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中国地震目录

(公元前 1831 年—公元 1969 年)

科学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本目录共分三部分。第一部分为强震目录,搜集了公元前 1831 年至公元 1969 年发生在我国的破坏性地震 ($M \geq 4 \frac{3}{4}$)。每个地震尽量给出发震时间、震中位置、震级和震中烈度以及破坏要点,并尽可能用等震线图或破坏范围图表示出地震影响的范围和程度。第二部分是分省目录。除强震部分列出外,还补充了 1900 年以后的 4 级以上的地震。第三部分为附录。凡资料少,而震中难以确定或资料有疑问以及可靠程度太差的地震,皆列入附录。

本目录可供地震、地球物理和其他有关学科科研,教学工作者以及基本建设部门的工作人员参考。

中 国 地 震 目 录

(公元前 1831—公元 1969 年)

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编辑说明

我国是一个多地震的国家,常因地震使生命财产遭受损失。在我国历史上地震记载很丰富,时间可上溯至三千年前,各类书籍均有或多或少的记载,将其一一搜集起来并进行分析研究是一件非常重要的工作。

世界上地震比较多的国家皆编有地震目录。我国历史上也早有地震汇编或目录,但都不完全,比较重要的有以下四种。

- 1.《太平御览》地震篇,自周至隋共录地震 45 条。
- 2.《文献通考》地震篇,自周至金共录地震 268 条,《续文献通考》又有补充。
- 3.《古今图书集成》地异篇,自周至清康熙,收集地震和部分地陷、地裂共 654 条。
- 4.1910 年由黄伯禄所编的《中国地震目录》(法文)。自上古至清光绪二十二年共收录大小地震 3322 次。

以上前三种均是地震史料的记载。后一种是在史料的基础上,又作了地震学的分析,但由于条件所限,其地震数目与实际情况相差较大。

解放后,党和人民政府对地震灾害十分重视,在国家进行大规模经济建设中,新建工矿企业需考虑所在地的地震危险性,以便在设计上采取一定的抗震措施,为了解决这一任务,仅用以往得到的资料显然不够,必须搜集一切可能得到的原始记录,以便全面了解我国地震情况。1953 年开始,以原中国科学院历史研究所第三所为主,由其它文史单位协助,查阅各种文献八千余种,自上古迄今,搜得有关的地震记载或长(长达数千言)或短(短的只有数字),不下一万五千余条,八、九千次地震资料,经过审核、校订、注释,编为《中国地震资料年表》刊成两册,这是解放后在党的领导下所做的一件对于地震科学有着重要意义的工作。

《中国地震资料年表》是编制《中国地震目录》的基础资料之一,1900 年以前的地震,主要以《中国地震资料年表》的材料为依据,1900 年以后的地震,则广泛地参考了现代宏观调查资料和仪器观测资料。

本目录按地震学的要求,进行分析和汇编。其中,确定地震参数是一项重要的工作。现就有关问题说明如下。

1. 发震时间:1900 年以前的地震,对日期记载确切的,标出年、月、日,有的并标出地震发生的时辰。只记年、月或只记年者,依据史料如实标出。对不同来源的历史记载,往往所记的地震时间互有差异,有的记年不记月、日,或有年、月而未记日,有的皇朝称号有讹误。遇着这种情况显而易见的错误即予改正,不易弄清楚的则根据地震的具体情况加以考证和判定。有的合并、有的分开。

目录中农历换算为公历,仍按习惯,1582 年 10 月 5 日以前,采用的是儒略历法,10 月 5 日以后,采用的是格勒哥里历法,未作历法统一。

1900 年后有仪器记录的地震,发震时刻容易测定,均采用北京时间表示至秒,有个别地震表示至分。

2. 震中位置:1900 年以前的地震全部无仪器记录,一般以地震破坏最严重的地方作为最

可能的震中。由于史料多以县为单位记载,所以取县城坐标作为可能的震中位置。对以州、府为单位记载的地震,由于州、府辖境较大,震中不易确定,故以当时州、府的行政首府作为可能的震中坐标。能绘出等震线图的地震,以等震线图的几何中心作为震中坐标。如1556年1月23日陕西华县地震,有百余县的记载,可以作出较为确切的等震线图。这样,地震的震中就可以较好地确定。对记载含混,列举好些州、县,而地震情况没有分别记载的地震震中,只能就其影响范围约略估计。若震中根本无从确定,则将该地震列入附录,作为参考。

