, Monday quoting the Amherst Gazette (a weekly)
p. 2, col. 5, both articles
Note: The first article is reporting the letter of Dr. Clay as noted in the Yarmouth Herald of Thursday, January 17, 1867. The second article reports a Friday, December 28, 1866 event from the Amherst Gazette which implies that the issue of the Gazette in question was very late December 29 or within a few days of the start of the new year hence that the earthquake was a "few days since"; it was later found to be the January 4, 1867 issue. It is not reported in Smith (1962).

AN EARTHQUAKE.—Dr. Clay writes to the Amherst *Gazette*, and describes the shock of an earthquake he experienced at Lakeville, Pugwash River, a few days since. He also gives the testimony of others in the same neighborhood to the same circumstance. It lasted for about two minutes.

Yarmouth Herald
January 17, 1867, Thursday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This event is not reported in Smith (1962). The articles in the Morning Chronicle of Monday, January 7, 1867, seems to suggest the event occurred "a few days since" December 28, 1866. Smith (1962) has no December 1866 events. This is a previously-unreported event.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN ALGERIA. SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.—PARIS, Jan. 4.—Intelligence received here announces that an earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 2nd instant. The villages of Chella, El Affroun, El Aun, Ben Rasmi, and Monghiaville, were almost completely destroyed, and the town of Blidah was greatly damaged. In Mongaiaville 37 persons were killed and 100 injured. The earthquake was not felt in the provinces of Oran and Constantine.

Acadian Recorder
January 21, 1867, Monday
p. 2, col. 3

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred Wednesday, January 2, 1867.

The Late Earthquake in Algeria.

According to the *Moniteur de l'Algerie* nearly all the houses of Blida, at least eight-tenths, are evacuated. The first shock experienced on the Wednesday, at a quarter past seven, was terrible. The frightened inhabitants had time to fly to the open spaces, and see their houses shaking and tottering on their bases. The violence of the commotion was so great that many persons were thrown down, and considerable damage was caused in every house. The first shock was followed by others more feeble up to half-past nine. At thirty-five minutes past nine a fresh one almost as violent but much more rapid than the first increased the destruction to such an extent that nobody dared to enter any of the houses. The administration, informed by telegraph, sent tents from Algiers under which the inhabitants bivouacked for the night, despite a heavy rain. The exterior partitions are thrown down, ceilings destroyed, gaps yawn in the walls indicating the imminence of the peril in case of a fresh commotion. The night of the 2nd and 3rd and the day of the 4th passed without any sensible shock. Some inhabitants decided upon returning to their houses when, on the night of the 3rd, at a quarter to two, two fresh shocks caused new alarm. Rain was falling in torrents, the persons who were in the houses rushed out into the vacant ground; but soon after, reassured by the weakness of the shocks, the boldest decided upon going to bed again. At a quarter to four, a fresh shock, of excessive violence, but which only lasted a second and a half, brought everybody on foot again. Since that moment all the houses have remained deserted, and the few persons who had been willing to brave the danger, resigned themselves, like the others, to remain out of doors, and in default of tents, they collected in the public squares, despite the drenching rain. The first shock felt at Algiers and Blida, on the 2nd, at a quarter past seven, caused a frightful disaster to the west of Blida, at the foot of Atlas. Three entire villages were completely destroyed—Mouzaiaville, Bou Roumi, and Al Efroun. This is the point were the action was most violent. The shock was so powerful, the disaster so instantaneous, that at the end of a few seconds, the work of destruction was consummated. All the houses were destroyed, burying their inhabitants in their ruins. At Mouzaiaville, out of more than 160 houses, the church alone is standing, but so much injured that it cannot be approached without danger, and the authorities have forbidden any attempt to enter it. The deputy governor has decided upon employing 1,200 soldiers in reconstructing the villages.

Acadian Recorder
February 4, 1867, Monday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: This is the same earthquake referred to in the January 21, 1867, issue. The earthquake occurred at 0715, Wednesday, January 2, 1867.

The Earthquake at Mitylene, in Greece.

It is supposed that nearly one thousand lives were lost by the recent Earthquake at Mitylene, in Greece. A correspondent of the *Savant Herald*, gives some interesting particulars of the earthquake of which no detailed accounts have yet been published:—

"On Thursday the 6th (he says), the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot; but, as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it—least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as it proved by the numerous hot springs, the island had not during the present generation been visited by earthquake; it was now however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About six p. m. a sharp shock, lasting some 15 or 18 seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and before the fact was well realized it was followed by a second, longer and much more violent.

I happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore saw the sea heave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it the double thrill quivered through the town, and, reeling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been cardhouses. The offices of the agency and nearly all the adjoining building, including the custom house, the lighthouse office, and the large oilmill, thus fell. Up in the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the governor's skonak, the prison, the mosques, and, I believe, all the consular residences, more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effects of the calamity a hundred fold, both as regards the loss of and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of building right up from the sea to the slope island. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground had taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mitylene. In fact, to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively, perhaps in all the Levant—is a desert of ruins.

The worst part of the calamity is, ofcourse, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day 120 bodies have, I hear, being dug out of the safer ruins; but how many may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised.

Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hillsides and among the gardens outside the town—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless. Heart-rending grief, panic, and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provision is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers and a French gunboat from Smyrna have landed a quantity of biscuits and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuits, and whatever other stores can be quickest got together.

But not the town of Mitylene alone has suffered from this great calamity; it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Molivo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundreds of its 6000 or 7000 inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins.

Acadian Recorder
April 12, 1867, Friday
p. 2, col. 5

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on April 6, 1867 (or possibly March 6, 1867?)

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mal Gazette* at the Hague sends the following:—"We have just received the Java papers of the 14th June, giving full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the morning of the 10th June. It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekolongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta, and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but in the other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as 300. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes; even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

Acadian Recorder
August 4, 1867, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 4

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Huntingdon C. E., on the 29th ult.

Acadian Recorder
October 23, 1867, Wednesday
p. 1, col. 6

Note: This earthquake appears to have occurred on September 29, 1867. Huntington C. E. is Huntington, Canada East, i.e. Huntington, Quebec. This earthquake is not reported in Smith (1962).

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Fears Entertained of another Negro Rising in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Oct. 15.—There is fear of another negro riot and revolutionary outbreak. The Parish of St. Thomas in the East is threatened on the present occasion; as in the case of the former rebellion there are some four hundred negroes disciplined according to military practice and ready to take arms. The present Rector of St. David's Parish has been already admonished by the leaders of the negro force. The Government and Executive Officers are on the alert. The white population is seriously menaced. Several shocks of earthquakes were experienced on the 11th and 12th inst. About noon the Morris estate was damaged, no lives lost. Gold 139.

Acadian Recorder
November 20, 1867, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: Earthquakes occurred on October 11 and 12, 1867.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES.—*Havana, Dec. 7.*—The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz, via St. John's, Porto Rico, has arrived, with news from the latter port to the 1st inst. By this mail we have the confirmation of the reported Earthquake on Nov. 18 and 19. It appears that great anxiety reigned throughout the entire population until the 23J. The consternation created by the shocks were dreadful, all the edifices in St. John being more or less damaged, but no injury to persons is reported. One of the shocks lasted for twelve seconds and was felt in other parts of the island. No shocks however had been felt since the 25th ult. Eye witnesses who had arrived at St. Thomas by the schooner Andalusian, report that the Island of St. Martin had nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew was almost destroyed by a volcanic eruption.

Acadian Recorder
December 18, 1867, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 2

Note: Shocks were felt from November 18th and 19th through to the 25th of November, 1867.

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was experienced in Windsor about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. The motion, which was noticed by a great many persons, was from east to west.

Halifax Citizen
October 21, 1870, Friday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand Persons Killed Chinese Official Report.

(Bombay Correspondence *London Times*.)

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China, and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated on the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at 5 in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamasery, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are not to be exaggerated, estimates the loss of human life at 413 Lamas priests, 37 soldiers, and 2,812 "common people." A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Bang-montang, the place at which Mr. E. F. Cooper met Seer Suggut Sing, the Nepaulese Ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that "robbers like wild beasts run everywhere." To conclude in the Bishop's own words, "The imperial highway from Pekin to Lhassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kongdzetin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."

Morning Chronicle
October 22, 1870
p. 2, col. 4

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

EARTHQUAKE. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the Western counties on Thursday about noon. In some places the [illegible] windows were observed to shake.

Morning Chronicle
October 22, 1870, Saturday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This earthquake occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand Persons Killed—Chinese Official Report.

(Bombay Correspondence London Times.)

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China, and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated on the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letter has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at 5 in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamaserai, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimates the loss of human life at 413 Lamas priests, 57 soldiers, and 2,812 "common people." A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pung-mon-tang, the place at which Mr. T. T. Cooper met Seer Suggut Sing, the Nepanlese Ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that "robbers like wild bessts run everywhere." To conclude in the Bishop's own words, "The imperial highway from Pekin to Lhassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."

NovaScotian
October 24, 1870
p. 3, col. 4

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of earthquake noticed in our last issue as having been felt in Windsor on Thursday was also experienced at Kentville and other places.

Halifax Citizen
October 24, 1870, Monday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This earthquake occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870; it is reported in Smith (1962).

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake on Friday was felt in New Brunswick at 11.40 o'clock.

Morning Chronicle
October 24, 1870, Monday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This earthquake occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870 not Friday. It is recorded in Smith (1962).

Boston, Oct. 21.

Earthquake in Boston at 11.30. A few houses were injured. And also some high buildings on State Street. There were three distinct shocks. The wires between here and New York are down

Yarmouth Tribune
October 26, 1870, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 1

Note: This is the same earthquake at 1130, Thursday, October 20, 1870, reported in the November 9, 1870, issue at p. 1, col. 5 and p. 3, col. 1

AN EARTHQUAKE.—Mother Earth has been shaking again. A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in various parts of Canada, the United States, and Lower Provinces on Thursday last. It was felt at Windsor and other parts of this Province. A correspondent at Hopewell informs us that it was distinctly experienced there, about 12 o'clock on that day, in a succession of short, quick shocks, which lasted nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise resembling that of a light wagon drawn along a pavement. After the undulatory motion had passed a strong tremor was felt for a few seconds. The shocks were violent in Montreal, and altogether occupied abou 30 seconds. No damage was done but Church Towers were observed to sway to and fro from the perpendicular. We have not heard of any one in this locality observing the earthquake.

