as well as houses. The fortress at Bayra was more than half destroyed, as were the fortresses of Äyntab, Rawandan, that of Bahasna and that of the Muslims [Muslim! ya]. The district of Manbij was also destroyed. The inhabitants of Aleppo fled into the countryside, setting up tented camps, and leaving the markets closed. Every hour a ternble roar was heard. People gathered in groups, bared their heads, and with their children, Koran in hand, they began praying to God to take this catastrophe away from men. Only God knows exactly how many victims were buried in the rums. For the work of reconstruction, the assistance of the financial authorities was sought.

(v, c, v) قدم البريد بمحضر ثابت على قضاة بحلب يتضمن (v, c, v) كان يوم السبت (v, c, v) عشر شعبان إذا برعد وبرق أعقبت زلزلة (v, v) قلعة سمع حسها من نصف ميل (v, v) عن حلب وهو حس مزعج يرض القلوب فهدم (v, v) قلعة البيرة اكثر من نصفها وكذلك من قلعة عينتاب وقلعة راونيد يسمع دوى جديد ثم إنهم تجمعين ربهسنا وبلاد منبع وقلعة المسلمين. فخرج أهل حلب إلى ظاهرها وضربوا (v, v) أي (v, v) أي كل ساعة عن آخرهم وكشفواروؤسهم ومعهم أطفالهم والمصاحف مرفوعة وهم يضج (v, v) الانهال والى الله عن (v, v) الله أياما إلى غاء (v, v) عشرية حتى رفع (v, v) عنهم بعد (v, v) الانها أي الله أياما إلى عشرية حتى رفع (v, v) عنهم بعد (v, v) الأنها أي الله أياما إلى خالقها فكتب بتجديد عنهم بعد (v, v) الانها أي المنابقة الله أياما إلى أي الله خالقها فكتب بتجديد أي اله أي الله أي الله أي الله أي اله أي الله أله الله أله الله أي اله أي الله أي الله

Like Ibn Habib and the historians of later centuries, Ibn al-Shihna, a historian who was active in the late 14th and early 15th Century, records an earthquake affecting Syria and Egypt:

"In the year 744 [ofthe Hegira], there was a violent earthquake in Egypt and Syria and people left for the desert. And the earthquakes continued. It is said [this is a reference to *Sura* 99 of the Koran, entitled The Earthquake']: the earth has brought to bear its earthquake upon us and each one who was there asked what ailed her. I said: issue forth mto the desert, your earth has shown her strength".

Finally, al-Suyuti, a reliable source who lived from 1445 to 1505, states:

"There was a violent earthquake in Egypt and Syria. People fled out of the towns into the countryside. The first shock was followed by other shocks".

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In our opinion the effects in Egypt were the result of a separate earthquake (see the event hsted at the date 1343 May 26 - 1344 May 14).

A 1344 01 03	8:00 U	в = 36 45	37 31	lo = LX $Me = 6.0$	Sites: 9		
localities	lat.	long.	I	localities	lat.	long.	I
Aleppo SYR	36 14	37 10	IX	Muslimi-ya SYR	36 18	37 12	rx
Besni TR	37 42	37 53	rx	Rawandan TR	36 50	37 04	rx
Birecik TR	37 03	37 59	rx	Mardin TR	37 19	40 43	rv
Gaziantep TR	37 04	37 21	rx	Damascus SYR	33 30	36 19	rv
Manbij SYR	36 31	37 57	rx				

< 183) 1344 November 6 Sea of Marmara [Turkey]

Sources Greg., Hist., 14.2, II, pp.695-6; Cantac, Hist., 3.76, II, p.477; Chron. min. Byz. 87.2, in Schreiner (1975, p.613)