1900年以后的地震,大部分有仪器记录,则按仪器记录数据测定震中。我国地震台网建立较晚,在建立台网以前的地震多直接引用《国际地震中心记录汇编》、文献记录或国外地震观测报告测定的震中参数。对其中一些台站记录较多的地震,则用最小二乘法进行了修定。

1957年以后,我国地震台网逐步建立起来,自此,发生在我国地震台网控制范围以内的地震基本上使用我国台网测定的地震参数,而发生在台网控制范围以外的一些地震,仍引用国外台站测定的地震参数。

1900年以后有详细宏观考察资料的地震,同时列出宏观震中参数。对个别未给微观震中者,只列出宏观震中加双星花“*”表示。震中分布插图采用宏观震中数据。

震中精度: 对我国地震台网测定的地震,其精度依据交切图的分散情况或修定震中的均方差三倍来分类: I类 ≤ 10 公里; II类 ≤ 25 公里; III类 ≤ 50 公里; IV类 ≤ 100 公里; V类 > 100 公里。I类震中用度、分表示,其余都用度表示,写出一位小数。引用的震中参数及1900年以前无仪器记录的地震均不给精度。

3. 地震强度: 撰入目录中的地震,均用烈度和震级表示其大小。

表1 烈度-震级简表*

烈度	震级	极震区破坏情况				5.灾情	D ₁ : 最远破坏 D ₂ : 最远记载 [Δ]最远仪器记录(P)
		1.建筑物	2.房屋	3.山崩	4.地裂		
VI	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —5	坏城廓(垛)	坏民居	地震山崩	地震地裂		D ₁ : 局部 D ₂ : 局部 [Δ]<40°
VII	5—5 $\frac{3}{4}$	坏城垛、城楼、墙垣多圯	民居多坏、坏官民庐舍(约<25%)	黄土崖崩,陡坎有滑坡	河滩等软湿之地有裂缝,间有出水者	有死伤	D ₁ : <30 公里 D ₂ : 100—200 公里 [Δ]60°±15°
VIII	6—6 $\frac{3}{4}$	墙垣(廊)边墙部分崩坏,墙垣多倒塌,坏沟渠,桥梁倾牌坊砖塔,石碑等物	庙堂,仓库等损坏或部分倒塌,公廨,民房多倾圮(约50%)树木折倒	土岗山脚崩滑,山石裂缝	平地多裂缝,涌沙水山坡,道路间有开裂出现新泉、干涸老泉	人畜多死伤	D ₁ <100 公里 D ₂ : 200—500 公里 [Δ]:80°±15°
IX—X	7—7 $\frac{3}{4}$	城垣墩台大半崩坏,塔顶震坠,坟塔倾倒,牌坊石柱有震断者,桥梁破坏	官民庐舍倾圮殆尽,庙堂,仓库多倒塌	悬崖普遍裂坠,山头崩塌,山崩塞道或阻河	地多裂缝,涌大量泥沙或涌水成渠,斜坡河岸等地裂缝纵横,绵延成带,地有陷落,扩裂,温泉干涸	死伤甚众	D ₁ : 100—300 公里 D ₂ : 500—1000 公里 [Δ]90°±15°
>X	>7 $\frac{3}{4}$	崩坏极多	倒塌殆尽	大范围内山崩塞道,阻水成湖,山峰震塌十之九,山移谷裂	地裂成渠,大量涌泥水,淹没田地	成巨灾	

* 本表是以历史记载上描述地震情况的惯用词句作成的烈度-震级表用于确定无仪器记录的地震的烈度和震级。

地震烈度是根据《历史地震烈度、震级简表》和《新的中国烈度表》评定的。1900 年以前的地震,其烈度主要根据《历史地震烈度、震级简表》评定(表 1)。1900 年以后经实地考察的地震,主要根据《新的中国烈度表》评定。对 1900 年以前无仪器记录资料的地震不能直接测定其震级,一般可从历史记载得出震中烈度,再按烈度、震级关系:

$$M = 0.58 I_0 + 1.5$$

得出近似震级,然后参考地震影响面积的大小作适当调整。给出的震级值写至 1/4 级。

由于震源深度和其它因素影响,根据历史资料估计得到的震级误差大致为 1/2 级;据历史记载,宏观描述得到的烈度的误差为 1 度,二者大致相当。这是用历史记载资料研究一个地震时实际上可能达到的准确度。

