

account in a letter to a colleague. Report arrivals in Saba, St. Lucia and Dominica cannot yet be verified. No reports for Nova Scotia or eastern United States have been found.

If the farfield parameters of the “Lisbon” tsunami can be determined, then these data may assist in the determination of the location, orientation and length of the seafloor rupture of the “Lisbon” Earthquake – parameters that as yet are not agreed upon or well understood.

From an Éphémérides to ‘Observations on The Changes of The Air’: documenting the farfield parameters of the November 1, 1755 “Lisbon” tsunami in the western Atlantic

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The arrival of the tsunami from the 0930 (LT = 1006 UTC) Saturday, November 1, 1755 tsunamigenic marine earthquake offshore of the Iberian Peninsula seems to be well known. However few authors cite references for this phenomenon, and even fewer refer to primary accounts. In the present day the Prime Minister of St. Lucia’s website notes that the “Lisbon” Tsunami struck the coast of his nation, yet when queried as to how he knows this no verification can be offered.

An ‘undead tsunami’ persists in the historical tsunami records of the Atlantic even to the present day as having been caused by the 0412 (LT = 0856 UTC) November 18, 1755 “Cape Ann”, Massachusetts Earthquake. This misinterpretation by Harvard Prof. John Winthrop II in his published “Lecture on Earthquakes” prepared in late 1755 can be removed from the record. Winthrop is mistakenly referring to the “Lisbon” Tsunami of November 1st as it arrived in Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten.

Primary, or near-primary, reports of the “Lisbon” tsunami have been found for Bonavista, Newfoundland, from a vessel in port in Antigua, from an arriving vessel report in a Boston colonial newspaper and in a Dutch history of 1817 for the island of Sint Maarten, from Martinique in an éphémérides recorded in French, for Barbados in a tropical disease medical text’s extensive footnote, in Spanish apparently for Santiago de Cuba, and in Portuguese from Lisbon archival records for Brazil some 4° of latitude south of the equator. Bermuda can be added to the list via a Charles-Town, South Carolina rice merchant’s secondary