Supplemental Material to

Temporal and spatial patterns of seismic activity associated with the Dead Sea Transform (DST) during the past 3000 years

Motti Zohar, University of Haifa

The supplemental material contains the data used in the paper. It includes 3 tables: (1) Table S1: list of reliable events associated with DST activity; (2) Table S2: list of doubtful events associated with DST activity; and (3) Table S3: reliable events that affected or damaged regions close to the DST but their MRDZ (Most Reported Damage Zone) is far off any of the DST zones thus implying, most likely, on off-DST seismic activity. Abbreviations used in Tables S1, S2 and S3 appear at the end of the file

Table S1: list of reliable events associated with DST activity. The fields of the table are: **Date** – date of the earthquake (year, month, day and if possible, also time of occurrence); **Conf** – confidence level: Moderate, High and Very high. See also Table 1; **Type** – earthquake type: S (single), A (aftershock), F (foreshock), FM (foreshock and main), MA (main and aftershock), FMA (foreshock, main and aftershock), U (unspecified), C (cluster); **Zone** – DST zones: S (southern), C (central), C-N (central-northern) and N (northern); **MRDZ** – Most Reported Damage Zone; **Size** – evaluated size degree of the earthquake (Table 2): Light, Moderate, Strong, Major and the intermediate degrees of Moderate-strong, Strong-major; **Description** – comments, remarks and notations concerning the earthquake; **References** – Abbreviation of references used for the compilation process

Pre-20th century earthquakes:

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
c.760-750 BCE	High	S	C	Judaea	Strong	Damaging event during mid-8th century BCE. Amos references his prophecy in time according to an earthquake occurred two years after. Consequently, we assume the event had indeed occurred and was significant enough to be remembered and documented. However, apart from Amos, there are only few late secondary sources (GCT; AM and references therein) that imply of possible damage in Jerusalem, but they cannot be authenticated. KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee. Other archaeological evidence cannot be unequivocally associated with this event (AM)	GCT; AM; AM2; SAL; SAL2; WALE; BEN; ZIL2; AUS; BM5; BM; DEV; KKW
c.198 BCE	High	U	C-N	Sidon, Syria	Strong	The event is reported by Posidoinus, near contemporary and highly reliable source that was born 60 years later (GCT). The shocks were felt in Phoenicia and with less intent in Syria. KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee. The event seems to be accurate, but the reported damage is probably exaggerated.	GCT; AM; SAL; SAL2; SDM; AW; KKW
c.65 BCE	Moderate	S	N	Northern Syria	Strong-Major	According to Justin, the earthquake happened during Tigranes's occupation of Syria (83-69 BCE) and hit several U cities, probably in northern Syria. The event was mistakenly imported to pre-90's catalogues (e.g., AAT, BM) as occurred in Jerusalem (see KA2 and references therein). AMM matched a seismite to this event but MIG suggested that the 31 BCE masked this event. KAG found a seismite at this period in the Ein Feshekha section	GCT; AM; KA2; SAL; SDM; AAT; BM; KEN; AMM; GII; KAG; MIG
31 early spring	High	S	C	Judea	Strong-	Destructive event in Judea of that time. Josephus notes that during	GCT; AM; KA; KA2;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
BCE					Major	the Actium war a devastating earthquake occurred killing 30000 people (Josephus, Ant. 15, 121-124; Bel. 1, 369-379). Generally, Josephus is considered reliable but tends to exaggerate (BR; MZ) and thus 30000 deaths seems to be overestimated. Since Judea of that time extended up to Syria and Hawran and the reports are related to Herod's battle with the Nabataeans, the epicentral region might be north of what we reckon today as Judea. The alleged damage to Jerusalem (AAT) and the Galilee (SI) is contradicted by AM. Paleoseismic evidence near Deir-Hajla (RH) and Qumran (NURO) were questioned by AM and KA3, respectively, although MK and AG (following KAG) confirm these findings while KEN dated possible seismic activity at that time in a Ze'elim terrace. WE2 found an evidence for possible event between 392 B.C.E.–91 C.E. The possibility that the latter is not necessarily related with the 31 BCE event but rather imply of other, undocumented, seismic activity cannot be ruled out. KA2 notes that this was probably a moderate event.	SAL; BR; MZ; AAT; SI; RH; NURO; KA3; KEN; AMM; GII; WE2; TUAR; KAG; MK; AG; EKE
37 Mar 23 (morning)	Moderate	S	N	Antioch	Strong	The event is based upon Malalas (1986, 243) whom does not mention the word 'earthquake' but does mention that Antakya was damaged for the second time since the Macedonians arrived (approximately in c. 300 BCE). The first time is not mentioned but AM claims it could have been during the occupation of Syria by Tigranes in c. 69 BCE. Damage is also attributed to Daphne, a suburb of Antakya and maybe also to the Hill of Orontes.	GCT; AM; SAL; AMJA; SDM;
c.41-54	Moderate	S	N	Antioch	Strong	According to Philostartus and Malalas that probably leaved in Antakya, an earthquake occurred during the reign of Claudius sometime between 41 and 54 (GCT) with resulted damage to the temples of Artemis, Ares and Hercules. GII refer to 48 CE	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM; GII
115 Dec 13 (morning)	High	MA	N	Antioch	Major	According to reliable sources, the 115 CE earthquake severely damaged Antioch, Daphne and Apamea in northern Syria and other not named towns in the surroundings (GCT; AM; KA). The tsunami in Caesarea (REI, DG) and along the coast down to Yavne (SHAL) is questionable as there are no supporting contemporary indications for this suggestion and other explanations for the destruction of the harbor exist (SAL2 and references therein). Nevertheless, the event is mentioned in several catalogues (e.g., AAT) hitting or at least affecting Israel. AM cites Malalas describing damage in Rhodes at the same	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; SAL2; AMJA; SDM; REI; AAT; GD; MGS

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						period. If it is of the same event, then the earthquake origin is probably off DST system. On the other hand, MGS associate earthquake with activity of the Myssayf fault which indicate of DST activity. Further investigation is required prior to associating a tsunami with this event.	
303 Apr 2	High	S	C-N	Sidon, Tyre, Syria	Strong-Major	Damaged mainly the south Lebanese littoral. Eusebius and Orosius date the event to 303 and describe damage in Syria, Sidon and Tyre (GCT; AM). They describe large numbers of people (Eusebius) or thousands (Orosius) who were killed. The numbers, however, seems to be exaggerated. The fact that the affected cities are located along the Lebanese littoral may suggest that the event may have been generated somewhere offshore. WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 250–310 C.E or 269–329 C.E. or 294–369 C.E.	GCT; AM; SAL; SAL2; RUS; SDM; GII; WE2
347 Sep (348/349)	Moderate	S	C-N	Beirut	Strong	Based upon the two Secondary sources but reliable sources of Theophanes and Cedrenus. WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 269–329 C.E. or 294–369 C.E. but they point in might be associated with the 303 or 363 CE events (appendix A).	GCT; AM; SAL; SAL2; SDM; GII; WE2
363 May 18-19 (night)	Very High	MA	C	Palestine	Strong-Major	Two events, on Sunday, 18/05 at the 3rd and 9th hours after sunset (i.e., Monday, 19/05 at around 03:00). The latter seems to have been less damaging and affected the northern parts of Palestine (GCT; AM; KA). The damage in Antakya as reported by Libanius seems to have resulted from the 365 earthquakes (see Appendix 4). The earthquake extent is described in a contemporary Syrian letter attributed to Cyril, the Bishop of Jerusalem (Brock, 1977). The record of damage in Petra is supported by three inscriptions found in Zoar of 4 people who perished during the earthquake (MEI). Additional questionable records of the earthquake are also found in archaeological excavations (RUS; RUS2) and paleoseismic findings (KEN). WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 294–369 C.E. MK suggest that the source of the event is the Dead Sea fault. However, KAG suggest that two events of M ~ 6.5, one from 363 north of the Dead Sea and one from a close date south of the Dead Sea, had been erroneously amalgamated to a single M > 7 event. AG summarizes the findings from the Dead Sea region noting the absence of matching from Zee'lim Creek and Ein-Gedi core by KEN, MIG and KAG but suggest of two consecutive earthquakes although notes that this event needs further research.	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; RUS; RUS2; SDM; KEN; GII; MEI; AMM; WE2; AG; KAG; MIG; MK; ZSR; KLA; KKW

