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⟨ 310 ⟩ **1456 December 5 Upper valley of Pescara river** **Central and southern Italy**

⟨ 311 ⟩ **1456 December 5 Bojano and Isernia area**
▷ **landslides, fissures, clouding of springs** ◁

⟨ 312 ⟩ **1456 December 5 Samnium and Irpinia**
▷ **tsunami, escape of gas, changes in the water level in wells** ◁

⟨ 313 ⟩ **1456 December 5 central Apulia region**

⟨ 314 ⟩ **1456 December 7 Naples**

⟨ 315 ⟩ **1456 December 21–22 Naples**

⟨ 316 ⟩ **1456 December 30 Naples** ▷ **clouding of springs** ◁

⟨ 317 ⟩ **1457 January 8–9 Naples**

⟨ 318 ⟩ **1457 February 10–11 Capua**

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Annals, Chronicles, *Notulae*

[manuscripts] JNULJerusalem, *Heb. Ms.*, 38*, 4281, *Notula*; BAVat., *Vat. Lat.*, 5949, fol.247r., *Notula*; BNNaples, *Mss.*, V.H.135, *Notulae*; AAbMontecassino, cod. 47, fol.20, *Notula;* [edited] Paoli, *Notula*, in Perrone Capano Compagna (1983, p.38, no.7); Bonincontri, *Chron.*, col.159; De Ritiis, *Chron.*, pp.203-4; D'Angeluccio, *Cron.*, col.894; Della Morte, *Cron.*, p.97; Giovanni di m. Pedrino, *Cron.*, p.113; Infessura, *Diario*, p.61; Nicola della Tuccia, *Cron.*, p.34; Palmieri Matteo, *Ann.*, p.177; Dello Mastro, *Diario,* p.114; Pierozzi, *Chron.*, pp.92-6; Tummolillo, *Not.*, pp.69-70; Piccolomini, *Comm.* (I, p.190); *Asiae* (ed. 1531, p.498)

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History of the earthquake's interpretation

This is one of the most important and best documented earthquakes in the whole of Italian seismic history. Its highly destructive effects (intensity greater than or equal to grade IX on the MCS scale) at about a hundred locations across a huge area of central and southern Italy are quite exceptional when compared to other known earthquakes in the central and southern Apennines. The study of this earthquake has had its own long and original tradition, and the considerable problems involved go back to

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its beginnings, at the time of the earthquake itself. For contemporary scholars immediately arranged for long reports to be drawn up describing the overall picture of effects, based on reports reaching the court at Naples from outlying areas. Even before Bonito (1691) and Baratta (1901), therefore, there already existed a complex corpus of information based on authoritative contemporary sources, as well as local historiography, which sometimes unjustifiably enlarged the damage zone.

In an effort to improve our understanding of the earthquake, fresh studies were undertaken in the 1980s. The first to suggest that the macroseismic picture of the earthquake should be interpreted as indicative of several superimposed shocks were Magri and Molin (1984, 1985), on the basis of new sources and freshly discovered documents, including the famous treatise by Giannozzo Manetti, *De terraemotu*. This treatise survives in seven codices, four of which are in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana; it is one of the most important and reliable sources previously unknown to the seismological tradition. At the time when these studies were being carried out, a substantial piece of critical research into documentation was begun within the ambit of studies set in motion by ENEL (for the identification of possible nuclear power station sites). The investigations carried out in this context were very detailed, partly in an effort to establish confirmation of the sequence of shocks and their exact location (SGA, Report 1985). It was in this context that thorough historical studies were begun by Figliuolo (1988-89), who has made a valuable contribution to knowledge of the sources for this earthquake. Magri and Molin (1984, 1985) and Meletti *et al.* (1988-89) suggested that three different faults were activated more or less simultaneously. They make a macroseismic area comparison between the known destructive earthquakes in the central and southern Apennines and that for the 1456 earthquake, in an attempt to identify significant areas of correspondence. In its three editions (Boschi *et al.* 1995, 1997, 2000), the CFTI catalogue has successively considered and developed the study by Meletti *et al.* (1988-89), accepting their suggestion that different source areas were activated, but not splitting the overall picture of effects into territorial subdivisions. Research into this complex seismic sequence was resumed in 2003 within the ambit of INGV investigations into active faults in the central and southern Apennines. The results were drawn up in a Technical Report (Guidoboni and Ferrari 2004) which added to previous knowledge by including data on the population of the kingdom of Naples obtained from a census carried out a few years before the earthquake (*Liber focorum*, in Cozzetto 1986, pp.55-172). In this way, it was possible to put together a fairly complete picture of the settlement network and demography of the area affected by this major event, including localities for which the sources do not record earthquake effects (also taken from the maps of the *Rationes decimarum*).

The new features in this picture are indicative of a much more complex situation than was previously thought; and indeed it provides some elements in support of the hypothesis of the activation of four different source areas. Furthermore, a more careful analysis of the sources has brought to light some rare and previously neglected data on the chronology of the whole seismic sequence. This also seems to offer fairly clear support for the hypothesis of a rapid sequence of four earthquakes — perhaps only a few seconds apart. And in addition, a quantitative analysis of the reported number of victims in relation to the terminology used in the principal sources to describe the level of effects at the various locations has brought to light some inaccuracies in previous estimates. The conclusions reached necessitated some modifications to previous intensity estimates in a number of cases. Set out below is this most recent level of analysis, which brings up to date all research data on the event in question.

A hypothesis of four earthquakes on 5 December and the sequence of shocks

The complexity of this seismic sequence can immediately be seen by reference to its chronology and the way it is referred to in contemporary sources.

1456

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Contemporary sources are aware of two distinct "peaks" of activity, during the night of 4-5 December and 30 December 1456 respectively. For the first peak, there are two reports which help us to understand some aspects of the physics of the phenomenon and help explain the complexity of this first event.

The earthquake of 5 December occurred at about 3:00 UT (the 11th hour, "Italian time"), and is recorded as having been prolonged. It is interesting to note that most witnesses agree that it lasted more than 120 seconds. The duration is naturally indicated in qualitatively different ways on the basis of the length of prayers (common practice in those days): the time needed to say a miserere twice (*due miserere da frati*; *doe fiate miserere mei Deus*); one and a half times the time required to recite the *In principio erat verbum* (*una volta et meza lo In principio erat verbu*); or the time needed to say the Lord's Prayer 10 times (*spatium temporis dicendi decies patrenostri*).

Giannozzo Manetti, one of the most reliable witnesses, records that, in Naples, there was a single violent, continuous and uniform shock: "at the beginning, the shaking was great and powerful, with walls and beams moving so violently that you would scarcely have believed it if you had not seen or heard it, and it continued like that uninterruptedly until it ceased" (*l'enpito nel principio fu grande e forte, colla commuzione delle mura e delle travi, tale e tante, che per affermarlo non pare credibile se nnone a cchi l'avesse veduto o udito; et mantenesi a quel modo sanza intermissione continuo insine al suo fine*). This perception of the earthquake is obviously quite subjective, but it provides reliable confirmation of its long duration, as perceived by other witnesses and stated in the sources.

Other details are provided by a witness who lived at San Germano (present-day Cassino), an area outside that of the worst effects. A detail provided by his text is that the earthquake was clearly perceived as involving three shocks. The witness in question was Angelo Tummolillo, a notary, who recorded his impressions as follows: "when the earthquake began, the earth shook uninterruptedly and rose up with all the buildings, sometimes briefly and sometimes for longer periods and repeatedly [...] during which time the earth moved and shook three times with great tremors" (*qui terremotus quando cepit tremere sine intermissione terra tremebat et sese sublevabat cum omnibus hedificiis, quando paulisper et quando plus et plurimum sublevando [...] inter quod spatium tribus vicibus et insultibus mangnis terra se submovit et insultavit*).

These remarks seem to us to support the hypothesis that there were three earthquakes in very close succession — perhaps separated by no more than a few seconds.

The earthquakes of 5 December were followed by another strong earthquake on 30 December. Contemporary reports do not differentiate between the effects caused by each of these two "peaks", but an analysis of the sources suggests that they both struck the same localities, though much less violently on the second occasion. The shocks which occurred at about 3.00 UT on 5 December were followed by weak aftershocks. Witnesses at Naples record two weak shocks, or more generically "some" shocks, which were felt only by some inhabitants. At San Germano (Cassino), however, the above-mentioned Angelo Tummolillo records 9 shocks, but without indicating their effects.

For about a week afterwards, from 2 to 4 shocks a day were felt at Naples. In the case of only one of these is the exact time given: it occurred at about 21.00 UT (the 5th hour, "Italian time") on 7 December and was felt slightly. Other weaker shocks followed at greater intervals. The only one of these to be recorded specifically was felt on the night of 21–22 December and did not cause any damage.

The 30 December earthquake occurred at about 8.20 UT (the 16th hour, "Italian time"). It was felt strongly at San Germano (Cassino) and Naples but, as pointed out above, was less violent than the event on 5 December. The shocks continued fairly frequently throughout January 1457. The only earthquake to be recorded with some precision occurred on the night of 8–9 January and caused more damage at Naples. Frequent but very weak shocks are recorded as still occurring in early February 1457: one of these occurred during the night of 10–11 February and caused the collapse of three

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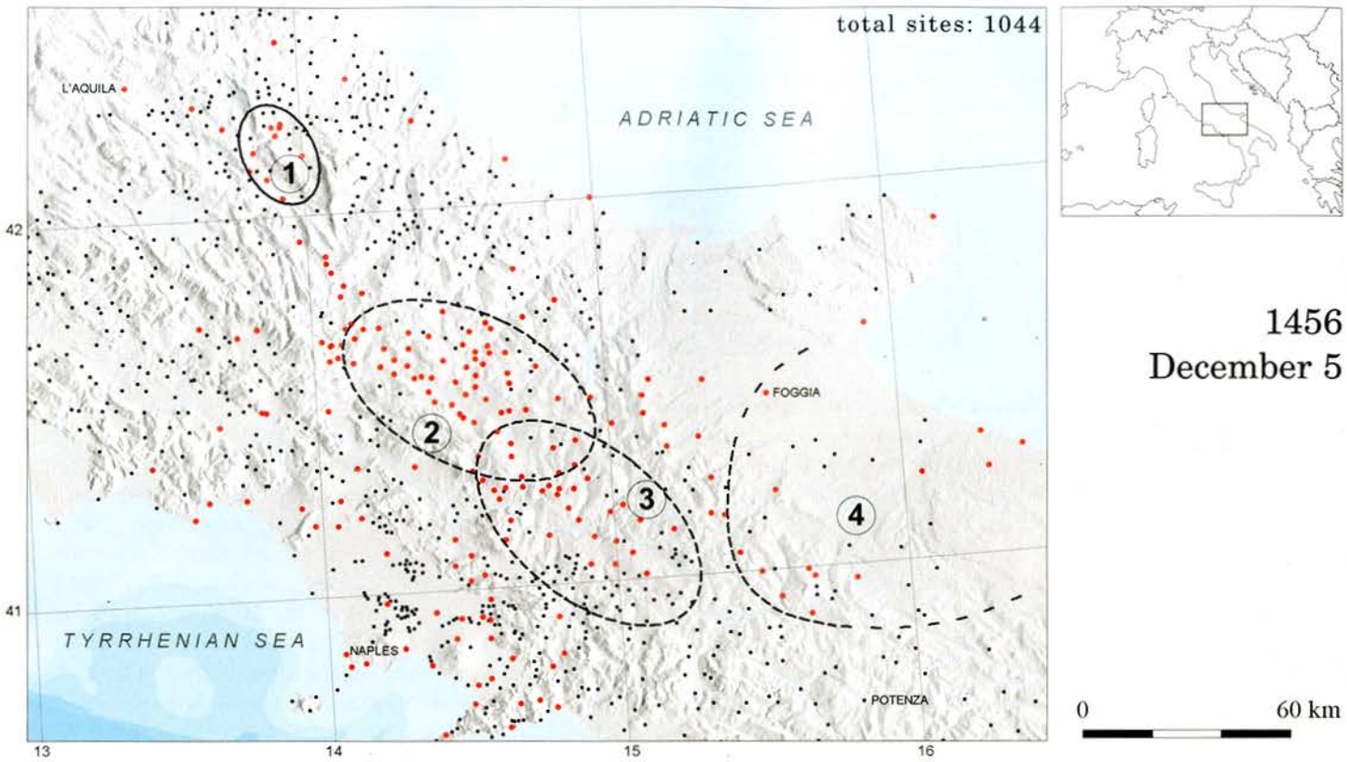


