The Mexican Volcano Paricutin: Dr. Parker D. Trask

The new volcano in Mexico, El Paricutin (pronounced Pah-ree-koo-teen) is a unique geological phenomenon; for, before our very eyes, it has sprung into existence and has grown to a very respectable height of 1,500 feet, all within a period of 8 months. It lies within a region in which no previous volcanic activity has been known within the memory of man, though in 1759 the volcano El Jorullo, some 50 miles to the southeast, likewise suddenly was born, grew to a height of more than 1,000 feet within 5 months, and then quieted down, never more to erupt violently. Will Paricutin do likewise? That remains to be seen, for at present it is still going strong.

For the first time in their lives geologists have been able to observe in a single volcano all stages of its history. Paricutin exhibits many of the features of other volcanoes; but other volcanoes have been encountered by geologists after they have been in existence for some time, and their early history is unknown. The early history of Paricutin therefore fills important gaps in our understanding of volcanism.

To me the most outstanding aspect of this volcano is the incredible rapidity with which it grew. Within one week it was 550 feet high and within 10 weeks it was 1,100 feet in altitude. Up to this time, all the material in its cone had come from fragments that had been blown into the air from the volcano. No lava came from the cone until nearly four months after the eruption started; and then, contrary to some popular reports, it did not flow over the lip of the crater. Instead, it broke through the sides of the cone, undermining the overlying fragmental material. Lava appeared within two days of the first explosion, but it issued quietly from a fissure about 1,000 feet north of the explosive vent.

Address presented before the Geologic Section of the New York Academy of Sciences in New York, October 4, 1943. Published by permission of The Director, Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior.
Science 98 (2554), 501-524.