Eastern Chronicle
October 27, 1870, Thursday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870. This event is reported in Smith (1962).

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW YORK.—The shocks of earthquake felt in New York city, on the 20th inst., says the *Tribune*, though not the first, were by far the severest ever known in this latitude. They were distinct enough, and so serious in their manifestations as to cause families to abandon their homes, and workingmen to retreat from their workshops to the streets. In various parts of this State and in New England and Canada the shocks were felt with more or less severity, causing great terror. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no property was materially damaged."

Halifax Citizen citing the New York Tribune
October 28, 1870, Friday
p. 2, col. 4

Note: Smith (1962) lists this event at 1130, October 20, 1870, at Baie-St.-Paul, Quebec.

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was experienced in Windsor about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. The motion, which was noticed by a great many persons, was from east to west.—*Halifax Citizen*, *Oct.* 21.

Yarmouth Tribune
November 2, 1870, Wednesday
p. 1, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, October 20, 1870. It is reported in Smith (1962).

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW YORK.—The shocks of earthquake felt in New York city, on the 20th inst., says the *Tribune*, though not the first, were by far the severest ever known in this latitude. They were distinct enough, and so serious in their manifestations as to cause families to abandon their homes, and working-men to retreat from their workshops to the streets. In various parts of this State and in New England and Canada the shocks were felt with more or less severity, causing great terror. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no property was materially damaged."

Yarmouth Tribune
November 9, 1870, Wednesday
p. 1, col. 5

Note: This earthquake occurred on October 20, 1870. This is the same earthquake reported in this issue on p. 3, col. 1.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Boston, and the various towns of Massachusetts, on Thursday last. It occurred about 25 minutes past eleven, a. m. The Custom House, one of the most solid and massive structures in the city, was shaken so sensibly that all the employes and persons doing business in the building at the time rushed into the street, believing that the walls were coming down. The clerks felt their desks move, and the heavy iron doors were violently shaken.

Yarmouth Tribune
November 9, 1870, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: This earthquake in Boston may have occurred at 1125 on Thursday, November 3, 1870 (or possibly on Thursday, October 27 or 20, 1870). Smith (1962) lists one 1870 U.S. event on October 23, 1870, in the Connecticut Valley, but lists the 1130, Thursday, October 20, 1870, event near Baie-St. Paul, Quebec. This is the same earthquake reported in this issue on p. 1, col. 5.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 7.
Three shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday morning at Buffalo.

Yarmouth Herald
July 10, 1873
p. 2, col. 4

Note: The July 6, 1873, event is listed in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section as occurring at 0930, July 6, 1873, 16 miles west of Welland, Ontario.

NEW YORK. July 7.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday morning at Buffalo.

NovaScotian
July 14, 1873
p. 6, col. 3

Note: The July 6, 1873, event is listed in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section as occurring at 0930, July 6, 1873, 15 miles west of Welland, Ontario.

Original microfilm was hard to read; transcript appears below:

A shock of earthquake was experienced here about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last. It was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and caused a rattling of dishes, but did no damage.

Yarmouth Herald
March 12, 1874, Thursday
p. 3, col. 4
Note: Smith (1962) gives March 12, 1874 as the date for what is almost certainly this earthquake. In fact is was probably felt on Thursday, March 5, 1874 according to this article ie. on the Thursday before publication which was March 5, 1874.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Yarmouth about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last. It was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and caused a rattling of dishes, but did no damage.

The British Colonist
March 17, 1874, Tuesday
p. 3, col. 3
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, March 5, 1874. It is misreported in Smith (1962) as being one week later on March 12, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

People are looking out for another great Saxby Storm on the 20th inst.

The Yarmouth *Herald* says a shock of Earthquake was experienced there at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon last. It was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and caused a rattling of dishes, but did no damage.

Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times
March 18, 1874, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 3
Note: This event occurred on Thursday, March 5, 1874. It is misreported by Smith (1962) as being on March 12, 1874.

The Colonial Standard.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1874

THE SAXBY SPRING -- Although the tide on this side of the Atlantic did not rise to any very extraordinary extent, except in the Bay of Fundy, where it has considerable damage to dykes etc., yet we observe by the telegraphic reports from Europe that an extraordinary tide was experienced there. The waters of the River Thames rose very high, thereby causing great efforts to prevent the destruction of property, other rivers or harbors were affected by the tide also, so that Saxby may in future be regarded as a first class tidal wave prophet

Note: This "Saxby tide" is probably the same one reported on March 20, 1874, in the Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times, March 25, 1874.

Colonial Standard (Pictou)
March 24, 1874
p. 2, col. 2

The Saxby storm which was set down for the 20th, did not visit Halifax, as a finer day could not be desired. A very high tide visited the Bay of Fundy, however, doing considerable damage to the Dykes, &c., about Kings and Hants Counties, and carrying away a portion of the railway wharf at Windsor. Had the wind been in a different direction the damage would have been much g[reater].

Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times
March 25, 1874
p. 2, col. 2

Note: The Saxby storm with its high tides occurred March 20, 1874. Black mark is tear in original newspaper. This "Saxby tidal event" is also reported in the March 24, 1874, issue of the Colonial Standard.

TIDAL WAVE.—Report of Norman Bond Hatfield, Master of the ship Tidal Wave, of Yarmouth (N.S.), 999 tons, from Philadelphia, on Jan. 15, for Bremen, cargo of petroleum:—On Monday, Feb. 9, at 4 a.m., weather threatening, wind S.E., blowing a moderate gale, the ship was about 120 miles south of Cape Clear, and, as the gale was increasing, we reduced sail to three lower topsails and foretopmaststaysails, and head reached to the southward and westward. We kept her on port tack until Tuesday, the 10th at noon, when a sea broke on board and swept everything movable from the decks, tearing out ring bolts and breaking spare spars adrift. The forecastle was also flooded. During the morning of the 10th she commenced to make water, and the pumps were kept constantly going. The mizentopsail was stowed, and about 1 p.m. we got her before the wind for the purpose of securing spare spars, &c. Whilst she was before the wind we got the pumps to suck, and about 4 p.m. we hove her to on starboard tack, after stowing foretopsail and setting main spencer in place of foretopmaststaysail; sea making clean breaches over the ship fore and aft. The pumps were kept going as much as circumstances would permit; the decks being constantly flooded with water. During Tuesday night she was struck by several seas; one struck her on the starboard bow, which lifted the covering-board round the fore-castle starboard cathead and planking, and sent it all inboard. At daylight of the 11th there was 3¼ feet water in the hold, and at 8 a. m. a sea broke the rudder off about nine feet below the head, and tore off the two upper gudgeons from the sternpost. We tried to secure the lower part of the rudder with tackles; but did not succeed. We then set the fore and mizzen topsails to try to keep her up to the wind, which had then moderated a little, but that did no good. We then stove about 100 casks which were stowed in the poop deck, and threw the empties overboard, and also kept the pumps going, but the water was gradully gaining on us. About 10 a m, the barque Forsoget (Norwegian) hove in sight, and I hoisted signals of distress. He bore down on us, and about 1 p.m. came within hail. I asked him to lay by us, as the sea was to high too venture to put our boat out. He refused to do so on account of our position being then about 40 or 50 miles from the nearest land on the Irish coast, Cape Clear bearing S.E. by E., distant about 100 miles. We proceeded to get our boats ready, and about 5 p.m. we all got on board the Forsoget, and were landed here about 11 a.m. of the 17th inst. —Liverpool, Feb. 18.

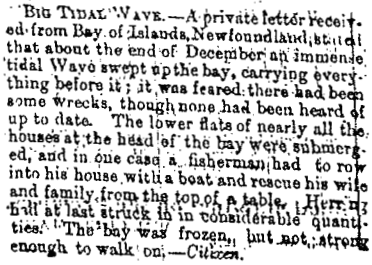
☞ The day set apart for the appearance of the "tidal wave" passed off in Yarmouth and vicinity without the occurrence of any noteworthy phenomenon—without, in fact, even the ordinary amount of "atmospheric disturbance" to be expected at this season; but on the English coast, and especially along the Thames, the tide appears to have risen to an extraordinary height, occasioning no small amount of damage, and creating considerable alarm among the dwellers of the vicinity, as will be perceived by late cable despatches.

Yarmouth Tribune
March 25, 1874, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 5, article on tides
p. 3, col. 6, article on vessel named TIDAL WAVE
Note: Neither of these two items refer to real tsunami

FROM BAY OF ISLANDS, NFLD.—A private letter received from Bay of Islands, Nfld., states that about the end of December an immense tidal wave swept up the way, carrying everything before it, and it was feared had caused some wrecks, though none had been heard of up to the date the letter was written. The lower flats of nearly all the houses at the head of the bay were submerged, and in one case a fisherman had to row into his house with a boat and rescue his wife and family from the top of a table. Herring had at last struck in in considerable quantities. The Bay was frozen, but not strong enough to walk on.

The Citizen (Daily)
January 24, 1877, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1

Note: See Colchester Sun of February 7, 1877, quoting this article. This large tide (probably not a tidal wave) occurred in late December, 1876, in Bay of Islands, western Newfoundland. The Halifax Citizen was searched January 20-24, 1877 (six issues weekly).



BIG TIDAL WAVE.—A private letter received from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, states that about the end of December an immense tidal Wave swept up the bay, carrying everything before it; it was feared there had been some wrecks, though none had been heard of up to date. The lower flats of nearly all the houses at the head of the bay were submerged, and in one case a fisherman had to row into his house with a boat and rescue his wife and family from the top of a table. Herring hall at last struck in in considerable quantities. The bay was frozen, but not strong enough to walk on.—*Citizen.*

Colchester Sun citing the "Citixen" (sic)
February 7, 1877, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 7

Note: This large tide (probably not a tidal wave) occurred in late December, 1876 in Bay of Islands, western Newfoundland. See original article in The Halifax Citizen of January 24, 1877.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1883.