为了如实反映这种情况,如宏观资料不足、烈度不能很好确定的地震,不给出具体烈度,只给出估计的震级范围,用二个数字表示,如(6—7)级和(7—8)级。

1900 年以后有仪器记录的地震,按仪器记录数据测定震级。早期地震,我国没有观测数据,均使用国外测定的数据。由于震级标准彼此不一,为此《中国地震目录》1970 年版(内部)编辑时对震级作了统一工作,以古登堡著《全球地震活动性》一书中所定的震级或与古登堡震级相当的震级为标准震级,选定一些国内外地震台站,求出这些台站相对于标准震级的校正值。1900—1962 年的地震震级均作了这样的统一处理。

1963 年以后的地震均使用我国新的面波震级公式:

$$M_s = \log\left(\frac{A}{T}\right) + 1.66 \log \Delta^\circ + 3.5$$

测定震级。有些地震仍直接引用国外测定的震级值。

1949 年以前也有一些地震震级是据上海地震局孙庆煊同志用徐家汇观象台记录图的数据,按上述公式测定的。1963 年以后的个别地震还使用了古登堡提出的体波震级公式测定其震级,加星花“*”表示。

若观测报告中列出的地震无震幅数据,亦无震级时,则根据 ISS 或 BCIS 中记录到的 P 波最远震中距来估计震级(表 2),以这种方式估计的震级值均加括号“()”表示。在估算台湾省地震震级时,使用记录到的 P 波最远震中距比表 2 所列数值大些。

表 2 震中距估算震级表

震中距 $[\Delta P]$	$<40^\circ$	$60 \pm 15^\circ$	$80 \pm 15^\circ$	$90 \pm 15^\circ$	$>100^\circ$
震 级	$4\frac{1}{2}-5$	$5-5\frac{1}{2}$	$6-6\frac{1}{2}$	$7-7\frac{1}{2}$	$>7\frac{1}{2}$

有些台湾省地震引用了徐明同文章^[19]所附目录中的震级。从统计结果看,徐明同所定震级一般偏大,如徐所定 M 为 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 级时,只约相当于 4 级,至 $M > 5$ 级时逐渐接近,这只是统计结果,事实上有时偏离很大。

震级写法仍按前版分成 III 类, I 类写到 0.1 级, II 类写到 1/4 级, III 类也写到 1/4 级,但加有括号“()”。一般从统计意义上说, I 类震级误差约 1/4 级, II 类约 1/4—1/2 级, III 类约 1/2—1 级。

1900 年以后的地震凡选用的参数,均给出资料来源,并分别用相应的英文字母表示:

B 国际中央地震局报告。

Bulletin Mensuel Bureau Central International de Seismologie. 1945—1963 BCIS

- C 中国地震资料, 包括历年的地震观测报告和中国地震仪器记录资料汇编以及各省地震局(队)编的地震目录。
- G 古登堡和里希特著全球地震活动性。
B. Gutenberg and C.F. Richter, Seismicity of the Earth. 1954.
- H 徐明同著台湾的地震活动性及某些有关问题。
Ming-Tung Hsu, Seismicity of Taiwan and Some Related Problems, Bull. of the International Institute of Seism. and Earthq. Engineering V. 8. 41—161, 1971.
- I 国际地震中心记录汇编。
International Seismological Summary (ISS) 1914—1963; and Bulletin of the International Seismological Centre (BISC). 1964—1969.
- J 日本附近大地震震级目录。1885—1950。
The Magnitude Catalogue of Major Earthquakes Which Occurred in the Vicinity of Japan 1885—1950.
- M 苏联资料, 包括苏联地震观测报告和苏联地震图集。
Бюллетень сети Сейсмических станций СССР, Москва; Атлас Землетрясений В СССР 1962 Москва.
- R. Rothé 全球地震活动性。
J. P. Rothé, The Seismicity of the Earth 1953—1965 UNESCO 1969.
- T 台北观测所, 昭和 10 年 4 月 21 日, 新竹、台中烈震报告——台湾地震史, 东京帝国大学地震研究所汇报别册第 3 号, 1936 年。
- U 美国海岸与大地测量局初定震中(引自 BCIS 和 BISC)。
Preliminary Determination of Epicenters of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. (from BCIS and BISC)