fig. 119 The map shows our overall interpretation for the 5 December 1456 earthquake. The extent of the damage area and the spatial and chronological complexity of the seismic sources make 1456 one of the largest earthquake sequence to have occurred in Italy in second millennium. Based on recent historical and linguistic revision of this event [Guidoboni and Ferrari, Report 2004] and recent tectonic analyses completed by INGV scientists (Fracassi and Valensise, 2004; DISS 3.0 Working Group, 2005) the global intensity pattern is interpreted as due to the activation of at least 4 major earthquake sources, resulting in 4 distinct areas of damage concentration (see pp.721-723 for the assessment of the effects). Red dots (no.206) indicate towns, villages and castles for which there exists an intensity assignment; black dots (no.838) indicate towns, villages and castles that certainly existed at the time of the earthquake, but for which no account of damage is given by contemporary sources. Although the density of population has significantly increased, the density of the settlements resulting from a census completed in 1453 (ed. Cozzetto 1985) is very similar to the present one.

houses in Capua (which had probably been damaged earlier); it was probably felt also in Naples.
Increasingly infrequent shocks were felt in the succeeding months up to May 1457.
To sum up: the new research by Guidoboni and Ferrari [Report, 2004] and the tectonic inferences by Fracassi and Valensise (2004; summarised also in DISS 3.0 Working Group, 2005) has made it possible to identify four damage zones, possibly corresponding to four epicentral areas, and hence to four independent seismogenic sources. From north to south, they are:
1. the upper valley of the river Pescara, in the Tocco da Casauria, Torre de' Passeri and Popoli area;
2. the northern flank of the Matese mountains, in the Bojano and Isernia area;
3. the area of Samnium and Irpinia, which includes the villages of Paduli, Apice and Ariano Irpino;

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4. the area around the Vulture extinct volcano, including part of Capitanata and Murge (central Apulia region) and also perhaps Salentine peninsula.
Epicentral area 4 includes the anomalously high intensity of Canosa di Puglia (IX), close to sites that experienced negligible intensity (V) such as Andria, Barletta and Trani. These latter localities reflect the overall low damage described in the account by Giannozzo Manetti (1457) the only one describing far-field effects in Apulia. The high intensity at Canosa di Puglia, therefore, is what constrains the SW-NE orientation obtained for the macroseismic source of this subevent.
The borders of these last three areas are naturally imprecise, and not clearly distinguishable on the basis of effects alone (see parameters below). However, this subdivision may contribute to an improvement in the seismotectonic interpretation of the area. For details of effects at individual localities, see below.

Scenario of overall effects and deaths

The earthquakes of December 1456 affected a huge area of the kingdom of Naples, corresponding to four of the regions of present-day Italy: Campania, Basilicata, southern Abruzzo and Molise. More than a hundred localities suffered serious damage, ranging from large cities like Naples and Benevento, to heavily populated villages in the Campanian plain around Benevento, and fortified settlements in Abruzzo. The social and economic fabric of the kingdom of Naples was very varied: unenclosed villages in the plain relied mostly on agricultural activities; localities in the Abruzzo and Molise Apennines (except for fortified settlements with a military function) had a characteristically pastoral economy, relying on transhumance from Apulian pastures. The settlement system consisted mainly of small villages with a small number of hearths (these were a family-based fiscal unit). From 15th century fiscal rolls it appears that 80% of the population lived in villages of less than 200 hearths.
It is not possible to establish an exact number of dead from contemporary sources. From the earliest days after the earthquake, we find a series of different figures. In ambassadors' letters written between 6 and 12 December, the number of dead is not given overall but by locality: for Naples it varies between 100 and 150, and in the same letters deaths at Ariano Arpino vary between 2,000 and 8,000. In slightly later writings, some authors attempted to calculate the overall number of dead, but this also produced enormous disparities: in a letter dated 18 December (in Figliuolo 1988-89), the figure quoted is 70,000 dead; Iacopo Ammannati Piccolomini (ed. 1506) gives 60,000, whereas a report from ambassador Antonio da Trezzo gives 30,000. Similar variations appear in contemporary chronicles. Ambassador Contarini gives the much lower figure of 12,000 deaths, Matteo dell'Aquila (ed. Figliuolo 1990) tells of about 7,000 dead, whereas Giannozzo Manetti's treatise tells of about 27,000. On the basis of these figures, Figliuolo (1988-89) compared the reported number of dead with the approximate estimated population of the affected localities (290,000), thus arriving at a death rate of about 9.5%.
Apice, Ariano Irpino, Bojano, Isernia and Paduli were particularly badly hit, losing more than 50% of their inhabitants. But the earthquake did not interrupt the upward demographic trend experienced in the kingdom of Naples at that period. Indeed, recent historiographical analysis tends to downgrade the effects of the earthquake on demographic and territorial aspects of the affected areas, especially as regards Abruzzo, where local history had reported a process of reduction in the number of castles, involving the abandonment of fortified sites in the uplands and the concentration of the population in larger centres in the plain. It has to be pointed out, however, that while it is certainly the case that some villages down in the valleys experienced a substantial increase in population between the mid-15th and early 16th century, there is not always evidence to suggest a connection between the earthquake and this process of population redistribution, which also affected areas not struck by the earthquake.
On the other hand, the earthquake had important economic consequences for the

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wealth of the Church State, particularly in medium-sized and large towns like Benevento, Bojano, and Sulmona: many churches were obliged to dispose of some of their own properties in order to pay for reconstruction work.
King Alfonso of Aragon did not make any special provisions for reconstruction; indeed, he was at Foggia when he heard about the earthquake, and did not even think it necessary to return to Naples, staying in the region of Foggia until early February. Nor did the king accept the petitions for tax exemption presented by the communities affected, for he replied that the survivors were in a position to pay, since they had inherited the goods of the victims. When the 1457 taxes were imposed, they even included an increase of one ducat per hearth, as decided the previous year.

Environmental effects: overview
Information about environmental effects is sparse and fragmentary. The most substantial effects were at Bojano, which was completely flooded, probably as a result of the blocking of the river Biferno by a landslide, and at Castel di Sangro, which was struck by a landslide from the mountain which overlooks the village. At Castellammare di Stabia there were exhalations of hydrogen sulphide; at Fornelli there were fissures and cracks in the earth; and at San Germano (present-day Cassino) springs became cloudy for three or four days. In Naples, water overflowed from springs and cisterns. There are also reports of tsunami effects in the port of Naples: the sea became extremely rough and all the boats at anchor collided dangerously with one another. One, in fact, completely broke up. For a detailed discussion, see pp.718-21.

Reconstruction work
There are numerous scattered references to reconstruction work in the period following the earthquake, but this is something which has attracted little attention in the historiography of central and southern Italy. In spite of king Alfonso's studied indifference, which the chronicles record in critical terms, the damaged buildings in Naples itself were shored up and subsequently repaired by 1464, as we are told by Enea Silvio Piccolomini (ed. 1531). There is also evidence of restoration work at the following ecclesiastical buildings: the church of S.Domenico in Naples; the church of S.Bartolomeo Apostolo in Benevento; the cathedral at Ariano; the church at Calvi; the monastery of S.Maria di Realvalle; the church and monastery of S.Maria at Venticano; the church of S.Maria del Colle at Pescocostanzo. At the abbey of Montecassino, repairs were carried out to the dormitory and cloister, but we do not know for certain whether these repairs were indeed related to earthquake damage (for the sources and the references see later in the individual sites). But some papal privileges to which local Apulian historiography has drawn attention cannot be related to damage caused by this earthquake. They may refer rather to destruction caused during the war of succession in Terra d'Otranto. By making an exhaustive examination of the sources it has been possible to put together a detailed picture of the effect of the earthquake on contemporary society, and to identify the various descriptions of effects passed down by the various authors, not to mention the mistaken interpretations which led, until recently, to the acceptance of an unjustified extension of the damage zone as far as Apulia. To complete our critical analysis, we examined later historiography, from the 16th to the 20th century, as well as naturalistic treatises in which the earthquake is mentioned.

Historical sources: an overall view
The historical data underlying parameters for this earthquake are themselves the result of critical research which has taken advantage of the historical research of Figliuolo (1988-89). Figliuolo subsequently published Matteo dell'Aquila's treatise (1990) and in a study published in 2002 he cited two new sources: a document and a letter (pp.887, 889).

1456

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LETTERS, REPORTS AND TREATISES

The first important group of primary sources consists of the numerous letters and reports sent by ambassadors at the Neapolitan court, which was at Foggia at the time of the earthquake. With the exception of a letter of 31 March 1457, almost all these sources were written within a few days or weeks of the earthquake, between 6 December 1456 and 14 January 1457. Most of them are to be found in the Archivio di Stato in Milan, Venice and Siena, the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, and the Österreichisches Nationalbibliothek in Vienna. Some of these letters were published by De Blasiis (1885), Motta (1887) and Romano (1888). Others have been published by Figliuolo (1989, II, docs.I-X) and Senatore (1997). We know of letters and reports from the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, who wrote as many as four letters (6, 22 and 28 December 1456 and 10 January 1457), the Sienese ambassador Bindo Bindi (7 December), the two Catalan ambassadors from Barcelona, Pere Boquet (8-9 December 1456 and 31 March 1457) and Pere Dusany (9 December 1456), the Venetian ambassador Bertuccio Contarini (11 and 15 December 1456), the Mantuan ambassador (identity unknown, 12 December 1456). There are also brief items of information about the aftershocks which followed 5 December 1456 in letters from the Sienese ambassador Luca Amadei (9 January 1457), from the royal Aragonese secretary Gaspare Talamanca (13 January 1457), from the Milanese ambassador Ottone del Carretto (31 January 1457), and from the Milanese envoy Francesco Cusani (11 February 1457).

