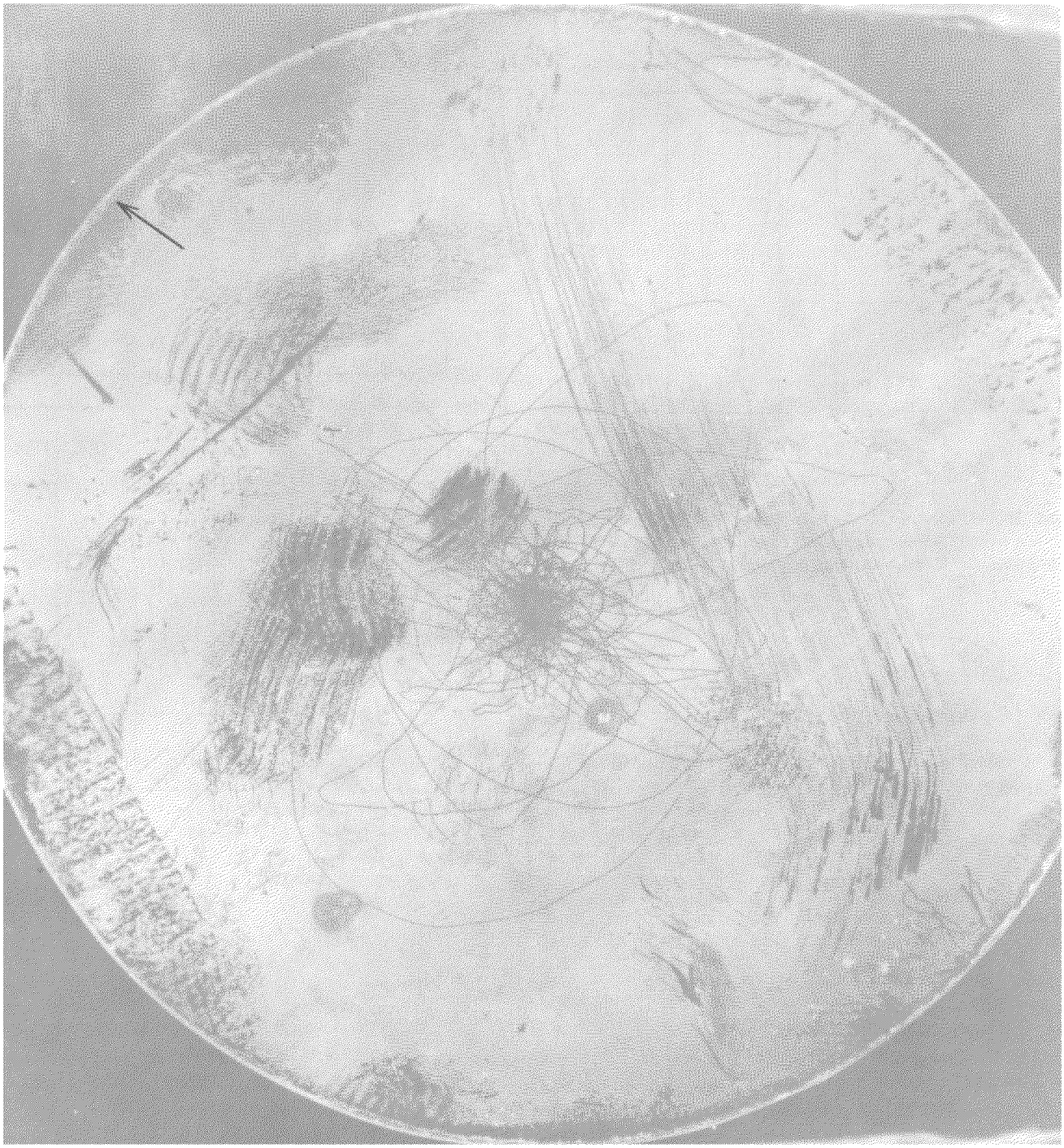


FIGURE 17.—Seismoscope plate of main event located on a ground-floor instrument at the administration building of the Universidad de San Carlos, Guatemala City. Instrument was about 30 km south of Motagua fault surface breakage. Arrow indicates north. The plate is scratched all over. Recording of main event is shown in middle part of plate.