目录中 1900 年以后的地震参数均列出资料来源, 用两个英文字母表示。第一个字母表示震中参数(包括发震时刻和震源深度)的参考资料。第二个字母表示震级的参考资料。

本目录共分为三部分。

第一部分, 将 $M \geq 4 \frac{3}{4}$ 的破坏性地震, 编成强震目录。

第二部分, 将 $M \geq 4$ 的地震¹⁾分省编成简目, 其中包括黄海、东海、南海公海部分的地震。

第三部分, 将资料有疑问或资料过少, 震中难予确定或不可靠者编成附录。

我国历史地震资料十分丰富, 需要加以充分利用。然而, 由于各个时期, 各个地区文化发展程度不同, 地震记载详尽程度也不同。有地震记录的年代, 虽起自公元前 1831 年, 至今已有近 4000 年的历史, 但是早期一段(1500 年以前)地震记载不多, 能够搜集到的资料主要集中在文化发达的黄河中下游和长江中下游地区, 至明代地方志书编制盛行后, 才丰富起来, 有了比较详尽的历史记载。但西部地区的记载仍然较少。由于这种情况, 使用时不免受到一定限制。

* 引用徐明同的地震参数时, $M \geq 5$ 始列入强震目录。

1) 根据所记录到的我国地震情况, 将对新疆、西藏边远地区编入分省简目的震级下限定为: 1950 年以前的地震 $M \geq 4 \frac{1}{2}$ 编入; 1950—1959 年 $M \geq 4 \frac{1}{4}$ 级编入; 1960 年以后 $M \geq 4$ 级编入。

从全国 $M \geq 6$ 的地震震中分布图(如插图 1, 2) 可以看出全国地震活动的概貌。发生在我国的地震,特别是大地震成带状分布,如滇东地震带,郯城-庐江地震带,燕山地震带,山西地震带等。按其活动特点,总起来说,有三个不同的区域。

1. 东部地区: 地震主要发生在陕西、山西、河北、山东、渤海、辽宁和福建、广东沿海一带。地震活动特点是地震强度大,复发周期长。其它地方地震较少,分布零散。

2. 西部地区,除塔里木、准噶尔、柴达木等盆地外,绝大部分地区都有地震发生,只是许多地方缺少历史记载。1900 年有仪器记录以来,本区和东部地区的地震活动相比较,几十年的地震次数远远超过了东部地区的地震次数。显示出本区地震活动频度高,强度大的特点。

3. 台湾地区: 是我国地震活动频度最高的地区,从 1900 年以后的记录分析,这里的地震多分布在东部海域,陆地上相对较少。具有地震活动频繁、复发周期短、强度大的特点。

中国地震目录最初曾由科学出版社于 1960 年印刷供内部使用。当时集中了地球物理所地震研究室的大部分力量,由李善邦先生主编,武宦英、郭增建、梅世蓉、闵子群、郭履灿、段星北等同志编辑完成的。曾得到李四光、竺可桢、范文澜和赵九章等先生的多方支持、鼓励。罗闻喜先生帮助考证古代地名。许多企业单位和个人,特别是铁道部和谢毓寿先生提供了许多实地调查资料。这部地震目录共分二集,第一集为《大地震目录》,包括自公元前 1189 年到 1955 年中的 1180 个大地震(不包括余震)。第二集为《分县地震目录》列举了各县的地震情况。

1970 年由中央地震工作小组办公室主编,科学出版社出版的“中国地震目录”作为内部发行。本目录由当时的中国科学院地球物理研究所已故的李善邦先生主持,姚虹、李群、武宦英、林邦慧、金安蜀、杨天锡、肖承邺、刘克人等同志参加编辑,1969 年兰州地震队吕佩苓、昆明地震队邓瑞生等同志也参加了编辑工作。在 1960 年的目录基础上补充修订,并增加了自 1956 年到 1969 年共十四年的地震资料。1970 年版目录按年代先后共分四册,自 1177 年至 1969 年共收录大地震 2257 次(包括余震)。