There are also some quite numerous letters from members of the clergy and private citizens which record particular aspects of the earthquake's effects at Naples and other places in the Kingdom. The letters concerned were written by Ercole d'Este (7 December 1456), the famous humanist Giannozzo Manetti (three letters, 8 December 1456), the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai (8 and 14 December 1456), the banker Filippo Strozzi (8 December 1456), the cardinal Enea Silvio Piccolomini, the future pope Pius II (28 December 1456), the humanist Pier Candido Decembrio (14 January 1457), the Florentine citizen Goro di Giovanni (probably on February 1457) and four unidentified writers (two letters and two reports 18 and 22 December 1456 and probably on January 1457).

The information provided by these letters is considerable; it is sufficient, in fact, to make up for the lack of sources from local authorities subject to the Neapolitan court, whose documentation had been destroyed. In spite of checks carried out at local level, only a modest quantity of public documents has been found.

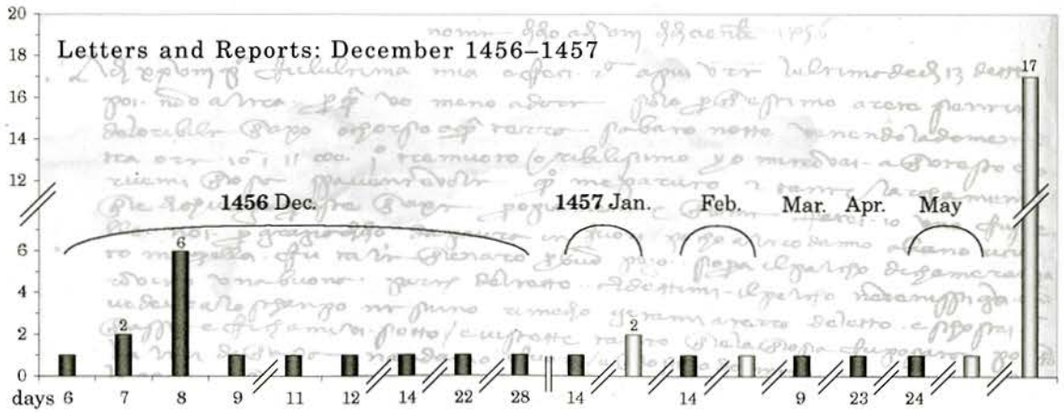


fig. 120 The number and dates of the letters and reports written between 6 December 1456 and May 1457, used here. Altogether there are 41 sources, of which 15 written in December and 26 in the remaining period. Other archival and memorialist sources are not counted. The light columns represent the sources whose dating is incomplete.

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Two reports which have proved of great importance are contained in i) the chronicle of Antonino Pierozzi, bishop of Florence (he subsequently became a saint of the Roman Church), and ii) the *Trattato de terraemotu libri tres*, by Giannozzo Manetti, famous Florentine humanist (Baldassarri 2003). The first of these texts contains a lengthy account, perhaps of an official kind, which probably reached Florence in January 1457. The second contains the most detailed and comprehensive report known to date about this earthquake. The account is in the third book of the treatise, and was probably based on the official governors' reports sent to Naples straight after the earthquake. Manetti's text is therefore an extremely important and reliable source: it supplies information on effects at 153 localities (although in a concise form). The first book of this treatise contains theoretical considerations on the causes of the earthquakes. The second book contains a catalogue of ancient earthquakes in the Mediterranean area with reference to the sources used, it is the earliest known catalogue of its kind for the West. The 1456 earthquake also inspired a treatise by Matteo dell'Aquila (ed. Figliuolo 1990), a contemporary author, but its attitudes are a vestige of late medieval thinking, and its treatment of the 1456 earthquake is more general.

ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

As pointed out above, sources amongst public documents are very few, partly because king Alfonso of Aragon reacted so little, and did not carry out any substantial modifications to the administration of the kingdom, and partly because of the destruction or loss of documents in the Archivio di Stato in Naples, during the Second World War. Two royal privileges have been found in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón in Barcelona, as well (*Cancillería*, Privilegiorum Neapolis, 2916, Privilege, 9 June 1457; 2917, Privilege, 29 July 1457).

The only evidence of initiatives undertaken by secular noblemen is a concession granted by the marquis of Pescara to the people of Castel di Sangro (in Balzano 1915).

Two documents found in the Archivio di Stato in Naples were presented respectively by Maria Caracciolo in relation to the feudal estate of Casalduni on the death of her brother Giovanni Lupo Caracciolo on 14 February 1457 and by Scipione Pandone in relation to the contea of Venafro on the death of his father Francesco Pandone on 9 March 1457.

In the Archivio Segreto Vaticano there are documents issued by pope Calixtus III: one of these deeds is in favour of count Nicola di Monforte and dates to February 1457; the second is in favour of the cathedral church of Calvi and is dated 23 April 1457; the third is in favour of the abbey of Santa Maria di Realvalle and dates to May 1457; and the fourth, in favour of Paolo and Nicolò di Vallata, is dated 24 May 1457. These documents are quoted in Figliuolo (1988-89).

Amongst official documents there is a public record of earthquake effects, now among the parchments preserved in the Archivio Capitolare at Isernia (in Viti 1972, doc. XVIII).

NOTULAE

Witnesses with personal experience of the earthquake's effects wrote *Notulae* in the margin of monastic codices originating respectively in the Abbey of Montecassino (cod.47), the convent of S.Bernardino di Campli (Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples, V.H.135) and the abbey of S.Maria in Galdo Mazzocca (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, *Vaticani Latini*, 5949). Also of importance is a *Notula* in a Hebrew religious manuscript (Jewish National and University Library of Jerusalem, *Heb. Ms.*, 38*, 4281)

CHRONICLES

Contemporary chronicles are also of considerable importance. Some contemporary chroniclers were in fact eyewitnesses of the earthquake: the notary Giacomo della Morte ("Notargiacomo") and the scholar Lorenzo Bonincontri at Naples; the notary Angelo Tummolillo at Cassino; Francesco d'Angeluccio and a monk called Alessandro

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de Ritiis, at L'Aquila and San Clemente a Casauria respectively; the scribe Stefano Infessura, Paolo dello Mastro and cardinal Iacopo Ammannati Piccolomini in Rome.
The narratives of three other chroniclers, furthermore, contain information drawn from first-hand accounts and are therefore very reliable. The chroniclers concerned are: Nicola della Tuccia, a prior from Viterbo, Giovanni di mastro Pedrino from Forlì, Matteo Palmieri, a Florentine spice merchant. For specific bibliographical references, see the sources referred to in the section "Earthquake effects by localities".

INSCRIPTIONS

Five inscriptions, two of which are now lost, make direct reference to this earthquake.
■ 1 – Ariano Irpino (province of Avellino), cathedral: an inscription recorded reconstruction work carried out by bishop Ursoleo (in *Italia Sacra*, vol.8, 1721, col.217);
■ 2 – Orsara di Puglia (province of Foggia): an inscription on a stone architrave in a house (in Rosso 1907, p.195);
■ 3 – Tocco da Casauria (province of Pescara): an inscription is in the courtyard of the *palazzo ducale* records the destruction of the town and the death of the local lord (Magri and Molin 1984, fig.3, unnumbered page between 6 and 7 and p.158);
Two other late inscriptions concern restoration work at church buildings:
■ 4 – San Pietro Avellana (province of Isernia): an inscription of 1635 refers to the restoration of the chapel of S.Giovanni Battista (published in Figliuolo 1988-89, II, p.172);
■ 5 – Ariano Irpino, cathedral: an inscription of 1736, which still survives in Ariano cathedral, records the long series of earthquakes which struck the building between 858 [848] and 1732, and includes that of 5 December 1456.
Two more inscriptions tell of reconstruction work at churches, though they do not specifically refer to the earthquake.
❑ 6 – Ripalimosano (province of Campobasso): a bronze inscription, now lost, recorded the rebuilding of the bell-tower of the parish church in 1463 (in Magri and Molin 1984, p.138).
❑ 7 – Pescocostanzo (province of L'Aquila): an inscription carved into one of the wooden trusses over the nave of the collegiate church of S.Maria del Colle (published in Sabatini 1960, p.111) records its having been rebuilt.

POPULATION SOURCE

In order to locate the sites existing at the time of the earthquakes a census has been used (*Liber focorum Regni Neapolis*, ed. Cozzetto 1986) and the maps in *Rationes decimarum Italiae*. Population data for the localities struck by the earthquake have been taken from the *Liber focorum*. This document was in all probability drawn up after 1449 and before 1456. It provides data from the first fiscal census carried out by the Aragonese authorities in 1443. A later census of hearths was carried out in 1447, but only fragments have survived. In 1449, however, when taxes were increased, it was decided to return to the 1443 figures, which were evidently to the advantage of local communities.

Earthquake effects by localities, based only on primary sources

Set out below is a description of effects by town and village together with the text of the sources. The localities are listed in descending order of intensity of the effects experienced, up to and including grade VI MCS (see parameters on pp.721-23).
The subdivision of effects at the four source areas which, we suggest, became active almost simultameously, can be found below.
There are frequent disparities between the sources as to the number of victims, so we choose to give the figure recorded in Manetti's treatise, on the grounds that it is the most reliable source. We record but do not transcribe the text of contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem, except where these sources are the only ones available. In fact, 15th century chronicle sources do not provide nearly such substantial information as diplomatic correspondence, documentary evidence and inscriptions.

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Apice (province of Benevento)
The buildings completely collapsed. Apice was a town of 345 hearths (estimated population: 1,725), and there were 1,000 victims (57.9%). The sources are eight letters sent between 7 December 1456 and 14 January 1457, two reports, Manetti's treatise, eight contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The castle of Canossa and part of the town have been laid flat; [...] Apice and many other places likewise".

Canossa lo castello e parte dela terra per terra; [...] Apici et molte altre terre pur il simile.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 9 December 1456 by ambassador Pere Dusany to the Catalan deputies: "Apice [...] and other places, all large, have been so badly damaged that they will never recover".

Apixi [...] e altres terres, totes grosses han pres tant dan que nunqua tornaran.

The third letter was sent from Naples on 11 December 1456 by the Venetian ambassador, Bertuccio Contarini, to doge Francesco Foscari: "A fine town called Apice has been entirely destroyed, and all its inhabitants are dead".

Una terra bona se chiama Apezi tuta in terra, morti tuti.

The fourth letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "Apice, a town of about the same number of hearths [50], is similarly in ruins, and few have survived".

Apice, terra quasi de altri tanti fogi [50], similiter è ruinata, che pochissimi sono salvati.

The fifth letter was sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "At Arpino [Apice], seven eighths of the inhabitants have been killed" (*A 'Rpino vi sono morti e' sette ottavi*).
The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Apice has been completely razed to the ground, and about 600 people have been killed".