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee. ZSR analyzing the N-S damage extent of the 363 observed relatively large extent in compare to other central earthquakes suggesting that the source of the earthquake was probably two events instead of one (see also next entry)	
418/419	Moderate	U	C	Palestine	Strong	Affected Palestine at that time. Event reported by two contemporary writers, Augine and Idatius. AM suggests that Augine, claiming that "great cities collapsed", could be interpreted as a theological poet and Idatius mentions Jerusalem and others but was writing far away in the Roman province. Archaeological remains (RUS) need authentication.	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; RUS; GII
455 Sep	High	S	N	Tripoli	Strong	The main source for this event is the near-contemporary Malalas who's allegedly accounted as using reliable primary sources. The fact that he is close to the event (491-578) attributes reliability to the event occurrence. However, Malalas do not mention any other damaged location (in particular Antakya). Moreover, no other source reports of damage in major cities (e.g., Damascus, Beirut). This led to an option that the event had actually occurred but rather offshore (GCT; AM). Note that Michael the Syrian attributes effects to 'all the entire inhabited world' – maybe an event that happened far away and affected the Mediterranean.	GCT; AM; SDM;
458 Sep 14	High	MA	N	Antioch, Seleucia	Strong	Contemporary (citation serverus) and near contemporary (malalas) report of the earthquake and imply it had probably occurred. However, the date is in some disagreement. The second event (see next entry), related as its aftershock is questionable.	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM;
c.476 Sep	High	S	C-N	Jablah (Gabala)	Strong	Malalas is a near contemporary source, even though is hard to derive an exact date.	GCT; AM; SDM;
502 Aug 22 night	High	S	C-N	Akko	Strong-Major	Damage reported along the northern coastline of Israel. The absence of damage inland may suggest an offshore epicenter (AM). WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 505–593 C.E. KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; RUS; SDM; GII; WE2; KKW
526 May 29 (evening)	Very High	FMA	N	Antioch	Strong	Moderate earthquake that has ruined Antioch for the fifth time and affected its vicinity. Several contemporary and near-contemporary leave no doubt regarding its occurrence.	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM;
528 Nov 29	High	MA	N	Antioch	Strong	AM: Many of the casualties in Antakya were builders and carpenters	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						that were working to rebuild the damages from the 526 event. The alleged event of 529 is probably duplicated from this event	GII
534	Moderate	S	N	Antioch	Moderate	The only source is contemporary Malalas, accounted at this stage to live in Constantinople (AM) having little access to Antakya's records	GCT; AM; SDM;
551 Jul 9	Very High	MA	C-N	Lebanon, Syria, Beirut	Major	Damaged mainly the south Lebanese littoral. John of Ephesus describes a tsunami and two events, about 1 hour apart from each other. According to AM, Agathias mentions this event in reference to Alexandria, where he was that year. However, GCT places this report in 554 as an event felt in Egypt and adds an event, also reported by Agathias that occurred during 554-558 in the island of Cos. This and the facts that only coastal cities in Lebanon were damaged and that there was a tsunami, leads to an assumption that Agathias might have duplicated a remote event. The other alternative is that the epicenter was in the sea or inland, very close to the shore (AM). Caesarea and Gush-Halav could have been affected (RUS). Jerusalem was not reported as damaged. WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 505–593 C.E. ELI suggest unknown rupture of the offshore of ~100–150-km-long active, east dipping Mount Lebanon thrust close to the shore of Lebanon. KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; SAL2; RUS; SDM; GII; DAR; WE2; ELI; TUAR; MIG; BM; KKW
558 Jun	Moderate	C	N	Antioch	Strong	Could be two separate events. GCT refers also to c.570	GCT; AM;
577	High	MA	N	Antioch	Strong	AM: Evagrius Scholasticus (6th century) is the sole writer	GCT; AM; SDM;
588 Oct 31	High	MA	N	Antioch	Strong	Probably occurred (GCT; AM). One of the first events that is mentioned, apart from Byzantine and Syriac sources, also in Arabic sources	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM; GII
634 Sep	Moderate	MA	C	Palestine, Jerusalem	Strong	Affected Palestine at the time. The event is based upon the evidence of Theophanes (ca. 778-845), credited as reliable (GCT; AM). Byzantine sources (Michael the Syrian, 12th century) and Arabic sources (al-Makin, Abu'l Fara) seem to copy Theophanes. AM proved that the testimony of Michael the Syrian is somehow vague, stressing that contemporary source remains silent. WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 619–684 C.E. HNA correlated an evidence in Qasr Tilah (might be also 659)	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; RUS; SDM; WE2; GII; HNA
659 Jun 7 (659	Moderate	MA	C	Palestine,	Strong	Probably caused damage to central Palestine at the time. The date of	GCT; AM; KA; SAL;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
Sep-660 Aug)				Jericho		event is confused in the Maronite chronicles and by Theophanes though their implication of damaged localities seems to be correct (GCT; AM). This event might be merged with the 634 event. Archaeological evidence (RUSS) is not decisive. The 659 Jun 9th is probably an aftershock of this event (AM). WE2 found an evidence for a possible event between 619–684 C.E. HNA correlated an evidence in Qasr Tilah (might be also 634). KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee	RUS; GII; BM; WE2; HNA; KKW
713 Feb 28	High	MA	N	Antioch	Strong	The event is documents by Theophanes, the Notita Annorum and several other secondary sources (GCT)	GCT; AM; SAL; SDM; GII
717 Dec 24	High	MA	C-N	Syria	Strong	The main source is the near contemporary Theophanes	GCT; AM; SDM;
c.746 Jan	Moderate	MA	N	Syria	Strong-Major	See next entry (749/Early 750)	AM; KA; KA2; SAL; SAL2; MAR; SDM; AM4; MGS
749/Early 750	High	FM	C	Palestine	Strong-Major	An event that occurred in 749 which can be reliably dated according to numismatic evidence found in the ruins of Bet-She'an (Schitopolis) by TSFO. The historical sources partly support this claim but add 1 or 2 additional possible events. The near-contemporary Byzantine chronicler Theophanes reports 3 events: (1) in 745/6 (6238, Alexandrian system) in Palestine, Syria and along the Jordan River (Theophanes, p. 585); (2) 748/9 (6241) in Syria and Mesopotamia (Theophanes, p. 589); and (3) 755/6 (6248) in Palestine and Syria (Theophanes, p. 594). Theophanes was most probably using primary sources but may have corrected their dates and fully dates two of the events. He may have also been confused, replacing damage that resulted in the first event with that of the second. Also, the severity of the second event as described is greater. The claim of more than one event is also supported by other sources (see GCT; AM; KA; KA2): (1) Syrian sources (e.g., Pseudo Dionysius that relies on contemporary accounts) and reports of events in 747 at Mabugg and Khabura and in 757;(2) 4 Arabic writers (al-Dhahabi, al-Suyuti, Mujir al-Din and al-Ulaimi) who also add damage to Al-Aqsa in 757, relating vast importance to its (second) destruction after being repaired following a previous event (could be of 746 or before). Nevertheless, the Arabic sources are secondary by far and tend to combine events. Other	GCT; AM; KA2; MAR; MAR2; TSFO; WE; GII; AM4; WECO; BEG; HNA; KAG; KKW