鉴于近十年来我国强震活动频繁,各省、市地震部门成立后开展了大量的地震调查和研究工作,据此本版对 1900 年以前的历史地震又重新进行了订正和补充;对仪器纪录测定的地震参数,依据原始资料全部逐个进行校核,并分别给出资料来源。在本目录编辑前,曾得到李善邦先生赞助,已故李善邦先生曾为前两版目录作了大量工作,为目录奠定了基础,谨此纪念。

这次修改续编目录,使用了各有关单位提供的未经发表的地震资料。这些单位有辽宁、河北、江苏、广东、陕西、甘肃、新疆、四川、云南等省地震局。我们借此对这些单位表示衷心感谢。本目录中部分图件是杨晓莲、宋志敏两同志绘制的。

本目录虽经一再修改、校订,如有错误或遗漏,希望读者随时指出,以便修正。

1980 年 6 月

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

China is a country of abundant earthquakes. In history, from about 3000 years ago, various kinds of books and classics recorded many earthquake facts. Analyzing and studying such records thus for accumulated should be an important work.

In many countries of the world, where earthquakes occur frequently, catalogues of earthquakes have usually been prepared. In China we had catalogues of historical earthquakes long ago, but not quite complete. There were four earthquake catalogues, considered as more important, namely,

(1) "Taiping Yulan" recorded 45 earthquake events during the time period between the Zhou and the Sui Dynasties.

(2) "Wenxian Tongkao" recorded 268 earthquake events between the Zhou and the Qing Dynasties. Supplemented by Wenxian Tongkao, continued".

(3) "Gujin Tushu Jicheng" recorded between the Zhou Dynasty and Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, 654 earthquake events, partly not actually earthquakes but collapse and fracturing of the ground surface.

(4) A French Missionary Pierre Hoang, compiled an earthquake catalogue in 1910, the "Catalogue des Tremblements de terre Signales en China" (in French), containing 3322 large and small size earthquakes occurred from the very early history to the 22nd year of the Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty.

The first three catalogues involve only historical narrations of the earthquakes while the fourth catalogue gives besides historical descriptions, also seismological analysis. However, owing to practical difficulties at that time, the number of earthquakes collected differs from reality by a considerable amount.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government has paid much attention to the calamities caused by strong earthquakes. For large scale economic reconstruction of the country, it is deemed inevitable to consider the danger of destruction by large earthquakes of any region under reconstruction so that taking possible measures in structural designs for resisting earthquake hazards is a necessity. For this purpose, we must possess as possible the original data recorded in the past, in order to get a general insight of the seismic activity of the entire country, beginning 1953, with the Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences as the principal member, assisted by some related organizations, more than 8,000 books and literatures relating to earthquake occurrences were consulted, from the time of very early history to the present and about 15,000 citations from which 8,000—9,000 earthquakes were found. Through cautiously examining, correcting and commenting of the materials thus obtained, the "Chronological Tabulation of Chinese Earthquake Records" was then published in two volumes.

It then became the basis for compiling the "Catalogue of Chinese Earthquakes". Earthquakes before 1900 come essentially from the Chronicle while those after 1900 are from the data of field observations of earthquake areas and instrumental recordings of modern earthquakes.

This catalogue has been analyzed and compiled according to seismological requirements. Here, certain points in the determinations of earthquake parameters should be briefly explained, including the following:

(1) Time of Occurrence.

For earthquakes before 1900, their dates consist of years, months, days and sometimes the moments of their occurrences. However, part of the earthquakes are dated only by years and months or only by years based on actual historical records. Different sources of historical records usually give different dates, some with only years, not months and days while some with years and months but not days. Some are wrong in the names of the reigns of the Emperors of dynasties. In some cases, it should be properly corrected if the errors are obvious while examined and inferred had been done. Some of the earthquakes are combined and others are separated, for all of those, we had given necessary annotations.

Lunar calendar has been converted according to the rule that the Julian Calendar and the Gregorian Calendar are adopted respectively for earthquakes before and after October 5, 1582. The times of occurrence of earthquakes after 1900 are given in Peking local time down to seconds while some to minutes only.