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

The South End of the City Shaken, b Trifling Damage Caused.

Between half-past eleven and twel o'clock last night, while the usual watc night services were proceeding in a numb of the city churches, a slight shock of earth quake, accompanied by a rumbling noise lik that of distant artillery, was felt at th south end. Houses were shaken and the contents moved, small light ornaments o tables or mantels were thrown ove and many broken, pictures wit frail hangings fell to the flo and were smashed, and other little damag of a like character occurred, but the dis turbance fortunately was not sufficiently severe to cause any serious injury to pro perty. The shock continued for between a third and a half minute. It was observed by several in a large congregation assembled in St. Luke's Cathedral, but luckly it did not disturb many, and thus have created a stampede. In other places of worship unusually large numbers had gathered to spend the last hour of the departing year in religious exercises, the Methodist churches containing great crowds. But the shock, fortunately, was not felt North of Spring Garden Road. Had there been any indication of an earthquake in the Northern part of the city these immense congregations of people, alarmed in the midst of their devotions, would have made a disastrous rush for the places of exit from the edifices and the result would undoubtedly have been most deplorable. In the crush following many would have been trampled under foot or otherwise placed in danger, receiving fatal or very severe injuries. One gentleman who felt the shock states that when it shook his house it made him feel as though he was in a boat on the water. Articles about the rooms were knocked over and rolled about and for the time it lasted his family were greatly frightened. It is many years since the last earthquake was felt in this vicinity, but so far we have had the good fortune to escape serious results.

Morning Chronicle
January 1, 1883, Monday
p. 3, col. 1, newspaper header
p. 3, col. 2, article
Note: A fold in the original cuts off some words on the right-hand margin. The article is reprinted verbatim in the Yarmouth Tribune of January 3 and in the Nova Scotian of January 6, 1883. This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882. It is reported in Smith (1969). The time cited in the article is about one hour later than the actual event.

A Veritable Earthquake.

Halifax Disturbed by a Heavy Shock.

About 10 25 o'clock last night—accounts differ as to the time—a severe earthquake shock was felt in various portions of Halifax and Dartmouth. From various sources the following synopsis of the symptoms are gleaned.

Mr. A. G. MacDonald, of the W. U. Telegraph Office, lives on Hollis Street, south of the Halifax Hotel. He says the noise resembled that of a very heavy flame rushing up a chimney, or a waggon being driven along a frozen road, and suddenly stopping. It was in his mind that there was something wrong with the furnace below, and he went to see; but found everything all right.

In the north-end of the city Mr. Thomas Rhind, City Clerk, was sitting with his family round a table, when the leaves came suddenly together, in such a way that the enquiry was made: "What was that?" There was no solution of the question; but it was supposed that perhaps the arrival of a steamer at the Deep Water Terminus on Water Street below, and firing of guns, might have produced the movement, or that some portion of a new addition to the house had settled.

Mr. George J. Troop, who lives in Dartmouth, said his house was rocked by the shock, which seemed to last for a minute, but this is probably considerably longer than its real duration. These are about the leading incidents observed, others corroborating the impressions. It is stated that the shock was felt most severely at the South-end, in some houses articles being thrown to the ground and broken.

The shock was felt in Windsor, and shook dishes on the dressers, etc.

Governor Murray, of Rockhead, says the shock was felt there with considerable severity, disturbing the whole of the building. It was accompanied by a sound as of many heavily-laden waggons rolling along.

Mr. A. Stephen, sr., who resides on Queen street, observed that it reminded him of the tramping of feet through the house.

Mr. Edward Kelly, who resides on Cornwallis street, was engaged in writing, and was disturbed by the shock, which was of a peculiar nature. He heard a jingling in a closet and went there, and found the dishes in motion. At first thought it was some persons walking or pounding up-stairs, but found nothing of the kind going on.

Mr. Robert H. Cogswell (Cogswell street) says a very heavy door was thrown violently back against the wall. The nicknacks on the mantelpiece were observed in motion, and a general disarrangement of other small articles.

Mr. George Fawson, who resides on Fawson street, says the shock was very sensibly experienced. It was also felt forcibly on the Longard road, where a rushing sound was perceptible in residences.

There was a rumor that the burned Poor House walls had fallen down; but this was not correct.

The first impressions were that the shock had been confined to the North-end, but from the above it would be seen that it was felt throughout the city.

Acadian Recorder
January 1, 1883, Monday
p. 2, col. 2
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

Latest by Telegraph.

The Earthquake in New Brunswick.

The Carvill Failure.—Death of a Doctor.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO DAILY RECORDER.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 2.

Earthquake felt here, at Sussex, Fredericton, and other points in the Province, but not very severe.

Dr. Thomson, of St. Stephen, brother of the late S. R. Thomsop, died yesterday.

Failure of Carvill, McKean & Co, excites much regret.

New Year's very quiet.

Acadian Recorder
January 2, 1883, Tuesday
p. 3, col. 5
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

The Earthquake.

Some more Facts Regarding It.

It is averred to account for the apparent discrepancy in time of the earthquakian incident of Sunday night, that there were three shocks—one at 10.10, another at 11.20, and a third at 1.30 in the morning.

Brigt. "Eureka" arrived this morning from Boston, consigned to Lawson, Harrington and Co. Capt. Ross reports that when about 3 miles off Seal Island, on Sunday night, he felt the shock of the earthquake very severely. Capt R. was on deck at the time. He says the shock was very heavy, and was accompanied with loud rumbling and a bright flash of light. As soon as he arrived in port he enquired if the shock had been felt here. The shock was also very severe at Sable Island Light, off Yarmouth.

The reports which come in from various sources are all strongly corroborative that the shock was felt much more severely in some houses than in others; and we are inclined to believe that the situation and stability of the foundation of dwellings has a great deal to do in such cases. Mr. F. W. Horley, who resides at the head of Bedford avenue, Lockman street, states that he was in bed at the time, and was aroused by its rocking. He sat up, while the bed continued to rock; and he is of the opinion that the duration was fully a minute.

A letter from Chester states that the shock was very severe at that place, the people being very much frightened.

It will be seen by our special despatches that the earthquake was felt, but not very severely, in New Brunswick.

Earthquake was felt on Margaret's Bay road; and several persons have averred that about the same time they saw a remarkable flash of light.

Acadian Recorder
January 2, 1883, Tuesday
p. 4, col. 3
Note: This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

MORNING CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S EARTHQUAKE.

The shocks Felt in Many Parts of the Province—Letter from Capt. Trott.

The earthquake, which startled many in the city on Sunday night, was also experienced in many parts of the Province, as telegrams received testify. In the Western portion it seems to have been more severe than in Halifax, the people residing in the fishing settlements on the Western shore of this county feeling it very heavily. A correspondent, writing from Prospect, states that in that village the inhabitants were greatly frightened, their dwellings receiving a rude shaking and starting in fear the occupants into the road. A Port Matoun correspondent says the shock was very distinctly felt there and continued with a loud rumbling noise for thirty or forty seconds. Capt. S. Trott, of the cable steamer Minia, sends us a letter which is printed below, stating that two shocks were felt by him in the city, the second being very slight and of shorter duration than the first, and he gives the time at which they occurred. Capt. Ross, of the brigantine Eureka, which arrived here yesterday from Boston, reports that when about three miles off Seal Island he felt the disturbance, which he states to have been severe and accompanied by a bright flash of light. Below we give telegrams received from Provincial towns regarding the earthquake.

Morning Chronicle
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1, newspaper header
p. 3, col. 2 (top), article
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

In Truro.

TRURO, Jan. 1.

The earthquake felt in Halifax last night was quite perceptible in Truro, though the shock was hardly so heavy as that reported in the former place. Many residents of the town state having noticed the shaking of their dwellings and rattling of the contents, but the shock passing away so quickly they paid little attention to it. The waterworks building outside the town received a severe shaking, the men working in it getting quite frightened, but fortunately the disturbance was not severe enough to cause any but trifling damage.

At Meteghan.

METEGHAN, Jan. 1.

An earthquake passed over this place about 11.30 p. m. Sunday evening, making the windows and dishes in the houses rattle.

At Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1.

We were visited with a sharp shock of an earthquake about ten o'clock last night.

Letter from Capt. Trott.

No. 1 SOUTH STREET.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2, 1883.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle :

SIR,—

As the time of the shock of earthquake of Sunday evening, as reported by different persons, varies considerably, I herewith give you particulars as observed by myself. I was sitting quietly at my table reading when I heard a sound as of a rapidly approaching railway train, causing the house to vibrate considerably. I soon realized the fact that it was an earthquake shock, and as it was passing I held my watch in my hand and carefully noted the time. When the last vibrations ceased my watch showed 10h. 7m. 25s., giving Greenwich mean time 14h 13m. 19s. The whole shock must have lasted something over a minute. A second shock occurred at 10h. 43m. 29s. by same watch, but it was very slight and of short duration when compared with the first. The shock was travelling from North to South, apparently along the magnetic meridian. The plaster of the ceiling in almost every room is cracked, and ran in same direction as the noise was progressing.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

SAM'L. TROTT.

Morning Chronicle
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 2 (bottom)
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

ST. JOHN.

(Special despatch to Citizen and Evening Chronicle.)

The Failure of Francis Carvill & Sons.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 2.

Advices have been received of the suspension of the English firm of Francis Carvill & Sons. A draft from Sydney, N.S.W., against shipments of meat for some cause could not be met. Assets must be large and it is supposed that the loss will not be heavy. The indebtedness of the St. John firm is not serious and is well distributed. No St. John firm, individual or bank will be crippled by the English failure.

The Earthquake.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here Sunday night.

Morning Chronicle
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This earthquake was felt Sunday evening December 31, 1882, and is the same event reported in the January 5, 1883, issue. This event is reported in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section; it is not in the American section.

Earthquakiana.

Reports from everywhere—Captain Trott observes.

The earthquake of Sunday night seems to have been generally felt. A letter from Chester, says it was felt in that vicinity very much; rumbling noise, slight rocking motion, and one or two allege that a flash of light was seen.

