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 Terms of Service. Major earthquake that struck San Francisco and the coast of Northern California "San Francisco earthquake, see 2014 South Napa earthquake, see 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, see 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, see 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, see 2014 South Napa earthquake, see 2014 South Napa earthquake, see 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, see 2014 South Napa earthquak
1906 San Francisco earthquakeRuins in the vicinity of Post and Grant AvenueEurekaDunsmuirChicoTruckeeSanta RosaSalinasBakersfieldFresnoPaso RoblesSanta MonicaIndioUTC time1906-04-18 13:12:27ISC event16957905USGS-ANSSComCatLocal dateApril 18, 1906 (1906-04-18)Local time05:12 a.m. local time05:12 a.m. local timeMagnitude7.9 Mw[1]Depth5 mi
(8.0 km)[2]Epicenter37°45′N 122°33′W / 37.75°N 122.55°W / 37.75°N 122.
on Wednesday, April 18, 1906, the coast of Northern California was struck by a major earthquake with an estimated moment magnitude of 7.9 and a maximum Mercalli intensity of XI (Extreme). High-intensity shaking was felt from Eureka on the North Coast to the Salinas Valley, an agricultural region to the south of the San Francisco Bay Area.
Devastating fires soon broke out in San Francisco and lasted for several days. More than 3,000 people died, and over 80 percent of the worst and deadliest earthquakes in the history of the United States. The death toll remains the greatest loss of life from a natural disaster in California's
 history and high on the lists of American disasters. Tectonic setting The San Andreas Fault is a continental transform fault that forms part of the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate.[3] The strike-slip fault is characterized by mainly lateral motion in a dextral sense, where the western (Pacific) plate moves
northward relative to the eastern (North American) plate. This fault runs the length of California from the Salton Sea in the south to Cape Mendocino in the north, a distance of about 810 miles (1,300 km). The maximum observed surface displacement was about 20 feet (6 m); geodetic measurements show displacements of up to 28 feet (8.5 m).[7]
Earthquake USGS ShakeMap showing the earthquake's intensity The 1906 earthquake preceded the development of the Richter magnitude of the quake on the modern moment magnitude scale is 7.9;[1] values from 7.7 to as high as 8.3 have been proposed.[8] According to
findings published in the Journal of Geophysical Research, severe deformations in the earthquake's impact. Accumulated strain on the faults in the earthquake's impact. Accumulated strain on the faults in the earthquake's impact. Accumulated strain on the faults in the system was relieved during the earthquake's impact.
plate boundary.[8] The 1906 rupture propagated both northward and southward for a total of 296 miles (476 km).[9] Shaking was felt from Oregon to Los Angeles, and as far inland as central Nevada.[10] A strong foreshock preceded the main shock by about 20 to 25 seconds. The strong shaking of the main shock lasted about 42 seconds. There were
 decades of minor earthquakes - more than at any other time in the historical record for northern California - before the 1906 quake. Previously interpreted as precursory activity to the 1906 earthquake, they have been found to have a strong seasonal pattern and are now believed to be due to large seasonal sediment loads in coastal bays that overlie
faults as a result of the erosion caused by hydraulic mining in the later years of the California Gold Rush.[11] For years, the epicenter of the quake was assumed to be near the town of Olema, in the Point Reyes area of Marin County, due to local earth displacement measurements. In the 1960s, a seismologist at UC Berkeley proposed that the
epicenter was more likely offshore of San Francisco, to the northwest of the Golden Gate. The most recent analyses support an offshore epicenter is supported by the occurrence of a local tsunami recorded by a tide gauge at the San Francisco Presidio; the wave had an
amplitude of approximately 3 inches (7.6 cm) and an approximate period of 40-45 minutes.[12] Analysis of triangulation data before and after the earthquake strongly suggests that the rupture along the San Andreas Fault was about 500 kilometres (310 mi) in length, in agreement with observed intensity data. The available seismological data support
a significantly shorter rupture length, but these observations can be reconciled by allowing propagation at speeds above the S-wave velocity (supershear propagation has now been recognized for many earthquakes associated with strike-slip faulting.[13] Recently, using old photographs and eyewitness accounts, researchers were able to
estimate the location of the hypocenter of the earthquake as offshore from San Francisco or near the city of San Juan Bautista, confirming previous estimates. [14] Intensity The most important characteristic of the shaking intensity noted in Andrew Lawson's (1908) report was the clear correlation of intensity with underlying geologic conditions. Areas