(2) Epicentral Location

For earthquakes before 1900, generally the localities most heavily destructed are taken as the possible epicenters. Because historical materials give only counties as political units, one must assume the coordinates of a county as the possible epicentral location. For those regions, where the political units are Zhou, Fu, much larger in extent than a county, the exact determination of the epicenter of an earthquake becomes then very difficult. For those earthquakes, whose closed isoseismal lines can be drawn, their centers can be taken as the epicenters. For earthquakes with very obscure historical records, several Zhou or counties are named to represent the epicentral location, with no clear indication of the actual situation, so the epicenters could then only be estimated very roughly by the overall destructive effect of such earthquakes. If it appears impossible to get any knowledge whatsoever of the epicenter of an earthquake, then the earthquake should be put in the Appendix of the catalogue just for the sake of reference.

For earthquakes after 1900, when there are instrumental recordings, the epicenters are determined by the data thus obtained. In China the seismographic stations were set up rather late. Before that, the epicentral parameters have been taken directly from the "International seismological Summary (ISS), Bulletin of the International Seismological Center (BISC), other literatures or from reports of earthquake observatories of foreign countries. Earthquakes with a large a number of station records, least square method has been employed to obtain the epicenters.

After 1957, in China, the seismographic stations began to set up, so that epicentral parameters of most earthquakes occurred within the network of these stations are determined by the data recorded by them, but for those earthquakes occurred outside the network, their epicenters have been determined by foreign stations. Earthquakes with relatively detailed results of field observations of the epicentral regions, macroscopic epicentral parameters are given at the same time with the instrumental. For few individual earthquakes whose instrumental epicentral parameters are not available, only macroscopic epicenters are given, denoted by "***", so that maps of epicentral distribution, only macroscopic epicenters appear.

Epicentral Accuracy: Epicentral Locations determined by instrumental data of the Chinese seismographic station network have five categories of accuracy, according to the degree of scattering of the intersecting points during graphic solutions of three times the r.m.s..

Category I ≤ 10 km; Category II ≤ 25 km; Category III ≤ 50 km;

Category IV ≤ 100 km; Category V > 100 km.

For the I category, epicentral locations are shown by degrees, minutes and by degrees only for the remaining categories. Epicentral locations of earthquakes before 1900, without instrumental data, do not show accuracy.

(3) Earthquake Magnitudes

Earthquake magnitudes included in the catalogue are represented both by intensity and magnitude. Intensity has been estimated by using the "Table of Intensity and Magnitude of Historical Earthquakes" and the "New Table of Chinese Earthquake Intensity."

Intensity of earthquakes before 1900 has been determined chiefly by the previous table (to see Chinese) and that of earthquakes after 1900, with field observations, determined essentially by the second table. For earthquakes before 1900, having no instrumental data, their magnitudes can not be determined directly. Usually, they are obtained by the empirical relation,

$$M = 0.58I_0 + 1.5$$

where I_0 is the epicentral intensity. In this way, only an approximate value of the magnitude may be obtained. However, by considering the areal extent of ground effect of the earthquake, the magnitude value may be properly adjusted. The numerical values of magnitude are usually given down to 1/4.

The errors of magnitude based on historical data usually amount to 1/2 while error of macroscopic intensity based on historical data is 1. Thus the errors are generally in correspondence. This is the accuracy that could be actually attained in using historical earthquake data.

In order to reflect the actual situation, in case the macroscopic data are not sufficient to determine intensity value of an earthquake correctly, only the range of variation of the value is given, represented by two numbers, for example, (6—7) or (7—8).

For earthquakes after 1900, magnitude values are determined by instrumental data. However, because of the fact that the magnitude scales of earthquakes differ from each other, magnitude values in the "Catalogue of Chinese Earthquakes" published in 1970 have been unified on the basis of one scale. The magnitude values as given in the book by B. Gutenberg, "Seismicity of the Earth" or the magnitudes corresponding to the Gutenberg scale are adopted as standard. By selecting some of the seismographic stations in China and in the world one can get the correction values of those stations relative to the standard magnitude values. From 1900 to 1962, all earthquake magnitudes have been unified in this way.

After 1963, magnitude of earthquakes has been all determined by the new surface wave magnitude formula,

$$M_s = \log(A/T) + 1.66 \log \Delta^\circ + 3.5,$$

A and T are respectively the amplitude and period of the surface waves.