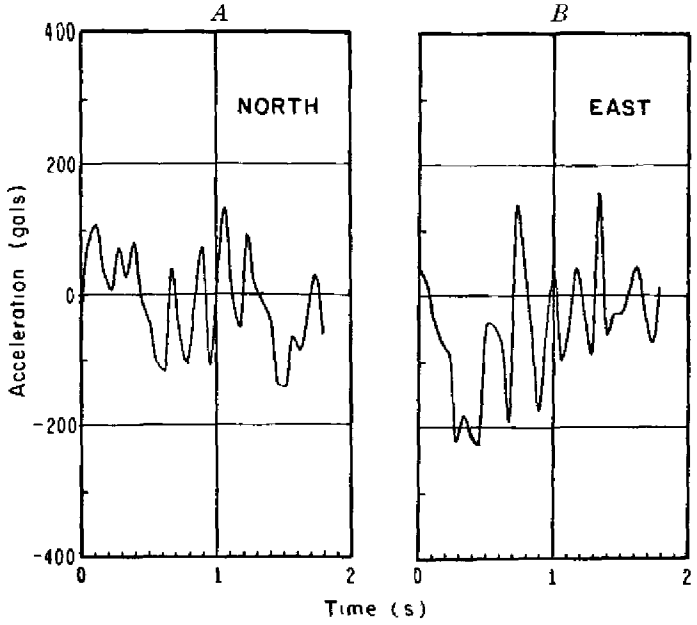


FIGURE 18.—Deconvolved 2-s section of seismoscope of the main event. Acceleration as a function of time. *A*, North component; *B*, east component.