situated in sediment-filled valleys sustained stronger shaking than nearby bedrock sites, and the strongest shaking occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred in areas of former bay where soil liquefaction had occurred i
Modified Mercalli intensity scale reached XI (Extreme) in San Francisco and areas to the north like Santa Rosa where destruction was devastating. Aftershocks than would have been expected
for a shock of that size. Very few of them were located along the trace of the 1906 rupture, tending to concentrate near the ends of the rupture or on other structures, away from the San Andreas Fault itself, such as the Hayward Fault. The only aftershock in the first few days of near M 5 or greater occurred near Santa Cruz at 14:28 PST on April 18,
with a magnitude of about 4.9 MI. The largest aftershock happened at 01:10 PST on April 23, west of Eureka, California, with an estimated magnitude of about 6.7 MI, with another of the same size more than three years later at 22:45 PST on October 28 near Cape Mendocino.[16] Remotely triggered events included an earthquake swarm in the
Imperial Valley area, which culminated in an earthquake of about 6.1 MI at 16:30 PST on April 18, 1906. Another event of this type occurred at 12:31 PST on April 19, 1906, with an estimated magnitude of about 5.0 MI, and an epicenter beneath Santa Monica Bay.[16] Damage Damaged houses on Howard StreetSeismographs on the U.S. east coast
recorded the earthquake some 19 minutes later; some early death estimates exceeded 500.[17] Early death counts ranged from 375[18] to over 500.[17] However, hundreds of fatalities in Chinatown went ignored and unrecorded. The total number of deaths is still uncertain, but various reports presented a range of 700-3,000+. In 2005, the city's
 Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in support of a resolution written by novelist James Dalessandro ("1906") and city historian Gladys Hansen ("Denial of Disaster") to recognize the figure of 3,000 plus as the official total.[19][20] Most of the deaths occurred in San Francisco itself, but 189 were reported elsewhere in the Bay Area; nearby cities,
such as Santa Rosa and San Jose, also suffered severe damage. In Monterey County, the earthquake permanently shifted the course of the Salinas River near its mouth. Where previously the river emptied into Monterey Bay between Moss Landing and Watsonville, it was diverted 6 miles (9.7 km) south to a new channel just north of Marina. Between
227,000 and 300,000 people were left homeless out of a population of about 410,000; half of those who evacuated fled across the bay to Oakland and Berkeley. Newspapers described Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, the Panhandle and the beaches between Ingleside and North Beach as covered with makeshift tents. More than two years later, many of
these refugee camps were still in operation. [21] Selected Mercalli intensities MMI Locations XI (Extreme) San Francisco Santa Rosa X (Extreme) Sebastopol, San Bruno IX (Violent) San Jose, Point Arena VIII (Severe) Eureka, Salinas VII (Very strong) Truckee, Parkfield VI (Strong) Willows, Fresno V (Moderate) Chico, Paso Robles IV (Light) Dunsmuir,
Bakersfield III (Weak) Santa Monica, Indio U.S. Earthquake Intensity Database, NGDC The earthquake and fire left long-standing and significant pressures on the development of California. At the time of the disaster, San Francisco had been the ninth-largest city in the United States and the largest on the West Coast, with a population of about
410,000. Over a period of 60 years, the city had become the financial, trade, and cultural center of the West; operated the busiest port on the West Coast; and was the "gateway to the Pacific", through which growing U.S. economic and military power was projected into the Pacific and Asia. Over 80% of the city was destroyed by the earthquake and
fire. Though San Francisco rebuilt quickly, the disaster diverted trade, industry, and population growth south to Los Angeles, [citation needed] which during the 20th century became the largest and most important urban area in the West. Many of the city's leading poets and writers retreated to Carmel-by-the-Sea where, as "The Barness", they
established the arts colony reputation that continues today.[22] The 1908 Lawson Report, a study of the University of California, showed that the same San Andreas Fault which had caused the disaster in San Francisco ran close to Los Angeles as well.[23] The earthquake was the first
natural disaster of its magnitude to be documented by photography and motion picture footage and occurred at a time when the science of seismology was blossoming. [citation needed] Other cities Although the impact of the earthquake on San Francisco was the most famous, the earthquake also inflicted considerable damage on several other cities.
