

١. \*JzJz عظيمة هائلة Cr J - ـ ـ . فعمت 4 ساعة \*S-ΛL فهذمت  
 Ä J I في ^ ^ ^  
 و.Λ LJ J فهذمت نابلس فلم يبق Life جدار ، مات J ، و Jz،  
 ثلاثون ألفا وهذمت عكا وصور وجميع قلاع الساحل وأمّدت إلى >: U VI Λ15  
 الشرقية مع ^ J JL وأكثر u\*:SJH : zΛJ JI ölt-jΛJ c5j I\*I\*j J J دمشق  
 V J^UÜI J z ^ v ^Λ Lül J I < O i وسقط ^ ^ ^ UJI % ^ 1^6 «وتشقت V  
 النصر وتهذمت بانياس. وخرج قوم من بعلبك يجنون الرياس من جبل فاللقى عليهم  
 الجبلان أماتوا بأسره. وتهذمت قلعة بعلبك مع عظم حجارتها ووئيق عمارتها وأمّدت  
 أجزا حماة X J (صم) ^ Λ i ، | J ^ Λ J ا ج ا b ^ J ا أطودا  
 والراكب الΛ LJ J Sx i ^ j - i - k\*fcl JI 1 - j z = j z i j ü Jlj ?>r.\*  
 لـ J ^ Λ U ^ j z - u-JI \* J ^ K. | ز الف ΛΛ L. L> JJ  
 TIL j iö1 i3 JzJz مبدأ ^ | J J J Λ LJ UJJ سورة الكهف  
 بعد c^fJ JJJ ULI.

"There was a violent earthquake which affected most regions of Egypt and Syria, Gazira [the Arabian peninsula], Bilad al-Rum [Byzantine territories], Sicily, Cyprus, Mosul and Iraq; and they say it reached Sibtat [Ceuta] on the far side of the Maghreb [in Morocco]".

According to Ibn Munkala:

ومن غريب ما يتعلق بها (قبرس) أن الزلزال التي امتدت من الشام الى الجزيرة وبلاد  
 نروم  $j_i^{\wedge} j_j^{\wedge}$  انفرد بها  $\bar{U} L^{\wedge} J$  مات بسبب الزلزال الناس م  $J^{\wedge} S J I$   
 $J \bar{J} J J J$  ناحية  $J I$  يعلمه VI .tili

"There was an earthquake which affected Egypt, Syria, Gazira [the Arabian peninsula], Buad al-Rum [Byzantine territories], Sicily, Cyprus and Iraq. And Sur [Tyre] was destroyed".

Abu 'l-Fida gives the same date as Ibn al-Athir. He maintains that in the year of the Hegira 597 [=1200-1201]

(وفيها) كانت بالجزيرة والشام والسواحل زلزلة عظيمة فهدمت مدنا كثيرة.

"There was a violent earthquake which spread across Egypt, Syria, Gazira, Bilad al-Rum, bically, Cyprus, Iraq and other regions. And the town walls at Sur [Tyre] were destroyed".

$\text{JLS: ci}^{\wedge}\text{ij}) \text{ r T-j}$  زلزلة عظيمة . ^ j Uüij s^j^jij، وبلاد Jj^جى وصقلية  
ا^AJ a Ilj-Jlj وغيرها وخربت JIT\* مار- IS\_ـ . jya

< 098 )    **1204 - 1236 Beroia [Greece]**

historiography Kravari (1989)

catalogue d. \*Papazachos and Papazachou (1997)

We read in the document:

"Divine wrath caused the town of Beroia to be destroyed and collapse, for very strong earthquakes reduced it to dust as though in a sieve, and the above-mentioned church of the Mother of God was reduced to dust".

$\chi\omicron\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$  Kdaxpou 8 $\epsilon$  Beppoio $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , op $\acute{\upsilon}$ fyj *Q*f $\rho$ *Xdx*( $\acute{\iota}$  Kaxaxpa $\acute{\epsilon}$ vi $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ; aeiGLK $\acute{\omicron}\nu$  a<|)o8pTdTa>  
 KoaKivn56v  $\epsilon$ ni8pioavTcov am $\acute{\circ}$  Kaxa3xe7itcoKe, Kai *eiq* %ov $\tilde{\nu}$  *e* $\acute{\chi}$ EKTv $\nu$ *Q* $\rho$  Kai x $\acute{\omicron}$   
 eiprijxevon *T*f $q$  eeou.Tjxopoc; x $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ .evoc;.

The date of the earthquake can be determined only approximately: the contents of the deed allow us to establish two *termini*: the first is the taking of Constantinople by the Latins (13 April 1204), or eise, perhaps, the fall of Beroia into the hands of Kalojan, Tsar of Bulgaria (between 1205 and 1207); while the second is the year in which Demetrius Chomatianus died (c.1236). The only building to be mentioned is the church dedicated to the Theotokos Eleousa, which belonged to the Pakourianos family at the end of the 12th Century. However, we do not know where it was situated (Kravari 1989, p.65). Papazachos and Papazachou (1997, p.191) date the earthquake to 1211, but the basis for their dating is unclear. Ambraseys date this earthquake to "beginning of 1200".

localities	lat.	long.
Veroia	40 31	22 12