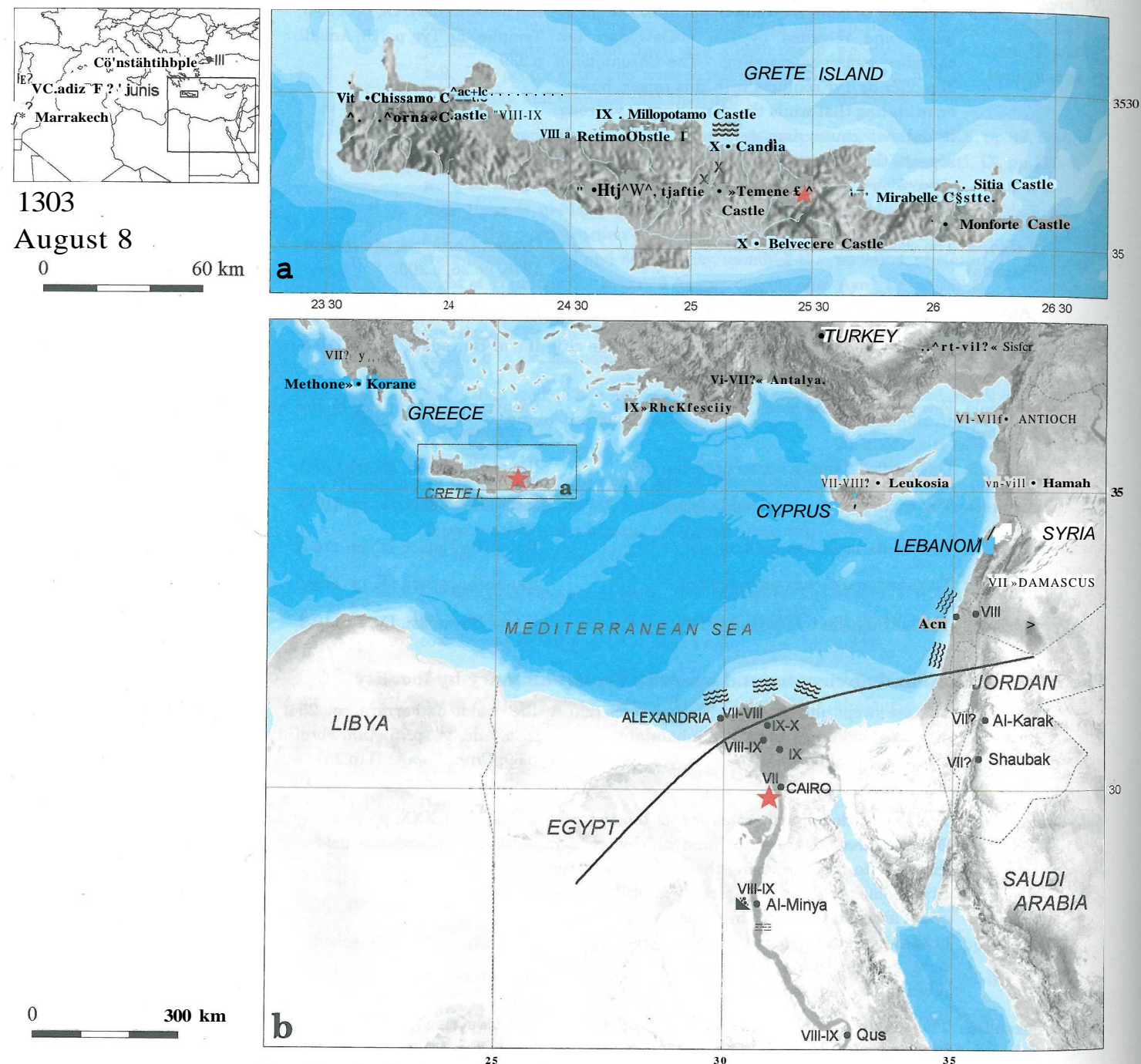


ITALY
Adriatic Sea Anomalous movement of the sea was observed, Riccob. Ferr., col.254; Ann. Caesen., p.75; Ann. Foroliv., p.59; Cron. Ramp., II, p.261.