These include San Jose and Santa Rosa, the entire downtown of which was essentially destroyed. [24][25][26] Fires Arnold Genthe's photograph, looking toward the fire on Sacramento Street As damaging as the earthquake and its aftershocks were, the fires that burned out of control afterward were even more destructive. [27] It has been estimated
that up to 90% of the total destruction was the result of the subsequent fires. [28] Within three days, [29] over 30 fires, caused by ruptured gas mains, destroyed approximately 25,000 buildings on 490 city blocks. Some were started when San Francisco Fire Department firefighters, untrained in the use of dynamite, attempted to demolish buildings to
create firebreaks. The dynamited buildings themselves often caught fire. The city's fire chief, Dennis T. Sullivan, who would have been responsible for coordinating firefighting efforts, had died from injuries sustained in the initial quake.[30] In total, the fires burned for four days and nights. Due to a widespread practice by insurers to indemnify San
Francisco properties from fire, but not earthquake damage, most of the destruction in the city was blamed on the fires. Some property owners deliberately set fire to damaged properties, to claim them on their insurance. Capt. Leonard D. Wildman of the U.S. Army Signal Corps[31] reported that he "was stopped by a fireman who told me that people
in that neighborhood were firing their houses...they were told that they would not get their insurance on buildings damaged by fire".[32] Burning of the Mission District (left) and a map showing the extent of the fire One landmark building lost in the fire was the Palace Hotel, subsequently rebuilt, which
had many famous visitors, including royalty and celebrated performers. It was constructed in 1875 primarily financed by Bank of California co-founder William Ralston, the "man who built San Francisco". In April 1906, the tenor Enrico Caruso and members of the Metropolitan Opera Company came to San Francisco to give a series of performances at
the Grand Opera House. The night after Caruso's performance in Carmen, the tenor was awakened in the early morning in his Palace Hotel suite by a strong jolt. Clutching an autographed photo of President Theodore Roosevelt, Caruso made an effort to get out of the city, first by boat and then by train, and vowed never to return to San Francisco.
Caruso died in 1921, having remained true to his word. The Metropolitan Opera Company lost all of its traveling sets and costumes in the earthquake and ensuing fires. [33] "The Story of An Eyewitness" by Jack London Read by Elaine Hamby for LibriVox (18:06) Audio 00:18:06 (full text) Problems playing this file? See media help. Some of the greatest
 losses from fire were in scientific laboratories. Alice Eastwood, the curator of botany at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, is credited with saving nearly 1,500 specimens, including the entire type specimen collection for a newly discovered and extremely rare species, before the remainder of the largest botanical collection in the
 western United States was destroyed in the fire [34][35] The entire laboratory and all the records of Benjamin R. Jacobs, a biochemist who was researching the nutrition of everyday foods, were destroyed in the fire [34][55] The entire laboratory and all the records of Benjamin R. Jacobs, a biochemist who was researching the nutrition of everyday foods, were destroyed in the fire [34][55].