Magnitudes of certain earthquakes before 1949 have been determined by the data of Zi-Ka-Wei Observatory in Shanhai, using this same formula. For few earthquakes after 1963, body wave magnitude formula as given by Gutenberg is used to determine their magnitudes, denoted by “*”.

If the amplitude data are not available as listed in the seismological reports and also no magnitude values are given, then magnitudes are estimated according to the epicentral distance of the most distant station recording p waves, as listed in ISS or BCIS (table 1). The magnitude values estimated by such a method are denoted by a parenthesis (). In estimating the magnitudes of earthquakes occurred in the Taiwan Province by the same method, values are little higher than those listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Earthquake Magnitudes Estimated by the Epicentral distance of the most distant stations recording P Waves

Epicentral distances	< 40°	60±15°	80±15°	90±15°	100°
Magnitudes	4 ^{3/4} —5	5—5 ^{3/4}	6—6 ^{3/4}	7—7 ^{3/4}	> 7 ^{3/4}

Magnitudes of some earthquakes of Taiwan Province are taken from the catalogue belonging to “Seismicity of Taiwan Province and some related problems” written by Hsu Ming-Tung. The magnitudes as given by Hsu are statistically little higher, a magnitude value of 4½ usually corresponds to M_s 4. However, for M > 5, the values begin to approach to each other. This is only a statistical result, actually the discrepancies sometimes are much larger.

Presentation of earthquakes in the Catalogue, similar to the former editions, is classified into three categories: I, written to 0.1; II, written to 1/4; III, written also to 1/4 but with the parenthesis (). Statistically, magnitude of I, involves an error of 1/4; II, an error of 1/4—1/2; III, an error of 1/2—1.

Some selected parameters of earthquakes after 1900 are always accompanied by the source materials and indicated by the corresponding English capital letters, namely,

- B: Bulletin Mensuel Bureau Central International de Seismologie, 1945—1963, BCIS;
- C: Chinese seismological data, including earthquake observation reports for different years and the compilations of instrumental records of Chinese earthquakes and earthquake catalogues compiled by the various provincial seismological bureaus (or brigades),
- G: Seismicity of the Earth, 1954 by B. Gutenberg and C. F. Riether.
- H: Hsu Ming-tung, Seismicity of Taiwan and some related problems, Bulletin of the International Institute of Seismology and earthquake Engineering, Vol. 8, 41—161, 1971.
- I: International seismological Summary, ISS, 1914—1963; Bulletin of the International Seismological Center, BISC, 1964—1969;
- J: The Magnitude Catalogue of Major Earthquakes which Occurred in the Vicinity of Japan, 1955.
- M: USSR Data: including earthquake reports and atlas of earthquakes in USSR. 1962;
- R: Rothe: the Seismicity of the Earth, 1953—1965 UNESCO 1969;
- T: Intensity Report of Xinzhu, Taizhong of the Taipei observatory, Earthquake History

of Taiwan, Report of the Earthquake Research Institute, supplement No. 3, 1936;
U: Preliminary Bulletin, Stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In this catalogue, parameters of each earthquake are given the source of the data, represented by two English capital letters. The first letter show the data of epicentral parameters (including time of occurrence and the focal depth) while the second letter denotes the magnitude data.

The arrangement of the catalogue is basically the same as that of the previous two editions, presented in three parts:

(1) The first part is a catalogue of strong earthquakes, consisting of all destructive earthquakes of $M \geq 4\frac{1}{4}$;

(2) The second part consists of catalogues of earthquakes $M \geq 4$ of each provinces, including all earthquakes occurred on the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea and also the open seas;

(3) The third part is composed of the Appendix of earthquakes with questionable and insufficient observed data as well as unreliable epicenters.

Despite that this catalogue has been subjected to revising and correction many times, but inevitably it still contains errors or mistakes. The authors welcome any criticism and corrections.

The English text of this explanatory remarks is shorter than the Chinese.