At Truro, the quake was felt more severely at the Water works buildings than elsewhere, the men working there getting frightened. At Meteghan, the windows and dishes rattled. An Annapolis despatch says there was a sharp shock there. A letter from Capt. Trott to a contemporary, contained the observation of the earthquake as he was seated in his residence, No. 1 South Street, reading. He took out his watch just as the house commenced to vibrate The Capt. says:—

"When the last vibrations ceased my watch showed 10h. 7m 25s., giving Greenwich mean time 14h. 15m. 19s. The whole shock must have lasted something over a minute. A second shock occurred at 10h. 43m. 20s. by same watch, but it was very slight and of short duration compared with the first. The shock was travelling from North to South, apparently along the magnetic meridian. The plaster of the ceiling in almost every room is cracked, and ran in the same direction as the noise was progressing."

A correspondent at Prospect states that the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, their dwellings receiving a rude shaking.

Word from Port Matoun says the shock was distinctly felt there and continued with a rumbling noise for 30 or 40 seconds.

Acadian Recorder
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 6
Note: This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

THE YARMOUTH TRIBUNE.

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

The South End of the City Shaken, but Trifling Damage Caused.

Between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock last night, while the usual watch-night services were proceeding in a number of the city churches, a slight shock of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling noise like that of distant artillery, was felt at the south end. Houses were shaken and their contents moved, small light ornaments on tables or mantels were thrown over and many broken, pictures with frail hangings fell to the floor and were smashed, and other little damage of a like character occured, but the disturbance fortunately was not sufficiently severe to cause any serious injury to property. The shock continued for between a third and a half minute. It was observed by several in a large congregation assembled in St. Luke's Cathedral, but luckily it did not disturb many, and thus have created a stampede. In other places of worship unusually large numbers had gathered to spend the last hour of the departing year in religious exercises, the Methodist churches containing great crowds. But the shock, fortunately, was not felt North of Spring Garden Road. Had there been any indication of an earthquake in the Northern part of the city these immense congregations of people, alarmed in the midst of their devotions, would have made a disastrous rush for the places of exit from the edifices and the result would undoubtedly have been most deplorable. In the crush following many would have been trampled under foot or otherwise placed in danger, receiving fatal or very severe injuries. One gentleman who felt the shock states that when it shook his house it made him feel as though he was in a boat on the water. Articles about the rooms were knocked over and rolled about and for the time it lasted his family were greatly frightened. It is many years since the last earthquake was felt in this vicinity, but so far we have had the good fortune to escape serious results.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Yarmouth Tribune
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 3
Note: This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is recorded in Smith (1962). The time cited in this article is about one hour later than the actual event.

THE YARMOUTH TRIBUNE

Wednesday, January 3, 1883.

EARTHQUAKE.—There was a smart shock of earthquake experienced in Yarmouth on Sunday evening, at sharp 10. Simultaneously with the shock, or perhaps a little in advance, bright flashes were seen by those who happened to be out of doors—flashes which they were unable to recognize as resembling ordinary lightning, and which, besides, were unaccompanied by peals of thunder. These flashes were seen by observers in different parts of the township and in the majority of instances appeared to arise from the ground before them. The duration of the shock was probably about 45 seconds, though there are not wanting those who affirm that it lasted from 1½ to 2 minutes. Its manifestations are variously described by those who happened to be awake at the time, according to locality and other circumstances. Some speak of a violent jarring of floors, doors, and windows; others tell of preliminary rumblings, as of an incoming train, heard in the distance, and rapidly swelling in volume. We have as yet heard of no resulting damage, beyond the toppling over of one or two weak-backed chimneys.

In Halifax, also, they appear to have enjoyed the distinguished honor of an earthquake scare, which seems to have been got up for their exclusive benefit, inasmuch as it occurred an hour and a half after the time when the shock in Yarmouth was experienced. We incline to the opinion that separate and independent shocks were felt in the two places, and from the published accounts in the Halifax papers, we infer that though no serious damage was done, household belongings of various kinds were in several instances tumbled about with a perfect looseness.

(continued)

Yarmouth Tribune
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 4, header and article
Note: Line eleven is lost in a crease and reads, "... parts of the township and in the majority of...." This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

Five or six shocks of earthquake are said to have been experienced in Yarmouth within the past 50 years. The first of which we have any recollection occurred on a calm Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, in May or April, 1832. It was preceded by a hoarse, distant rumbling, followed by a violent jarring of doors, windows and things generally, and ending in one or more heavy concussions. The next occurrence of the kind was in October, 1868, and it, also, "came off" about 7 in the morning. Its manifestations were not dissimilar to those of the earthquake of 1832. Lastly, there was a smart shock felt—by those who happened to be awake—about one or two o'clock at night, some time during the year 1873. Owing to the lateness of the hour, but few people were aware of its occurrence.

Earthquakes were formerly supposed to be caused by subterranean forces of a volcanic character operating within the bowels of the earth, but the latest opinion held by scientists is, that they are due to the accumulation and subsequent outburst of vast masses of electricity in a positive or negative condition, and that these outbursts can only take place under peculiar geological conditions. Be that as it may, the flashes of lightning seen on Sunday evening would seem to go far to corroborate the theory of electric agency.

Yarmouth Tribune
January 3, 1883, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 4, continuation of article
Note: This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Earthquake

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR,—

As it may perhaps interest some of your readers to know how far the earthquake, felt at Halifax about 10.20 p. m., on the night of the 31st ult., extended in this Province, I beg to state that it was felt distinctly in this locality, about midway between the North and South Mountains. The house in which I reside was shaken sufficiently to attract the attention of two friends who were with me that evening. The dining room stove jarred as if a heavy weight had been rolled over the floor, and the chairs were shaken with some force.

This earthquake, like all others that have been known to visit this Province heretofore, appears to have been simply a vibratory movement, its origin, doubtless, being at a considerable distance from our position.

As phenomena of this kind are generally accompanied by visible movements of the ocean known as "earthquake waves" throughout their extent; and as Nova Scotia is almost entirely surrounded by water, it would be interesting to learn if any navigators on the coast perceived anything like an earthquake wave that night. More especially would it be interesting to know if any one afloat on the Bay of Fundy, a locality remarkable for the highest tidal waves in the world, observed any unusually large wave that night, for as the tide was on the flow from 9 p. m., up the Bay, such an occurrence would certainly have been rendered very apparent, as the night was remarkably calm.

These "earthquake waves" are well known on the Pacific coast of South America, where their force and propagation have been exhibited at the vast distance of 4,000 miles from the origin of disturbance. J.

Waterville, Kings Co., Jan. 2.

Morning Chronicle
January 4, 1883, Thursday
p. 3, col. 2
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is recorded in Smith (1962).

The old year went off with a shock in Antigonish - a shock of earthquake Sunday night which was quite perceptable.

Antigonish Aurora, Vol. III, No. 55,
circa January 4, 1883
p. 1
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

An Earthquake

On Sunday evening last, at about ten o'clock, a sudden and rather severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Yarmouth and vicinity. The various accounts given by people in this town agree that the shock which caused considerable shaking of the loose articles in houses lasted for half to three quarters of a minute, and was accompanied by one or more flashes of light and by a low rumbling sound resembling the rapid passage of a heavy carriage over a hard and uneven road.

Correspondents in Carleton, Brier Island and Shelburne furnish similar reports. Our Shelburne correspondent says, "The vibration was very perceptible and was attended by a peculiar sound resembling the rumbling of a carriage over frozen earth or the rushing of a rising wind." The other accounts from Carleton, Kempt and Westport give similar descriptions of the phenomenon.

At Halifax we are informed the shock was not felt until somewhat later, but it was very similar in its effects there.

It has been many years since a shock of earthquake has been experienced in this vicinity. There was, we learn, a severe shock of earthquake felt in Nova Scotia about the year 1845 and one or two slighter ones since.

Yarmouth Herald
January 4, 1883, Thursday
p. 2, col. 1
Note: This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

THE EARTHQUAKE AND METEOR.—A Boston paper says:

At 9 45 o'clock Sunday night an earth quake was felt at Dover, N. H. Fifteen minutes later the shock was felt at Rockland, Me., and vicinity, followed by a tempest of thunder and lightning. At 10.20 o'clock the same night a meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy was observed from East Concord, N. H. It is described by those who saw it as having the appearance of a ball of fire in the southeast, seemingly four inches in diameter, which shot through less than a degree towards the southwest and exploded like a rocket, but without noise. People who had retired were startled by their rooms being suddenly illuminated as if by lightning.

A brilliant meteor was observed in the northwest at Taunton, Mass., at 0.40 o'clock Sunday night.

It will be noted by the above that those who aver that they saw a very bright light about the time the earthquake shock was felt in this vicinity, are corroborated.

Acadian Recorder
January 5, 1883, Friday
p. 2, col. 1

Note: This earthquake is listed in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section as occurring at 2156 to 2205, Sunday, December 31, 1882.

EARTHQUAKE, TEMPEST AND METEOR.

At 9.45 o'clock Sunday night an earthquake was felt at Dover, N. H. Fifteen minutes later the shock was felt at Rockland, Me., and vicinity, followed by a tempest of thunder and lightning. At 10.25 o'clock the same night a meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy was observed from East Concord, N. H. It is described by those who saw it as having the appearance of a ball of fire in the Southeast, seemingly four inches in diameter, which shot through less than a degree toward the Southwest and exploded like a rocket, but without noise. People who had retired were startled by their rooms being suddenly illumined as by lightning.

A brilliant meteor was observed in the Northwest at Taunton, Mass., at 9.40 o'clock Sunday evening.

Morning Chronicle
January 5, 1883, Friday
p. 1, col. 6

Note: This earthquake apparently occurred at about 2145 to 2200, Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is listed in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The inhabitants of this town and vicinity were startled on last Sunday night at ten o'clock by the unusual occurrence of an earthquake shock. The motion lasted only about half a minute, but sufficiently long enough to scare three-fourths of the population pretty badly. In some houses bottles and crockeryware were thrown down, and some lamp chimneys were broken in Curll's store. The shock was accompanied by several flashes of lightning of a peculiar red color.—*Bridgewater correspondent, Lunenburg Progress.*

Morning Chronicle
January 6, 1883, Saturday
p. 2, col. 1, article and header
Note: This event occurred on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962). The NovaScotian of January 13, 1883 also reproduces this correspondent's report.

