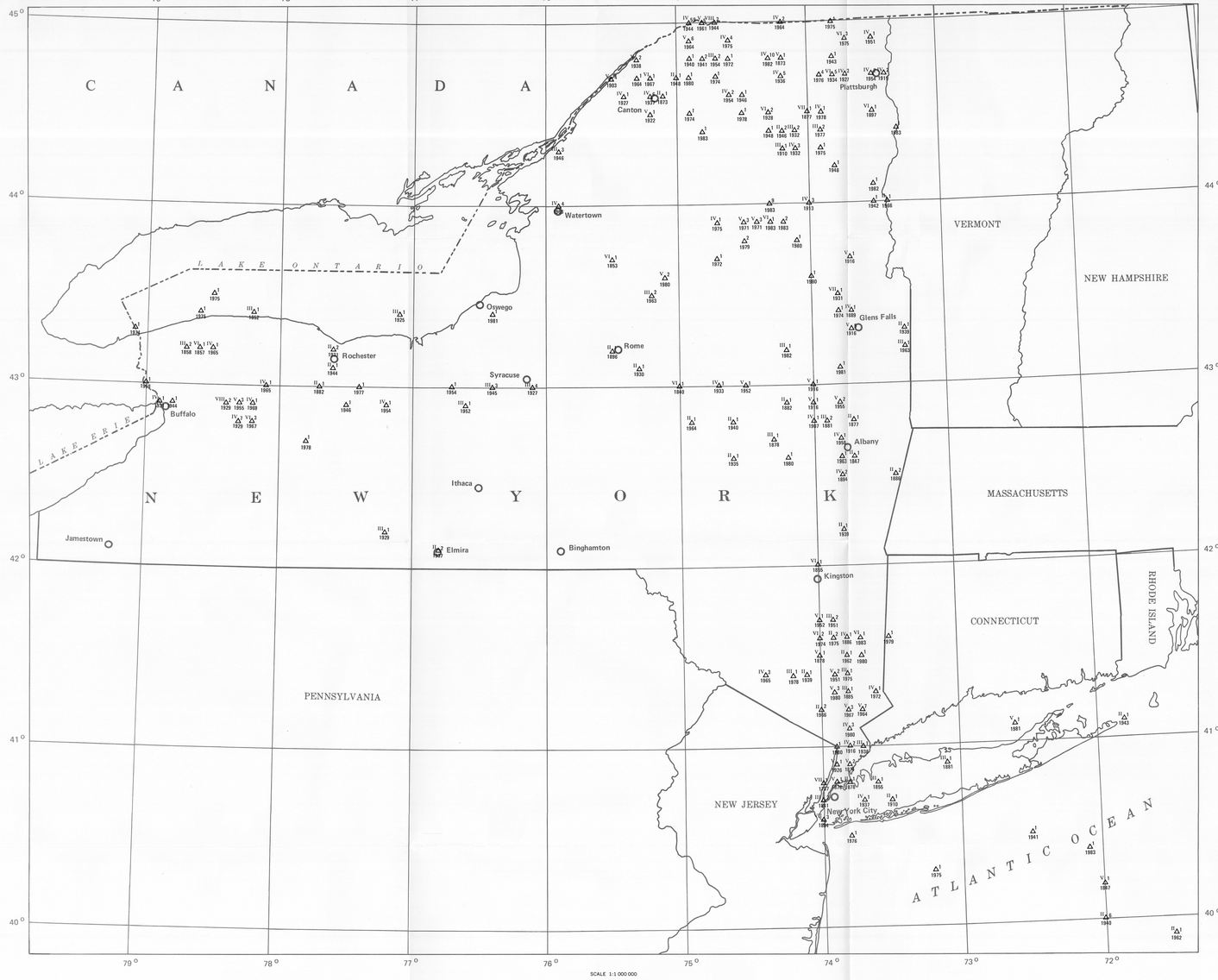

INTRODUCTION

This map is one of a series of seismicity maps produced by the U. S. Geological Survey that show earthquake data of individual states or groups of states at the scale of 1:1,000,000. This map shows only those earthquakes with epicenters located within the boundaries of New York, even though earthquakes in nearby states or countries may have been felt or may have caused damage in New York.