Apice in tutto spianato et mancate circha persone 600.

The sixth letter was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, and was sent from Foggia on 28 December 1456: "But on my way here I saw Paduli and Ariano, towns whose fortresses have collapsed, and not a single house remains standing and the same is true of Apice, but I have not seen it".

Ma venendo quà ho veduto Padule et Ariano, nelle quale terre sonno cadute le fortezze et niuna casa è remasa in pede et cossì ad Apici, ma quello non ho veduto.

The seventh letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Apice is entirely in ruins, and about 600 people have been killed".

Apice in tuto expianato, morte circa persone VIc [600].

The eighth letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "The towns of Troia, Apice, Ascoli di Puglia and that area have experienced a great earthquake. Many houses have collapsed, and there have been many victims; but no town has been completely destroyed".

La città di Troia, Apice, Ascoli in Puglia, e il paese hanno sofferto gran terremoto, e sono cadute molte case, e molta gente è rimasta morta; ma nessuna città è sprofondata.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife, Apice [...] Biccari, have been either totally or largely destroyed".

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Aliphe, Appici [...] Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

According to Manetti: "Apice was also completely destroyed, and about one thousand people are reckoned to have died there".

Apicium, etiam radicitus eversum, cum mille circiter personarum occisione conspicitur.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The place called Apice has been completely destroyed, and 1,020 people have lost their lives".

Apichi nuncupatum in totum desolatum, sublatis per mortem MXX hominibus.

Of the other chronicles, those which provide the most detail are the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo and the chronicle of Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì. Briefer reports appear in: the *Annales de Raimo*, the *Diurnali* known as "of the duke of Monteleone", the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri, and the French chronicle of Mathieu d'Escouchy.

Ariano Irpino (province of Avellino)
Almost all its houses collapsed, as well as a large part of the fortress. Ariano was a town of 643 hearths (estimated population: 3,215), and there were 2,400 victims (74.6%).
The sources are 13 letters and three reports, sent between 7 December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two *Notulae* in the margins of liturgical codices, three inscriptions, 12 contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "Ariano has been destroyed, and 8,000 souls have died there".

È submerso Ariano, nel quale è morto dele anime 8000.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "Ariano and all its houses are in ruins, and more than 2,000 people have been killed".

Ariano cum tutti casali è ruynato e li è morto dele persone più de 2000.

The third letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] Ariano is almost completely reduced to ruins, for it has suffered more damage than anywhere else".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnificato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: [...] Ariano quasi tutto in terra, che è quello luogo che à ricevuto magiore danno che tutti quanti gli altri.

The fourth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci. It states that Ariano (*Arriano*) is one of the places that the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fifth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Ariano has been laid flat, and three quarters of its inhabitants have been killed; they say that no more than 10 houses have been left standing".

Ariano spianato e mortovi e' tre quarti della giente; diciesi non v'è restate oltra 10 chase in piè.

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The sixth letter was sent from Naples on 9 December 1456 by ambassador Pere Dusany to the Catalan deputies: "Ariano, a town of more than a thousand hearths, has been completely destroyed; an incredible number of people have been killed".

Ariano, terra de mes de mil fochs, s'es tota dirruida; ha y morta tanta de gent que no es de dir.

The seventh letter was sent from Naples on 11 December 1456 by the Venetian ambassador, Bertuccio Contarini, to doge Francesco Foscari: "Ariano and its castle have been completely razed to the ground, and a third [of the inhabitants] have been killed".

Ariano cum el castello tuto per terra, morto un terzo.

The eighth letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "The large town of Ariano, which is similar to and near the above-mentioned place [Apice], and has 1,800 hearths, is completely reduced to ruins, as is the castle, which was a very strong building, and so few have survived there that it is commonly held that 7,000 souls have perished — the most dreadful and heart-breaking disaster that anyone has ever seen or heard of".

Simile e proximo a suprascripto [Apice], Arriano, città grossa 1800 fogi, è del tutto ruinata, e 'l castello, che era fortissimo edifitio, et de quello sono campate poche persone, adeo che comune opinione è che lì sono perite delle anime 7000, che a vedere è il più terribile e lacrimabile caso che mai fusse audito et veduto.

The ninth letter was sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "The viscount of Ariano has written to the count of Ariano, who is here, to say that of the approximately 9,000 souls who lived there, only 1,500 have survived, the remainder having perished. And about two thirds of the town fortress, an impregnable building, have been swallowed up by the earth, one part having split open and collapsed on one side, and another on the other".

Scrive il vecie conte d'Ariano al conte d'Ariano, che ssi truova qui, che non v'è restate 1500 anime di circha a 9000 ne facieva la terra, tutto il resto sono morti. E lla forteza della terra che era cosa innispungniabile ita sotterra circha e' duo terzi, i rresto apertosi e chaduto una parte in qua e una i llà.

The tenth letter was sent from Rome on 18 December 1456, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "But in the *contado* and in the kingdom too, castles, towns, villages and innumerable country houses have been reduced to ruins; and amongst them, Ariano is particularly mentioned, and two other towns whose names I have forgotten, since they are outside the kingdom. And not one stone remained upon another there".

In comitatu autem, seu regno, castra, oppida, ville et infinite domus per campos usque ad rasuram terre ruinate sunt, ex quibus specialiter nominatur Arrianum et duo alia oppida quorum nomina, quia extranea sunt, perdidi. Nec remansit in illis lapis super lapidem.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza:
"Scarcely a house remains standing at Ariano, and most of the people and mules who lived there have been killed, amounting to far more than 600".

Ariano non è quasi remasta casa in pede et morte la mazore parte deli homini che li habitavano et muli più de 600.

The eleventh letter was sent from Foggia on 28 December 1456 by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, to duke Francesco Sforza: "But on my way here I saw Paduli and Ariano, towns whose fortresses have collapsed, and not a single house remains standing".

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Ma venendo quà ho veduto Padule et Ariano nelle quale terre sonno cadute le fortezze et niuna casa è remasa in pede.

The twelfth letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Ariano is entirely destroyed [...] all the houses lie in ruins against each other [...], most of the people and mules, six hundred or more, have been killed".

Ariano per tuto ruinato [...] l'una casa iace adosso l'altra [...] morti la maiore parte deli habitanti e muli circa VIc [600] o più.

The thirteenth letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "The town of Ariano is also [completely destroyed], and many people were killed there".

Anche la città di Ariano [tutto guassto], e molte persone vi rimasero morte.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Ariano is largely in ruins, and 1,200 people have been killed there" (*Ariano è ruinato in maior parte, e morte persone 1200*).
The author of the third report, written at Naples, very probably in February 1457, was a Florentine citizen called Goro di Giovanni: "The town of Nola [...] Gaeta, Ariano; all these towns and castles have been badly damaged in these earthquakes, and so have the churches and chapels inside them, as well as many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Nola [...] Ghaeta, Ariano; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti: "[...] Ariano [...]: was almost completely razed to the ground, including its tall, splendid and impregnable fortress, and about 2,400 people met their deaths there in that dreadful tragedy. It was a terrible sight for all the individuals and groups of travellers who passed that way!".

[...] Arianum [...]: a fundamentis pene eversum una cum illa alta et admirabili atque inexpugnabili arce et simul cum duorum milium et quadringentorum circiter hominum pernicie, terribile atque perhorrendum spectaculum cunctis viatoribus et singulis transeuntibus manifestissime extat.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The noble town of Ariano has collapsed in ruins and 1,313 of its inhabitants have been killed".

Arianum, notabile oppidum, usque ad fundamenta contritum, mortuis ex eo MCCCXIII.

Information about the earthquake is also to be found in two *Notulae* in the margins of codices. The more detailed of the two was written by a friar called Romano Paoli in the margin of a liturgical codex from the monastery of Ss.Elia e Anastasio at Carbone, near Lagonegro (in Perrone Capano Compagna 1983, p.38, no.7): "In the year 1456 since the Incarnation of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in the fifth indiction, there was an earthquake throughout the world, which destroyed parts of Naples and Ariano and many other towns and castles, because of the great comet which appeared, at the time of pope Calixtus III, during the reign of the noble king Alfonso of Aragon, on Sunday 5 December; written by me, brother Romano".

Anno incarnacionis 1456 de lu nostru signori Jesu Cristu, 5 indictionis, foi lo terramotu per tutto lu mundu a ddiguastanse parti de Neapoli e d'Arianu e mmulti autri citati e ccastella, per lla cometa grande chi parse, in tempo de papa Calisto terzio, regnanti lu serennissimu rre Alfonsu de Raona, de dia de dominica, ali cincu de dechemre; per me frate Romanos.

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In the margin of a collection of sermons by Bernardino da Fossa, there is a briefer *Notula*, written by a monk from the monastery of S.Bernardino at Campli (Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples, V.H.135, fol.1v.): "In the territory of Alife, the town of Ariano was plunged into the waters".

Terra Aliffi, Civitas de Viano profundata est in aqua.

The earthquake is also recorded in three inscriptions, two of which are now lost. The first of these was formerly in Ariano cathedral, and recorded reconstruction work carried out by bishop Ursoleo (*Italia Sacra*, vol.8, col.217): "The mountain was moved and brought down, and a malign movement of the earth brought down the castle at a stroke, destroying houses as well. At night, the dreadful [earthquake] sent two thousand men to their grave. Bishop Ursuleo skilfully escaped death and restored altars and churches, which he will donate to the people who supported him. On the Nones of December [5 December], during the reign of king Alfonso and under count Enrico".

Fertur in obruptum mons motus improbus ictu / terrae castrum subvertit, aedesque dejecit. / Bis hominum mille nocte dirus ille tradidit urnae. / Ursus Leo Praesul, populoque fovente daturus / evadit sagax aras et templa restaurans. / Nonis Decembris 1456 sub Divo Alfonso regnante Henrico comite.

The second inscription was on a stone architrave in a house at Orsara di Puglia (Rosso 1907, p.195), and read: "In 1456 there was a great earthquake, and Ariano collapsed in ruins".

MCCCCLVI fuit terremotus magnus, et ruit Arianum.

The third is a late inscription, dating to 1736, which still survives in Ariano cathedral. It records the long series of earthquakes which struck the building between 858 [848] and 1732, and includes that of 5 December 1456 (Pantosti and Valensise 1989, p.547). Earthquake effects at Ariano are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Annales de Raimo*, the *Annales Forolivienses*, the *Diurnali* known as "of the duke of Monteleone", the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri, the French chronicles of Jean Chartier and Mathieu d'Escouchy, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, the chronicle of Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, the annals of Matteo Palmieri.

Bojano (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its buildings collapsed, including the fortress. Bojano was a town of 270 hearths (estimated population: 1,350), and there were 1,200 victims (88.8%).
The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem, and two documents dated 9 March 1457 and 18 April 1458. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Bojano has been razed to the ground and almost all its inhabitants have been killed".

Boyano spianato et quasi morti tutti li habitanti.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Bojano is entirely in ruins and most of the inhabitants have beeninjured or killed".