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						studies referencing a single event, such as MARG, ignore most of the mid-8th century reports of at least two destructive earthquakes. KA2 reinforces and notes that: (1) all single-event reports do not supply full date, i.e., day, month, year; (2) do not mention the 'Feast of the Mary for the seeds' holyday; and (3) mentions in Israel only Tiberias, Mt. Tabor and Jericho but not Jerusalem (in contradiction to Arab sources). KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee; AM: The extent of damage, when referring to a single event (Cairo-Tiberias-Nicea-Khabura) is enormous and implies an earthquake that could hardly be generated by a geological strike-slip fault structure (as demonstrated in WECO). HNA dated an event in Qasr Tilah between 7th-10th century that could be associated to this event. Bikai 2002 and Eklund 2008 support this suggestion. The later concludes the terminal of Petra as a result of this event.	
756 (757) Mar 9	Moderate	U	C	Palestine	Strong	See previous entry (749/Early 750)	GCT; AM; KA; KA2; SAL; SDM; GII; KAG
973	Moderate	S	N	al-Wasim	Strong	The event is unclear whereas the only contemporary source (Cedrenus) does not indicate earthquake damage. Other secondary sources rely on unknown sources (GCT; AM). GII refer to 972	GCT; AM; SDM;
991 Apr 5 (night)	Moderate	MA	C-N	Damascus, Baalbek	Strong	According to several independent secondary sources (GCT; AM; KA)	GCT; AM; KA; SAL; SAL2; SDM; GII
1033 Dec 5 (night)	Very High	MA	C	Ramla, Syria (?)	Strong-Major	Large event heavily damaging Ramla and other cities in the center of Palestine. The main source is the letter of Salomon ben-Zemah (Ya'ari, 1943, 70-73). GC places the epicenter in Palestine while AM claims the event occurred in Syria. There are also reports of an associated tsunami (SAL2 and references therein) that may suggest an offshore epicenter. The 1034 Feb 17th is probably a belated aftershock. KLA implies of the ruptured Arava fault between 806-1044 and vaguely suggest an association. KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee	AM; GC; SAL; SAL2; AMJA; GII; FR; MIG; KAG; KLA; KKW
1063 Aug	Moderate	MA	C-N	Syrian littoral	Strong	The event struck the Lebanese coast from Antakya to Tyre. The source was probably offshore between the Lebanese coast and Cyprus (AM); ELI suggest a local fault close to the Lebanese shore	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; MGS; ELI; KAK; MIG; AMM
1068 Mar 18	High	MA	S	Gulf of	Major	Destructive event reported in several independent Arabic sources	AM; GC; KA; SAL;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
				Elat		(AM; GC; KA). GC places the epicenter at 34.95° / 29.55° with I0 =IX and Me=8.1. ZIL attributes a magnitude of 6.6 – 7 according to a vertical displacement of 1 m. The absence of information from Damascus and Aleppo to the north and the silence of contemporary Byzantine historians argue against the 18 March 1068 earthquake having had an epicenter near al-Ramla. It would seem therefore, that the account of the destruction of al-Ramla, which is well attested by several reliable Arab chroniclers, must either be considered as an exaggeration, bringing it simply within the area of minor damage by a large earthquake to the south, which is not feasible, or accepted at face value, which would require a separate, locally damaging shock of a very much smaller magnitude than that of the March 1068 earthquake in its immediate vicinity. There is little doubt, therefore, that the May 1068 earthquake was a local event of relatively small magnitude in Palestine (AM). HNA correlated an evidence in Qasr Tilah. KLA implies of the ruptured Arava fault.	SAL2; AMJA; HNA; KLA
1068 May 29	Moderate	S	C	Ramla	Moderate-Strong	Probably follows the March event (see previous entry) but not related to it. The primary source for both is Ibn al-Banna who indeed mentions two dates: March 18th and May 29th. All other sources are secondary and cite each other (GC; AM).	AM; GC; SAL;
1086 Apr 18 – 1087 Apr 07	Moderate	U	N	Antioch, Aleppo(?)	Strong	AM: referenced vaguely by secondary sources without a solid finding of its occurrence. Could be duplicated from the 1091 event	AM; GC;
1091 Sep 26	High	MA	N	Antioch	Strong	Damage observed throughout Antakya (AM).	AM; GC; SDM;
1094 Apr 20 - Jun 17	Moderate	MA	C-N	Syria	Light	An earthquake was strongly felt in Syria and was followed by aftershocks night and day for up to two months, some of the tremors lasting for a considerable time. No damage is recorded, however. Reported by Arabic sources (AM; GC). Since Ibn al-Qalanisi has a series of earthquakes, the disparity of date between the two authors probably indicates an earthquake in late April or early June AD 1094, followed by six weeks or two months of aftershocks.	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1097 Oct 13	Moderate	S	N	Antioch (?)	Light	The reporting mid-12th century chronicle, the Latin Chronocon Malleacense, is quite reliable and probably based on primary sources living in the vicinity of Antakya (AM)	AM;
1097 Dec 30	High	S	N	Antioch	Moderate	Occurred during the Crusader's siege of Antakya and reported by	AM; GC;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						contemporary sources. There is no precise location of the earthquake or knowledge of how widely it was felt. The earthquake was not reported from Edessa and it is not mentioned in Arabic sources (AM).	
1098 Oct 5	Moderate	S	N	Antioch	Light	AM: the Latin Chronicon Malleacense is the only reporting source	AM;
1105 Dec 24 (evening)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	Felt event that was recorded by an eyewitness (Fulcher of Chartres), accounted as reliable, and several creditable secondary sources. (AM). The event did not result in damage but was felt in Jerusalem. GC attribute an intensity of VI-VII (MCS scale) to the event.	AM; GC; KA; GII
1108 Sep	Moderate	S	N	Syria	Strong	The event is reported by Michael the Syrian, 12th century writer. Given that he was the Jacobite Syrian patriarch, it may well have taken place in Syria. He uses the phrase 'violent' and the collapse of 'many important places' (AM).	AM; GC;
1113 Jul 18	High	MA	C	Jerusalem	Moderate	In Jerusalem and the surrounding area an earthquake was felt, perhaps quite strongly, since it was feared that buildings would collapse. Based upon the testimony of Fulcher of Chartres, probably an eyewitness (AM). An aftershock in AD 1113 Aug 9.	AM;
1117 Jun 26	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Moderate	Based upon the testimony of Fulcher of Chartres, probably an eyewitness (AM). Does not mention damage	AM; KA; SAL; GII
1138 Oct 11	High	MA	N	Antharib	Strong	Series of shocks from October 1138 until December 1138 (AM; GC). Main damage area in northern Syria	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;
1139 Jun 21	High	MA	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	According to Ibn al-Qalanisi (c. 1070 – March 18, 1160) that might witness the event.	AM; SDM; GII
1151 Sep 27	Moderate	C	C	Hauran	Strong	Based upon the testimony of Ibn al-Qalanisi. However, although contemporary, he probably cites events he heard and did not witnessed (AM; GC)	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1152 Feb 3 (before dawn)	Moderate	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Could be related to the events series described in the previous entry. GC places the event in Busra and Hauran while AM places the occurrence in Damascus (3 shocks)	AM; GC; SAL; GII
1156 Oct 13 (morning)	High	FMA	C-N	Hama, Apamea, Aleppo	Strong-Major	The event damaged Aleppo and Hamah and was felt in Damascus	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;
1156 Dec 8	Moderate	C	N	Aleppo	Strong	A strong series of shocks causing damage in northern Syria (AM)	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1157 Apr 2 (after sunrise)	High	MA	C-N	Hamah	Strong	Damaging event followed by series of aftershocks (AM; GC)	AM; SAL; SDM;
1157 Jul 5	High	FM	C-N	Damascus	Strong	Four shocks affecting Damascus and perhaps Homs, Apamea, Hamah and Aleppo.	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;
1157 Jul 13	High	MA	C-N	Shaizar	Strong	MA: Destructive event followed by a single aftershock that damaged Homs, Hamah, Shaizar and Kafr-tab. Reported by Ibn al-Qalanisi and Abu-Shama. Could be part of the series of events culminated in August 12, 1157 (next entry)	AM; SDM;
1157 Aug 12 (night)	Very High	FMA	N	Apamea	Major	Very destructive event occurred in the north part of the DST. AM: It ends a period of over a year of foreshocks. Probably Occurred at the collision of the DST with the East Anatolian Fault with an epicentral near Apamea, Shaizar and Hama (AM). GC (relies on Ibn al-Jawzi) dates the event to occur between August 9th and September 7th.	AM; GC; SAL; SAL2; AMJA; SDM; RAP; GII; MGS
1157 Sep 6	Moderate	S	C-N	Tayma	Moderate	Probably an aftershock of the event of August 12	AM; SAL; SDM;
1157 Oct 30	High	MA	C-N	Hamma	Strong	Violent local aftershock (AM, based upon Ibn al-Qalanisi and Abu-shama)	AM; SDM;
1158 Jan (eve/night) 2	High	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	See previous entry for details	AM; SDM;
1158 Aug 20 (dawn/midday)	Moderate	S	C-N	Damascus	Light	Based on Ibn al-Qalanisi	AM;
1159 Jan 23 (dawn)	High	MA	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Based on Ibn al-Qalanisi - the event was followed by two milder shocks	AM;
1159 Apr 12-13	Moderate	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Based on Ibn al-Qalanisi	AM;
1159 May 8	High	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Based on Ibn al-Qalanisi – Two tremors before dawn	AM;
1162 Aug	Moderate	S	N	Balis	Strong	AM dates the event to 1162 with damage in Antioch, Edessa, Bails and perhaps Nisibis while GC date the event to 1163 with affected area around Antioch	AM; GC; SAL;
1170 Jun 29 (0345)	Very High	FM	N	Shaizar	Major	Relatively large event (HOAV; AMJA; KA; AM; GC) at northern Syria that was felt to now day Iraq. Many of the localities that were hit in Previous events were not completely repaired when the earthquake struck.	AM; GC; KA; SAL; SAL2; AMJA; SDM; RAP; HOAV; MGS; SMS

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1202 May 20 (0240)	Very High	MA	C-N	Baalbek	Major	Destructive earthquake in Lebanon, ground breakage north of the Hula pull apart (EMARB; MABBEE). Wide extent, casualties and many affected localities (AM; GC). KKW correlated rock falls with this earthquake at the north of Galilee.	AM; GC; KA; SAL; SAL2; AMME; AMJA; SDM; HOAV; DAKL2; AMM; MGS; KKW
1212 May 01	High	FMA	S	Gulf of Aqaba	Strong-Major	Moderate event affected southern Palestine at the time. The main evidence is the contemporary Arabic scholar Abu-Shama. GC and AM estimate the source to the Gulf of Aqaba region. KLA implies of the ruptured Arava fault	AM; GC; KA; SAL; KEN; AMM; KLA; KAG
1259 Mar 22	Moderate	MA	C-N	Damascus	Strong	The sources but al-Maqziri amalgamates this event with that in Egypt in 1261. GII refer to 1260	GC; SAL;
1284	Moderate	S	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	felt in Damascus and surrounding and causing slight damage	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1287 Mar 21	High	S	C-N	Latakia	Strong	See the 1287 Feb 16 event for further details	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1293 Jan 11–Feb 08	High	S	C	Palestine	Strong	Was felt in the center-south of Palestine (Ramla, Ludd, Gaza, Qaqun, Tafilah) destroying many houses (AM, GC).	AM; GC; KA; SAL; KEN; AMM; GII
1339 Jan	Moderate	S	C-N	Tripoli	Strong	AM following al-Suyuti: damaging earthquake that ruined Tripoli, killing 60 people	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1399 Sep 18-19 (night)	Moderate	S	C-N	Damascus	Light	AM, GC: Slight event according to the contemporary writer Ibn-Hajar (February 18, 1372 – February 2, 1448)	AM; GC; SDM;
1404 Feb 20	High	FMA	N	Aleppo	Strong	Supported by Contemporary and near contemporary Arab writers (AM; GC)	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;
1404 Nov 7	High	MA	N	Aleppo	Moderate	AM: 'A strong earthquake felt in Aleppo and towns in the region'	AM; GC; SDM;
1407 Apr 29	High	C	N	Antioch	Strong	A strong event, probably felt in Cyprus, damaged Antioch and resulted casualties (AM; GC)	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1408 Dec 29	High	C	N	Shughr-Bekas	Strong-Major	The evidence of Ibn Hajar implies of ground breakage of nearly 20 km near Shughr (AM; GC). SAL2 also implies of associated tsunami; AAK and AMKA identified rupture in the Missayf segment	AM; GC; SAL; SAL2; AMJA; SDM; GII; MGS; AAK; AMKA
1458 Nov 16	High	S	S	Karak	Strong	Probably occurred in the Dead Sea area. Several contemporary writers (AM; GC and references therein). GC place the epicenter near Al-Karak (Jordan); KLA imply of the ruptures Arava fault	AM; GC; KA; SAL; KAD; KLA

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1484 Apr	High	C	N	Aleppo	Moderate	Following al-Suyuti, six shocks struck Aleppo but no report of damage (AM; GC)	AM; GC; SDM;
1546 Jan 14 (Afternoon)	Very High	MA	C	Palestine	Strong	Moderate event affected central Palestine at the time. Occurred only 30 years after the ottoman conquest which probably affected the absence of Arabic sources mainly from Egypt and Syria (AM). The primary source is a venetian letter probably copied by the account published in Beinart (1955) resembles the venetian letter and might be merely a copy of it (SHAL; BRA). BM assign magnitude of 7.0 and epicentral intensity of X-XI b apparently, it seems that the spread of damage and size of the earthquake was similar to that of the Jericho earthquake i.e., magnitude of 6 (AMKA). This is also attested by the silence of traveler's narratives; had there been a larger event, it was surely recorded. HNA corelate an earthquake based on rupture in Qasr Tilah (but perhaps this is the 1834 earthquake).	AM; KA; AM2; SAL; SAL2; AMKA; BM; SDM; SHAL; HNA
1563 Sep 13 (dawn)	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	The event was reported by Badr al Ghuzzi, probably an eyewitness	AM; SAL; SDM;
1565 Jul 27	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Light	The event was reported by Badr al Ghuzzi, probably an eyewitness	AM; SDM;
1588 Jan 04 (13:00)	Moderate	S	S	Eilat	Strong-Major	AM: Destructive earthquake in northern Saudi Arabia and southern Palestine at the time. The event was felt also in Cairo and east of the DST (mostly by pilgrims to Mecca and Medina).	AM; KA; SAL; GII
1604 Mar 12	High	S	C-N	Beqaa, Damascus	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1606 Oct 20	High	C	C-N	Baalbek	Moderate	Lasted for nearly 20 minutes. GII refer to 1608	AM; SDM;
1610 Mar 7	Moderate	S	N	Aleppo	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1618 Jul 8	High	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Lasted about 8 minutes	AM; SDM;
1618 Aug	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Light		AM; SDM
1626 Jan 21	High	S	C-N	Hamma	Strong	According to the sources, damage extended over a large area.	AM; SAL; SDM;
1627 Nov 24	High	C	C-N	Damascus	Moderate	Lasted about 20 minutes	AM;
1643 Mar 23	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Moderate	Light event felt in Jerusalem, according to the contemporary source of Paisios, future bishop of Jerusalem (AM).	AM;
1705 Nov 23	High	MA	C-N	Yabrud	Strong		AM; SDM; GMD

