



fig. 127

of the 15th Century and were only a few years old at the time of the earthquake. simply give the month or the year of the earthquake. In *Hawadith*, Ibn Taghribirdi provides the most detailed overall description of the earthquake:

"On Thursday 9 [of *Muharram* = 16 November 1458], there was a minor earthquake at new Cairo, but it was sufficiently strong in Syria to cause the collapse of most of the town walls, the government building and many dwellings in the town of Karak. Furthermore, the minaret collapsed in the town of Ramla, as well as another minaret at Khalil part of a minaret in Jerusalem and the great dome which was close to the *Qumama* [the church of the Holy Sepulchre]".

في اليوم الخميس ٩ من شهر المحرم سنة ٨٦٣ هـ كان بالقاهرة زلزلة خفيفة و كانت شديدة ٣٠ الشامة بحيث انه وقع منها غالب مدن الكرك و دار نيابتها و در كثيرة و «٢٠٠٠» مدينة القدس و بعض واحدة بالخليل و «١٠٠٠» بالقدس و «١٠٠٠» الكبيرة التي في اولها كانت الزلزلة المهولة بمدينة الكرك و «١٠٠٠» خربت اماكن «١٠٠٠» قلعته و در و ابراجها. فكان المحرم الاربعاء.

Hujum, Ibn Taghribirdi simply records the earthquake effects at Al-Karak: At the beginning of the month [of *Muharram*] there was a terrible earthquake in the town of Karak which destroyed various parts of the citadel, including houses and towers. It was Wednesday [8 November].

و في اولها كانت الزلزلة المهولة بمدينة الكرك و «١٠٠٠» خربت اماكن «١٠٠٠» قلعته و در و ابراجها. فكان المحرم الاربعاء.

Al-'Ulaimi mentions some effects at Jerusalem, his native city A minaret overlooks the Zawiya al-Darka [a building in the city], part of which was destroyed in the earthquake which occurred in the month of *Muharram* 863 [of the Hegira = 8 November - 7 December 1458].

منارة علو زاوية الدركاء و قد هدم بعضها من زلزلة وقعت في ١١ من شهر المحرم سنة ٨٦٣ هـ و ستين

information provided by Ibn Iyas is in more general terms: The month [of *Muharram*], there was an earthquake in new Cairo, but it was slight. A similar one occurred in the region of Syria, but there it was a strong and violent shock causing the collapse of a great number of houses in Jerusalem and Khalil".

هناك زلزلة شديدة صعبة، «١٠٠٠» منها عدة دمر و بالخليل و «١٠٠٠» بالقدس و «١٠٠٠» الكبيرة التي في اولها كانت الزلزلة المهولة بمدينة الكرك و «١٠٠٠» خربت اماكن «١٠٠٠» قلعته و در و ابراجها. فكان المحرم الاربعاء.

41. Suvuti specifies the number of victims at Al-Karak, which does not appear in the other sources: "A violent earthquake destroyed a large part of the citadel and its towers at Karak. A hundred people were killed" [863 H. = 8 November 1458 - 27 October 1459].

كانت زلزلة عظيمة بالكرك اخربت اماكن كثيرة من قلعته و ابراجها و ماتت ١٠٠ نفس. Poirier and Taher (1980, p.2193) date this earthquake generically to the year 1459 and give the locality of Al-Karak an intensity of grade VIII MM. Amiran *et al.* (1994, p.270-1) give three incorrect dates (1456, 1457 and 1459) for this event, though they indicate that it may have been a single occurrence. Ambraseys *et al.* (1994, pp.49-50) prefer to date the earthquake to 12 November 1458, because two other unpublished Arab authors agree on that date, and give it an epicentral intensity of class D which is equivalent in their Classification to a range from between damaging and destructive (approximately VII to IX MSK).

A 1458 11 08 or 16				® = 31 11 35 42				lo = VIII Me = 5.6 Sites: 5			
localities	lat.	long.	I	localities	lat.	long.	I	localities	lat.	long.	I
Al-Karak HKJ	31 11	35 42	LX	Jerusalem	31 46	35 14	VII				
Hebron WB	31 32	35 06	VII-VIII	Cairo	30 03	31 15	III-IV				
Ramla IL	31 56	34 52	VII-VIII								

- (325) 1461 November 16 Abruzzo Apennines [central Italy]
- (326) 1461 November 27 Abruzzo Apennines
- (327) 1461 December 11 L'Aquila
- (328) 1461 December 18 L'Aquila
- (329) 1462 January 3 L'Aquila
- (330) 1462 January 4 L'Aquila
- (331) 1462 March 27 (2:00 UT) L'Aquila
- (332) 1462 March 27 (21:00 UT) L'Aquila

sources i Paul II (pope), two indulgences, 1467 and 1471, in Pansa (1900, p.252); Malombra Filippo, Letter, 15 December 1461 (ed. Storti 1998, no.231, pp.393-5); D'Angeluccio, *Cron.*, cols.899-900; De Ritiis, *Chron.*, pp.207-9; Tummolillo, *Notab.*, p.96; Dello Mastro, *Diario*, p.117; *Cron. Ramp.*, p.291; *Cron. Varign.*, IV, p.291; Guerr. Gubbio, *Cron.*, p.74; *Ann. Foroliv.*, p.98; Rinuccini, *Ricordi.*, p.xc

sources 2 BAVat, *Vat. Lat.*, 7934, *Chron. ascul.*; BCGambRimini, 4, Paci, *Apparatus*; Ghirardacci, *Della hist.*, pp.177-8; *Cron. ascul.*, p.34; Pellini, *Dell'hist.*, II, p.664; Antinori, *Ann.* (18th c, ed. 1971), vol.15, in Casti (1887, pp.111-22)