Boiano spianato tuto e li habitanti per la maiore parte consumpti e morti.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Bojano has been swallowed up".

Boiano andato in abisso.

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According to Manetti: "Boviano is an ancient and once wealthy town, now called Buiano [Bojano] for reasons of euphony. Not only did the town and its castle completely collapse but, more surprisingly, it was completely submerged by the waters which surrounded it on every side, and it mourned more than one thousand two hundred dead. [...] Boviano recently so cruelly swallowed up into a chasm in the earth".

Bovianum vetusta olim et opulenta urbs, nunc autem euphorie causa Buianum nuncupata, non solum cum arce sua penitus corruit, sed etiam, mirabilis est, totum aquis undique circundantibus obrutum, ultra ducentos supra mille mortales desideravit. [...] Boviano ita crudeliter hiatu terre nuper absorto.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "After the town of Bojano collapsed, it was submerged by the waters which rose out of the ground because of the earthquake, and 1,300 people spent their last day there".

Civitas Buiani post ruinam submersa est aquis surgentibus ex terra per terremotum, MCCC extremum diem claudentibus ibi.

The following two documents are partially transcribed in Figliuolo (1988-89). The first dates to 9 March 1457 (Archivio di Stato, Naples, *Significatorie dei Relevi*, I, 1456-67, fol.47) and records that: "the town of Bojano is said to have been completely destroyed in the earthquake".

Civitas Boiani, quod asseritur fuisse propter terremotum totaliter ruynatum.

In the second document, which dates to 18 April 1458 (it is summarised in an 18th century manuscript in the archive of Campobasso cathedral, *Regesti Gallucci*, 18, no.57), the *procuratori* of the church of S.Bartolomeo at Bojano rent to Giovanni Barone a cottage and small garden belonging to the church and situated in the parish of S.Martino: "the said cottage was damaged in the earthquake, for an annual rent of ten *grana*".

qual casalino *era diruto per lo terremoto, dietro corresponsione del censo annuo di dieci grana.*

Earthquake effects at Bojano are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo and the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia.

Isernia

Almost all its buildings collapsed. The cathedral and all the other churches were badly damaged. Isernia was a town of 407 hearths (estimated population: 2,035), and there were 1,500 victims (73.7%). The sources are four letters and two reports dating to December 1456 and January 1457, a *Notula* in the margin of a codex, Manetti's treatise, a petition dated 28 January 1458, two parchments and six contemporary chronicles. The first letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "And they say the same of Isernia [as of Castel di Sangro: it was completely reduced to ruins, and almost everybody perished]".

Et similiter se dice de Sergno [al tutto esser ruinato, e quasi tutti li huomini esser periti].

The second letter was sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Sarni [Isernia] [...] had 4000 souls or more, but only about 300 remain, for the rest have all been killed".

Sarni [...] che facieva anime 4000 o più, ve n'è restati circha a 300, il resto tutti morti.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Isernia has been completely razed to the ground and about 1,200 people have been killed".

Sergna tutta in terra et morte circha persone 1200.

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The third letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Segna is entirely in ruins and more than a thousand people have been killed".

Segna è ruinata tuta e morte più da mille persone.

The fourth letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "Isernia, a large city in Campania, has been completely destroyed".

Sergina, una gran città della Campania, totalmente sprofondata.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "At Isernia, no more than 19 people have survived".

Sergna non sono scampate se non persone XVIIII.

The *Notula* is in the margin of codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino: "Indeed, Gaeta [...] Isernia [...] and castles, churches and villages in Abruzzo have suffered terrible damage, to the extent that in some places or castles only a single house remains standing, while at others only four are left, and in yet others ten, and in some places castles have been submerged and swept away in the rushing waters".

Verum Gajete [...] Isernia [...] et in Aprutio castra, ecclesie, ville, mirabiliter ruerunt, sic ut in quibusdam locis vel castris sola domus remansit, alibi quatuor domus, ubi vero decem, nec non et alibi aquis rapientibus castra submersa extiterunt.

According to Manetti: "Isernia [...] has completely collapsed, and it is believed that the collapse led to so many and widespread deaths that it is reckoned that about one thousand five hundred people are being mourned".

Sernia [...] funditus eversa tantam et tam ingentem suorum incolarum stragem sua ruina intulisse, iure existimatur et creditur ut supputata ratiuncula mille quingenti circiter homines desiderati referantur.

Pierozzi records: "The town called Descivi [Isernia] on the Abruzzo border, has also completely collapsed, and the disaster has caused the death of 1,200 people there".

civitas que dicitur Descivi in confinibus Abrutii, usque ad fundamenta exinanita est, ubi et mille CC ex ruina illa ex hoc mundo transierunt.

The serious state of the town is referred to in a petition, dated 28 January 1458, from its *sindaci* to king Alfonso of Aragon (in Gentile 1910, pp.668-9): "In the first place, leaving on one side the story of the disaster that struck the town, which has been reduced to ruins and laid waste by the terrible earthquake, and most of its citizens and people have been killed, as is well known, we humbly beg [...]".

In prima omissa la narratione della Ruyna de quella cita la quale tucta dalli proprii fundamente e caduta et desolata per lo horrebile terremoto et la maior parte delli citatini et persone sonno morte, come e notorio, Supplicamo devotamente [...].

There is a parchment preserved in the Archivio Capitolare at Isernia (ed. Viti 1972, doc. XVIII, p.385), containing a very vivid and impressive account of the effects and social repercussions of the earthquake: "And our town of Isernia was completely laid waste and shaken, and all its buildings, from the greatest to the least, were reduced to ruins, and the cathedral was completely ruined and shaken and none of the other churches in the town were left undamaged. And during that night about eight hundred people — that is to say those who were not killed — were left scarred and injured, mostly from having been crushed under stones as a result of the great damage inflicted by the earthquake. When morning came, all those who had survived left the town, for they feared that they would not survive the continuing shocks. Subsequently, because the land was so laid waste and devastated, no-one dared to stay or linger in the town, so

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great was their fear. Furthermore, six parts of the town in which houses had been destroyed caught fire, and many dead bodies were burned and reduced to ashes. Then people who lived outside the town or in the castles of the surrounding area came and took away all our belongings, our money, gold and silver and all our surviving possessions. This was during the reign of king Alfonso of Aragon and Sicily".

Et Civitas nostra Aeserniae totaliter fuit ruinata, et conquassata, et omnia aedificia à majore usque ad minus projecta in terram, Templum divini cultus totaliter fuit ruinatum et conquassatum, et aliarum Ecclesiarum praefatae civitati nulla remansit incolumis. Nec non in dicta Civitate mortui prae magno terraemotu in illa nocte circa octingenti homines. Illi autem qui remanserunt, erant pleni cicatricibus, vulnerati etiam pro majori parte reclusi sub lapidibus pro magna ruina terremotus. Mane autem facto, omnes illi qui vivebant, exierunt de civitate, eo quod timebant, ne suffunderetur propter continuationem terraemotuum, postmodum quod terra erat ita desolata, et devastata, nullus audebat stare, vel morari in ea prae timore magno. Praeterea prefata civitas succensa fuit in ruinatione domorum in sex partes et combusta, seu cremata fuerunt multa corpora mortuorum. Imposterum venerunt forenses, et castrenses, qui erant in circuito nostro, et abstulerunt omnia suppellectilia, nostram pecuniam, aurum et argentum, et caetera cuncta bona restantia. Regnabat tunc in diebus illis Rex Alphonsus de Aragona Sicilie citra et ultra.

Since the city had suffered serious damage, king Alfonso of Aragon confirmed its privileges in a document dated 29 July 1457, which includes the following statement:
"we have been humbly petitioned by the community [...] of Isernia [...], that, in our kindness, we should deign to allow the continuance of that third part of the above-mentioned permission granted to the said community, so that the town walls may be rebuilt, for they were struck by the great earthquake and lie in almost total destruction. [...] Given in Castelnuovo in our city of Naples on 29 July in the fifth indiction in the year 1457 since the birth of Our Lord".

supplicatum est nobis humiliter pro parte universitatis [...] Ysernie [...] ut ex nostra benignitate eam ipsam tertiam partem provisionis memorate eidem universitati, gratia quidem muros eius civitatis reformandi, cum, iam pridem ingenti terremotu percussi, ad terram pene undique iacerent labefacti concedere dignaremur [...]. Datas in Castellonovo civitatis nostre Neapolis die vicesimo nono mensis Julij quinte indictionis anno a nativitate domini Millesimo CCCCLVIJº.

There is another parchment, dated 15 March 1478 and written at Isernia (Archivio di Stato, Naples, *Pergamene della Società di Storia Patria*, 10.CC.III, no.14), which certifies that Lembo de Chyobilita renounces the lease on a house in Isernia owned by the local Church, because it has been reduced to ruins in the earthquake. Earthquake effects at Isernia are also recorded in the following chronicles: the L'Aquila chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, and the Brescian chronicle of Corradino di Palazzo.

Paduli (province of Benevento)
Almost all its buildings collapsed, including the fortress. Paduli was a town of 275 hearths (estimated population: 1,375), and there were 1,300 victims (94.5%). The sources are 11 letters written between 6 December 1456 and 14 January 1457, three reports of unknown authorship, Manetti's treatise, and two contemporary chronicles.
The first letter was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, and was sent from Naples on 6 December 1456: "Messer Jacomo Carbone, who possessed a castle called Paduli not far from Benevento, has had that castle reduced to ruins, and three of his children are amongst the victims".

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A meser Jacomo Carbone, che haveva uno castello chiamato Padule verso Benevento, è ruynato dicto castello et fra l'altri a luy sonno morti tri figlioli.

The second letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "Another town, called Paduli, had 3,000 souls, but they have all been killed".

Un'altra terra che se domanda Padule, la quale facea dele anime 3000, le quale sono tutte morte.

The third letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] At Sant'Agata and Paludi, which are two castles, it did likewise [they were badly damaged]".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: [...] a Sancta Agata, alla Palude, che ssono due chastella, à fatto il simile [à recevuto magiore danno].