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
(night)							
< 1706 Dec	High	S	C-N	Tripoli	Strong		AM;
1712 Dec 28	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Light	According to al-Nablusi, contemporary	AM; SDM;
1715	Moderate	S	C-N	Baalbek	Strong		AM;
1722-1723	Moderate	S	N	Aleppo	Strong		AM; SAL; SDM;
1753 Dec 16	Moderate	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	Light event felt in Jerusalem. The source of al-Budayyri AM is based upon needs further verification. However, he also bases on Tobler is known for its reliability and thus the event had attributed with moderate reliability	AM; GII
1759 Jun 10	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM; KA; SDM; GII
1759 Oct 30 (03:45)	Very High	F/S	C-N	Safed	Strong	Strong shock in northern Israel-South Lebanon in the area confined with Safed-Tiberias-Benot Ya'akov bridge and Quneitra. AM: Probably a foreshock of the Nov 25 event. DAKL2 claim that this is not a foreshock but rather a separate event acting on the Rachaya segment	AM; KA; SAL; SAL2; AMBR; TMK; MAR2; SDM; EMARB; DAKL; DAKL2
1759 Nov 25 (19:23)	Very High	FMA	C-N	Litany	Major	A most destructive earthquake, many reporting sources. Possible epicentral area along the Litany river (AM). Had generated landslides, changes in water course and ground breakage. Many reporting sources	AM; SAL; SAL2; AMBR; AMJA; TMK; SDM; DAKL; ODON; KA; AMBR; MAR2; EMARB; DAKL; DAKL2; GOM; MGS
1760 Oct 13	Moderate	MA	N	Aintab	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1778 May 5	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM; SDM;
1779 Jun 8	High	FM	N	Aleppo	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1783 Jul 20	High	C	C-N	Tripoli	Light	AM: felt earthquake in the region of Tripoli, Lebanon and also report of damage from rock fall near Nablus, not necessarily from and due to an earthquake	AM; SDM;
1783 Dec 14	High	S	N	Aleppo	Moderate	A strong shock was felt in Aleppo (AM following Volney 1787, i. 305; Guys 1822, 302; BV MS no. S. 66d. 40).	AM; SDM;
1785	Moderate	S	N	Latakia	Moderate-Strong	Browne reports of the earthquake occurred in Latakia in 1796 but adds that: "but not so violently as that which happened in the year	

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
						1785 in which many persons perished, and which was succeeded by a plague that almost depopulated the place". No other earthquake report at that year was reported. SDM, place two events in Dec 4th, 1783 in Aleppo (based on SI) and Dec 14th in Aleppo and Tripoli (based on SI and PLKO). The latter is also cited in AM. PCK cite an earthquake in Patara, Greece in 1785. Yet, the distance between Latakia and Patara imply that these are separate earthquakes.	
1795 Dec (14:10)	Moderate	U	N	Aleppo	Moderate		AM; SAL; SDM;
1796 Apr 26 (09:05)	High	MA	N	Latakia	Strong	destructive event at the north section of the DST along the coast of Lebanon	AM; SAL; AMJA; SDM; GII
1811	High	C	N	Latakia	Light		AM;
1815 Apr 1	High	S	C-N	Sidon	Light		AM;
1817 Mar	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Moderate	AM: Some damage in Jerusalem (a Greek and an Armenian Church were damaged and part of the St. Sepulchre)	AM;
1819 Feb	Moderate	S	C-N	Syria	Strong		AM; SDM;
1830 Dec 21	High	C	N	Aleppo	Moderate		AM;
1831 Feb 22	High	S	N	Aleppo	Strong		AM;
1834 May 26 (13:00)	Very High	S	C	Palestine	Strong	Occurred during the Fellahin siege of Jerusalem (AM). The main source is Neofitus, a contemporary monk form Marsaba who witnessed the event and described in detail the earthquake and its effects (Spyridon, 1938). HNA corelate an earthquake based on rupture in Qasr Tilah (but perhaps this is the 1546 earthquake)	AM; SAL; GII; KEN; AMM; HNA
1837 Jan 01 (16:35)	Very High	MA	C-N	Palestine, Syria	Strong-Major	Damaging event in southern Lebanon and northern Palestine at the time. The earthquake was felt also in central Israel and Nile Delta, Egypt. Contemporary reporting sources of survivors and aid delegations (e.g., Calman, 1837; Thomson, 1837; Ya'ari, 1943)	AM; SAL; AM3; NEM; AMJA; SDM; ODON; GII
1839	Moderate	S	S	St. Catherine	Moderate	AM: light event mentioned by Grigoriadis, near contemporary writer. However, the source of the event is questionable; there are no other supportive reports of damage in the south DST area (Elat or Aqaba) and the event could have been generated elsewhere.	AM;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1841 May 1	High	C	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1844 Sep 19	High	MA	N	Aleppo	Light		AM; SDM;
1845 Jan	High	C	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1845 Feb 15	Moderate	C	C-N	Bekaa	Light		AM; SDM;
1846 Jan 8	High	C	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1846 Dec 3	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM; SDM;
1849 Dec 5	High	S	C-N	Beirut	Moderate		AM;
1850 Feb 12	Moderate	S	C-N	Beirut	Light		AM; SDM;
1852 Oct 16	High	C	N	Sejar	Light		AM;
1854 Nov 3	Moderate	S	C	Dead Sea, Jerusalem	Light	AM: Felt only. The only source is PER catalogue	AM; PER
1855 Jul 10	Moderate	S	C-N	Beirut	Light		AM;
1856 Sep 28	Moderate	S	C-N	Beirut	Light		AM;
1857 Mar 6	Moderate	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1859 Jan 28	Moderate	S	C-N	Beirut	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1859 Oct 24 (05:15)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Moderate	AM: a strong earthquake but without reported damage	AM; GII
1863 Sep 24 (20:15)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1864 Feb 19 (midnight)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1864 Mar 24 (02:30)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1864 Aug 15	High	S	N	Aleppo	Moderate		AM; SDM;
1867 Apr 14	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Moderate		AM;
1868 Jan 24 (15:50)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1868 Apr 16	Moderate	MA	N	Aleppo	Moderate	At 08:45, main shock lasting about 35 seconds	AM; SDM;
1868 Oct 7 (19:30)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1870 Jan 2	Moderate	S	N	Aleppo	Light	At 02:00	AM; SDM;
1872 Apr 3 (07:40)	Very High	S	N	Northern Syria	Strong-Major	Occurred in southern Anatolia (AM). AAK and AMKA correlates a rupture in northern Syria	AM; GII; AAK; AMKA
1873 Feb 9	High	S	N	Antioch	Light		AM; SDM;
1873 Feb 14	Moderate	S	C	Jerusalem, Akko, Sur	Light	AM: Felt only. This earthquake may have amalgamated either with the one reported in 9.2.1873 that affected Antakya region or 29.6.1873 (affected Jerusalem and Jaffa)	AM; SDM; GII
1873 Jun 29 (02:30)	High	S	C	Jerusalem, Jaffa	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1874 Feb 13	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	In the report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts from 1975 on the PEF western survey there is a report of "a small earthquake tremor in J. “[Jerusalem, my interpretation] . No other reporting source at the time but the British reports tend to be highly reliable.	
1874 Mar 03 (01:40)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM; GII
1875 Mar 28 (02:48)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1875 Aug 21	High	S	N	Antioch	Moderate		AM;
1875 Nov 9	High	C	N	Antioch	Moderate	Two strong shocks. Lasted for 2 seconds	AM;
1877 Feb 15 (07:15)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1877 Mar 14 (06:15)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM;
1877 Nov 15	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1879 May 19 (06:00)	High	S	C	Haifa	Light	AM: strong earthquake at 06:00, lasted for only a few seconds	AM;

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1879 Dec 31 (09:00)	High	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM: felt only	AM; GII
1884 Jun 5	High	S	N	Aleppo	Moderate	At 09:55 and lasted for 6 seconds	AM; SDM;
1889 Aug 23 (19:00)	Moderate	S	C	Safed	Light	AM: Felt only. according to newspaper report from 13/9/1889	AM;
1889 Dec 11 (00:25)	Moderate	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM after AAT: Felt only	AM; AAT
1893 Jan 12 (04:00)	Moderate	S	C	Jerusalem	Light	AM after AAT: Felt only	AM; AAT
1893 Feb	High	S	N	Antioch	Light	AM: according to report the newspaper Basirat Istanbul 1893, 19/2	AM;
1893 Mar 4	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light	AM: occurred at 01: 25	AM;
1893 Mar	High	S	C-N	Latakia, Cible	Moderate	AM: according to report in the newspaper Sabah Istanbul 1894, 20/3	AM;
1894 Feb 13	High	S	N	Aleppo	Light		AM;
1898 Mar 19	Moderate	S	C	Carmel, Haifa	Light	Felt only. Occurred at 11:20, lasted about 3 seconds of duration (AAT)	AM; AAT
1899 Jan 25	High	C	C-N	Sidon, Beirut	Light	According to the newspaper 'Levant Herald' published in Constantinople between 1874-1914. The shocks lasted until early February (AM)	AM
1899 Feb 10	High	S	C-N	Damascus	Light	Felt in Rashayya and Damascus without reports of damage (AM)	AM
1900 Jan 5	Moderate	S	C	Palestine	Light	Slight shock felt in Galilee, Jerusalem and Hebron. The event is listed in AAT that use SI, WI, BL, AB and some extracts from the meteorological station's notebooks of the meteorological Service of Israel	AAT; SI; WI; BL; AB;