Francisco, was also destroyed in the fire.[37] The fire following the earthquake in San Francisco cost an estimated $350 million at the time (equivalent to $7.75 billion in 2020).[38] The devastating quake leveled about 80% of the city.[39] Response The city's fire chief, Dennis T. Sullivan, was gravely injured when the earthquake first struck and later
died from his injuries.[40] The interim fire chief sent an urgent request to the Presidio, a United States Army post on the edge of the stricken city, for dynamite. General Frederick Funston had already decided that the situation required the use of federal troops. Telephoning a San Francisco Police Department officer, he sent word to Mayor Eugene
Schmitz of his decision to assist and then ordered federal troops from nearby Angel Island to mobilize and come into the city. Explosives were ferried across the bay from the California Powder Works in what is now Hercules.[citation needed] Soldiers looting during the first few days, soldiers provided valuable services like patrolling
streets to discourage looting and guarding buildings such as the U.S. Mint, post office, and county jail. They aided the fire department in dynamiting to demolish buildings in the path of the city. Under the command of
Funston's superior, Major General Adolphus Greely, Commanding Officer of the Pacific Division, over 4,000 federal troops saw service during the emergency. Police officers, firefighters, and soldiers would regularly commandeer passing civilians for work details to remove rubble and assist in rescues. On July 1, 1906, non-military authorities assumed
responsibility for relief efforts, and the Army withdrew from the city. On April 18, in response to riots among evacuees and looting, Mayor Schmitz issued and ordered posted a proclamation that "The Federal Troops, the members of the Regular Police Force and all Special Police Officers have been authorized by me to kill any and all persons found
engaged in Looting or in the Commission of Any Other Crime".[41] In addition, accusations of soldiers themselves engaging in looting also surfaced.[42] Early on April 18, 1906, retired Captain Edward Ord of the 22nd Infantry Regiment was appointed a Special Police Officer by Mayor Eugene Schmitz and liaised with Major General Adolphus Greely
for relief work with the 22nd Infantry and other military units involved in the emergency. Ord later wrote a long letter[43] to his mother on the April 20 regarding Schmitz's "Shoot-to-Kill" Order and some "despicable" behavior of certain soldiers served the
community well.[42] Aftermath Refugees leaving the city Play media Film shot on April 18, 1906, of the wreckage Property losses from the disaster have been estimated to be more than $400 million in 1906 dollars. (6) This is equivalent to
$5.21 billion in 2020 dollars.[44][45] Political and business leaders strongly downplayed the effects of the earthquake, fearing loss of outside investment in the city which was badly needed to rebuild.[46] In his first public statement, California governor George Pardee emphasized the need to rebuild quickly: "This is not the first time that San
Francisco has been destroyed by fire, I have not the slightest doubt that the City by the Golden Gate will be speedily rebuilt, and will, almost before we know it, resume her former great activity".[47] The earthquake itself is not even mentioned in the statement. Fatality and monetary damage estimates were manipulated.[48] Almost immediately after
the quake (and even during the disaster), planning and reconstruction plans were hatched to quickly rebuild the city. Rebuilding funds were immediately tied up by the fact that virtually all the major banks had been sites of the conflagration, requiring a lengthy wait of seven-to-ten days before their fire-proof vaults could cool sufficiently to be safely
opened. The Bank of Italy had evacuated its funds and was able to provide liquidity in the immediate aftermath. Its president also immediately chartered and financed the sending of two ships to return with shiploads of lumber from Washington and Oregon mills which provided the initial reconstruction materials and surge.[citation needed] In 1929,
Bank of Italy was renamed and is now known as Bank of America. Eleven days after the earthquake a rare Sunday baseball until 1919) between the Highlanders (soon to be the Yankees) and the Philadelphia Athletics to raise money for quake victims.[49] William
James, the pioneering American psychologist, was teaching at Stanford at the time of the earthquake and traveled into San Francisco to observe first-hand its aftermath. He was most impressed by the positive attitude of the survivors and the speed with which they improvised services and created order out of chaos.[50] This formed the basis of the
 chapter "On some Mental Effects of the Earthquake" in his book Memories and Studies. [51] H. G. Wells had just arrived in New York on his first visit to America when he learned, at lunch, of the San Francisco earthquake. What struck him about the reaction of those around him was that "it does not seem to have affected any one with a sense of final
destruction, with any foreboding of irreparable disaster. Every one is talking of it this afternoon, and no one is in the least degree dismayed. I have talked and listened in two clubs, watched people in cars and in the street, and one man is glad that Chinatown will be cleared out for good; another's chief solicitude is for Millet's 'Man with the Hoe.'