The data in table 1 were used to compile the seismicity map; these data are a corrected, expanded, and updated (through 1983) version of the data used by Algermissen (1969) for a study of seismic risk in the United States. The locations and intensities of some earthquakes were revised and intensities were assigned where none had been before. Many earthquakes were added to the original list from new data sources as well as from some old data sources that had not been previously used. The data in table 1 represent best estimates of the location of the epicenter, magnitude, and intensity of each earthquake on the basis of historical and current information. Some of the aftershocks from large earthquakes are listed, but not all, especially for earthquakes that occurred before seismic instruments were universally used.

The latitude and longitude coordinates of each epicenter were rounded to the nearest tenth of a degree and examined so that all identical locations were grouped and counted. These locations are represented on the map by a triangle. The number of earthquakes at each location is shown on the map by the arabic number to the right of the triangle. A Roman numeral to the left of a triangle is the maximum Modified Mercalli intensity (Wood and Neumann, 1931) of all earthquakes at that geographic location. The absence of an intensity value indicates that no intensities have been assigned to earthquakes at that location. The year shown below each triangle is the latest year for which the maximum intensity was recorded.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES

The data in table 1 are listed chronologically in the following categories: date, origin time in Coordinated Universal Time (UT), latitude, N., longitude, depth, hypocenter quality and reference, magnitude, intensity (Modified Mercalli), and intensity reference. The letter F in recorded in the intensity column if an earthquake was felt but not enough information was available to assign an intensity. Table 1 has some basic limitations in terms of the size (magnitude or intensity) of the earthquakes listed. All felt earthquakes or those with computed magnitudes greater than 2.5 are listed. If no magnitude was computed and the earthquake was felt or an epicenter published, it was included in the earthquake list. The low-magnitude events located in the area with table from the dense aftershock network have been omitted.

Listed below is an explanation of the symbols and codes used in table 1:

1. Leaders (...) indicate information not available.
2. Latitude and longitude are listed to a hundredth of a degree if they have been published with that degree of accuracy or greater; however, most historical events have assigned locations based on felt or damage information and are listed in table 1 only to the nearest degree or tenth of a degree. An asterisk (*) to the right of the longitude indicates that the latitude and longitude were not given in the source reference but were assigned by the compilers of the data file. An x to the right of the longitude indicates that the event is an explosion, a suspected explosion, a rockburst, or some other nontectonic event; these have not been plotted on the map. A question mark (?) to the right of the longitude indicates that the published descriptions of the event are inconclusive and it may or may not be an earthquake.
3. The letter code in the HYPOCENTER, QUAL column is defined below:
   a. Determinations of instrumental hypocenters are estimated to be accurate within the ranges of latitude and longitude listed below; each range is letter coded as indicated:

A	0.0°–0.1°
B	0.1°–0.2°
C	0.2°–0.5°
D	0.5°–1.0°
E	1.0° or larger

4. The reference identification numbers in the HYPOCENTER, REF and INTENSITY, REF columns indicate the sources of the hypocenter and intensity data. They are listed in numerical order in the list of data sources.
5. The magnitudes listed under USGS are mb (modified from Gutenberg and Richter, 1956) or Ms (Bath, 1966) values published in the Preliminary Determination of Epicenters (PDE) by the National Earthquake Information Center, U. S. Geological Survey and predecessor organizations. Associated with the magnitude values listed under OTHER are the source code and type. Type is defined by mb (Gutenberg and Richter, 1956), MS (duration or code length), Ms (magnitude based on felt areas or attenuation), ML (Richter, 1958), Mn (Nuttli, 1973), and Mm (Bath, 1966 or Gutenberg, 1945). Magnitudes computed solely from epicentral intensity have not been included. Moment magnitudes (Mw) are listed by value and source. The value was computed using the formula by Hanks and Kanamori (1979). The source codes are listed below:

BAS	– Basham, P. W., Weichert, D. H., and Berry, M. J., 1979, Seismological Society of America Bulletin, v. 69, no. 5, p. 1567–1702.
DG	– Dewey, J. W., and Gordon, D. W., 1984, U. S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1699 (Pamphlet, 39 p.
GS	– National Earthquake Information Center (and predecessor organizations), U. S. Geological Survey, Golden, Colo.
OTT	– Earth Physics Branch, Seismological Service of Canada, Ottawa.
PAL	– Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Palisades, N.Y.
ST	– Street, R. L., and Turcotte, F. T., 1977, Seismological Society of America Bulletin, v. 67, no. 3, p.599–614.
STR	– Street, R. L., 1976, Seismological Society of America Bulletin, v. 66, no. 3, p.1525–1537.
WES	– Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1983.
XXX	– Published magnitudes of unknown source.

   b. An asterisk (*) in the INTENSITY, MM column indicates that the intensity was assigned by the compiler on the basis of the available data at the time the catalog was compiled.

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE OF 1931
Adapted from Sieberg's Mercalli–Cancani scale,
modified and condensed (Wood and Neumann, 1931)

I. Not felt – or, except rarely under especially favorable circumstances. Under certain conditions, at and outside the boundary of the area in which a great shock is felt: sometimes birds, animals, reported uneasy or frightened; sometimes dizziness or nausea experienced; sometimes trees, structures, liquids, bodies of water, may sway–more so for very high structures.

II. Felt indoors by few, especially on upper floors, or by sensitive or nervous persons. Also, as in grade I, but often more noticeably: sometimes hanging objects may swing, especially when delicately suspended; sometimes trees, structures, liquids, bodies of water, may sway, may sway mildly, may swing slowly; sometimes birds, animals, reported uneasy or disturbed; sometimes dizziness or nausea experienced.

III. Felt indoors by several, motion usually rapid vibration. Sometimes not recognized to be an earthquake at first. Duration estimated in some cases. Vibration like that due to passing of light trucks, or slight; loaded trucks, or heavy trucks some distance away. Hanging objects may swing slightly. Movements may be appreciable on upper levels of tall structures. Rocked standing motor cars slightly.

IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. Awakened few, especially light sleepers. Frightened no one, unless apprehensive from previous experiences. Vibration like that due to passing of heavy or heavily loaded trucks. Sensation like heavy body striking building or falling of heavy objects inside. Rattling of dishes, windows, doors; glassware and crockery clink and clash. Creaking of walls, frame, especially in the upper range of this grade. Hanging objects swing, in numerous instances. Disturbed liquids in open vessels slightly. Rocked standing motor cars noticeably.

V. Felt indoors by practically all, outdoors by many or most: outdoors direction estimated. Awakened many, or most. Frightened few–slight excitement, a few run outdoors. Buildings trembled throughout. Broke dishes, glassware to some extent. Cracked windows–in some cases, but not generally. Overturned vases, small or unstable objects, in many instances, with occasional fall. Hanging objects, doors, swing generally or considerably. Knocked pictures against walls, or swung them out of place. Opened, or closed, doors, shutters, abruptly. Pendulum clocks stopped, started, or ran fast or slow. Moved small objects, furnishings, the latter to slight extent. Liquid in containers set in motion, some few spilled from open containers. Trees, bushes shaken slightly.

VI. Felt by all, indoors and outdoors. Frightened many, excitement general, some few may run outdoors. Awakened all. Persons made to move unsteadily. Trees, bushes, shaken slightly to moderately. Liquid set in strong motion. Small bells rang–church, chapel, school, etc. Damage slight in poorly built buildings. Fall of plaster in small amount. Cracked plaster somewhat; especially fine cracks, chimneys in some instances. Broke dishes, glassware, in considerable quantity, also some windows. Fall of knick-knacks, books, pictures. Overturned furniture in many instances. Moved furnishings of moderately heavy kind.