The fourth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Paduli (*la Palude*) is one of the places where the earthquake "has done a good deal of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

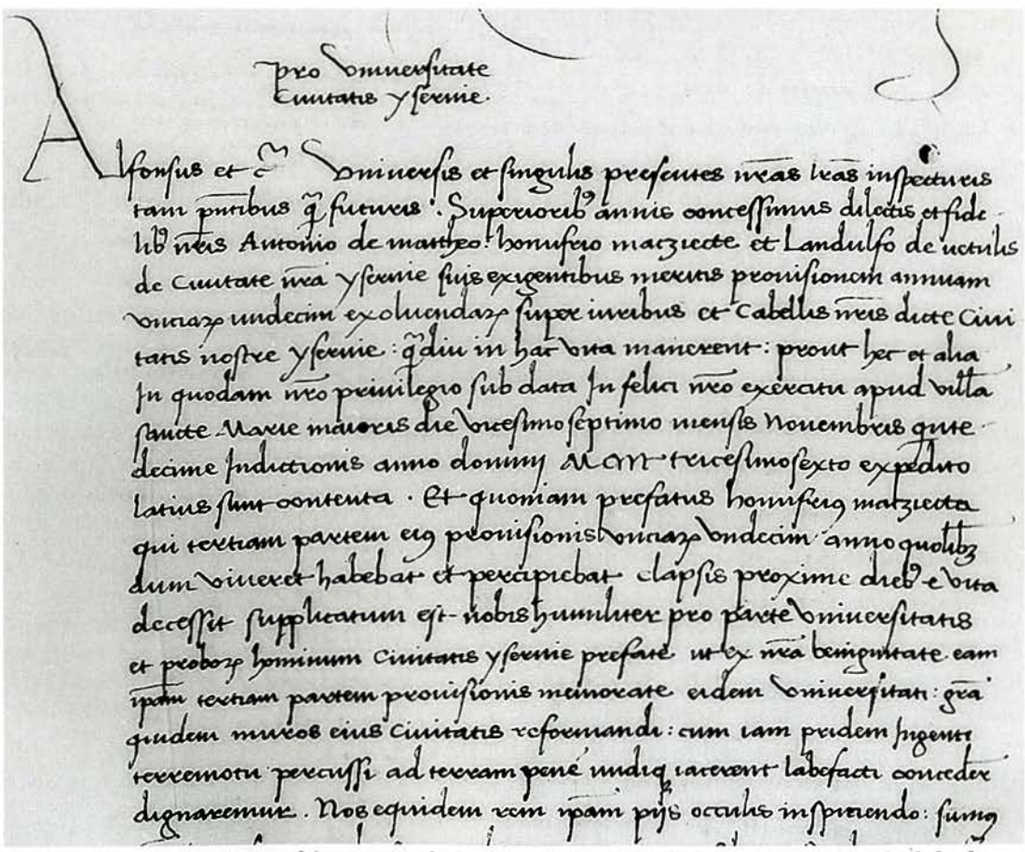


fig. 121 The king Alfonso of Aragon confirms the privileges of the town of Isernia, which had been badly affected by the 1456 earthquake. The document was written at Naples, and bears the date 29 July 1457; it is now at Barcelona, in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón (*Cancillería*, Privilegiorum Neapolis, 2917, fols.169v.).

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à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The fifth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci. It states that Paduli (*La Palude*) is one of the places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The sixth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Iacopo Carbone's Paduli has been razed to the ground and three of his children have been killed, as well as many other people".

La Padula d'Iacopo Charbone tutta spianata e mortovi tre suoi figliuoli e molti altri.

The seventh letter was sent from Naples on 9 December 1456 by ambassador Pere Dusany to the Catalan deputies: "Paduli, a place of more than 400 hearths, has been completely razed to the ground, killing 19/20 of the inhabitants; and all the children of the lord of the place, a gentleman of Capuana, have been killed, while he happened to be here".

La Padula, terra de mes de CCCC. fochs, n'es anat tot per terra, e morta de les XX. parts de la gent les XVIIII.; e morts tots los fills del senyor de la terra, lo qual es gentil hom de Capuana, lo qual s'es trobat ací.

The eighth letter was sent from Naples on 11 December 1456 by the Venetian ambassador, Bertuccio Contarini, to doge Francesco Foscari: "At another [place] called Paduli, everyone has been killed".

Un'altra [terra] se chiama Padula, morti tuti.

The ninth letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "As I carried on [towards Foggia] on the following Sunday [5 December 1456], I saw that Paduli, a sound and fine castle of about 50 hearths, has been completely destroyed. Not a single church or house survived, inside or outside, and almost all the inhabitants were killed, for we are told that only 50 or 60 souls survived. A nearby strong and handsome fortress was similarly destroyed, killing all the sons and a daughter of Jacomo Garbo, the lord of the place, who was at Naples at the time, as well as everybody else who happened to be inside".

Nel mio venire inanti, la domenica sequente, vite la Padula, bono et bello castello de circha fogi 50, esser ruinato tutto, che né chiese né una sol casa, dentro né de fuora, se salvò, con uno interrito quasi de tutti li habitanti, che se affirma non esser salvate anime 50 o 60. Similiter ruinò una bella et forte rocha che lì era, nella qual morino tutt'i figlioli e una figliola de Jacomo Garbo, signor de quello luogo, che era a Napoli, con tutti li altri che se li retrovono drento.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Paduli has been completely destroyed and scarcely anyone has survived".

Padule è totalmente ruynato et quasi non è campata persona.

The tenth letter was sent from Foggia on 28 December 1456 by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, to duke Francesco Sforza: "But on my way here I saw Paduli and Ariano, places whose fortresses have collapsed, and not a single house remains standing".

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ma venendo qua ho veduto Padule et Ariano, nelle quale terre sonno cadute le fortezze et niuna casa è remasa in pede.

The eleventh letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Paduli lies completely in ruins, and nobody wants to live there any more".

Padule totalmente ruinato e non è ristato persona che se cura d'abitarli.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Paduli is completely destroyed, and 1,417 people have been killed".

Padula ruinata tutta e morte persone 1417.

The author of the third report written at Naples, very probably in February 1457, was Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The city of Benevento, Paduli [...] all these towns and castles have been badly damaged in these earthquakes, and so have the churches and chapels inside them, and many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Benevento, la Palude [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti: "Paduli [...] completely collapsed in ruins, and 1,600 people of all ages and both sexes were crushed to death, so we have been informed".

Padulium [...] cum sexcentis supra mille cuiuscunque etatis et utriusque sexus obtritis mortalibus, funditus corruisse novimus.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The town or castle called La Palude [Paduli], has completely collapsed and, what is more dreadful, 1,033 people have lost their lives".

Civitas, que dicitur Lapalude seu castrum, usque ad fundamenta collapsa est et, quod magis dolendum est, homines MXXXIII oppressione ex hac luce subtracti.

Earthquake effects at Paduli are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Annales de Raimo*, the French chronicles of Jean Chartier and Mathieu d'Escouchy, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, the chronicle of Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, and the annals of Matteo Palmieri.

Pesco Sannita [formerly Pescolamazza] (province of Benevento)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Pescolamazza was a village of 39 hearths (estimated population: 195), and there were 130 victims (66.6%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Pescasolo [Pescolamazza] has been destroyed, except for two houses, and 250 people have been killed".

Pescasolo ruinato excepto do case, e sono morte persone 250.

According to Manetti: "Pescosannita [Pescolamazza] collapsed to the ground, killing about one hundred and thirty people".

Pisthiosomnolum, funditus eversum, centum et triginta circiter personas interemit.

San Lupo (province of Benevento)
Most of its houses collapsed. The sources are a letter dated 7 December 1456, the contemporary chronicle of Jean Chartier and Astesano's poem. The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456:

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"The *contado* of Molise, that is to say Campobasso [...] San Lupo [...] and many other towns have been reduced to ruins, and all their inhabitants killed".

Il contado de Molixe, cioè Campobasso [...] San Lupo [...] e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

Caramanico Terme [formerly Caramanico] (province of Pescara)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The sources are a report dating to January 1457 and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "The whole of Castel di Caramanico has suffered ruin and destruction".

Castel de Caramanica è tuto ruinato e disfato.

Circello? (province of Benevento)
Almost all its houses collapsed. There were many victims. We think the place names given as *Sergiello* and *Sergnel* can probably be identified as Circello, though some doubt remains. The sources are a report and a letter dating to 22 December 1456 and 14 January 1457. The report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Circello [?] is entirely in ruins; a son and daughter of the [local] lord have been killed, together with many others".

Sergiello tutto in terra, morto uno figliolo et una figliola del signore et molti altri.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "The village of Circello [?] lies in ruins; the local lord has been killed along with his son and a daughter and many other inhabitants".

El locho de Sergnel tuto è abatuto a terra e morto el signore cum lo figlio et una fiola e molti altri habitanti.

Civitella Licinio (province Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The sources are a report dating to January 1457 and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Civitella is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage.

Acquaviva d'Isernia (province of Isernia)
Most of its buildings collapsed. Acquaviva was a village of 32 hearths (estimated population: 160), and there were 40 victims (25%). The sources are a letter probably dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the chronicle of Pierozzi and the contemporary Brescian chronicle of Corradino di Palazzo. The sender and recipient of the letter probably dating to January 1457 are unknown: "the town of Acquaviva and its castle have completely [collapsed], with the result that you cannot tell what used to be there".

La città di Acquaviva col castello della città tutto sprofondato che non si riconosce cosa fusse sul luogo.

According to Manetti: "Acquaviva (as it is commonly called) completely collapsed, crushing about forty people to death".

Aquaviva, sic enim trito sermone vocitatur, funditus ruens, quadraginta circiter mortales oppressit.

The chronicle of Pierozzi gives a slightly smaller number of victims than Manetti: "The whole of Acquaviva has been damaged, and 35 people have lost their lives".

Aqua viva tota quassata XXXV de hac luce subtracti sunt.

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Bonito (province of Avellino)
Almost total collapse of its buildings and fortress. Bonito was a village of 31 hearths (estimated population: 155), and there were 40 victims (25.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Bonito and its fortress were completely destroyed, and about forty people died in the ruins".

Bonitium, una cum arce omnino laceratum, quadraginta circiter personas obtrivit.

The picture of effects given in the chronicle of Pierozzi clashes with that given by Manetti: Bonito (*Bunitu*) is included as one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims there".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Casalciprano (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Casalciprano was a village of 87 hearths (estimated population: 435), and there were 170 victims (39%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicle of Pierozzi and the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia. According to Manetti: "The large village of Cretendio [Casalciprano] collapsed in ruins, crushing one hundred and seventy inhabitants to death".

Cretendium, magnus vicus, funditus eversus, centum et septuaginta incolas suo casu occidit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The village of Cretande [Casalciprano] has been razed to the ground, and 160 people there have gone to meet their Lord".

Casale Cretande terre coequata est, ubi et CLX ad Dominum migravere.

Casalduni (province of Benevento)
Most of its houses collapsed. Casalduni was a village of 42 hearths (estimated population: 210), and there were 75 victims (35.7%). The sources are two letters and a report dated 7 and 22 December 1456 and 14 January 1457, a document dated 14 February 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise [...], Casalduni [...], and many other towns have collapsed in ruins, killing all their inhabitants".

Il contado de Molixe [...], Casetune [...], e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

The report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Casalduni has been completely destroyed, and the lord of the town has been killed, together with his wife and four children".

Casaltono spianato in tutto et morto lo signore dela dicta terra cum la moglie et quattro figlioli.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Casaltone has similarly been reduced to ruins, and the local lord has been killed, together with his wife and children".

Casaltone similmente spianato e morto el signore de la terra con la mogliere e fioli.

A document dated 14 February 1457, and partially transcribed in Figliuolo 1988-89 (the original is in the Archivio di Stato in Naples, *Significatorie dei Relevi*, I, 1456-67,

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fol.38), records that Maria Caracciolo, sister of the late Giovanni Lupo Caracciolo, took his place as feudatory of *Castrum Casaltoni*, which she claims "has been completely reduced to ruins in the earthquake" (*fuisse propter terraemotum totaliter ruynatum*). According to Manetti: "Casaltino has been completely destroyed, and the local lord and all his family have been killed, together with seventy others".