Post 20th century earthquakes (M ≥ 5):

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Magnitude	Description	References
1903 Mar 29 (22:30)	Very High	S	C	Palestine, E. Shomron	ML = 5.5, Mb = 5.6 (SAL2; GII)	The event is listed in AAT that use SI, WI, BL, AB and some extracts from the meteorological station's notebooks of the meteorological Service of Israel. See also SAL2 following IPRG catalogs (which are based on ISN recordings and international sources)	AAT; SI; WI; BL; AB; SAL2; GII
1918 Sep 29 (12:07)	Very High	S	C-N	Syria; Haifa; Kalkilia	Mb = 6.4 (GII), ML = 6.2 (SAL2), Mw=6.6 (USGS)	Damaging event in northern Syria (SAL2 and references therein). AM5 places the source origin near Cyprus. The event was probably slightly felt in Haifa and maybe at Kalkilia (AAT). USGS: Epi near the coast of Syria	AAT; SAL2; AM5; USGS (iscgem); GII
1923 Feb 27 (18:15)	High	S	C	Aloney Abba (Waldheim)	ML = 5.3, Mb = 5.0 (SAL2)	Felt only. See also SAL2 following IPRG catalogs (which are based on ISN recordings and international sources)	AAT; SAL2;
1923 Dec 21 (14:11)	High	S	N	Antioch	ML = 5.1, Mb = 4.9 (SAL2)	Felt only. SAL2 based upon RIME	SAL2;
1924 Feb 27 (20:04)	Very High	S	C	W.Sirhan	Md = 5.7 (GII), Mb = 5.0 (SAL2)	Felt only. AAT base upon BM and SI. However, BM draws from SI whereas the later do not mention his sources. Yet, in light of SI contemporaneous, the event is attributed with moderate reliability. See also SAL2	AAT; SAL2; BM; SI; GII
1927 Jul 11 (15:04)	Very High	S	C	Nablus, Ramla	6.25 (AVN; AVN2); 6.2 (BM2); 6.3 (MIG), Mw=6.3 (USGS)	Moderate event with series of aftershocks (SAL). About 300 hundred casualties. Magnitude estimated as ML = 6.2 with epicenter at the north of the Dead Sea (AVN; AVN2; ZOMA). USGS: Epi at the Dead Sea region	AVN; AVN2; SAL; SAL2; ZOMA; AAT; BM2; VEST; SHA; KEN; AMM; USGS (iscgem); GII
1927 Sep 24 (00:28)	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon	Mb = 5 (GII)		GII
1928 Feb 22	Very High	S	C	E-	Mb=5.4		SAL2 based

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Magnitude	Description	References
(17:50)				Shomron	(GII); Mb=5 (SAL2)		on SHA2 and BM3; GII
1928 Aug 23 (06:15)	High	S	N	Northern Syria	ML=5.3; Mb=5.2 (SAL2)		SAL2 based on RIME
1929 Aug 04 (15:12)	Very High	S	N	Northern Syria	ML=5; Mb=4.9 (SAL2)		SAL2 based on RIME
1951 Aug 05 (15:12)	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon	Mb = 4.9 (GII) Mb=5.2 (SAL2)		SAL2 based on SHA2; GII
1952 Mar 22 04:52:33	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Md = 5 (GII)		GII
1954 Sep 13 (21:46)	Very High	S	S	Arava	ML=5.5; Mb=5.4 (SAL2)		SAL2 based on IRPG
1956 Mar 16 (19:32)	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon	ML=5.2; Mb=5.4 (SAL2), Mw=5.3 (USGS); Mb = 5.9 (GII)	The two events of the 16.3. 1956 may by a MA of FM of each other. USGS: Epi at Lebanon-Syria region	SAL2 based on SHA2; USGS (iscgemsup) ; GII
1956 Mar 16 (19:43)	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon	ML=5.5; Mb=5.5 (SAL2, GII), Mw=5.5 (USGS)	The two events of the 16.3. 1956 may by a MA of FM of each other. USGS: Epi at Lebanon-Syria region	SAL2 based on SHA2; USGS (iscgem); GII
1956 Dec 18 (17:53)	Very High	S	C	Dead-Sea-Basin	Mb=5.4 (GII); Mb=5.5 (SAL2), Mw=5.7	USGS: Epi at Dead Sea region	SAL2 based on SHA2; USGS (iscgem); GII

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Magnitude	Description	References
					(USGS)		
1957 Nov 3 (09:56)	Very High	S	C	Northern-Jordan	Mb = 5.5 (GII)		GII
1969 Mar 31 07:15:54	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 6.1 (GII)		GII
1969 Apr 08 10:31:54	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5 (GII)		GII
1969 Sep 26 02:14:00	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5.2 (GII)		GII
1972 Jan 12 08:15:44	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5.1 (GII)		GII
1972 Jun 28 (09:49)	Moderate	S	S	Red Sea	Mw=5.6 (USGS)		USGS
1979 Mar 2 (23:30)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb=5.2 (SAL2), Mb=5.1 (USGS)		SAL2 based on SHA2; USGS;
1983 Feb 03 23:30:25	Very High	S	S	Eilat-Deep	Mb = 5.1 (GII)		GII
1984 Aug 24 (06:02)	Very High	S	C	Carmel-Tirza	Mb=5.2 (GII); Mb=5.0 (SAL2), Mw=5.3 (USGS)		SAL2 based on IRPG; USGS; GII
1985 Dec 31 (17:04)	Very High	S	S	Arava	Mb = 5.1 (GII)		GII
1985 Dec 31 (19:42)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	5.3 (SAL4); Mb = 5 (GII)		SAL4; GII
1993 Aug 03 (12:43)	Very High	MA	S	Aragonese -Deep	Mb = 5.4 (GII); 5.8	SAL4 - Other 3 following aftershocks at 13:44 (5.0); 13:54 (5.0); USGS - 5 following aftershocks: 12:54 (Mb=5.1); 13:12 (Ms=5.3); 13:33	SAL4; USGS; GII

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Magnitude	Description	References
					(SAL4)	(Mb=5); 13:44 (Ms=5.1); 16:33 (Mw=5.7)	
1993 Nov 3 (18:39)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5.2 (GII)		GII
1993 Nov 8 (01:55)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5 (GII)		GII
1995 Nov 22 (04:15)	Very High	MA	S	Red Sea	Mw=7.2 (USGS)	According to the USGS there were 5 successive events: 12:47 (Mb=5.1); 22:16 (Mw=5.4); Nov 23 18:07 (Mw=5.7); Dec 11 01:32 (Mb=5); Dec 26 19:41 (ML=5.1). All or some of them may be considered as aftershocks.	SHM; BAR; USGS
1996 Jan 3 (10:05)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5.1 (GII)	May be an aftershock of the Nov 7.2, 1995 earthquake	GII
1996 Feb 21 (04:59)	Very High	Unspecified	S	Red Sea	Mw=5.3 (USGS); Mb = 5.2 (GII)	May be an aftershock of the Nov 7.2, 1995 earthquake	USGS; GII
1996 Feb 26 (07:17)	Very High	Unspecified	S	Red Sea	Mb=5 (USGS); Mb = 5.4 (GII)	May be an aftershock of the Nov 7.2, 1995 earthquake	USGS; GII
1997 Mar 26 (04:22)	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon	Mb=5 (USGS); Mb = 5.3 (GII)		USGS; GII
1997 Mar 26 (13:20)	Very High	S	C-N	Southern Lebanon	Mb = 5.2 (GII)		GII
1997 May 10 (23:01)	Very High	S	S	Red Sea	Mb = 5.1 (GII)		GII
2004 Feb 11 (08:15)	Very High	S	C	Dead Sea region	5.2 (SAL4), Mw=5.3 (USGS); Mb = 5.1 (GII)		SAL4; USGS; GII
2006 Mar 29 (05:15)	Very High	S	N	Near the coast of Syria	Mw=5 (USGS); Mb = 5.1 (GII)		USGS; GII
2008 Feb 15	Very High	S	C-N	Lebanon -	Mw=5.1		USGS; GII

Date	Conf	Type	Zone	MRDZ	Magnitude	Description	References
(10:36)				Syria region	(USGS); Mb = 5.1 (GII)		
2009 Jun 17 (04:29)	Very High	S	N	Turkey-Syria border region	Mb=5 (USGS)		USGS
2015 Jun 27 (15:33)	Very High	S	S	Aragonese-Deep	Mw = 5.5 (GII); M = 5.5 (USGS)		USGS; GII

Table S2: list of doubtful events associated with DST activity. The fields of the table are: **Date** – date of the earthquake (year, month, day and if possible, also time of occurrence); **Conf.** – confidence level: Poor and Doubtful. See also Table 1; **Zone** – DST zones: S (southern), C (central), C-N (central-northern) and N (northern); **MRDZ** – Most Reported Damage Zone; **Description** – comments, remarks and notations concerning the earthquake; **References** – Abbreviation of references used for the compilation process

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
c.2100-1700 BCE	Poor	C	Sodom, Judea	The claim that the destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zebo'im and Zoar (Genesis, 19.24-28; 29.23: Bible, 1989) was a result of an earthquake is not decisive. Strabo, a 1st century BCE writer, mentions earthquakes as a possible cause for ruins near Masada but also cites an alternative physical explanation suggested by the 3rd BCE writer Eratosthenes (Strabo, 16.2 42, 44). No other supportive source or evidence is found and thus the alleged event needs further authentication.	AM; BEN;
c.1400 BCE	Poor	C	Jericho	The tumbling down of Jericho's walls (Joshua, 6.20-21: Bible, 1989) as an outcome of an earthquake is not significantly supported by other literary sources. Some archaeoseismic evidence implies possible earthquake damage in the middle of the 2nd millennium BCE (AM and references therein) but its relation to the conquest of Jericho by Joshua needs further authentication.	AM; BEN;
c.1365 BCE	Poor	N	Ugarit	The only historical reference refers to an event that caused a fire without mentioning an earthquake occurrence. Archaeological evidence is not decisive (SAL2).	SDM; SAL2
c.1250 BCE	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
c.1070 BCE	Poor	C	Mizpeh, Judaea	Josephus describes a battle that had been decided to the Israelites upon the Philistines as 'God's resulted earthquake' (Josephus, 6.2). The battle had taken place in Mizpeh (probably Nabi-Samuel, north of Jerusalem) but the other details seem to be incidental. Furthermore, Josephus sources of the event remain anonymous.	AM;
854 BCE	Doubtful	C	Lake Tiberias	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
590 BCE	Doubtful	C-N	Tyre	KA2 pointed out the entry citation by PLKO, BM and SI with no specific reference of occurrence	BM; PLKO; SI; SDM; KA2; SDM