VII. Frightened all–general alarm, all run outdoors. Some, or many, found it difficult to stand. Noticed by persons driving motor cars. Trees, bushes shaken moderately to strongly. Waves on ponds, lakes, and running water. Water turbid from mud stirred up. Incaving to some extent of sand or gravel stream banks. Rang large church bells, etc. Suspended objects made to quiver. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, slight to moderate in well-built ordinary buildings, considerable in poorly built or badly designed buildings, adobe houses, old walls (especially where laid up without mortar), spires, etc. Cracked chimneys to considerable extent, walls to some extent. Fall of plaster in considerable to large amount, also some stucco. Broke numerous windows, furniture to some extent. Shook down loosened brickwork and tiles. Broke weak chimneys at the roof-line (sometimes damaging roofs). Fall of cornices from towers and high buildings. Dislodged bricks and stones. Overturned heavy furniture, with damage from breaking. Damage considerable to concrete irrigation ditches.

VIII. Fright general–alarm approaches panic. Disturbed persons driving motor cars. Trees shaken strongly, branches, trunks broken off; heavy ones uprooted, thrown down. Ejected sand and mud in small amounts. Changes, temporary or permanent, in flow of springs and wells; dry wells renewed flow; in temperature of spring and well waters. Damage slight in structures (brick) built especially to withstand earthquakes. Considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, partial collapse: racked, tumbled down, wooden houses in some cases; three-storied party walls in frame structures, broke off decayed piling. Fall of walls. Cracked, broke, solid stone walls seriously. Wooden piles-foundations for some extent, also ground on steep slopes. Twisting, fall, of chimneys, columns, monuments, also factory stacks, towers. Horse conspicuously affected; overturned, very heavy furniture.

IX. Panic general. Cracked ground conspicuously. Damage considerable in (masonry) structures built especially to withstand earthquakes: Threw out of plumb some wood-frame houses built especially to withstand earthquakes; great in substantial (masonry) buildings, some collapse in large part; in wooden frame houses forced off foundations, racked frames, serious to reservoirs; underground pipes sometime broken.

X. Cracked ground, especially when loose and wet, up to widths of several inches; fissures up to a yard in width ran parallel to canal and stream banks. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep coasts. Shifted sand and mud horizontally on beaches and flat land. Changed level of water in wells. Threw water on banks of canals, lakes, rivers, etc., in large amounts. Damage–wooden frame structures to well-built wooden structures and bridges, some destroyed. Developed dangerous cracks. Destroyed most masonry and frame structures, also their foundations. Few structures remained standing. Destroyed large well-built bridges by the wrecking of supporting piers, or pillars. Affected yielding wooden bridges less. Bent railroad rails greatly, and thrust them endwise. Put pipe lines buried in earth completely out of service.

XI. Damage total–practically all works of construction damaged greatly or destroyed. Disturbances in ground great and varied, numerous shearing cracks. Landslides, falls of rock of significant character, slumping of river banks, etc., numerous and extensive. Waves seen on water, tore off, large rock masses. Fall slips in fine rock, with notable horizontal and vertical offset displacements. Water channels, surface and underground, disturbed and modified greatly. Dammed lakes, produced waterfalls, deflected rivers, etc. Waves seen on ground surfaces (actually seen, probably, in some cases). Distorted lines of sight and level. Threw objects upward into the air.