'They'll cut it out of the frame,' he says, a little anxiously. 'Sure.' But there is no doubt anywhere that San Francisco can be rebuilt, larger, better, and soon. Just as there would be none at all if all this New York that has so obsessed me with its limitless bigness was itself a blazing ruin. I believe these people would more than half like the situation."[52]
View from the Ferry Building tower, southwest down on Market Street The Agassiz statue in front of the Zoology building (now building 420), Stanford University of California, San Francisco and its medical facilities. Until 1906, the school faculty had provided care at the City-County
Hospital (now the San Francisco General Hospital), but did not have a hospital of its own. Following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, more than 40,000 people were relocated to a makeshift tent city in Golden Gate Park and were treated by the faculty of the Affiliated Colleges. This brought the school, which until then was located on the western
outskirts of the city, in contact with significant population and fueled the commitment of the school towards civic responsibility and health facilities. Finally, in April 1907, one of the buildings was renovated for outpatient care with 75 beds. This created the need to train
nursing students, and, in 1907, the UC Training School for Nurses was established, adding a fourth professional school to the Affiliated Colleges.[53] The grandeur of citywide reconstruction schemes required investment from Eastern monetary sources, hence the spin and de-emphasis of the earthquake, the promulgation of the tough new building
codes, and subsequent reputation sensitive actions such as the official low death toll. One of the more famous and ambitious plans came from famed urban planner Daniel Burnham. His bold plan called for, among other proposals, Haussmann-style avenues, boulevards, arterial thoroughfares that radiated across the city, a massive civic center complex
with classical structures, and what would have been the largest urban park in the world, stretching from Twin Peaks to Lake Merced with a large atheneum at its peak. But this plan was dismissed during the aftermath of the earthquake. [citation needed] For example, real estate investors and other land owners were against the idea due to the large
 amount of land the city would have to purchase to realize such proposals.[54] City fathers likewise attempted at the time to eliminate the Chinese could still contribute to the local taxbase.[55] The Chinese occupants had other ideas and
prevailed instead. Chinatown was rebuilt in the newer, modern, Western form that exists today. The destruction of City Hall and the Hall of Records enabled thousands of Chinese immigrants to claim residency and citizenship, creating a backdoor to the Chinese Exclusion Act, and bring in their relatives from China.[56][57][58] While the original
street grid was restored, many of Burnham's proposals inadvertently saw the light of day, such as a neoclassical civic center complex, wider streets, a preference of arterial thoroughfares, a subway under Market Street, a more people-friendly Fisherman's Wharf, and a monument to the city on Telegraph Hill, Coit Tower.[citation needed] The
earthquake was also responsible for the development of the Pacific Heights neighborhood. The immense power of the earthquake had destroyed almost all of the mansions on Nob Hill except for the James C. Flood Mansion. Others that had not been destroyed were dynamited by the Army forces aiding the firefighting efforts in attempts to create
firebreaks. As one indirect result, the wealthy looked westward where the land was cheap and relatively undeveloped, and where there were better views. Constructing new mansions without reclaiming and clearing old rubble simply sped attaining new homes in the tent city during the reconstruction leading new mansions without reclaiming and clearing old rubble simply sped attaining new homes in the tent city during the reconstruction leading new mansions without reclaiming and clearing old rubble simply sped attaining new homes in the tent city during the reconstruction leading new mansions without reclaiming and clearing old rubble simply sped attaining new homes in the tent city during the reconstruction leading new mansions without reclaiming and clearing old rubble simply sped attaining new mansions without reclaiming new mansions with the reclai