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
331 BCE	Doubtful	C-N	Syria	SDM cites al-Boustani (1887) which in turn, needs further authentication. The correlation of KAG and EKE cannot support date the event precisely	SDM; KAG; EKE
148 Feb 21 (130?) BCE	Poor	N	Antioch	The only source is Malalas, living in the 6th century, who cites Domnianus, 5th century writer (AM, GCT). He does not mention an earthquake but rather the phrase "wrath of god" and apparently confuses the date and the details implying that perhaps there was more than one event, or the damage was resulted by an outer invasion. WE2 found an evidence of event between 392 B.C.E.–91 C.E. and imply of possible association. EMK found a slip of ~2.5 m at Tell Ateret and date an earthquake to post 142/143 using minted coins. However, the report of Domianus is from Antioch which is far off Tell Ateret (EMK) and Btiha (WE2) thus perhaps it is about two different events	AM; GCT; SAL; AW; WE2; EMK
139 BCE	Poor	C	Akko	No reference of earthquake but rather a record of sea waves that flooded the shore between Tyre and Akko (SAL2 and references therein). Had there been an earthquake, it may have occurred offshore, west of the DST (AM).	AM; SAL2
92 Feb 28 BCE	Doubtful	C	Jerusalem (?)	KA2: BM places earthquake of 7.1, relaying on PLKO that do not quote a reference but probably use SI and WI. WI uses MA that uses VH. The later author does not mention any of his sources and responsible for the confusion. WE2 found an evidence of event between 392 B.C.E.–91 C.E. and imply of possible association.	AM; KA2; SAL2; BM; PLKO; SI; WI; MA; VH; GII; WE2
44-32 BCE	Doubtful	C	Salamis (Cyprus)	No contemporary sources (including the near contemporaneous Josephus that remains silent). AM: This is probably a duplication of the 15 BCE Cyprus earthquake in which the convention Salamis/Diospolis (now days Lod) was confused with Salamis in Cyprus.	AM;
19	Doubtful	C-N	Sidon, Syria	The reference in SBE relies upon BM, PLKO and SI who in turn, do not cite their historical sources	SDM; PLKO; SI; BM; GII
33	Poor	C	Jerusalem	Matthew reports of two earthquakes during the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. Though contemporaneous, his testimony is strongly doubted and associated with theological interests. The secondary sources, Eusebius and Orosius, use Matthew and mix its report with sun eclipse and an earthquake occurred in Bithynia (KA). Paleoseismic findings (MIG; KEN; WILL) suggest that an event had occurred close to this date. However, it could have been rather a small event (M >= 5.5) that left sedimentary evidence but without any meaningful damage to habituated sites. WE2 found an evidence of event between 392 B.C.E.–91 C.E. and imply of possible association.	AM; KA; AM2; AMM; GII; WE2
2nd century (c.110-	Poor	S	Petra,	AM questionably refers to an event between c.110-114. Other scholars (e.g.,	AM; KOMA; NEG;

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
114?)			Masada, Avadt	KOMA; NEG) imply of possible damage to structures in the ancient Negev cities. However, they rely only on archaeological excavations that imply possible damage but not necessarily from an earthquake.	
233	Poor	C-N	Tadmur (Palmira)	In AM, 136 there is a reference to fragmentary inscription in Tadmur (Palmira), eastern Syria that might (but not necessarily) indicate of an earthquake. AM doubtfully links this inscription with an event mentioned in the Talmud at Tadmur and claims it was probably the siege and capture of the city by Aurelianus in 273.	AM; GC; SDM;
c.431 Apr 7	Poor	N	Asia Minor, northern Syria	The only source is Michael the Syrian which relies upon unknown Byzantine and Syrian sources. AM: If the event had occurred, its location would be either in Asia Minor or northern Syria.	AM;
447 Aug 12	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
459 Jun 19	Poor	N	Antioch	Questionable and if occurred it probably followed the 458 September 14 CE event	AM;
500	Doubtful	C-N	Southern Lebanon	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
513 Sep 7	Poor	N	Antioch	James of Edessa from (8th century) cites Severus (6th century), a religious poetic writer that is attributed with limited authentic. No details nor reported damage	AM;
525 Oct 14	Poor	N	Antioch	The only source is Cedrenus (citation?) which is not decisive. If the event had occurred, it might be a Foreshock of the earthquake of 526	AM; SDM;
529 Jan 2	Doubtful	C-N	Latakia	The event seems to be duplicated from the 528 CE November event. Malalas (citation) refers to three cities that were exempted from tax by Justinianus i.e., they were probably damaged by the same event	AM;
557-8	Poor	N	Antioch	AM: The only source is the 12th century writer Cedrenus	AM; SDM;
565 Jun	Poor	C-N	Lebanon, Syria	AM: The source for this event is John of Ephesus, contemporary (c. 507 – c. 586). However, all other sources that reported the earthquake of 551are silent and thus it is possible that its report is not accurate.	AM; SDM; GII
592 19 Mar	Poor	C-N	Syria	AM: The location is unclear and only single secondary source reports of it	AM;
	Poor	C	Areopolis	According to inscription found in Areopolis which implies of restoration of the city but not necessarily from an earthquake (AM). RN refer to a strong earthquake in 597-598 that hit east of the Dead Sea. However, to this point the association cannot be reinforced	AM; RN; AG
613-622	Poor	C-N	Syria	AM: the only source is al-Suyuti (1445-1505 CE) that draws from previous sources	AM;

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
				(al-Bayhaqi)	
631	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
> 638	Poor	N	Aleppo	AM: An earthquake destructed Aleppo before its conquest by Abu Obeidah in 638.	AM; GCT; KA; SDM;
643-644	Poor	C-N	Damascus	AM: According to al-Suyuti	AM;
706	Poor	N	Sarin	Violent earthquake in northern Syria. Reported by Michael the Syrian (12th century author). Sarin was damaged and many other sites (AM)	AM
710	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
765	Doubtful	C-N	Bekaa	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
808	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
835	Doubtful	N	Antioch	Al-Suyuti probably duplicated the event of 713 with this entry (AM; GCT)	AM; GCT; SAL; SDM; GII
845	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
847 Nov 24	Poor	C-N	Damascus, Homs	AM: Besides al-Suyuti, which is by far later to the event, all reports amalgamate the event with other events.	AM; GCT; SAL; SDM;
850	Poor	N	Antioch	AM: Description is vague; could be the aftershock of the 847 event that, in turn, might be duplicated from previous Wasim/Mesopotamian events	AM;
853 Jun 12 - 854 Jun1	Poor	C	Tiberias	Only single secondary source which uses unknown sources (AM; GCT). No correlation with seismites (KAG)	AM; GCT; KA; SAL; SDM; GII; KAG
854	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
857	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
885 Nov	Doubtful	S	Red Sea (?)	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
956 Jan 1	Doubtful	N	Northern Syria	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
956	Doubtful	S	Red Sea (?)	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
974	Doubtful	C-N	South Lebanon	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1016 Aug 27	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was allegedly damaged. However, there are only secondary sources that do not mention specifically an earthquake.	AM; KA; GII