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE

The City Shaken, But Trifling Damage Caused.

Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock Sunday night, while the usual watch-night services were proceeding in a number of the city churches, a slight shock of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling noise like that of distant artillery, was felt throughout the city. Houses were shaken and their contents moved, small light ornaments on tables or mantels were thrown over and many broken, pictures with frail hangings fell to the floor and were smashed, and other little damage of a like character occurred, but the disturbance fortunately was not sufficiently severe to cause any serious injury to property. The shock continued for between a third and a half minute. It was observed by several in a large congregation assembled in St. Luke's Cathedral, but luckily it did not disturb many, and thus have created a stampede. One gentleman who felt the shock states that when it shook his house it made him feel as though he was in a boat on the water. Articles about the rooms were knocked over and rolled about and for the time it lasted his family were greatly frightened. It is many years since the last earthquake was felt in this vicinity, but so far we have had the good for tune to escape serious results.

(Continued)

NovaScotian
January 6, 1883, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
Note: All articles lifted from the Halifax Morning Chronicle of January 1, 1883 (with the times reduced by 1 hour in line 1) and of January 3, 1883. This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

The Shocks Felt in Many Parts of the Province—Letter from Capt. Trott.

The earthquake, which startled so many in the city on Sunday night, was also experienced in many parts of the Province, as telegrams received testify. In the Western portion it seems to have been more severe than in Halifax, the people residing in the fishing settlements on the Western shore of this county feeling it very heavily. A correspondent, writing from Prospect, states that in that village the inhabitants were greatly frightened, their dwellings receiving a rude shaking and starting in fear the occupants into the road. A Port Matoun correspondent says the shock was very distinctly felt there and continued with a loud rumbling noise for thirty or forty seconds. Capt. S. Trott, of the cable steamer Minia, sends us a letter which is printed below, stating that two shocks were felt by him in the city, the second being very slight and of shorter duration than the first, and he gives the time at which they occurred. Capt. Ross, of the brigantine Eureka, which arrived here yesterday from Boston, reports that when about three miles off Seal Island he felt the disturbance, which he states to have been severe and accompanied by a bright flash of light.

In Truro.

TRURO, Jan. 1.

The earthquake felt in Halifax last night was quite perceptible in Truro, though the shock was hardly so heavy as that reported in the former place. Many residents of the town state having noticed the shaking of their dwellings and rattling of the contents, but the shock passing away so quickly they paid little attention to it. The waterworks building outside the town received a severe shaking, the men working in it getting quite frightened, but fortunately the disturbance was not severe enough to cause any but trifling damage.

(Continued)

NovaScotian
January 6, 1883, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
(continued from previous page).

At Meteghan.

METEGHAN, Jan. 1.

An earthquake passed over this place about 11.30 p. m. Sunday evening, making the windows and dishes in the houses rattle.

At Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1.

We were visited with a sharp shock of an earthquake about ten o'clock last night.

(Continued)

Nova Scotian
January 6, 1883, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
(continued from previous page).

Letter from Capt. Trott.

No. 1 South Street,
Halifax, Jan. 2, 1883.

To the Editor of the Citizen and Evening Chronicle:

Sir,—

As the time of the shock of earthquake of Sunday evening, as reported by different persons, varies considerably, I herewith give you particulars as observed by myself. I was sitting quietly at my table reading when I heard a sound as of a rapidly approaching railway train, causing the house to vibrate considerably. I soon realized the fact that it was an earthquake shock, and as it was passing I held my watch in my hand and carefully noted the time. When the last vibrations ceased my watch showed 10h. 7m. 25s., giving Greenwich mean time 14h. 15m. 19s. The whole shock must have lasted something over a minute. A second shock occurred at 10h. 43m. 20s. by same watch, but it was very slight and of short duration when compared with the first. The shock was travelling from North to South, apparently along the magnetic meridian. The plaster of the ceiling in almost every room is cracked, and ran in same direction as the noise was progressing.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
Sam'l. Trott.

NovaScotian
January 6, 1883, Saturday
p. 3, col. 2
(continued from previous page)

Earthquake and Meteor on New Year's Day.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were experienced in several parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States on New Year's eve. In Nova Scotia the shock was experienced as far east as Antigonish. The crews of vessels on the Nova Scotia coast also experienced a shock and at the same time observed a remarkable meteor. One report says that this meteor when within ten degrees of the horizon exploded with much noise and flame, the fragments streaming down into the ocean like great sparks and sprays of fire. The most wonderful part of the phenomenon then followed, for at the point in the heavens where the meteor burst there appeared a figure shaped like an immense distaff, all aglow with a bluish light of intense brilliancy. It kept that form for perhaps two minutes when it began to lengthen upward, and growing wavy and zigzag in outline, diminished in breadth until it became a fine, faint spiral line at its upper end dissolving into gathering clouds. It remained for about ten minutes, when it began to fade and finally disappeared at eleven minutes past 6 o'clock.

A Boston paper says:—"A severe shock of earthquake was experienced on Sunday night. It was followed at Rockland, Me., by a tempest of thunder and lightning. At 10 20 o'clock the same night a meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy was observed from East Concord, N. H. It is described by those who saw it as having the appearance of a ball of fire in the southeast, seemingly four inches in diameter which shot through less than a degree towards the southwest and exploded like a rocket but without noise. People who had retired were startled by their rooms being suddenly illuminated as if lightning.

North Sydney Herald
January 10, 1883, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 1
Cape Breton Misc. Reel #2
Note: This article adds an Antigonish felt report. This event occurred Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

Nouvelles et Faits Divers

Dimanche, on a ressenti à Halifax et dans diverses autres localités de la Nouvelle Ecosse, une violente secousse de tremblement de terre.

Moniteur Acadien of Shediac, New Brunwick
January 11, 1883, Thursday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event did not occur on Sunday, January 7, 1883 as implied but rather on Sunday, December 31, 1882; it is reported in Smith (1962).

The inhabitants of this town and vicinity were startled on last Sunday night at ten o'clock by the unusual occurrence of an earthquake shock. The motion lasted only about half a minute, but sufficiently long enough to scare three-fourths of the population pretty badly. In some houses bottles and crockeryware were thrown down, and some lamp chimneys were broken in Curll's store. The shock was accompanied by several flashes of lightning of a peculiar red color.—*Bridgewater correspondent, Lunenburg Progress.*

NovaScotian
January 13, 1883, Saturday
p. 3, col. 3
Note: This same correspondent's report was reproduced in the Halifax Morning Chronicle on January 6, 1883. This event occured on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882; it is

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN OHIO.—*Cleveland, O., Jan. 7.*—Word was received here to-day that a violent earthquake was felt in different parts of northern Ohio between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. People were roused from sleep by the shock, and cases are reported of chimneys toppling over.

NovaScotian
January 13, 1883
p. 3, col. 3

Note: This event apparently occurred between 0200 and 0300, January 6, 1883.

THE EARTHQUAKE AND METEOR.—A Boston paper says:

At 9.45 o'clock Sunday night an earthquake was felt at Dover, N. H. Fifteen minutes later the shock was felt at Rockland, Me., and vicinity, followed by a tempest of thunder and lightning. At 10.20 o'clock the same night a meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy was observed from East Concord, N. H. It is described by those who saw it as having the appearance of a ball of fire in the southeast, seemingly four inches in diameter, which shot through less than a degree towards the southwest and exploded like a rocket, but without noise. People who had retired were startled by their rooms being suddenly illuminated as if by lightning.

A brilliant meteor was observed in the northwest at Taunton, Mass., at 9.40 o'clock Sunday night.

Yarmouth Herald
January 18, 1883, Thursday
p. 1, col. 8

Note: This earthquake was felt on Sunday evening, December 31, 1882, and is the same event reported in the Halifax Morning Chronicle of January 5, 1883. The event is listed in Smith (1962) in the Canadian section.

NEWFOUNDLAND SHAKEN.—The earthquake shock that occurred the other day was more violent than the despatches implicated. At Heart's Content, several houses were roughly shaken. At Clark's Beach the ground hove in undulations and ice in the lakes cracked and rent under the concussion. Two woodmen who fled furiously from the woods describe the hills as rocking and shaking. The sky in the sunset region was lit up with a most dismal conflagration.

North Sydney Herald
March 26, 1884
p. 2, col. 3
Found on Cape Breton Misc. Reel #2.

Note: This report refers to the March 18, 1884, earthquake in the Avalon Peninsula.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO

Yarmouth Telegram.

Earthquake Shock in Cape Breton

SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 15.
There was a shock of earthquake last night, lasting 10 seconds. No damage.

Yarmouth Telegram
October 15, 1886, Friday
p. 3, col. 1 (top), Newspaper header and headline
p. 3, col. 1 (bottom), article
Note: This event actually occurred on Wednesday, October 13, 1886 not October 14, 1886; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an incorrect date.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EARTHQUAKE AT SYDNEY.

(Special despatch to the Halifax Herald.)

SYDNEY, October 14—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Sydney at half-past ten o'clock last night, lasting ten seconds. The shock was principally felt in the south end of the town and while it created quite a sensation, did no damage.

The Morning Herald
p. 3, col. 4
October 15, 1886, Friday
Note: This event occurred on Wednesday, October 13, 1886; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an incorrect date.

—The Annapolis *Spectator* says that shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in sections of Annapolis and Queens Counties on the night of the 6th inst.

Yarmouth Herald
October 20, 1886, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 3
Note: This article reports an event that apparently occurred on October 6, 1886. Smith (1962) reports an October 14, 1886 event but not one on October 6, 1886. This may be a ghost event.

Sydney, Oct. 14.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Sydney at half-past ten o'clock last night, lasting ten seconds. The shock was principally felt in the south end of the town and while it created quite a sensation, did no damage.

Bridgetown Weekly Monitor
October 20, 1886, Wednesday
p. 3, col. 1
Note: This event on Wednesday, October 13, 1886 is reported in Smith (1962) with an incorrect date.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

SHOCKS of earthquake were distinctly felt in sections of this and Queens counties on Wednesday week, says the Annapolis *Spectator*. Many persons have reported having felt them very plainly in places many miles apart.