EGYPT
Al-Minya The waters of the Nile parted to reveal the river bed, and then came together again. Some land-slides occurred in the mountains around Minya. Anon., Ta'rikh, pp.126-7.



figg. 7.0 a - b The line indicates the area of a second earthquake in Egypt, as suggested by El-Sayed et al. (2000) on the basis of the sole distribution of seismic effects established in Ambraseys et al. (1994) and Guidoboni and Comastri (1997). For the calculation of the magnitude a new experimental term of the "Boxer Programme" has been used (see Gasperini et al. 1999, 2004), elaborated by P. Gasperini.

1303 08 08 3:30 UT @ = 35 11 25 38 I ₀ = X Me = 8.0 Sites: 38 EE: 1 Ts							
localities	lat.	long.	I	localities	lat.	long.	I
Belvedere Castle GR	35 01	25 16	X	Hamah SYR	35 09	36 44	VII-VIII
Iraklion GE	35 20	25 09	X Ts	Nicosia CY	35 10	33 22	VII-VIII?
Malvesin Castle GR	35 11	25 04	X	Al-Karak HKJ	31 11	35 42	VII?
Mirabelle Castle GR	35 11	25 44	X	Ash Shawbak HKJ	30 32	35 34	VII?
Monforte Castle GR	35 06	26 04	X	Cairo ET	30 03	31 15	VII
Sitia Castle GR	35 13	26 08	X	Chissamo Castle GR	35 29	23 39	VII
Temene Castle GR	35 11	25 06	X	Damascus SYR	33 30	36 19	VII
Sakha ET	31 05	30 57	IX-X	Koroni GR	36 47	21 56	VII?
Damanhur al-W. ET	30 41	31 13	IX	Methoni GR	36 49	21 42	VII?
Milopotamo Castle GR	35 25	24 41	IX	Sawad			VII?
Rhodes city GR	36 26	28 13	IX	Antalya TR	36 53	30 42	VI-VII?
Abyar ET	30 50	30 52	VIII-IX	Antioch TR	36 14	36 07	vi-vn?
Al-Minya ET	28 06	30 45	VIII-XEE	Sis TR	37 27	35 49	VI-VII?
Bicornia Castle GR	35 27	24 12	vm-rx	Cadiz E	36 32	-06 18	F?
Jazira	-	-	vin-rx	Marrakech MA	31 49	-08 05	F?
Qus ET	25 55	32 45	vm-rx	Sicily I			F?
Versf. Jscopoli Castle	-	-	vm-rx	Tunis TN	36 50	10 13	F?
Retimo Castle GR	35 22	24 29	vin	Istanbul TR	41 02	28 57	III
Zefat iL	32 58	35 30	VIII	Akko iL	32 55	35 04	Ts
Alexandria ET	31 12	29 55	VII-VIII Ts	Adriatic Sea			Ts

(161) 1303 August - October Central Adriatic Sea r>tsunami<

sources Chron. Parm., p.86; Zibald. Canal, pp.99-100
 literature Guidoboni and Mariotti (1997); Mariotti et al. (2000)
 catalogues d. Mercalli (1883); Baratta (1901)

Although this earthquake does appear in the 19th Century Italian seismological tradition (Mercalli 1883, p.223; Baratta 1901, p.627), it has not reached second generation Italian catalogues up to and including Postpischl (1985), and consequently does not appear in the most recent Italian compilations. It may well have been mistaken for a doublet of the great Mediterranean earthquake of 8 August 1303 (see the preceding entry) and therefore eliminated. This earthquake has, in a sense, remained in the shadow of the great Mediterranean earthquake of August 1303. Earthquakes which occur soon after other important seismic events are either not mentioned in the sources, or if they are, they run the risk of not being recognised as separate events, and hence may be eliminated from catalogues. In this case, the earthquake is recorded in the authoritative *Chronicon Parmense*, and its occurrence is confirmed by the *Zibaldone da Canal*, an independent Venetian source.

During 1303 an earthquake caused damage in the *Marca anconitana*, that is to say in an area covering a large part of the present-day Marche region in central Italy. Many towers and houses were damaged in the towns of Senigallia and Fano on the Adriatic coast. The town hall at Fano, which had only recently been built, was badly damaged or collapsed (*si disfece*). Furthermore, an unspecified town in *Sclavania* was "reduced to ruins" (*ruinata*) and may have been Struck by a tsunami. The name "Slavonia" was used at that time to refer to an area which is now Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Bearing in mind the earthquake's effects in Italy, and the fact that a tsunami is mentioned, it is reasonable to suppose that the affected area was along the Croatian coast, that is to say in what is now central Dalmatia, including the towns of Zadar and Split. The sources do not provide a precise chronology for the event, but it can reasonably be