meeting point during the disaster for people to look for loved ones and exchange information.[citation needed] Housing One of the eleven housing camps The Army built 5,610 redwood and fir "relief houses" to accommodate 20,000 displaced people. The houses were designed by John McLaren, and were grouped in eleven camps, packed close to each
other and rented to people for two dollars per month until rebuilding was completed. They were painted navy blue, partly to blend in with the site, and partly because the military had large quantities of navy blue paint on hand. The camps were then re-used
as garages, storage spaces or shops. The cottages cost on average $100 to put up. The $2 monthly rents went towards the full purchase price of $50. Most of the shacks have been destroyed, but a small number survived. One of the modest 720 sq ft (67 m2) homes was purchased in 2006 for more than $600,000.[59] The last official refugee camp was
changes before 1906: the presence of old residential buildings. In reconstruction, developers built relatively fewer of these buildings, and the majority of the reduction came through single-family houses. Also, aside from merely expanding nonresidential uses in many neighborhoods, the fire created economic opportunities in new areas, resulting in
clusters of business activity that emerged only in the wake of the disaster. These effects of the first few days after news of the disaster reached the rest of the world, relief efforts reached over $5,000,000.[62]
 voted for one million dollars in relief supplies which were immediately rushed to the area, including supplies for food kitchens and many thousands of tents that city dwellers would occupy the next several years.[63] These relief efforts were not enough to get families on their feet again, and consequently the burden was placed on wealthier members
of the city, who were reluctant to assist in the rebuilding of homes they were not responsible for. All residents were eligible for daily meals served from a number of communal soup kitchens and citizens as far away as Idaho and Utah were known to send daily loaves of bread to San Francisco as relief supplies were coordinated by the railroads.[64]
Insurance payments Insurance companies, faced with staggering claims of $250 million, [65] paid out between $235 million and $265 million on policyholders' claims, often for fire damage from earthquakes was excluded from coverage under most policies. [66][67] At least 137 insurance companies were directly involved and
another 17 as reinsurers.[68] Twenty companies went bankrupt, and most excluded shake damage claims in full, thanks to the leadership of Cuthbert Heath, more than $50 million[69] and the insurance companies in Hartford, Connecticut, report also paying every claim in full, with the Hartford
Fire Insurance Company paying over $11 million and Aetna Insurance Company almost $3 million.[67] After the 1906 earthquake hazard from fire insurance contracts. It was pressed ahead mainly by re-insurers. Their aim: a uniform solution to insurance payouts
resulting from fires caused by earthquakes. Until 1910, a few countries, especially in Europe, followed the call for an exclusion of the earthquake hazard from all fire insurance contracts. In the U.S., the question was discussed differently. But the traumatized public reacted with fierce opposition. On August 1, 1909, the California Senate enacted the
California Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy, which did not contain any earthquake clause. Thus the state decided that insurers would have to pay again if another earthquake was followed by fires. Other earthquake clause. Thus the state decided that insurers would have to pay again if another earthquake was followed by fires. Other earthquake was followed that insurers would have to pay again if another earthquake was followed by fires.