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编号	地震日期 公历(农历)	震中位置 (北纬 东经)	烈度 (震级)	地震情况
	*前 1831. 一. 一 (夏帝发七年)	山东 泰山 (36.3° 117.1°)		泰山震。
1	前 780. 一. 一 (周幽王二年)	陕西 岐山 (6—7) (34.5° 107.8°)		幽王二年泾、渭、洛三川皆震,川竭、岐山崩。 注: 震中不确。
2	前 231. 一. 一 (秦始皇十六年)	河北 蔚县附 (6½) 近 (39.9° 114.6°)	八	代地大动。自乐徐以西,北至平阴: 台屋墙垣大半坏,地坼东西百三十步。 注: 代郡治今蔚县附近。
3	前 193. 2. 一 (汉惠帝二年正月)	甘肃 临洮 (6—7) (35.4° 103.9°)		陇西郡地震,压 400 余家。 注: 汉陇西郡包括很广,今临洮(郡治)、临夏、临潭、岷县、渭源、天水、清水等县均属之;震中不甚确切。
4	前 186. 2. 22 (汉高后二年正月 乙卯)	甘肃 武都 (6—7) (33.8° 105.6°)		武都山崩,死760人。地震至 9 月乃止。羌道(今宕昌西北)亦地震。 注: 汉武都道在今成县附近。
5	前 143—141 (汉景帝后元年五 月丙戌)	湖北 竹山 (5) (32.1° 110.1°)	六	上庸坏城垣。连震 22 日。 注: 上庸故城在今竹山县附近。景帝后元共三年,记载缺年。
6	前 70. 6. 1 (汉本始四年四月 廿九日)	山东 诸城、昌 乐一带 (36.3° 119.0°)	九	琅琊、北海坏宗庙城郭,山崩出水,死 6000 余人。 河南以东四十九郡国皆震。 注: 汉时北海郡治营陵,在今昌乐县东南。琅琊郡治今诸城。

* 此震是我国历史上最早的记载,虽然没有记破坏情况,因有悠久的历史,仍列入本目录。不编号。

编号	地震日期 公历(农历)	震中位置 (北纬 东经)	烈度 (震级)	地震情况
7	前 47. 4. 17 (汉初元二年二月 戊午)	甘肃 陇西东南 (6 $\frac{3}{4}$) (34.9° 104.7°)	九	獮道(今陇西东南)坏城郭、宫室、民房,山崩地裂, 水泉涌出,压死人众。 陇西郡(治今临洮)毁落太上皇庙殿壁木饰。
8	前 35. 7. 一 (汉建昭四年六月)	陕西 蓝田、咸 阳一带 (34.4° 109.0°)	六至七 (5)	蓝田山崩,沙石塞灞水。安陵(咸阳东北20里)岸崩 塞泾水,水逆流。
9	前 26. 一. 一 (汉河平三年二月 丙戌)	四川 宜宾一带 (28.8° 104.6°)	七 (5 $\frac{1}{2}$)	犍为郡地震,山崩塞江水(柏江和捐江),水逆流。 坏城,死 13 人。地震卅一日,百二十四动。 注:犍为郡治今宜宾。
10	46. 10. 23 (汉建武二十二年 九月戊辰初五)	河南 南阳 (33.0° 112.5°)	八 (6 $\frac{1}{2}$)	郡国四十二地震,南阳尤甚,坏屋毁垣,压死官民, 地震裂。 洛阳亦震。
11	128. 2. 23 (东汉永建三年正 月丙子)	甘肃 甘谷 (34.7° 105.4°)	八 (6 $\frac{1}{2}$)	汉阳地震,屋坏死人,地坼水涌出。洛阳亦震。 注:后汉汉阳郡治在今甘谷南,其郡境当今甘谷、天水、静宁、 略阳、秦安、清水等县及陇西、榆中部分之地。
12	138. 3. 1 (东汉永和三年二 月三日)	甘肃 临洮西 北 (35.8° 103.5°)	九 (6 $\frac{3}{4}$)	金城陇西地震,城郭屋室多坏,山岸崩,地陷,压死 人。 洛阳亦震。(图 1) 注:后汉金城郡治允吾(在今青海省民和县东,湟水南岸)陇 西郡治今临洮。
13	143. 10. 一 (东汉汉安二年九 月)	甘肃 甘谷西 (34.7° 105.3°)	九 (7)	陇西(临洮)、汉阳(甘谷南)、武都(成县西)败坏城 寺,山谷坼裂,压死人。 武威、张掖、北地(庆阳—灵武等地)六郡亦地震。 自九月至十二月连震180余次。(图 2) 注:震中不确。