NovaScotian
October 23, 1886, Saturday
p. 8, col. 1
Note: This event apparently occurred "Wednesday week" ie. on Wednesday, October 13, 1886. We believe this event may have occurred on October 6, 1886 and is not reported in Smith (1962).

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 22 —Savannah was visited by two decided earthquake shocks today, the first of the tremors which continued 15 or 20 seconds. A good deal of apprehension, but no general alarm was caused by it. At 2.20 p. m. another vibration, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt. It was equally as severe as the first, but of much less duration. Many claim that these shocks were almost as severe as any experienced here, excepting the great shock of August 31st. They were felt everywhere in this state.

Bridgetown Weekly Monitor
October 27, 1886
p. 3, col. 1

The Friendly Islands, one of which has just been destroyed by an earthquake, form a large group in the Southern Pacific, originally discovered by a Dutch navigator in 1643, and visited over a hundred years later by the famous Captain Cook, who gave to them the name "Friendly"—on account of the hospitable reception he met. But a more extensive acquaintance with them proved that the title was a misnomer, as they were as savage, treacherous and cruel as other Polynesians. The group includes thirty-two large and one hundred and fifty small islands, with a population of between thirty thousand and fifty thousand. They are divided into three groups—the Tonga in the south, the Hapai in the centre and the Vavo in the north. It was a small island of the first named group which was destroyed. Missionaries were sent to them from London in 1797, and since that time nearly all the inhabitants have become Christianized.

Yarmouth Herald
October 27, 1886
p. 1, col. 4

Earthquake Shocks at the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.

There was a sharp earthquake shock here at 3.38 o'clock this morning. The duration was about 12 seconds. Houses were shaken and windows rattled, but no damage was done. The shake was sharp also at Summerville, and was followed by several slight quakes. Telegraphic advices state that the shock was felt at Savannah, Augusta, Columbia, Orangeburg and other points in this state. While the recurrence of quakes is trying to the women and children, it causes no interruption either to business or the work of repairing the damages, which is progressing vigorously.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.

Savannah was visited by two decided earthquake shocks to-day, the first at 4.55 a. m. This was notable for the duration of the tremors, which continued 15 or 20 seconds. A good deal of apprehension but no general alarm, was caused by it. At 2.20 *p. m.* another vibration, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt. It was equally as severe as the first, but of much less duration. Many claim that these shocks were almost as severe as any experienced here, excepting the great shock of August 31st. They were felt everywhere in this state.

Yarmouth Herald
October 27, 1886
p. 2, col. 8

EARTHQUAKE AT GLACE BAY.

200 Pounds Dynamite in Store Explodes, Frightfully Injuring Four Men and Wrecks Building.

Shock Heard Miles Away—Cause of the Disaster is a Mystery.

Kitchen Utensils Shaken Off Shelves and Bottles in Shops Dashed to the Floor.

Special despatch to The Herald:

SYDNEY, January 2.—Glace Bay was shaken to its foundation at half-past eight this morning, by a disastrous dynamite explosion at Dominion No. 2, where the Dominion Coal company is sinking a mammoth shaft. The explosion took place near the workings, about 200 pounds being stored in a house set apart for that purpose. Several men were around at the time, but only four, Daniel Gillis, John Davidson and two strangers, were near. They are seriously injured. Gillis sustained a dangerous cut on the breast, penetrating his lung and also got a bad scalp wound. Davidson belongs to Isaac's Harbor. He received several bad cuts about his body and had one eye torn from its socket by a flying splinter. The two strangers were badly injured also, one receiving a cut on the skull, and the other had his nose broken and sustained cuts and bruises. Several workmen were slightly injured. The shock was felt for several miles, windows being shattered in Caledonia, two miles distant. In Glace Bay kitchen utensils were thrown on the floor and bottles in stores were dashed on the ground. The buildings about the works were badly shaken as well as the structural work of the shaft. One piece of piping, twenty feet long, weighing 300 pounds, was thrown 300 yards away. Not a vestige of the house remains, only a big hole marks where it stood. The damage will not be heavy, the loss being principally the dynamite and building.

Halifax Herald
January 3, 1901
p. 1, col. 3

Note: This was not an earthquake.

The Weekly Monitor,

ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY,

At Bridgetown, Annapolis Co, N. S.

M. K. PIPER, Proprietor and Publisher.
J. L. DeVANY, Editor and Manager.

Terms— 1.50 per year; allowed at $1.00 if paid strictly in advance.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1904

Local and Special News.

The earthquake shock felt here on Monday morning seems to have been perceptible in about the same degree over the western part of this province New Brunswick and the New England States. The time varies from 1.05 a. m. in parts of Maine, to 2.05, the time it occurred here.

Bridgetown, The Weekly Monitor
p. 2, col. 1 Newspaper header
p. 2, col. 3 Article and column header
March 23, 1904, Wednesday
Note: This event occurred Monday, March 21, 1904; it is reported in Smith (1962). This is a felt report for Bridgetown.

BELLEISLE.

Miss Annie Bent and Miss Mabel Freeman spent last Saturday with Col. Wm. E. Starratt, at Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Elliott, of St. Hanley, spent Sunday with Mr. A. Clifford Bent.

Capt. William Gesner left home on Monday morning to take charge of one of the St. John packets of the Longmire line. He is an efficient officer, an one thoroughly up in his business.

On Monday night, the 14th inst., a goodly number of the youth and beauty of Belleisle, taking advantage of the fine night and excellent sleighing, invaded the home of Miss Lennie Eaton, at Granville Centre, and spent a very pleasant evening. Various games, etc., were indulged in, and after refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake and home-made candy were served, the merry crowd dispersed, all voting it the most enjoyable event of the season.

Quite a sharp shock of an earthquake shook up this locality on Monday morning between two and three o'clock, hastily waking up a number of sleeping citizens, who, scared and half awake, unanimously all exclaimed: "What's that?"

Bridgetown, The Weekly Monitor
March 23, 1904, Wednesday
p. 4, col. 1
Note: This event occurred on Monday, March 21, 1904, it is reported in Smith (1962). This is a felt report for Belleisle not Belledale as Woodman (1905) reports and as LeBlanc and Burke (in press, 1985) also report following Woodman.

VOL. IX.—NO. 224

Heavy Shock of Earthquake Felt From St. Ann's on the East to Inverness on the West

Sydney, Dec. 21. The province was shaken by an earthquake last night, the centre of which was apparently on the Western coast of Cape Breton, as St. Anne on the east and Inverness on the west were shaken at 3.07 last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the Island, and after three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get in communication with that section of the Island. While it was not thought there has been any severe damage there, much anxiety was felt last night over the interruption of communication.

News by Telephone.

The first news of the disturbance came from Baddeck. The telephone central there reports that between three and half past three the town was rocked by a seismic disturbance of considerable force. St. Anne, on the eastern coast, also reported a severe shock.

At Orangedale.

Reports came in next from Orangedale of a disturbance there. The telephone central at that point stated that shortly after three o'clock the village was startled by a heavy rumbling sound. At first it was thought to be an express train running at high speed, but in a moment the ground began to sway and tremble. Dishes and light articles danced around on the shelves and a store was badly shaken.

No Special Damage Reported.

No damage was reported on the line of the International. The operator at Grand Narrows station stated that the earthquake had not been felt there, but Orangedale station, before it closed for the night stated that in addition to Baddeck there, West Bay, Malcon and Marsboro had also been visited by the trembler.

Inverness Cut Off.

But no news could be secured from Inverness or Port Hood last night. All the evening the long distance operators in the Sydney central endeavored to establish connections with these points but every attempt proved futile. The wires all failed to respond and about eleven o'clock the Sydney office concluded that the earthquake was responsible for the derangement of communication judging from the force of the disturbance in other sections of the country. It is not thought that the quake could have been severe enough in Inverness to have caused any damage, but the fact that no word could be got from there during the night caused some anxiety.

Sydney Daily Post
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 1, col. 1

Note: The microfilm in the P.A.N.S. is not legible. This copy came from Dr. Robert J. Morgan, Director, Beaton Institute, University College of Cape Breton. This earthquake occurred December 20, 1909. Smith (1962) is uncertain of date.

Transcript:

NEW EXPERIENCE IN CAPE BRETON

Heavy Shock Of An Earthquake Felt From St. Ann's On the East to Inverness On The West

Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou on the western coast of the Island to St. Anns on the east. Communication with Inverness was wholly off last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the Island, and after three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get in communication with that section of the Island. While it was not thought there has been any severe damage there, some anxiety was felt last night over the interruption of communication.

News By Telephone.

The first news of the disturbance came from Baddeck. The telephone central there reports that between three and half past three the town was rocked by a seismic disturbance of considerable force. St. Anns, on the eastern coast, also reported a severe shock.

At Orangedale.

Reports came in next from Orangedale of a disturbance there. The telephone control at that point stated that shortly after three o'clock the village was startled by a heavy rumbling sound. At first it was thought to be an express train running at high speed, but in a moment the ground began to sway and tremble. Dishes and light articles danced around on the shelves and a store was badly shaken.

No Special Damage Reported.

No damage was reported on the line of Intercolonial. The operator at Grand Narrows station stated that the earthquake had not been felt there, but Orangedale station, before it closed for the night stated that in addition to the shock there, West Bay, Mabou and Margaree had also been visited by the trembler.

Inverness Cut Off.

But no news could be secured from Inverness or Port Hood last night. All the evening the long distance operators in the Sydney central endeavored to establish connections with these points, but every attempt proved futile. The wires all failed to respond and about eleven o'clock the Sydney office concluded that the earthquake was responsible for the derangement of communication. Judging from the force of the disturbance in other sections of the country, it is not thought that the quake could have been severe enough in Inverness to have caused any damage, but the fact that no word could be got from there during the night caused some anxiety.

Sydney Daily Post
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 1, col. 1
Note: This earthquake occurred Monday, December 20, 1909. Smith (1962) is uncertain of date.