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
1034 Feb 17	Poor	C	Palestine?	AM: Probably a belated aftershock of the earthquake that occurred in Syria in December of the previous year. Only one source reporting with confused chronology. Cedrenus reports of damage in the 'cities of Syria' that is, damage that is not limited to a single location. 'Syria' might reflect also localities in northern Palestine.	AM; GII
1042 (Aug 21?) - 1043	Poor	C-N	Tadmur	AM: the only reporting source is al-Suyuti. Mentions Tadmur and Baalbek as damaged with many losses of life	AM; GC; SAL; SDM; GII
1047 Jan 28 - 1048 Jan 14	Poor	C	Ramla	AM: the only reporting source is the secondary al-Fariqi: A strong shock in Ramla caused its inhabitants to evacuate the town.	AM; GII
1060	Doubtful	C	Jordan Valley	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1070 Feb 25	Doubtful	S	Arava	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1091 Feb 12	Poor	S	St. Catherine	Only one anonymous source dating the event according to Archbishop John the Athenian's death. No reference to the shock has been found in Arabic sources for this year (484 A.H.) or the surrounding period, or to the Bedouin raids on the monastery that are said to have led to the Archbishop's death Interpretations could lead either to 1091 of March 1068 (AM)	AM; SAL; GII
1114 Apr-May	Poor	C	Jerusalem? Lake of Galilee	Although Jerusalem is mentioned in the chronicle of 'Historia Hierosolymitanae' to have been hit, it is not mentioned by Fulcher (AM). Thus, had the event occurred, it was probably felt north of Jerusalem (perhaps near the Sea of Galilee)	AM;
1115 Dec 25	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1119	Poor	C	Hebron	Cave collapse in Hebron (Khalil). The cause is not mentioned (AM)	AM;
c.1150	Poor	C	Mar Elias, St. John	GC: Date of occurrence, according the pilgrim John Phocas is not clear. AM doubts the event on the basis that the Mar Elias was already ruined in June 7 659. AAT dates the damage to an earthquake occurred in 1160 CE	AM; GC; SAL; AAT
1158 Apr 4	Poor	N	Aleppo	AM: Ibn al-Qalanisi testifies that he 'heard' of the event. Aleppo is far away from Damascus and thus news could have not reached Damascus the time Ibn al-Qalanisi refers to.	AM; SDM;
1158 < Jul 1	Poor	C-N	Aleppo, Hama	Ibn al-Qalanisi based upon news he heard from northern Syria	AM; SDM;
1158 Oct-1159 Sep	Doubtful	C-N	Jabalah	According to Ambraseys 2009, this is a duplicated event from the one in August	AM;
1160	Doubtful	S	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
1181 Feb 25	Poor	N	Aleppo Only 1 secondary sources	AM, KA: Based upon al-Suyuti, 15th century writer. GII refer to 1182	AM; KA;
1201 Jun 2	Doubtful	C	Palestine	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1261 Oct 1 - 1262 Sep 30	Poor	N	Syria	GC: following the report of Elias of Nisibis	GC;
1261	Poor	C	Akko	Seven islets sank off the coast of Akko but without specifically mentioning an earthquake (AM).	AM; SAL2;
1267 Dec 8	Poor	C	Jordan River	AM following WAT: an alleged evidence of landslide that dammed the Jordan river. The event is also mentioned by al-Maqziri, secondary source	AM;
1306-1307	Poor	C-N	Barin	No reference of earthquake but landslide (AM)	AM;
1319	Poor	N	Antioch	AM: vague damage with no reference of earthquake	AM;
1322 Feb (night)	Poor	C-N	Damascus	AM, GC: report of al-Suyuti. No other supportive evidence	AM; GC; GII
1323	Poor	C-N	Syria	AM: report al-Dimashqi: 'the springs burst forth'. No other supportive evidence	AM;
1354 Oct 28	Poor	C-N	Homs, Baalbeq	According to al-Umari (died 1811) with no other supportive references (AM)	AM; KA;
1366 Oct	Poor	C	Safed	AM, GC: According to a vague report of the secondary al-Imad	AM; GC; GII
1375	Poor	N	Halleb (Aleppo)	According to al-Umari. no other supportive references (AM). GII refer to 1374	AM; KA;
1459	Doubtful	S	Dead Sea	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1476 Oct 29	Doubtful	C-N	Lebanon	No specific reference in AM	AM;
1491 Apr 25	Doubtful	C-N	South Lebanon	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1504	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: based upon al-Umari. Needs further examination	AM;
1532	Doubtful	C	Beit Lehem	AM: Based upon unknown source. Further verification is needed	AM;
1537	Poor	N	Antioch	AM: based upon al-Umari. Needs further examination	AM; SAL; SDM;
1541	Doubtful	S	Red Sea	Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
1557 Feb	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: vague report of an earthquake in Jerusalem	AM; SAL;
1605 Jan 08	Doubtful	C	St. Saba	Questionable report (AM; KA)	AM; KA; GII
1616 Jul 22	Poor	N	Aleppo		AM; SDM;
1630	Poor	C-N	Syria		AM;
1644	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: Probably duplicated from the 1643, March 23 event	AM;
1647	Poor	C-N	Damascus		AM;
1657	Poor	N	Aleppo	GII refer to 1656	AM; SDM; GII
1661	Poor	C-N	Shaizar		AM;
1672 Apr 29	Doubtful	C-N	Damascus	meteorite fall	AM; KA;
1680 Mar 22	Poor	N	Aleppo	Slight Shocks	AM; SDM;
1701	Poor	N	Aleppo		AM;
1719 Mar	Poor	N	Aleppo		AM; SAL; SDM;
1726 Apr 15	Poor	N	Jum, Harim	Was also perceptible in Famagusta, Cyprus	AM; SAL; SDM
1735 Nov 27 (dawn)	Poor	C-N	Damascus		AM; GII
1746 Jul 05	Poor	C-N	Damascus		AM; GII
1752 Jul 21	Doubtful	C-N	Tripoli		AM; SAL2;
1761 Apr 9	Poor	C-N	Damascus		AM;
1762	Poor	C	Akko	AM: sole report with no other supportive evidence	AM;
1765	Poor	N	Aleppo		AM; SDM;
1769	Doubtful	C	Palestine	AM: probably wrong entry of ARV	AM; ARV
1802	Poor	N	Aleppo	The claim that is event was felt also in Palestine is rejected by AM. Suggests that these reports are associated with the 1822 event	AM; KA; SDM; GII
1838	Doubtful	C	Judea	Wrong entry in ARV has led to duplication of the 1838 Cyprus event	AM;
1843 May 12	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: Appears in TOB but need further authentication	AM; TOB
1844-1845	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: cited in AMI without supporting source	AM; AMI

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Description	References
1848 Apr 26	Poor	C	Dead Sea	Reports only in the Dead Sea onboard a boat. The reporter also mentions rock fall from cliffs 9 hours later. No other reports and the fact that he was on a boat, might cause some confusion (AM)	AM;
1853 May 19	Doubtful	C-N	Damascus		AM;
1854	Doubtful	N	Antioch		AM; SDM;
1857 Sep 21	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: cited in AMI without supporting source	AM; AMI
1876 Nov 21 (01:00)	Poor	C	Nazareth	AM: cited in AMI without supporting source	AM; AMI
1885 Mar 13 (11:00)	Poor	C	Jerusalem	AM: cited in AMI without supporting source	AM; AMI
1896 May 2	Doubtful	S		Doubtful entry that appears in GII list with no specific reference of occurrence	GII
1898 Apr 13	Poor	C-N	Beirut	AM refers to a source abbreviated BSAF. However, its citation is not clear.	AM;

Table S3: reliable events that affected or damaged regions close to the DST but their MRDZ (Most Reported Damage Zone) is far off any of the DST zones thus implying, most likely, on off-DST seismic activity. The fields of the table are: **Date** – date of the earthquake (year, month, day and if possible, also time of occurrence); **Conf.** – confidence level: Moderate, High and Very high. See also Table 1; **Zone** – Off-DST zones: CA (Cyprus arc), HA (Hellenic arc), NAF (North Anatolian fault) and SG (Suez gulf); **MRDZ** – Most Reported Damage Zone; **Size** – evaluated size degree of the earthquake (Table 2): Light, Moderate, Strong, Major and the intermediate degrees of Moderate-strong, Strong-major; **Description** – comments, remarks and notations concerning the earthquake; **References** – Abbreviation of references used for the compilation process

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
c.20 BCE	Moderate	CA	Pelusium	Strong	This event is based upon the evidence of the contemporary Strabo and the 3rd – 4th century Eusebius, both referring to phenomena that was not necessarily resulted from an earthquake in Egypt. The event could have been duplicated from the 15-17 BCE event allegedly occurred in Cyprus (AM). For further details see SAL; SAL2; KA. GII refer to 26 BCE	AM; KA; SAL; SAL2; GII
17-15 BCE	Moderate	CA	Cyprus	Strong	Dio Cassius, though 3rd century writer is considered as reliable (AM) and this is also supported by Eusebius. The event happened in Cyprus and there is no evidence of damage in Israel, Lebanon or Syria.	AM; GCT; KA; GII
76	Moderate	CA	Cyprus	Strong	AM: This earthquake is recorded by secondary but reliable sources of Eusebius and Orosius. The question whether there was tsunami remains unsolved	AM; GII
127-130	High	EAF	Nicopols, Neocaesarea (Asia Minor)	Strong	This event is likely to occur in Asia Minor and not in the DST area. The confusion is the interpretation of Eusebius's report replacing NeoCaesarea and Nicopolis in Asia Minor with Caesarea and Nicopils (Emmaus) in Palestine (AM; KA)	AM; GCT; KA; SAL; GII;
341	High	CA	Salamis (Cyprus)	Strong	AM, GCT: Occurred in Cyprus	AM; GCT; SAL; SAL2; SDM; GII;
365 Jul 21	Very High	HA	Crete-Peloponnese	Major	Was probably generated in the Hellenic Arc (AM; GCT; SAL2) and was mistakenly adopted by early catalogues as occurred in Palestine	AM; GCT; SAL2;
395	High	EAF	Constantinople	Strong	See previous entry.	AM; GCT; KA; SDM;

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
601 Apr 2	Moderate	EAF	Surb Karapet	Strong	AM: might have occurred somewhere in northern Syria or Iraq. Most of the reported damage is in Turkey	AM; GCT; SAL; SDM;
796 Apr	Moderate	HA		Strong	AM: probably the Hellenic Arc	AM; GCT; GII
860 Jan 29	Moderate	HA	Gulf of Antioch	Strong-Major	AM: The event could have related to the Hellenic Arc or, by less probability, to the north of DST. GII refer to 859. AAK refer to an event near Antakya but the association to the 859 event is not decisive.	AM; GCT; KA; SAL; SAL2; SDM; GII; MGS; AAK
952	Moderate	EAF	Maras	Strong	Occurred in southern Anatolia (AM; GCT)	AM; GCT; SAL; SDM;
1002 Nov 10-1003 Oct 29 or 2003 Mar 21-2004 Mar 19	High	EAF	al-Wasim, al-Thughur (regions along the frontier Byzantine-Muslims)	Strong	AM refers to an event in northern Syria affecting the regions of al-Wasim, al-Thughur and also A-Aham (Syria). He is basing on Matthew, Tagribirdi, al-Istakhri (just lists Syrian fortresses but not earthquake damage) and al-Suyuti. The shock was felt across a large area and caused great destruction and casualties. It is not for sure that the fortresses mentioned by al-Istakhri were indeed damaged. However, note that al-Suyuti reports that many fortifications were damaged. Eddesa of Matthew was not damaged and so do other sites. Thus, in the absence of other reports of damage caused by an alleged large earthquake (casualties) and since the fortresses are located along the East Anatolian Fault (EAF), this might imply of the source. GC use the report of Matthew of Edessa to imply of additional event in Edessa region.	AM; GC; SAL; SDM;
1114 Aug 10	High	EAF	Alexandretta	Light	Probably a foreshock of the 1114 Nov29 earthquake (AM)	AM; GII
1114 Nov 13	High	EAF	Misis	Light	AM: Probably a foreshock of the 1114 Nov29 earthquake	AM; GC;
1114 Nov 29	Very High	EAF	Antioch, Maras	Strong	Large event close to the East Anatolian Fault	AM;
1120 Jan 1	Moderate	EAF	Probably Edessa	Strong	AM: based upon the testimony of Michael the Syrian	AM;
1127 Feb	Moderate	EAF	Probably Edessa	Light	AM: based upon the testimony of Michael the Syrian	AM;
1127 Nov	Moderate	EAF	Probably Edessa	Light	AM: based upon the testimony of Michael the Syrian	AM;
1222 May 11 (~ past noon)	High	CA	Cyprus	Strong	A destructive earthquake in Cyprus is mentioned by many contemporary and near-contemporary chroniclers (AM)	Am; GII
1303 Aug 8	Very High	HA		Major		AM; GC; KA;

