

# Cartographic support at 1917 Brežice earthquake study

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## Backgrounds

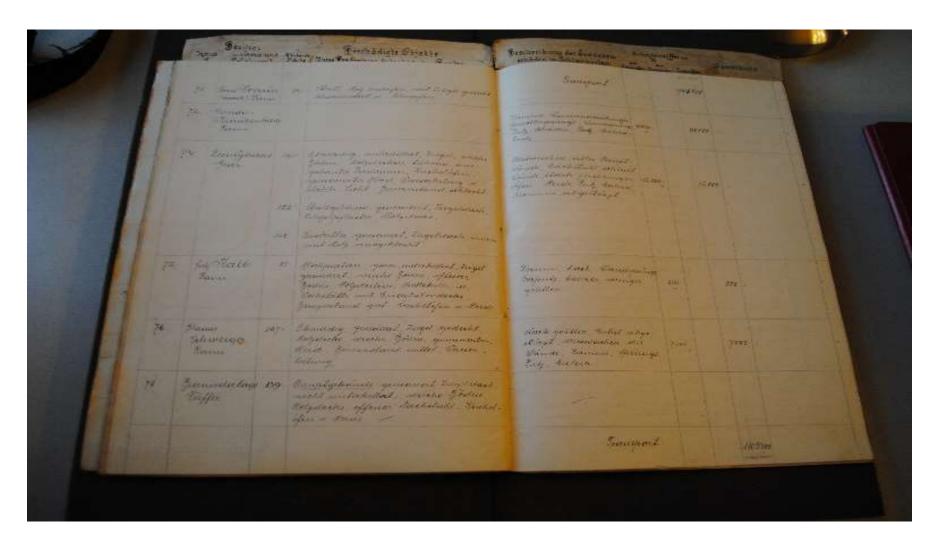
Brežice, January 29, 1917, 12:35







prof. Dr. Dušan Nečak, based on various archive records, established an orderly inventory of earthquake damage

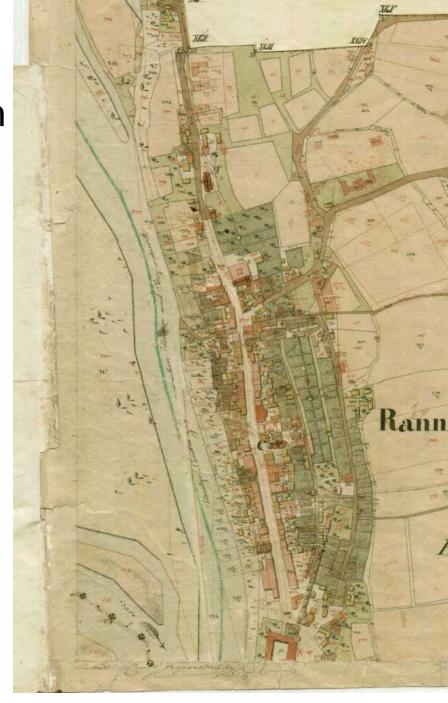


inventory upgraded with estimated vulnerability assessment and damage of the affected objects, Slovenian Environmental Agency

LASTNIK		POŠKODOVANI OBJEKTI		OPIS POTRESNIH POŠKODB V GESLIH	ZNESEK	PRIPOMB		
Hišna številka	Ime in kraj	Pozidano območje v m²	Kratek opis poškodovanih zgradb		Na zgradbah	Na predmetih	Skupaj	
	POTRES – OCENA POPOTRESNE ŠKODE – OKRAJ BREŽICE							
1	Grof Edmund Attems, Gradec	2348	Dvonadstropna stara zgradba obzidana z močnimi zidovi debeline približno 2m. v	Na splošno gre za hude poškodbe, mnogo razpok zidov, poškodovani oboki,	100,000			Pripomba nečitljiva
	Chauce	debeline približno 2m, v neenakomernem kvadratu s štirimi stebri podprto ostrešje, visoko, pokrito z bobrovcem. Severno in zahodno krilo imata na dvoriščni strani obokane arkade. Južno krilo služi le kot povezava in ima na dvoriščni strani prislonjeno obokano teraso. Celotno pritličje obokano. Zgornja nadstropja imajo lesene strope, tla v pritličju so betonska ali opečnata, v zgornjih nadstropjih mehka tla, tla iz desk, v posameznih prostorih kapucinska tla. Le tla drugega nadstropja zahodnega krila so trda. Glavno stopnišče je v glavnem iz kamna. Umetnostno dragocene so freske stopnišča in viteške dvorane, kakor tudi arhitektura grajske kapelice in v posameznih prostorih drugega nadstropja štukature. Peči in štedilniki so zidani oziroma	zidov, poskodovani oboki, porušene okenske preklade, udrti stropi, mnogo poškodb ometa, dimniki.	Poor spatial distribution understanding				
				the	mati	ic m	ар	

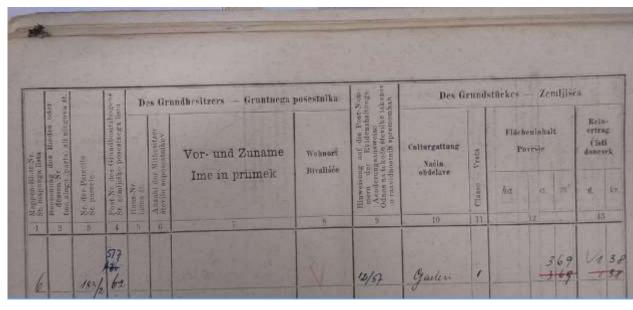
#### basic map:

- map of that time situation
- re-embedded Franciscan
   cadastre plan (1860 70)
- georeferencing



 parcel record of the land cadastre, acquired in the archives of Cadastre office in Brežice





 Identification of the buildings from the inventory to the cadastral plan were made with 94% successfulness degree of vulnerability (EMS-98)

6 classes, only masonry without reinforced concrete floors (3 classes A - C)

Type of Structure			Vulnerability Class A B C D E F					
MASONRY	rubble stone, fieldstone adobe (earth brick)	00	Т					
	simple stone massive stone	 	$\circ$ $\bot$	0				
	unreinforced, with manufactured stone units	<b> </b>	0					
	unreinforced, with RC floors reinforced or confined		F	0	Ų.	Н		
E (RC)	frame without earthquake-resistant design (ERD)	<b> </b>		0				
STEEL REINFORCED CONCRETE (RC)	frame with moderate level of ERD frame with high level of ERD		<b> </b> -	 	<u>О</u>	H 0		
	walls without ERD		<b>-</b>	0	Н			
	walls with moderate level of ERD walls with high level of ERD			<b> -</b> -	<b>⊹</b>	H ()	<b>,</b>	
STEEL R	steel structures			<u> </u>		0	H	
WOOD	timber structures		ŀ		Q	Н		

Omost likely vulnerability class; — probable range; —range of less probable, exceptional cases

#### level of damage in a five-point scale (EMS-89)

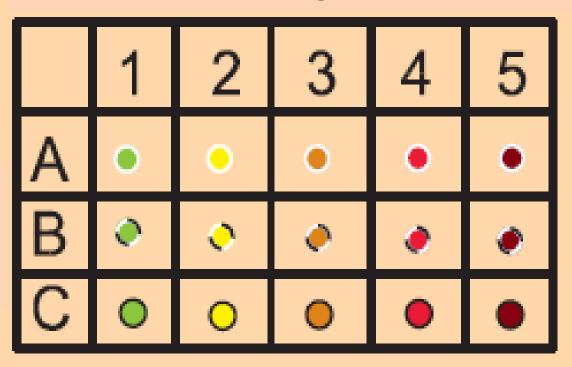
Classification of damage to masonry buildings		Classification of damage to buildings of reinforced concrete				
	Grade 1: Negligible to slight damage (no structural damage, slight non-structural damage) Hair-line cracks in very few walls. Fall of small pieces of plaster only.		Grade 1: Negligible to slight damage (no structural damage, slight non-structural damage) Fine cracks in plaster over frame member or in walls at the base. Fine cracks in partitions and infills.			
	Fall of loose stones from upper parts of buildings in very few cases.  Grade 2: Moderate damage (slight structural damage, moderate non-structural damage)  Cracks in many walls.  Fall of fairly large pieces of plaster.		Grade 2: Moderate damage (slight structural damage, moderate non-structural damage) Cracks in columns and beams of frames and in structural walls. Cracks in partition and infill walls; fall of brittle cladding and plaster. Falling mostar from the joints of wall panels.			
	Partial collapse of chimneys.  Grade 3: Substantial to heavy damage (moderate structural damage, heavy non-structural damage)  Large and extensive cracks in most walls. Roof tiles detach. Chimneys fracture at the roof line; failure of individual non-structural elements (partitions, gable walls).	CALL WINE BANK 100 MINE CALL WINE BANK 1000, MINE CALL WINE BANK 1000, MINE	Grade 3: Substantial to heavy damage (moderate structural damage, heavy non-structural damage) Cracks in columns and beam column joint of frames at the base and at joints of coupled walls. Spalling of conrete cover, buckling of reinforced rods. Large cracks in partition and infill walls, failure of individual infill panels.			
	Grade 4: Very heavy damage (heavy structural damage, very heavy non-structural damage) Serious failure of walls; partial structural failure of roofs and floors.  Grade 5: Destruction		Grade 4: Very heavy damage (heavy structural damage, very heavy non-structural damage) Large cracks in structural elements with compression failure of concrete and fracture of rebars; bond failure of beam reinforced bars; tilting of columns. Collapse of a few columns or of a single upper floor.			
	(very heavy structural damage) Total or near total collapse.		Grade 5: Destruction (very heavy structural damage) Collapse of ground floor or parts (e. g. wings) of buildings.			

To archive good visibility and understanding: combined both attributes in one single map symbol

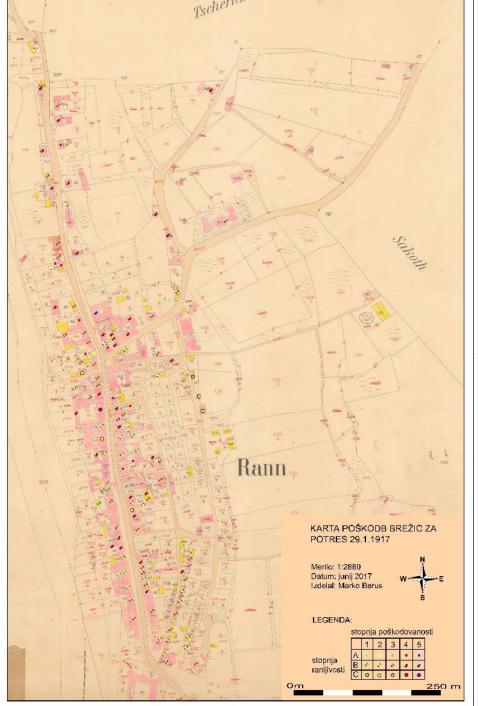
### LEGENDA:

level of damage

degree of vulnerability







90% of all buildings at least partly damaged, 73% of all buildings moderately to severely structurally damaged



#### Conclusions

Can we live without maps?