SEISMICITY MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

By

C. W. Stover, B. G. Reagor, L. M. Highland, and S. T. Algermissen

1987

Table 1.–Chronological listing of earthquakes for the State of New York

DATE YEAR MONTH DAY	ORIGIN TIME H M S (UTC)	LAT.	LONG.	DEPTH (KM)	HYPOCENTER QUAL	REF	MAGNITUDE USGS (mb)	MAGNITUDE OTHER	MOMENT (Mw)	INTENSITY MM	REF
1737 DEC 19	03 45 ..	40.8 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VII	76
	Near New York City, New York. Felt in New York City and over southern New England. In New York City, several chimneys were knocked down and bells tolled.										
1804 MAY 18	.. .. ..	40.2 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1840 JAN 16	20 00 ..	43.0 N.	75.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	126
	Near Sterling, New York. No information.										
1841 JAN 23	.. .. ..	40.7 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1847 JAN 12	04 30 ..	42.8 N.	73.8 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1847 JUL 09	.. .. ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	I	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1847 SEP 02	.. .. ..	40.3 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1847 SEP 29	.. .. ..	40.3 N.	70.4 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1848 SEP 07	.. .. ..	40.7 N.	73.5 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1853 MAR 12	.. .. ..	43.2 N.	73.6 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
	Near Lowville, New York. Machinery was knocked down. Felt in Canada.										
1855 JAN 17	.. .. ..	40.8 N.	73.6 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	76
1855 JUL 16	.. .. ..	40.8 N.	73.6 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	76
	Hudson River Valley. Felt as far as Springfield, Massachusetts. According to Lacroix (see Earthquake Notes, vol. 51, no. 1, Jan-Mar 1980), this is a non-tectonic earthquake caused by freezing of ice, ice-mill, and ice-crack sounds.)										
1855 DEC 17	19 00 ..	43.2 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1857 JUL 10	13 00 ..	43.0 N.	78.8 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	126
	Centered near Buffalo, New York. At Buffalo, a man seated on a chair was thrown to the ground; walls vibrated and surged; bells rang; and crocks fell from shelves. This shock was felt over 18,000 mi sq mi from Pennsylvania to the Montreal, Canada region.										
1858 JAN 01	22 00 ..	43.2 N.	78.7 W.	..	I	84	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	84
1867 DEC 18	08 00 ..	44.7 N.	75.2 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	126
	Northern New York. Felt in New York and adjacent Canada, from Whitehall, New York, near the Vermont boundary, to Bellevalle, Ontario, and Melville, New Brunswick. People were awakened at Hamilton, Ontario, Ogdensburg and Syracuse, New York, and Burlington, Vermont.										
1872 MAR 10	10 25 ..	44.5 N.	73.5 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	38
1873 MAR 11	04	44.4 N.	75.2 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1873 APR 25	19 00 ..	44.8 N.	74.2 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1874 JAN 05	21 20 ..	44.8 N.	74.2 W.	..	R	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1874 DEC 11	03 25 ..	40.9 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1874 DEC 15	06	43.2 N.	73.6 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1876 JAN 08	21 30 ..	43.2 N.	78.7 W.	..	G	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1877 MAY 11	.. .. ..	44.7 N.	73.5 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1877 MAY 14	.. .. ..	42.8 N.	73.9 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	76
1877 NOV 06	06 00 ..	44.2 N.	74.0 W.	..	G	38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	38
	Northern New York. Shock was felt in the area bounded by a line from Pembroke, Ontario to Three Rivers, Quebec, on the north, to a line from Boston, Mass., to Hartford to Windsor, Conn., on the south. It was most severe along the northern side of the St. Lawrence River Valley between Ogdensburg, New York, and Cornwall, Ontario, Canada. Felt area estimated at 90,000 sq mi.										
1877 NOV 14	06 40 ..	45.0 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1878 FEB 05	16 20 ..	40.8 N.	73.9 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1878 OCT 04	07 30 ..	41.5 N.	74.0 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1878 DEC 25	05	40.8 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1878 DEC 29	02 32 ..	42.7 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1879 APR 14	16 13 ..	43.0 N.	74.8 W.	..	R	38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1880 SEP 06	07 00 ..	45.0 N.	74.8 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1881 MAR 22	03 30 ..	40.8 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1881 APR 21	16 30 ..	40.9 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1881 SEP 25	.. .. ..	42.1 N.	78.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	76
1882 APR 02	.. .. ..	42.9 N.	74.2 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1882 AUG 10	19 07 ..	40.8 N.	73.9 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1884 AUG 11	07	40.8 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	VI	76
