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Earthquakes in Kashgar

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The Shwe-li or Lung Kiang rises north-east of the Tai-ping, and very probably not more than 5 to 10 miles north. Above the Tali-fu-Yung-chang-Teng-yueh road it is hemmed into a very narrow valley, and has no tributaries to speak of. The area it drains south of the above point increases considerably, and as it joins the Irawadi below Katha, and just about opposite to Tig-yaing, the Tai-pi-no (so often erroneously called the Tai-ping), on the contrary, is joined by quite considerable streams within the first 20 miles or so of the river, and drains quite a considerable area compared to the Shwe-li in its (the Shwe-li's) upper reaches; hence the difference in quantity of water noted by you. Another point, too, is that the rainfall decreases towards the east of the Irawadi watershed and the outlying spur which separates the Shwe-li basin from the Salwen, and, indeed, the whole country east of Tai-ping, owing to long-continued deforestation and general barrenness of the soil, for many a long year had a much smaller yearly rainfall than that which falls in the Irawadi basin. This, too, would conduce to the less volume of water carried down by the Shwe-li in its upper reaches. As, however, it flows into the Irawadi basin proper, and receives the drainage of the part of the lower hills of the north Shan States round south of Bhamo, its volume increases rapidly in the rains—sends down an enormous volume of water into the Irawadi (I have seen the Shwe-li in flood).

This information of mine is, I am quite sure, perfectly correct.

North again of the Shwe-li are one or two fairly big streams, which join the Salwen north of parallel 26° or so. (The sources of the Tai-ping and Shwe-li are between 25° 38' and 25° 50' approximately.) The Salwen at that parallel takes a big bend in towards the west, and its distance from the Irawadi at about parallel 26° 45' or 27° I estimate cannot be more than 60 miles as the crow flies. It is very probable that it was at that near approach of these two great rivers that the Chinese mountain tribes came first into contact with the hill tribes of the Irawadi basin, producing the hybrid tribes of Lashis and Azis.

The subject to me is one of intense interest, and, having sojourned up here so many years, I have, of course, had opportunities of theorizing and proving my theories, *and* the reverse.

H. HAYTER DUFF.

### Earthquakes in Kashgar.

45, Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.,  
September 18, 1902.

I TRANSMIT to you the following information regarding earthquakes in Kashgar, which I have just received, by a letter dated the 23rd of August last, from my substitute Captain P. J. Miles, British Agent at Kashgar:—

“We have just had a terrible earthquake here. Mr. Petrovski says he has not had a similar experience in these parts. The seismic waves seemed to move from north to south.

“As regards this house, the porch was shaken down, but otherwise no very serious damage was done. The Russian Consulate too has suffered a little.

“A good deal of mischief has been done in the town, yamêns, &c., and there have been some deaths owing to fallings of walls.

“Mr. Petrovski is informing the Russian Geographical Society; and he has kindly given me the following data as to the times of the different shocks:—

“22nd August.—8 a.m., severe shocks, 1½ min.; 8.35–9.15, shocks were felt; 9.15, shocks stronger; 10, two shocks; 12 noon, one shock; 1 p.m., one shock;

2.30, one shock; 3, one shock; and up to 5 p.m. tremblings were felt. The first shock at 8 a.m. caused the main part of the damage.

"Again, last night, between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. there were some pretty severe tremblings, and there may have been others during the night. Even as I write now at 8 a.m., there has been a shock."

GEORGE MACARTNEY.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

### *Additions to the Library.*

By EDWARD HEAWOOD, M.A., *Librarian, R.G.S.*

The following abbreviations of nouns and the adjectives derived from them are employed to indicate the source of articles from other publications. Geographical names are in each case written in full:—

<b>A.</b> = Academy, Academie, Akademie.	<b>Mag.</b> = Magazine.
<b>Abh.</b> = Abhandlungen.	<b>Mem.</b> = Memoirs, Mémoires.
<b>Ann.</b> = Annals, Annales, Annalen.	<b>Met.</b> = Meteorological.
<b>B.</b> = Bulletin, Bollettino, Boletim.	<b>P.</b> = Proceedings.
<b>Com.</b> = Commerce.	<b>R.</b> = Royal.
<b>C. Bd.</b> = Comptes Rendus.	<b>Rev.</b> = Review, Revue.
<b>Erdk.</b> = Erdkunde.	<b>S.</b> = Society, Société, Selskab.
<b>G.</b> = Geography, Geographie, Geografia.	<b>Sitzb.</b> = Sitzungsbericht.
<b>Ges.</b> = Gesellschaft.	<b>T.</b> = Transactions.
<b>I.</b> = Institute, Institution.	<b>V.</b> = Verein.
<b>Is.</b> = Izvestiya.	<b>Verh.</b> = Verhandlungen.
<b>J.</b> = Journal.	<b>W.</b> = Wissenschaft, and compounds.
<b>k. u. k.</b> = kaiserlich und königlich.	<b>Z.</b> = Zeitschrift.
<b>M.</b> = Mitteilungen.	<b>Zap.</b> = Zapiski.

On account of the ambiguity of the words *octavo*, *quarto*, etc., the size of books in the list below is denoted by the length and breadth of the cover in inches to the nearest half-inch. The size of the *Journal* is 10 × 6½.

A selection of the works in this list will be noticed elsewhere in the "Journal."

### EUROPE.

- France—Cevennes.** *B.S. Languedoc. G. 24* (1901): 405-444. **Viala.**  
La Sérane et ses Mines d'Or. Par M. F. Fernand Viala.
- France—Hérault.** **Sahuc.**  
*B.S. Languedoc. G. 24* (1901): 67-94, 232-261, 333-348, 488-500.  
Sources historiques et bibliographie de l'arrondissement actuel et de l'ancien diocèse de Saint-Pons-de-Thomières. Par J. Sahuc.
- France—Languedoc.** **Calvet.**  
*B.S. Languedoc. G. 24* (1901): 213-231, 316-332, 467-487; **25** (1902): 43-68.  
La Montagne noire. Par J. Calvet. *With Map and Illustrations.*
- France—Meteorology.** **Blanchard.**  
*Ann. G. 11* (1902): 203-220.  
La pluviosité de la plaine du Nord de la France. Par Raoul Blanchard. *With Maps and Diagrams.*
- Germany—Botany.** **Schulz.**  
Aug. Schulz: Ueber die Entwicklungsgeschichte der gegenwärtigen phanerogamen Flora und Pflanzendecke Mitteleuropas. (Sonderabdruck aus den Berichten der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, Jahrgang 1902, Band xx. Heft 2.) Berlin, 1902. Size 9½ × 6½, pp. 54-81. *Presented by the Author.*
- Germany—Nordstrand.** **Hansen.**  
*Globus 82* (1902): 31-32.  
Die Insel Nordstrand um 1600. Von R. Hansen.  
Based on accounts of the island and its inhabitants written by Pastor Johannes Petersen in the sixteenth century.