

1293 January 11 -February 8

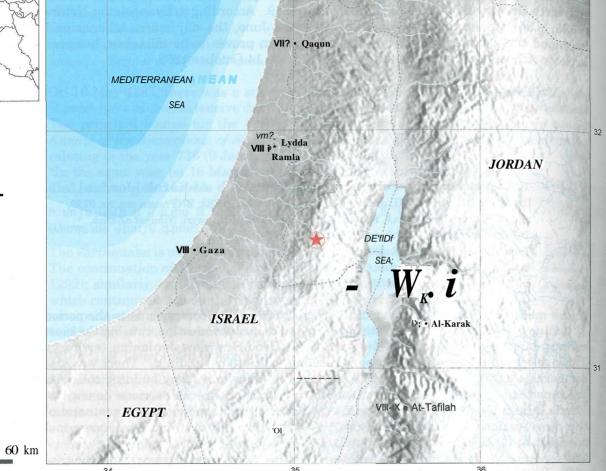


fig. 63

As already mentioned, the evidence provided by Ibn Kathir (1300-1373) is important, because it also teils of damage at Tafila:

"In the month of Safar [692 H. = 11 January 1293 - 8 February 1293], it was very cold in Syria, and in that year there was an earthquake at Karak and many buildings were destroyed at Tafila".

Finally, al-Magrizi (1364-1442) records:

"In the month of *Safar* [692 H. = 11 January - 8 February 1293], the towns of Ghaza, Ramla, Ludd and especially Al-Karak, were Struck by a violent earthquake. Of the towers at Al-Karak, three were destroyed. A message from al-Ghars ibn Shawr, governor of Ramla, told that there had been incessant rain, causing destruction in fields and houses. The flood knocked down bridges and mills on the river Awja'. The bodies of eleven drowned lions were found in the flood waters. Immediately after the flood, a tremendous earthquake Struck the coastal towns. The earthquake caused destruc-

tion in many places; and the minaret of the congregational mosque at Ramla was so badly cracked that it collapsed. The governor was ordered to assess the damage, and the Emir Ala' al-Din Aydgudi al-Shuja'i was sent with labourers and skilled workers to rebuild what had collapsed at Al-Karak".

| A 1293 01 11 | - 02 08 | [Safar 69 | 2 H.] ® 31 | 32 35 07 lo = | VIII-IX M | 1e = 5.8 | Sites: 6 |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| localities | lat. | long. | I, | localities | lat. | long. | I |
| Al-Karak HKJ | 31 11 | 35 42 | IX | Lod IL | 31 57 | 34 54 | VIII? |
| At-Tafilah HKJ | 30 50 | 35 36 | VIII-TX | Ramla IL | 31 56 | 34 52 | VIII |
| Gaza GS | 31 30 | 34 28 | VIII | Qaqun IL | 32 22 | 35 21 | VII? |

(145) 1293 March Pistoia area [Tuscany, central Italy]

ces 1 ASPt, Opera di S.Jacopo, 1, fol.64v, 31 August 1293;

Toi. Lucca, Ann., p.219; Chron. Parm., p.66; Cron. sen., p.77; Stor. pistor., p.16

ASFlorence, Mss., 222, Priorista, fols.48-9; BAVat., Chigiani, G.I.31-35, G.II.36-40, Tizio, Hist., fol.145r.; ASPr, Mss., 40, Edoari da Erba, Comp., 16th c; Villani G, Nuova cron., II, p.45; Manetti, Chron., col.1014

historiography Salvi (1656-62); Lancellotti (1673); Fioravanti (1758); Muratori (1762-64); Inghirami (1841-43); Moroni (1840-79); Davidsolln (1908); Gai (1984)

literature Castelli (1991, 1993); Castelli and Monachesi (1996)

catalogues d. Bonito (1691); Perrey (1848); Mallet (1853); Mercalli (1883); Baratta (1901); *Boschi *et al.* (1995, 1997, 2000)

catalogues p. Giorgetti and Iaccarino (1971); Carrozzo et al. (1973); Postpischl (1985); CPTI (1999)

The numerous sources which record this earthquake on March 1293 provide information solely about the city of Pistoia and its hinterland. In the city many houses collapsed and others were damaged, a vault in the cathedral feil down, and the columns of the altar of S.Jacopo were damaged. The top of the tower at the town hall also collapsed, and there were many deaths in the city and its surroundings. The life of the city was disturbed by the event, for many people left, taking refuge in tents or fleeing mto the mountains. A source hitherto unknown to the seismological tradition has been discovered during our inquiry in the Archivio di Stato at Pistoia. It is in fact an administrative decision by the *Opera* of S.Jacopo (the body responsible for the upkeep of the building), dated 31 August 1293, approving expenditure for repairing the columns of the altar of S.Jacopo in the cathedral, which had been damaged in an earthquake:

To the blacksmith master Gomando and to master Jacopo da Como, for ironwork, lead, mastic, and the work of repairing the marble columns which support the ciborium of S.Jacopo, which were destroyed or damaged at the time of the earthquakes, so that they shail no longer be in disrepair and shall stand better and more firmly, 2 *lire* and 7 *soldi''*.

agistris Comando fabro et Iacobo de Como pro ferramentis, plumbo, mastrice et Magisterio eorum pro reaptando columpnas marmoreas que sunt et sustinent civorum sancti Iacobi, que erant devastate et scisse tempore terremotorum, ne amplius