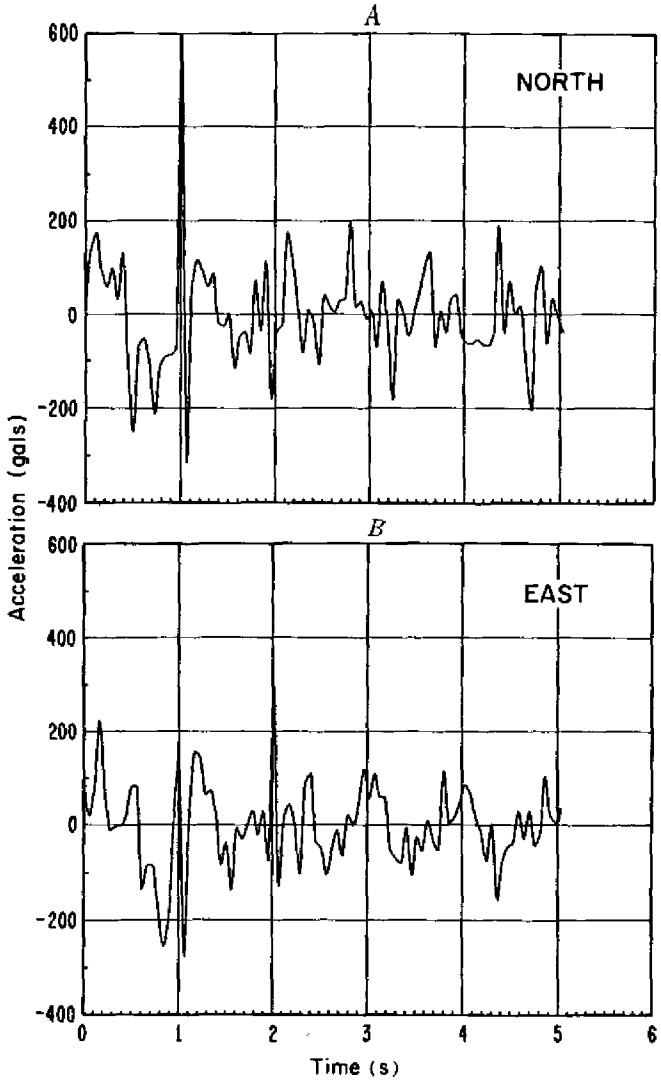
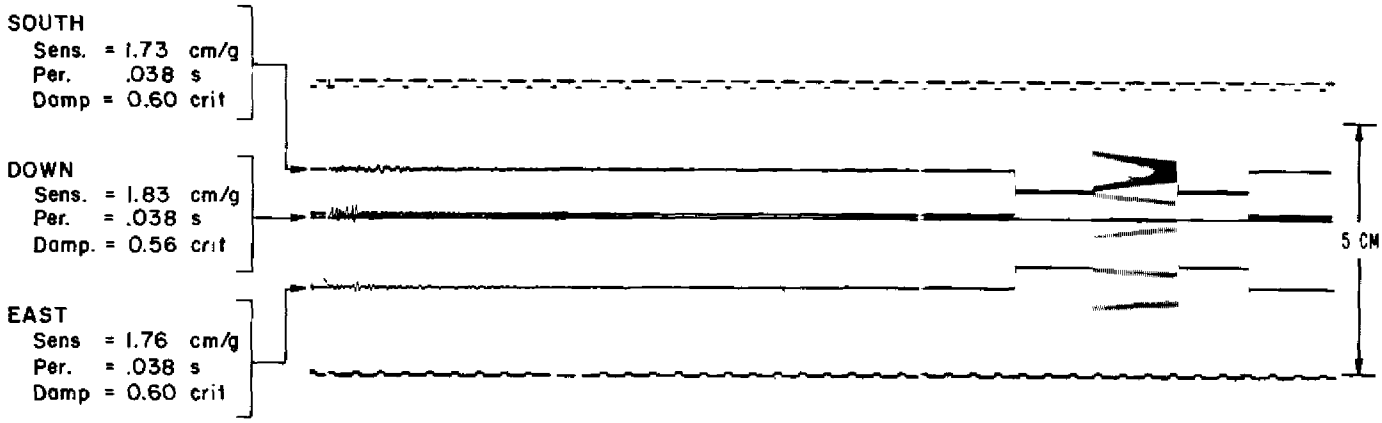


FIGURE 19.—Deconvolved 5-s section of seismoscope of the main event. Acceleration as a function of time. These 5 s of recordings are later than those shown in figure 18. *A*, North component; *B*, east component.

FIGURE 20.—Accelerogram of the February 18, 1976, aftershock recorded in Guatemala City by SMA-1, No. 1926, at station IBM building, lat 14.64° N., long 90.51° W (Sens.=sensitivity; Per.=period; crit =critical.)



STRONG-MOTION ACCELEROGRAM OF FEBRUARY 18 AFTERSHOCK

Several aftershocks have been recorded on the accelerographs located at Zacapa, the Observatorio Nacional, and at the IBM building stations. These aftershocks have a Richter magnitude less than 4.0 and are not considered significant. An aftershock was recorded at the IBM building on February 18, 1976, at 03:59 local time. The accelerogram in figure 20 shows a vertical motion of approximately 0.1 *g* during the first second.

SAN SALVADOR ACCELEROGRAPH OF MAIN EVENT

The Observatorio de San Salvador reported that an AR–240 located in San Salvador at the Biblioteca station was triggered by the Guatemala earthquake. The readings obtained from the accelerograms were 0.066 *g* on the north component; 0.25 *g* on the vertical and 0.053 *g* on the east component (M. Martinez, oral commun., 1976). The Modified Mercalli intensity rating in San Salvador was V (M. Martinez, oral commun., 1976).