



Earthquake evidences on Archaeological remains in Thamugadi and Lambaesis Roman sites

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Archeological data reveal that the eastern part of Algeria was affected by strong earthquakes because its location in earthquake prone area. Several observation of deformation were observed on different sites similar to those described by Stiros (1995, 1996); Rodrigues-Pascua et al. (2011),.

The distortions and fall of columns is one of the important typology of damage that were observed during our study and probably caused by earthquakes. The study of these pathology provide information on the seismic activity of the area.

The Thamugadi and Lambaesis archaeological sites suffered from destructive earthquake over the centuries mainly that of 267 AD, which probably destroyed several archeological monuments such as fallen drums of columns of the Capitol and column of Hadrien in Lambaesis site. Other damage were also observed on other archaeological remains on both Thamugadi and Lambaesis roman sites.

Keywords : Lambaesis, columns, Archeological sites