NORTHERN CAPE BRETON WAS SHAKEN BY A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

The Shock Was Felt From Mabou on the Western Coast of the Island to St. Anns on the East---The People of Orangedale Were Startled by the Heavy Rumbling Sound

Special to The Morning Chronicle.

SYDNEY, Dec. 20—Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou on the western coast of the Island, to St. Ann's on the east. Communication with Inverness was wholly cut off last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the Island, and after three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get in communication with that section of the Island.

First News of the 'Quake.

While it was not thought that there has been any serious damage there some anxiety was felt last night over the interruption of communication. The first news of the disturbance came from Baddeck.

The telephone central there reported that between three and half-past three the town was rocked by a seismic disturbance of considerable force. St. Ann's on the eastern coast also reported a severe shock.

The Village Startled.

Reports came in next from Orangedale of a disturbance there. The telephone central at that point stated that shortly after three o'clock the village was startled by a heavy rumbling sound. At first it was thought to be an express train running at high speed but in a moment the ground began to sway and tremble. Dishes and light articles danced around on the shelves, and a store was badly shaken. No damage was reported along the line of the Intercolonial.

The operator at Grand Narrows Station stated that the earthquake had not been felt there, but Orangedale Station before it closed for the night stated that in addition to the shock there West Bay, Mabou, and Margaree had also been visited by the quake.

All Wires Failed.

But no news could be secured from Inverness or Port Hood last night. All the evening the long distance operator in the Sydney central endeavored to establish communication with these points but every attempt proved futile. The wires all failed to respond and about eleven o'clock the Sydney office concluded that the earthquake was responsible for the derangement. Judging from the force of the disturbance in other sections of the country it is not thought that that the 'quake could have been severe enough in Inverness to have caused any damage, but the fact that no word could be got from there during the night caused some anxiety.

Halifax Morning Chronicle, Vol. XLVII
No. 305
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 1, col. 2, 3
Note: The same story also appears in the Amherst Daily News and Sydney Daily Post of December 21, 1909. This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date.

AMHERST, N. S., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21 1909

CAPE BRETON FEELS SHOCK

Northern Cape Breton Shaken by Earthquake.--Damage is Slight

Many Towns and Hamlets Felt the Tremor.--Telephone and Telegraphic Lines Disorganized

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 20.—Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou on the western coast of the island to St Anns on the east. The communication with Inverness was wholly cut off last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the island, and after three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get in communication with that section of the island. While it was not thought there has been serious damage there, some anxiety was felt last night over interruption of communication.

The first news of the disturbance came from Baddeck. Telephone central there reported that between 3 and 3.30 the town was rocked by a seismic disturbance of considerable force St. Anns, on the eastern coast, also reported a severe shock. Reports came in next from Orangedale of a disturbance there. Telephone central at that point stated that shortly after three o'clock the village was startled by heavy rumbling sound. At first it was thought to be an express train running ay a high speed but in a moment the ground began to sway and tremble. Dishes and light articles danced around on shelves and store was bgdly shaken. No damage was reported along the line of the Intercolonial.

The operater at Grand Narrows Station stated that earthquake had not been felt there, but Orangedale Station before it closed for the night stated that in addition to the shock there. West Bay, Mabou and Margaree had also been visited by the tremor.

No news could be secured from Inverness or Port Hood last night. All evening long distance operators in Sydney Central endeavored to establish communication with these points but every attempt proved futile. Wire all failed to respond and about eleven o'clock the Sydney office concluded that the earthquake was responsible for derangement of communication.

Judging from force of disturbance in other sections of the country it is not thought that quake could have been severe enough in Inverness to have caused any damage but the fact that no word could be got from there during night caused some anxiety.

Amherst Daily News
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 1, cols. 3 and 4
Note: The same story appeared in the Halifax Morning Chronicle and Sydney Daily Post of this day. This event occurred on December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date.

Halifax, Dec. 21.

Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake on Sunday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou on the western coast and St. Ann's on the east. Communication with Inverness was cut off. The damage is supposed to be slight.

Yarmouth Times
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 3, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date. This is the only article that specifically says "Sunday" December 19, 1909 and we believe it is an error.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO YARMOUTH HERALD.

SYDNEY, Dec. 20.

Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou, on the western coast of the Island, to St. Ann's on the east. Communication with Inverness was wholly cut off last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the Island.

Yarmouth Herald
December 21, 1909, Tuesday
p. 3, col. 2
Note: This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date.

EARTH TREMORS REPORTED FROM INVERNESS COUNTY

Slight Shock Felt Distinctly at Nyanza--Storm Interrupts Telephone

Reports received in the city last evening from Inverness county, that ed that what seemed like a slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday in different parts of the county.

An official of the Eastern Telephone Company, who was in communication with their manager at Inverness, was informed that the termor was not as great as at first reported. The tremor felt at that town was but very slight, while at Port Hood there was about enough to cause uneasiness among the residents.

Shortly after the shock was felt Inverness called Baddeck on the phone to enquire if they had felt a shock, but were told that they had not experienced anything of the The disturbance was most severely felt at Nynanza, where it is said one house was quite badly shaken up and dishes thrown from the selves in the kitchen, while the disturbance was remarked throughout the village. At Orangedale also slight trembling of the earth was felt, but there was no damage done.

The lines of the telephone company were down between the city and Inverness last night, but this was caused by the show storm, and not by any disturbance due to the reported earthquake.

The Sydney Record
December 21, 1909, Tuesday Evening
p. 1, col. 5 (top)
Note: This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date.

SYDNEY DAILY POST, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1909

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK EXTENDED OVER LARGE AREA FROM ST. ANN'S TO JUDIQUE

(From Yesterday afternoon's issue)

The exact extent of the earthquake shock which was felt on Cape Breton yesterday afternoon is not yet known, but it covers quite a large area.

At Munroe's Point, on the northern shore of St. Ann's Bay, the shock was so severe that the whole house was shaken and all the inmates were startled by the loud rumbling noise which accompanied the disturbance.

From Munroe's Point to Judique is a little over sixty miles, as the crow flies. At the latter place and extending over the intervening country, a distance of about sixty miles, the shock was felt severely and in a manner similar to that described above. The rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder, was also heard, and in many instances was accompanied by a rattling of windows and doors.

At Orangedale, which is about midway between St. Ann's Bay and Judique, the shock was felt severely. Mr. [illegible] was sitting in his office when the building was shaken and the windows rattled. He thought at first that a heavy load had been dropped on the floor above, but on looking out he saw that the telegraph poles were swaying violently. Mr. [illegible] was also startled by the loud rumbling noise which followed the shock.

At Port Hood, which is about midway between Orangedale and Judique, the shock was felt severely. Mr. [illegible] was sitting in his office when the building was shaken and all the inmates of the house were startled by the loud rumbling noise which followed.

The Port Hawkesbury correspondent reports that the shock was not felt along the southern part of the Strait of Canso.

Later reports say that the centre of the earthquake extended from Port Hood and as far as Judique. This extends the area of the disturbance considerably and shows that it extended from the shores of St. Ann's Bay to Judique and from Orangedale to Inverness.

A special to the Post from Truro states that the shock did not extend as far north as those points, or at least is not reported in that part of the province.

Sydney Daily Post
December 22, 1909
p. 10, col. 3, 4 and 5

Note: Copy in P.A.N.S. is even worse than this one obtained from Dr. Robert J. Morgan, Director, Beaton Institute, University College of Cape Breton. This earthquake occurred December 20, 1909.

Transcript:

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK EXTENDED OVER LARGE AREA FROM ST. ANN'S TO JUDIQUE

(From Yesterday Afternoon's Post)

The earthquake which shook Northern Cape Breton yesterday extended over quite a large area.

At Munro's Point, on the northern side of St. Ann's Bay, Mr. Fraser reports that the shock was quite heavy and accompanied by a deep rumbling sound which he mistook for heavy and distant thunder.

From Munro's Point to Inverness is about sixty miles, as the crow flies. At the latter place and extending easterly through Mabou the shock was quite heavy and accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound. One man describes the sound as like that made by a heavy snow slide from a roof.

At Orangedale, which is approximately as far distant from Inverness as Munro's Point is from Inverness, the shock was very distinct and the rumbling quite loud. Taking the map of Cape Breton and joining these three by straight lines we have a large triangle covering an approximate area of eighteen hundred square miles.

Whycocomagh is approximately located on a line drawn from Orangedale to Inverness or Mabou and there the shaking and the heavy rumbling noise were distinctly felt and heard.

It was reported last night that a barn on the north side of Whycocomagh Bay was shaken from its foundations, but this is not confirmed.

At the mouth of Middle River, about fifteen miles in a straight line northeast from Orangedale, Widow McKenzie reports that he [sic] house was distinclly shaken and all the inmates of the house were startled by the loud rumbling that followed.

The Port Hawkesbury correspondent reports that the shock was not felt along the southern part of the Straight of Canso.

Later reports say that the shocks of the earthquake extended through Port Hood and as far as Judique. This extends the area of the disturbance considerably and shows that it extended from the shores of St. Anns Bay to Judique and from Orangedale to Inverness.

A special to the Post from Ingonish states that the shock did not extend as far north as those points, or at least is not reported in that part of the island.

Sydney Daily Post
December 22, 1909, Wednesday
p. 10, cols. 3, 4 and 5
Note: This earthquake occurred December 20, 1909. It is listed in Smith (1962), but he is uncertain of the date.

Northern Cape Breton Was Visited by an Earthquake: Rumblings Like Thunder

SYDNEY, December 21.—The earthquake, which shook Northern Cape Breton yesterday, extended over quite a large area. At Munro's Point on the northern side of St. Ann's Bay, Mr. Fraser reports that the shock was quite heavy and accompanied by a rumbling sound, which he mistook for heavy and distant thunder.

From Munro's Point to Inverness, about sixty miles, as the crow flies, at the latter place and extending easterly through Mabou, the shock was quite heavy and accompanied by heavy rumbling sounds. One man describes the sound like that made by a snow slide from a roof.

At Orangedale, which is approximately as far distant from Inverness as Munro's Point is from Inverness, the shock and accompanying rumblings were felt and heard. Taking the map of Cape Breton and joining these points by straight lines, we have a large triangle, covering an approximate area of 1800 square miles.