Casaltinum, penitus pessundatum, dominum suum universamque eius familiam, simul cum septuaginta aliis interfecit.

Earthquake effects at Casalduni are also recorded in the French chronicle of Jean Chartier and the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia.

Cercemaggiore (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, and 40 people were killed. The sources are a report dating to January 1457 and the chronicle of Pierozzi. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Cercemaggiore (*Cerchia maiore*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Cercemaggiore and another place called Spina both collapsed. In the former there were 40 victims, and in the latter 46".

Cherchum et alia dicta Spina pariter corruerunt, et in prima XL, in secunda XLVI, in pace quieverunt.

Cercepiccola (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Cercepiccola was a village of 75 hearths (estimated population: 375), and there were 90 victims (24%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Jean Chartier, and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Cercepiccola (*Cerchia piccola*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Cercepiccola completely collapsed, killing ninety people".

Cierza cognomine Parvula, totam ad terram conversa, nonaginta homines extinxit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Limosano was completely destroyed, and 35 people lost their lives in the ruins. Cercepiccola was struck by a similar disaster, and lost 88 people".

In Limosanu, diruta in totum, ruina XXXV absumpsit. Chercapiciu simili attrita flagello LXXXVIII caruit hominibus.

Ferrazzano (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Ferrazzano was a town of 139 hearths (estimated population: 695), and there were 60 victims (8.6%). The source is the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia: "The places listed below were all razed to the ground. [...] Ferrazzano had 60 victims. All these places were completely destroyed".

Queste terre sottoscritte furno tutte spianate. [...] Ferrazzano [morti] 60 [...] Tutte le dette terre cascorno del tutto.

Frigento (province of Avellino)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Frigento was a village of 42 hearths (estimated population: 210), and there were 50 victims (23.8%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Freneto was found to have been half destroyed, and more than fifty people died there".

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Frenetum, non sine plurium quam quinquaginta circiter mortalium iactura, semirutum quorumcumque aspicientium oculis pro palam videtur.

Frosolone (province of Isernia)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Frosolone was a town of 151 hearths (estimated population: 755), and there were 350 victims (46.3%). The sources are two reports and a letter dated December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, a contemporary chronicle and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Frosolone, under the lordship of Jacomo da Montagano, has been razed to the ground, and more than 100 people have been killed".

Froxalone del signore Jacomo de Montagano spianato et morti homini 100 et più.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Frosolone, where Jacobo da Montegano is lord, has been reduced to ruins, and a great number of people have been killed: some say about a thousand and others three hundred".

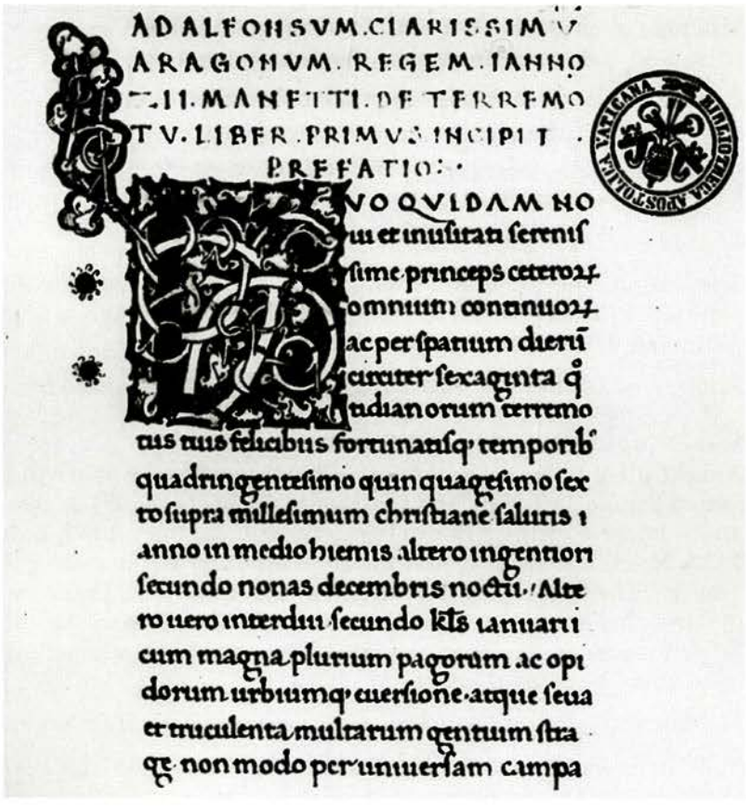

AD ALFONSVM CLARISSIM
ARAGONVM REGEM IANNO
LII MANETTI DE TERREMO
TV LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIT
PREFATIO
VO QVIDAM NO
ui er inusitatu serenis
sime princeps ceteroq
omnium conuiuio
ac per spatium dieri
citer sexaginta q
tudianorum terremo
tus tuis felicibus fortunatisq temporib
quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sex
to supra millesimum christiane saluris
anno in medio hiemis altero ingentiori
secundo nonas decembris noctu Alte
ro uero interdiu secundo kls ianuarii
cum magna plurium pagorum ac opi
dorum urbiumq euersione atque seua
er truculenta multarum gentium stra
qs non modo per uniuersam campa

fig. 122 Title-page of the treatise *De terraemotu libri tres* by the Florentine humanist Giannozzo Manetti (1396-1459), who was counsellor at the court of Naples. This text is the most important source for the analysis of the December 1456 earthquake. The first book contains theoretical considerations on the causes of the earthquakes, the second a list of historical earthquakes; the third book is devoted entirely to the effects of the 1456 earthquake, probably on the basis of reports from the various governors. The Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana has four codices of this exceptional work, which still lacks a critical edition. We have used the codex *Palatino Latino* 1077 (130 fols.).

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Frosselone del signore Jacobo da Montegano spianato e morte infinite persone, chi dice circa mille, chi dice trecento.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Frosolone (*li casali de Frusolone*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Frosolone [...] completely collapsed, killing about three hundred and fifty people".

Frosolonium [...] personas circiter trecentas et quinquaginta funditus corruens extinxit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Frosolone was largely destroyed, and there were 317 victims".

Floscolone in magna parte conquassata, CCCXVII obierunt.

Limata (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, and there were many victims. The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457.
The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Limata lies in ruins and almost all those who lived there have been killed".

Lunata è tutta in terra et morti quasi quanti gli ne habitavano.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Limata is entirely in ruins and everybody has been killed".

Limata caduta interamente e spaciate tute le persone.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...] Limata [...] Biccari, some of these have been destroyed, and others largely reduced to ruins".

Aliphe [...] Limata [...] Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

Macchiagodena (province of Isernia)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Macchiagodena was a village of 170 hearths (estimated population: 850), and there were 400 victims (47%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, a document dated 9 March 1457, Manetti's treatise, and the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Nicola della Tuccia. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Macchiagodena has been razed to the ground and almost all as above all those who lived there have been killed".

Machiodena spianata et quasi morti ut supra [tutti li habitanti].

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Macchiagodena is entirely in ruins and almost all the inhabitants have been killed".

Magiodena tuta spianata e morti quasi tuti li habitanti.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Macchiagodena (*Marchia Vodana*) is included in a list of place which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. A document dated 9 March 1457 and partially transcribed in Figliuolo 1988-89 (the original is in the Archivio di Stato in Naples, *Significatorie dei Relevi*, I, 1456-67, fol.47)

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states: "The town of Bojano is said to have been completely reduced to ruins in the earthquake; the castle of Macchiagodena was similarly affected by the earthquake".

Civitas Boiani quod asseritur fuisse propter terremotum totaliter ruynatum; castrum Machiagodanj, similiter ruynatum propter terremotum.

According to Manetti: "Macchiagodena was completely reduced to ruins, and about four hundred people were crushed to death".

Macagodena, a fundamentis penitus collapsa, quadrigentos circiter homines oppressit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Macchiagodena was razed to the ground and 350 people perished there".

Macragodona funditus eversa CCCL perierunt.

Mirabella Eclano (province of Avellino)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Mirabella was a village of 96 hearths (estimated population: 480), and there were 200 victims (41.6%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Mirabella [Eclano] collapsed in ruins, killing two hundred people".

Mirabila, ad solum eversa, ducenta humana capita interemit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Mirabella suffered the same disaster [it was razed to the ground] and 184 people lost their lives".

Mirabella idem [ad solum usque deducta] excidium passa est, vitam ibi amictentibus CLXXXIV.

Monteleone (province of Benevento)
Almost all its houses collapsed, and there were 617 victims. The source is the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia: "All the towns mentioned below were razed to the ground. [...] Monteleone de' Mileti had 617 victims".

Queste terre sottoscritte furno tutte spianate. [...] Monteleone de' Mileti [morti] 617.

Morcone (province of Benevento)
Most of its houses collapsed, and there were numerous victims. The sources are a letter and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, and Astesano's poem.
The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise, that is to say Campobasso [...] Morcone [...] and many other towns have collapsed in ruins, killing all their inhabitants".

Il contato de Molixe, cioè Campobasso [...] Mercono [...] e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Morcone and its *contado* [...], Biccari, have either been totally or largely destroyed".

Aliphe [...], Morcone con lo contado [...], Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

Roccasicura (province of Isernia)
Much of it collapsed. Roccasicura was a village of 11 hearths (estimated population: 55), and there were 12 victims (21.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Roccasicura, commonly called Cicuta, was razed to the ground, and twelve people were killed".

Troccia vulgato nomine Cicuta, humi prostrata, duodecim personas occidit.

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According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Roccasicura (*Rochacichuta*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

San Giorgio la Molara (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "San Marco and San Giorgio, in the *contado* of Fondi, are largely in ruins".

S.Marco e S.Giorgio nel contado di Fondi, ruinati in gran parte.

San Giuliano del Sannio (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed. San Giuliano was a village of 112 hearths (estimated population: 560), and there were 215 victims (38.3%). The sources are a letter and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, three contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise, that is to say Campobasso [...] San Giuliano, [...] and many other towns have been reduced to ruins, and all their inhabitants killed".

Il contado de Molixe, cioè Campobasso, [...] San Ziliano, [...] e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: San Giuliano del Sannio (*San Juliano*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "San Giuliano was razed to the ground and mourns two hundred and fifteen people".

Castrum titulo Sancti Iuliani, ad terram usque collapsum, quindecim supra ducentas personas desideravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The castle of San Giuliano was completely destroyed, and 211 people returned to their fathers".

In castro sancti Iuliani funditus everso appositi sunt ad patres suos CCXI.

Earthquake effects at San Giuliano are also recorded in the French chronicle of Jean Chartier and the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia.

San Marco dei Cavoti (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "San Marco and San Giorgio, in the *contado* of Fondi, are largely in ruins".

S.Marco e S.Giorgio nel contado di Fondi, ruinati in gran parte.