	Near New York City, New York. Strong shock in New England and middle states, light in Canada. Felt over 70,000 sq mi. Damage greatest at Jamaica and Hollyville in New York where walls were cracked. Thirty towns from Hartford, Connecticut to West Chester, Pennsylvania, reported also bricks and arched chimneys cracked.										
1884 AUG 11	.. .. ..	40.8 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	126
1885 JAN 04	11 00 ..	41.3 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1885 JAN 31	10 05 ..	41.3 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1886 JAN 25	00 06 ..	42.3 N.	73.4 W.	..	G	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1886 SEP 03	.. .. ..	42.5 N.	73.4 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1886 SEP 09	.. .. ..	42.5 N.	73.4 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1889 AUG 10	.. .. ..	43.4 N.	73.7 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	126
1893 MAR 09	05 30 ..	43.0 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	126
1896 DEC 17	.. .. ..	42.3 N.	73.8 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1897 JAN 24	13 30 ..	42.3 N.	73.8 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1897 MAY 28	03 18 ..	45.3 N.	73.5 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	126
	Northeastern New York. Felt in New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and in Montreal and Quebec, Canada. Seven shocks, no little sleep. Estimated felt area was 150,000 sq mi.										
1903 DEC 25	12 30 ..	44.7 N.	73.5 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1907 JAN 24	11 30 ..	42.4 N.	74.0 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1910 JAN 09	11 15 ..	44.3 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1910 MAY 31	00	40.7 N.	73.5 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1911 JAN 29	07	44.7 N.	75.5 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1913 AUG 10	11 30 ..	44.0 N.	74.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1915 FEB 23	21 41 ..	44.7 N.	73.4 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1916 JAN 05	05 32 ..	43.7 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1916 FEB 02	16 26 ..	42.9 N.	74.0 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	126
1916 FEB 03	00 20 ..	43.0 N.	74.0 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	126
1916 JUN 08	21 15 ..	41.0 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1916 OCT 30	.. .. ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	126
1916 NOV 02	02 32 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	76
1916 NOV 03	00	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1917 MAY 17	10 08 ..	44.7 N.	73.5 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1917 OCT 02	02 02 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1921 JAN 19	10 00 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1921 JAN 20	11 00 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1924 OCT 08	21 42 ..	44.3 N.	73.4 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	38
1925 APR 07	20 18 ..	43.0 N.	76.1 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1925 MAY 27	.. .. ..	43.4 N.	77.1 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1926 MAY 22	20 30 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1926 MAY 22	21 30 ..	43.3 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1927 MAR 13	08 45 ..	44.8 N.	75.5 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1927 MAR 14	14 15 ..	44.6 N.	75.4 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1927 MAR 28	10 30 ..	43.0 N.	76.1 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1927 MAR 31	21 00 ..	43.0 N.	76.1 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1927 MAR 31	21 30 ..	43.0 N.	76.1 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1927 OCT 24	11 00 ..	44.7 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	76
1928 MAR 18	12 30 ..	44.3 N.	74.3 W.	..	R	38	4.1ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	VI	38
	Saranac Lake, New York. Dishes fell from shelves at Saranac Lake and Malone. Many residents fled from homes. Felt throughout northeastern New York and the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River. Felt area estimated at 12,000 sq mi.										
1928 JUN 19	03	43.2 N.	77.2 W.	..	I	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III*	141
1928 JUN 25	09 00 ..	43.2 N.	77.2 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1928 AUG 12	08 43 ..	44.8 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	76
1929 AUG 12	11 24 48.7	42.910N.	78.402W.	009	B	349	.. ..	5.2Mn ST	.. ..	VIII	77
	Attica, New York. The earthquake was widely felt in New England, though only in a restricted area in the Hudson River Valley. Felt area included southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, northern Pennsylvania, eastern, Connecticut, western Maine, southern Vermont, southeastern New Hampshire, and most of New York. The shock was strongest in the eastern part of Attica and the region to the east. Two hundred and fifty chimneys were thrown down. Felt area was estimated at 100,000 sq mi (Ref. 38).										