system. Gold transfers from European insurance companies to policyholders in San Francisco led to a rise in interest rates, subsequently to a lack of available loans and finally to the Knickerbocker Trust Company crisis of October 1907. [71] Economy A 2020 study found that cities that were more severely affected by the
earthquake "experienced lower population increases relative to less affected cities until the late 20th century."[72][73] The author attribute this to migrants opting not to go to severely affected cities while migrating to the American West.[72] Centennial Commemorations The 1906 Centennial Alliance[74] was set up as a clearing-house for various
centennial events commemorating the earthquake. Award presentations, religious services, a National Geographic TV movie, [75] and the tourism industry
promoted the 100th anniversary as well.[78] Eleven survivors of the 1906 earthquake attended the centennial commemorations in 2006, including Irma Mae Weule (May 11, 1899 - August 8, 2008),[79] who was the oldest survivor of the quake at the time of her death in August 2008, aged 109.[80] Vivian Illing (December 25, 1900 - January 22, 2009)
was believed to be the second-oldest survivor at the time of her death, aged 108, leaving Herbert Hamrol (January 10, 1903 - February 4, 2009) as the last known remaining survivor at the time of his death, aged 106. Another survivor, Libera Armstrong (September 28, 1902 - November 27, 2007), attended the 2006 anniversary, but died in 2007,
aged 105.[81] Shortly after Hamrol's death, two additional survivors were discovered. William Del Monte, then 103, and Jeanette Scola Trapani (April 21, 1902 - December 28, 2009),[82] 106, stated that they stopped attending events commemorating the earthquake when it became too much trouble for them.[83] Del Monte and another survivor,
Rose Cliver, then 106, attended the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2009, the 103rd anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010) died, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010) died, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010) died, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the earthquake reunion celebration on April 18, 2010, aged 105, in Colorado just three days short of the 104th anniversary of the 104
the earthquake on April 18, 2010. Del Monte attended the event at Lotta's Fountain on April 18, 2010, and the dinner at John's Restaurant the night before. [86] 107-year-old Ruth Newman (September 23, 1901 - July 29, 2015) in July 2015. [88] William Del Monte
(January 22, 1906 - January 11, 2016), who died 11 days shy of his 110th birthday, was thought to be the last survivor.[89] In 2005 the National Film Registry added San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, April 18, 1906, a newsreel documentary made soon after the earthquake, to its list of American films worthy of preservation.[90] Panoramas San
 Francisco burning, view from St. Francis Hotel, at Union Square, Copyright, Pillsbury Pictures, 18 April 1906.[91] Geary Street is in center, at Newspaper Row. Its wood interior burned, but its steel, concrete and stone frame survived. San Francisco, from
Twin Peaks, looking down at Eureka Valley, with Market Street, center foreground leading towards the now-previous City Hall dome ruins on left, and The San Francisco 160-degree panorama, from Nob Hill, showing Telegraph Hill, Yerba Buena Island,
 Ferry Building tower, Fairmont Hotel, The San Francisco Call's domed Call Building, Potrero Hill, San Bruno Mountain, Twin Peaks, showing damage, Copyright, Kilborn & Burn, 31 May 1906 [92][93] Panoramic view of earthquake and fire damage, looking from Stanford Mansion site, Nob Hill, April 18-21, 1906. Note, from left to right (1) Yerba
 Buena Island, (2) Grace Cathedral, ...(20) the ruins of the now-previous City Hall dome at far right.[94] San Francisco in ruins, waterfront in foreground, with sunset over Golden Gate in background, looking from 2,000 feet (610 m) above San Francisco Bay, by George R. Lawrence using Kite aerial photography, copyright 28 May 1906. Market Street
leads directly away from Ferry Building tower, center foreground, towards Twin Peaks, center-left background.[95][96][97] In popular culture Will Irwin, The City That Was, a series of 1906 articles for The Sun, in New York City, and later as a booklet.[98][99][100] The earthquake is shown towards the end of MGM's 1936 film San Francisco The
earthquake is a major event in Tony Kushner's play Angels in America.[101] The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 24th Magic Tree House book, Earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 24th Magic Tree House book, Earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the destination of the 1932 film Frisco Jenny. The earthquake is the 1932 film 
earthquake caused a hotel near the West Coast city of Santa Clara to collapse into the sea, allowing him and his gang to move in. In the eighth episode of the Disney animated series Big Hero 6: The Series, Honey Lemon mentions that there was a calamity that occurred in what would become San Fransokyo in 1906, referring to how the city is based
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