Whycocomagh is approximately located on a line drawn from Orangedale to Inverness or Mabou, and there the shocking and the heavy rumbling noise were distinctly felt and heard.

It was reported last night that a barn on the north side of Whycocomagh Bay was shaken from its foundations, but this is not confirmed.

At the mouth of Middle River, about 15 miles in a straight line north-east from Orangedale, Mrs. MacKenzie reports her house was distinctly shaken and all the inmates were startled by the loud rumbling that followed.

A Port Hawkesbury correspondent reports that the shock was not felt along the southern part of the Strait of Canso.

Later reports say that the shock of the earthquake extended through Port Hood and as far as Judique. This extends the area of the disturbance considerable, and shows that it extended from the shores of St. Ann's Bay to Judique and from Orangedae to Inverness.

A special from Ingonish states that the shock did not reach as far north as that point.

Halifax Herald
December 22, 1909, Wednesday
p. 9, cols 4 and 5
Note: This same story appears in two other papers also with a December 21, 1909 dateline. This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909, it is reported in Smith (1962) with an uncertain date.

EARTHQUAKE IN CAPE BRETON.—Northern Cape Breton was shaken by an earthquake yesterday afternoon, the effects of which were felt from Mabou on the western coast of the Island, to St Ann's on the east. Communication with Inverness was wholly cut off last night. The shock was felt there more severely than in any other section of the Island, and after three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get in communication with that section of the Island.

Liverpool Advance
December 22, 1909, Wednesday
p. 2, col. 4
Note: This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) but with an uncertain date.

TO INVESTIGATE THE EARTHQUAKE

Glace Bay, Dec. 23.—It is rumored that Mr. Angus McKenzie, janitor of the Brookside school, and who takes a deep interest in astronomy and all matters relating to the solar systems, intends next week visiting the region affected by the recent earthquake, with a view of making a thorough investigation. Mr. McKenzie's report will no doubt prove interesting.

The Sydney Record
December 23, 1909, Thursday
p. 1, col. 3 (bottom)

LOCAL ITEMS

An earthquake shock was felt in parts of Cape Breton on Monday. Districts from Mabou on the west coast of the Island to St. Ann's on the east report having been visited by the quake. No damage resulted from the disturbance. The people of the Kempoch district of this County state that there were indications of an earthquake there on Monday, distinct and continued rumbling sounds being heard.

Antigonish Casket
December 23, 1909, Thursday
p. 8, col. 1
Note: This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is noted in Smith (1962) with an uncertain date. This is the only reference which specifically refers to "on Monday", December 20, 1909.

CAPE BRETON EARTHQUAKE.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 21—The Earthquake which shook northern Cape Breton yesterday extended over quite a large area. At Munro's point, on the northern side of St. Annes Bay, Mr. Fraser reports that the shock was quite heavy and distant thunder. From Munro's Point to Inverness, about 60 miles as the crow flies, and extending easterly through Mabou, the shock was quite heavy and accompanied by rumbling sounds. One man described the sound like that made by a snow slide from a roof.

At Orangedale, which is approximately as far distant from Inverness as Munro's Point is from Inverness, the shock and accompanying rumblings were felt and heard. Taking the map of Cape Breton and joining these positions by straight lines, these will form a large triangle, covering an approximate area of eighteen hundred square miles.

Whycocomagah is approximately located on a line drawn from Orangedale to Inverness or Mabou, and there the shoaking and heavy rumbling noise was distinctly felt and heard. It was reported last night that a barn on the north side of Whycocomagah Bay was shaken from its foundations, but this is not confirmed. At the mouth of Middle River, about fifteen miles in a straight line from north east from Orangedale, the widow Mackenzie reports that her house was distinctly shaken and all the inmates were startled by the loud rumbling that followed.

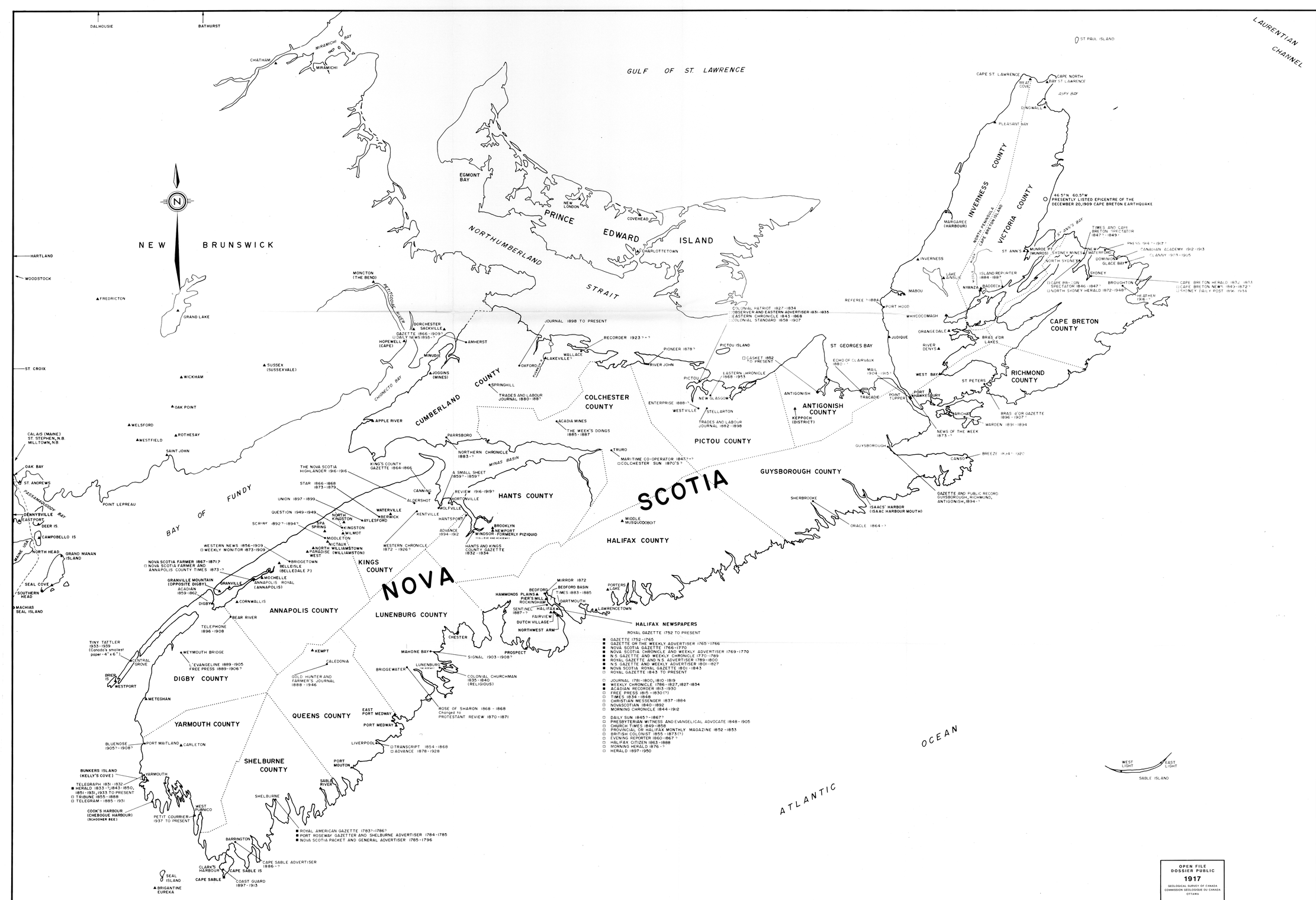
A Port Hawkesbury correspondent reports that the shock was not felt along the southern part of the Strait of Canso. Later reports say that the shock of the earthquake extended through Port Hood and as far as Judique. This extends the area of the disturbance considerably and shows that it extended from the shores of Stann's Bay to Judique and from Orangedale to Inverness. A special from Ingonish states that the shock did not reach as far north as that, or is not reported in that part of the Island.

Pictou Eastern Chronicle
December 24, 1909, Friday
p. 8, col. 2
Note: This account is virtually a direct copy of the story in the Sydney Daily Post of Wednesday, December 22, 1909. This event occurred on Monday, December 20, 1909; it is reported in Smith (1962) with an uncertain date.

Earthquake Shock At Isaac's Harbor

Word was received here yesterday that at half past three o'clock Thursday a distinct earthquake shock was felt in the vicinity of Isaac Harbor Mouth. The party who reported the shock stated there was no noise but simply a quivering of the ground which made some of the houses tremble.

Morning Chronicle
December 25, 1909, Saturday
p. 10, col. 3 (bottom)
Note: This event apparently occurred on Thursday, December 23, 1909; it is not reported in Smith (1962).





LEGEND

- COMMUNITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA WHICH HAVE HAD NEWSPAPERS AT ONE TIME
- ▲ OTHER COMMUNITIES MENTIONED IN FELT REPORTS OF EARTHQUAKES IN THIS STUDY

FIRST-LISTED NEWSPAPER IS THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COMMUNITY. IF IT IS NOT NOTED WITH A SYMBOL THEN IT WAS NOT USED IN THE STUDY.

SYMBOLS

- ■ NEWSPAPER WHICH WAS SEARCHED DURING STUDY IN EXAMINING LONG RUNS OF NEWSPAPERS TO COVER PERIOD FROM 1752 TO 1867 (SEE FIGURE 4)
- □ NEWSPAPER USED IN EVENT-SPECIFIC SEARCHES

1752-1765 YEARS OF PUBLICATION PUT AFTER NEWPAPER NAME

? DATE UNCERTAIN OR UNKNOWN

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 1917
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA OTTAWA

SHEET 1 OF 2

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH
DIVISION OF SEISMICITY AND GEOMAGNETISM

HISTORICAL SEISMICITY OF NOVA SCOTIA 1752-1867

NEWSPAPER INDEX MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA

(ALSO SHOWING FELT LOCATIONS)

ENCLOSURE: I	DEC. 15, 1985	SCALE: 1:640,000
PROJECTION: MERCATOR		
PROJECT: 85-69	DWN.BY: EAL	CKD.BY:

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