1929 NOV 02	02 35 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	76	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1931 APR 20	19 56 30.6	43.471N.	77.765W.	005	B	349	.. ..	4.7Mn PE	.. ..	III	4
	Lake George, New York. Threw down chimneys and twisted a church spire at Warrensburg. At Lawrence, New York, chimneys were damaged and windows were broken; at Glen Falls, New York, walls were cracked and dishes broken; and at Lake George, store goods were knocked from shelves. Felt in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Canada. Felt area was 45,000 sq mi. Felt, but with less intensity in the Catskills than at points distant in other directions.										
1931 APR 26	.. .. ..	42.9 N.	78.9 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV	77
1931 MAY 04	18 43 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1931 JUN 07	00 00 ..	43.2 N.	77.6 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1931 JUN 07	02 30 ..	43.2 N.	77.6 W.	..	G	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II*	4
1931 NOV 03	13 30 ..	44.6 N.	75.2 W.	..	G	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1932 DEC 07	03 15 ..	44.3 N.	74.1 W.	..	G	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III*	3
1932 DEC 07	04 05 ..	44.3 N.	74.1 W.	..	G	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV*	3
1932 DEC 07	16 45 ..	44.4 N.	74.1 W.	..	G	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V*	3
1932 DEC 29	04 28 ..	44.0 N.	73.9 W.	..	G	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V*	3
1933 JAN 02	19 57 ..	44.8 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1933 JAN 26	14 10 ..	41.0 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1933 OCT 29	.. .. ..	43.0 N.	76.1 W.	..	G	141	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1934 APR 15	02 58 13.0	44.4N.	73.8W.	..	A	76	3.9ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	VI	126
	Northeastern New York near Lake Champlain. Felt strongest at Keeseltown, Keeseville, and Flatisburg; slight damage to chimneys. Sleeping and awakening of persons. Disturbed furniture was observed. Felt area estimated at 8,000 sq mi of northern New York, Vermont, and southern Quebec, Canada.										
1934 APR 15	18 05 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1934 JUN 05	20 11 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1935 JAN 28	06 00 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	77	3.2ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	IV	77
1935 JAN 28	09 01 32 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1935 NOV 01	06 30 ..	42.6 N.	78.4 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1936 JAN 01	03 40 ..	44.7 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III*	9
1936 JAN 03	.. .. ..	44.7 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II*	9
1936 JAN 21	04	44.7 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III*	9
1936 JUN 21	04	44.7 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV*	9
1936 JUN 21	04	44.7 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	IV*	9
1937 FEB 21	12	42.1 N.	76.8 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1937 MAR 10	05 30 ..	44.5 N.	75.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1937 JUL 19	03 31 ..	40.7 N.	73.7 W.	..	D	10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1937 JUL 19	03 51 ..	40.7 N.	73.7 W.	..	D	10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1938 MAY 05	00 35 ..	44.8 N.	74.3 W.	..	G	11	3.0ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	IV*	11
1938 JUL 29	07 44 07	41.0 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1938 AUG 06	07 11 00	41.0 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1938 AUG 06	07 11 46	41.2 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1938 AUG 06	07 18 55	41.2 N.	73.7 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1938 NOV 18	22 19 06	44.8 N.	75.3 W.	..	F	11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V	126
1939 FEB 24	.. .. ..	44.8 N.	74.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1939 FEB 24	00 20 ..	42.9 N.	78.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1939 SEP 21	22 30 01	42.9 N.	78.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1939 SEP 22	22 30 01	42.9 N.	78.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1939 OCT 21	08 59 33	43.3 N.	73.3 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1939 OCT 25	14 46 39	42.2 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1939 OCT 25	14 46 39	42.2 N.	73.8 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1940 APR 27	22 31 ..	40.0 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1940 APR 27	22 37 ..	40.0 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1940 MAY 10	19 28 ..	40.0 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1940 MAY 10	19 28 ..	40.0 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	126	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	126
1940 MAY 20	01 26 ..	44.6 N.	75.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1940 JUN 18	13	44.6 N.	75.2 W.	..	G	77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	II	77
1940 JUN 24	18 14 ..	40.0 N.	72.0 W.	..	R	126	2.9ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	III	126
1940 SEP 26	10 45 ..	44.6 N.	75.2 W.	..	G	77	3.2ML OTT	.. ..	.. ..	III	77
1941 FEB 01	18 28 ..	44.6 N.	75.