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
(03:30)						SAL2; GII
1344 Jan 3	High	EAF	Gaziantep/Aintab	Strong	Occurred in southern Turkey (AM; GCT)	AM; GC; SAL; SDM
1425 Jun 23	Moderate	SG	Gulf of Suez	Strong	Affected Gulf of Suez (AM)	AM; GC;
1457 Apr 23	High	EAF	Eastern Anatolia	Major	AM: Occurred in Eastern Anatolia	AM; GII
1481 Mar 18	High	HA		Strong	Series of earthquakes originated in eastern Mediterranean (AM; GC)	AM; GC; GII
1568 Oct 10	High	HA	Cyprus	Strong	Affected Cyprus and the Syrian coast (AM)	AM; SDM;
1814 Jun 27	High	SG	Suez	Strong	AM: this is probably an event that affected Cairo and implies that the source was not one of the DST southern segments	AM; KA; GII
1822 Aug 13 (20:40)	Very High	EAF	Southeastern Anatolia	Major	Destructive event that seems to occur at the junction between the northern section of the DST and the East Anatolian fault (EAF). The event was felt from Gaza to the Black Sea and was accompanied by ground fissures, landslides and liquefaction. Aftershocks continued probably until March 1824 (AM)	AM; SAL; SAL2; SDM; GII
1822 Aug 15 (night)	High	EAF	Killis, Aleppo	Strong	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM; SDM;
1822 Sep 5	High	EAF	Aleppo	Strong	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1822 Sep 29	High	EAF	Aleppo	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1822 Sep 30	High	EAF	Aleppo	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1822 Oct 12	High	EAF	Aleppo	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1822 Nov 12	High	EAF	Aleppo	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 Jan 7	Moderate	EAF	Aleppo	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 Feb 11	Moderate	EAF	Suweidia	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 May 18	High	EAF	Aleppo	Strong	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 Jun 4	High	EAF	Antioch	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 Jun 30	High	EAF	Idlib	Moderate	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1823 Sep 4	High	EAF	Armanez-Antakya	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
1823 Oct 16	High	EAF	Antioch	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1824 Jan 12	High	EAF	Antioch	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1824 Mar 14	High	EAF	Aleppo	Light	Aftershock of the 1822 13 Aug event	AM;
1846 Mar 28	Very High	HA		Strong	AM: offshore epicenter, probably in the Hellenic Arc	AM; GII
1856 Oct 12	Very High	HA	Crete	Major	AM: Large event with an epicentral region offshore from Crete	AM; SAL2;
1863 Apr 22	Very High	HA		Strong	AM: occurred in the eastern part of the Hellenic Arc near Rhodes	AM; GII
1868 Feb 20 (03:15)	High	SG	Alexandria	Light	Probably originated in the Gulf of Suez	AM;
1870 Jun 24 (17:00)	Very High	HA	Eastern Mediterranean	Strong	Affected Eastern Mediterranean (AM)	AM; SAL2; GII
1896 Jun 29	Very High	CA	Cyprus	Strong	AM: Damaging event in Cyprus. The main shock was at 20:48, was accompanied by aftershocks and preceded by many foreshocks	AM; GII
1896 Aug 27	High	CA	Cyprus	Moderate	Minor damage in the area of Limassol (AM)	AM
1897 Jul 26	High	CA	Northeastern Cyprus	Moderate	A violent shock in northeastern Cyprus	AM
1898 Sep 21	High	CA	Limassol	Light	Prolonged shock (AM)	AM
1907 Jun 10 (12:20)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate		GII
1907 Jun 22 (15:32)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate	Felt only. According to SAL2 based upon BM3.	SAL2; BM3; GII
1907 Jul 22 (17:40)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate	Felt only. See SAL2 following SHA2	SAL2; GII
1921 Apr 20 (16:04)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate		GII
1922 Apr 2 (00:47)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate		GII
1924 Feb 18 (17:04)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Moderate-Strong		GII
1941 Jan 20	Very High	CA	Cyprus	Moderate-		SAL2 and

Date	Conf	Zone	MRDZ	Size	Description	References
(03:37)				Strong		references therein; GII
1949 Jun 17 (04:20)	Very High	MD	Mediterranean Sea	Moderate		SAL2 based on BM3
1951 Aug 04 (21:38)	Very High	EAF	Turkey	Moderate-Strong	USGS: Epicenter at central Turkey	USGS (iscgem)
1952 Oct 22 (17:00)	Very High	EAF	Turkey	Moderate	USGS: Epi at central Turkey	USGS (iscgem)
1953 Mar 24 (21:17)	Very High	EAF	Turkey	Moderate	USGS: Epi at Turkey-Syrian border	USGS (iscgem)
1953 Sep 10 (04:06)	Very High	CA	Cyprus	Moderate-Strong		SAL2 based on IRPG; GII
1968 Mar 26 (19:37)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Light		GII
1970 Jul 30 (00:47)	Very High	MD	E.Mediter.Sea	Light		GII
1983 Jun 12 (00:06)	Moderate	SG	Suez	Moderate		USGS
1987 Jan 02 10:14	Very High	SG	Suez	Moderate		SAL4
1987 Jan 15 (11:19)	Very High	CA		Moderate		SAL4; USGS
1987 Sep 03 (12:39)	Very High	CA	Cyprus	Moderate		SAL4
1989 Mar 31 (00:44)	Very High	SG	Suez	Moderate		SAL4
1992 Oct 12 13:09	Very High	SG	Suez	Moderate		SAL4

List of abbreviations

Critical catalogues and reappraisals

AG: Agnon (2014)
AM: Ambraseys (2009)
AM2: Ambraseys (2005a)
AM4: Ambraseys (2005b)
AM5: Ambraseys (1992)
AW: Ambraseys and White (1997)
BR: Broshi (1982)
GCT: Guidoboni et al. (1994)
GC: Guidoboni and Comastri (2005)
KA: Karcz (1987)
KA2: Karcz (2004)
MK: Marco and Klinger (2014)
SAL: Salamon (2009)
MZ: Mazar (1982)
SAL2: Salamon et al. (2011)
ZSR: Zohar et al. (2017)

Catalogues and lists

AAT: Amiran et al. (1994)
AMI: Amiran (1952)
ARV: Arvanitakis (1903)
AB: Abel (1931)
BL: Blanckenhorn (1905)
BM: Ben-Menahem (1991)
BRA: Braslavsky (1956)
GII: GII (Unknown)
IRPG: IPRG (1982-1993)
MA: Mallet (1852)
PER: Perrey (1850)

PLKO: Plassard and Kogoj (1968)
SDM: Sbeinati et al. (2005)
SHAL: Shalem (1955)
SI: Sieberg (1932)
TUAR: Turcotte and Arieh (1988)
VH: von Hoff (1840)
WI: Willis (1928)

Focused investigations

AM3: Ambraseys (1997)
AMBR: Ambraseys and Barazangi (1989)
AMJA: Ambraseys and Jackson (1998)
AMKA: Ambraseys and Karcz (1992)
AMME: Ambraseys and Melville (1988)
AUS: Austin et al. (2000)
AVN: Avni (1999)
AVN2: Avni et al. (2002)
BEG: Begin (2005)
BEN: Bentor (1989)
BM2: Ben-Menahem et al. (1976)
BM3: Ben-Menahem and Aboodi (1981)
BM4: Ben-Menahem (1981)
BM5: Ben-Menahem (1979)
DAR: Darawcheh et al. (2000)
GOM: Gomez et al. (2003)
HOAV: Hough and Avni (2010)
MARG: Margalioth (1960)
ODON: Katz and Crouvi (2007)
RAP: Raphael (2010)
RIME: Riad and Meyers (1985)
RUS: Russell (1985)
RUS2: Russell (1980)

SAL3: Salamon et al. (1996)
SHA: Shapira et al. (1993)
SHA2: Shapira (1979)
VEST: Vered and Striem (1977)
WECO: Wells and Coppersmith (1994)
ZOMA: Zohar and Marco (2012)

Archaeoseismic remains and paleoseismic evidence

AAK: Akyuz et al. (2006)
AMKA: Altunel et al. (2009)
AMM: Agnon et al. (2006)
DAKL: M. Daëron et al. (2007)
DAKL2: M. Daëron et al. (2005)
EKE: Enzel et al. (2000)
EMARB: Ellenblum et al. (1998)
FR: Ferry et al. (2011)
GD: Goodman-Tchernov et al. (2009)
GMD: Gomez et al. (2001)
HNA: Hayens et al. (2006)
KA3: Karcz and Kafri (1978)
KAG: Kagan et al. (2011)
KEN: Ken-Tor et al. (2001)
KKW: Kanari et al. (2019)
KLA: Klinger et al. (2015)
KOMA: Korjenkov and Mazor (1999)
MABBEE: Marco et al. (1997)
MAR: Marco et al. (2003)
MAR2: Marco (2008)
MGS: Meghraoui et al. (2003)
MEI: Meimaris and Kritikakou (2005)
MIG: Migowski et al. (2004)
NEG: Negev (1974)

NEM: Nemer and Meghraoui (2006)
NUCL: Nur and Cline (2000)
NURO: Nur and Ron (1996)
RH: Reches and Hoexter (1981)
REI: Reinhardt et al. (2006)
RN: Rucker and Niemi (2010)
SMS: Sbeinati et al. (2010)
TMK: Nemer et al. (2008)
TSFO: Tsafrir and Foester (1992)
WALE: Wachs and Levitte (1984)
WE: Wechsler et al. (2009)
WILL: Williams et al. (2011)
ZIL: Zilberman et al. (2005)
ZIL2: Zilberman et al. (2004)

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