San Polomatese (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed, and there were many victims.
The source is the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia: "All the towns mentioned below were razed to the ground [...] at San Paolo [San Polomatese] there were a great many victims".

Queste terre sottoscritte furno tutte spianate [...] San Paolo morti assai.

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Sant'Angelo in Grotte (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The sources are a report dating to January 1457 and the chronicle of Pierozzi. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Sant'Angelo in Grotte (*Santo Angelo in Grota*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specifiy the extent of the damage.
According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Sant'Angelo in Grotte (*sancti Angeli in Grattula*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Santo Stefano (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Santo Stefano was a village of 15 hearths (estimated population: 75), and there were 35 victims (46.6%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Santo Stefano completely collapsed, and mourned the death of thirty-five people".

Castrum titulo Sancti Stephani, penitus collapsum, triginta quinque personas desideravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Santo Stefano (*sancti Stephani*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Tocco da Casauria (province of Pescara)
Most of its houses collapsed, as well as the castle. Tocco was a town of 227 hearths (estimated population: 1,135), and there were 300 victims (26.4%). The sources are three letters and two reports dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, eight contemporary chronicles, an inscription and Astesano's poem. The first letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "Tocco is partly in ruins and a great many people have been killed, and the castle has collapsed, killing the lord Giovanni Torto and his sons and daughters, with the exception of his eldest son and his children, and a married daughter".

Tocho et ruinato in parte con molto interrito de huomini assai, e lo castello è caduto, dove è morto Ioanne Torto signor con figlioli e figliole, excepto el primogenito con li figlioli e una figliola maritata.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "At Tocco the lord has been killed, and many others".

Tohe è morto il signore et molti altri.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "At Tocco the local lord has been killed, along with nearly all the inhabitants".

A Tocho è morto el signore e quasi tuti li habitanti.

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The third letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "The town of Tocco is entirely in ruins".

La città di Tharthe tutta rotta.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Tocco is entirely in ruins, and 299 people have been killed".

Tocho è tuto rovinato e morte persone dusento novanta nove.

According to Manetti: "Tocco [da Casauria] (it is uncertain whether this is a new or ancient town) is completely reduced to ruins, and the lord of the place met a cruel death with all his family, as well as three hundred other people".

Tuchium utrum novum vel vetustum incertum est: penitus laceratum dominum suum et totam eius familiam simul cum trecentis hominibus crudeliter interemit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Tocco has been completely destroyed, and its lord has been crushed to death with his family and 350 others".

In Tochu tota diruta oppressi sunt dominus eius cum familia et aliis numero CCCL.

There is an inscription in the courtyard of the *palazzo ducale* at Tocco da Casauria which records the death of the local lord. The interpretation of its text is somewhat debated. It has been reconstructed by Magri and Molin (1984, fig.3, unnumbered page between 6 and 7, and p.158) and rather differently by Figliuolo (1988-89, II, p.152). Earthquake effects at Tocco are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Annales de Raimo*, the L'Aquila chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier.

Vinchiaturo (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Vinchiaturo was a village of 58 hearths (estimated population: 290), and there were 130 victims (44.8%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise and a contemporary chronicle. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Vinchiaturo (*Vinchianturo*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage.
According to Manetti: "Vinchiaturo was razed to the ground, and about one hundred and thirty people were killed".

Vinciatorium, omne a fundamentis devastatum, triginta et centum circiter personas sua eversione occidit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Vinchiaturo was reduced to ruins like the other places [Toro, Mirabella, etc.] and lost 120 people".

Vinclatorium in ruina non discrepans a predictis CXX hominibus privata est.

Grottaminarda (province of Avellino)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Grottaminarda [...] Biccari, some of these have been destroyed, and others largely reduced to ruins".

Aliphe [...], Grota manardata [...] Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

Tocco Caudio (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, and most of its inhabitants were killed. The sources are the chronicle of Pierozzi and a *Notula* in the margin of a codex of prayers

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for solemn days for the Jewish community in Rome (Jewish and National Library of Jerusalem, *Heb. Ms.*, 38*, 4281, fol.389v.). Earthquake effects at Tocco are also recorded in the chronicles of Nicola della Tuccia, and Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì. According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The town called Tocco in the Varventana valley was razed to the ground, but I have not heard how many victims there were".

[urbs] que dicitur Tochu in valle Varventana, ad solum usque deducta; defunctorum numerum descriptum non recepi.

The *Notula* in the margin of the book of prayers records: "'Great are the works of the Lord studied by all who have pleasure in them' (*Psalms* 111, 2). These are the secrets, let us tell. A great quake occurred in the year [5],217 [=1456] of God, who is my light and my salvation, as we were lying in bed at nearly the eleventh hour of the night, on the eighth day of *Tevet* [5 December] and the earth shook in this province, here in the city of Tocco and many of the city's houses collapsed and it spread to all the country of Apulia up to Naples and it also reached Calabria and they say that about sixty thousand souls died, and some towns in Apulia were overthrown like Sodom and Gomorrah, and praise be to Him who works wonders, may He bring forth our redemption and save us, [may He bring] eternal salvation. Amen".

גדולים מעשה יי דרושים לכל חפציהם [תהלים קיא, ב]. זה רזינו ונספרה. רעש גדול היה שנת רי"ז [5217] שנת ה' אורי וישעי [תהלים כז, א] בהיותינו שוכבי[ם] במטה סמוך לאחת עשרה שעות בלילה בשמנה ימי' לחדש טבת רעשה הארץ בגליל[ינו] זה בכרך טוקו ונפלו רב בתי העיר ועבר בכל ארץ פולייא עד נפולי ועבר גם בגליל קלבריאה ואומ' כי מתו כשישים אלף נפשות כי היו בפולייא עיירות נתהפכו כהפיכת סדום ועמורה וברוך המפליא לעזור וה' למענ[נ]ו יקרב קץ גאולתינו ויושיענו תשועת עולמים. אמן.

Alife (province of Caserta)

A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Alife was a town of 190 hearths (estimated population: 950), and there were 60 victims (6.3%). The sources are two letters and two reports dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise and four contemporary chronicles. The first letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "The territories of Prince Trayano include Alife, which is said to have been completely destroyed".

De verso le terre del principe Trayano, como è Aliphi, che se dice esser in tutto ruinato.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Alife and its castle are in that territory, and about 400 people have lost their lives there".

Liffi è in terra et lo castello et mancate persone circa 400.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Alife and the castle are entirely in ruins, and about 400 people have been killed".

Lifi tuto è spianato e lo castello, morte persone circa CCCCo [400].

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Aliphe, [...], Biccari, have been either totally or largely destroyed".

Aliphe, [...], Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

In Manetti's treatise, the number of victims is much lower than in Antonio da Trezzo's report: "Alifio, called Alife in olden times, was once a fairly important town. Now most of it has collapsed, and it mourns sixty victims".

Alifium vel Alife, antiquitus vetustum et olim non ignobile opidum, pro maiori portione sua obrutum, sexaginta mortales desideratos recensuit.

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The number of victims recorded by Pierozzi is the same as that in Manetti: "Most of Alife has been destroyed, and 60 victims have been found in the ruins".

Alisi pro magna parte destructa LX sub ruinis invenit.

The most detailed of the other chronicles is that of Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì. The *Annales Forolivienses* and the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri record the earthquake in more general terms.

Aquilonia Vecchia [formerly Carbonara] (province of Avellino)
A large proportion of its buildings collapsed. Carbonara was a village of 42 hearths (estimated population: 205), and there were 30 victims (14.6%).
The source is Manetti's treatise: "Carbonaria [Aquilonia] was razed to the ground, and about thirty people were buried in the ruins".

Carbonarium humi prostratum triginta circiter hominum capita contrivit.

Avellino
Some buildings collapsed, while others were spared. This probably means that effects varied within the urban area. Avellino was a town of 100 hearths (estimated population: 500), and there were 15 victims (3%). The sources are a letter of 8 December 1456, Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. The letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Avellino has been flattened — no-one ever saw such a thing".

Avellino spianato, che mai si vide simile cosa.

According to Manetti: "At Avellino, an ancient town [...] part has been destroyed and part remains intact, and fifteen people have been crushed to death".

Avellinum vetustum opidum [...] partim vastatum, partim vero conservatum, quindecim homines oppressit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Avellino is included amongst places which "suffered considerable damage in the earthquakes [...] Of the villages listed which did not suffer serious damage, we do not have the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus. [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Baranello (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Baranello was a village of 62 hearths (estimated population: 310), and there were 20 victims (6.4%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi.
The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Baranello is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Baranello was completely reduced to ruins, and about twenty people were killed in the collapse".

Varanellum, totum humi prostratum, viginti circiter personas sua ruina extinxit.

According to of Pierozzi, Baranello (*Varanella*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

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Busso (province Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Busso was a village of 43 hearths (estimated population: 215), and there were 40 victims (18.6%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Busso (*lo Bosso*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Busso was completely reduced to ruins, and mourned the death of forty people".

Bussium, totum devastatum, quadriginta personas desiderasse deprehenditur.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Busso (*Bussu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terraemotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Campobasso
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, as well as the fortress. Campobasso was a town of 274 hearths (estimated population: 1,370), and there were 70 victims (5.1%). The sources are three letters dating to December 1456, Manetti's treatise, a contemporary chronicle and Astesano's poem.
The first letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise [...] Campobasso [...] and many other towns have been reduced to ruins, and all their inhabitants killed".

Il contado de Molixe [...] Campobasso [...] e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

The second letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "Most of Campobasso is in ruins and many people have been killed there, and the same fate has befallen many other places belonging to that lord".

Campobasso è ruinato per la maggior parte, con occisione de molti huomini, et così molti altri luogi de quello signor.

The third letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "Much of the villages of Capitanata and Campobasso has been destroyed".

Nei paesi di Capitanata e di Campobasso, la massima parte guasti.

According to Manetti: "Campobasso [...] found that its fortress was in ruins and three hundred houses had collapsed, and more than seventy people were dead".

Campobassus [...] arcem suam obrutam et trecentas domos collapsas ultra septuaginta homines defunctos conspexit.

Earthquake effects at Campobasso are recorded in the French chronicle of Jean Chartier.

Campochiaro (province of Campobasso)
Almost all its houses collapsed. Campochiaro was a village of 94 hearths (estimated population: 470), and there were 20 victims (4.2%). The sources are two reports and a letter dated December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Nicola della Tuccia, and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Colla da San Fremondo was killed at Campochiaro, together with his wife and children, and about 200 other people".

Campochiaro morto Colla de San Framondo con la moglie et li figlioli et persone circa 200.

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The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Campo Chiaro is in ruins, and Colla da San Framondo has been killed with his wife and children and about 200 inhabitants".

Campo Chiaro desfato e morto Colla da San Framondo con la mogliere e fioli e li habitanti circa el numero CC [200].

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Campochiaro is completely in ruins, and the local lord Alvise Sanframondo and all his children have been killed there".

Campochiaro disfato in tuto, dove è morto il signor Alvise Sanframondo con tutta la so generacion.

According to Manetti: "Campochiaro collapsed in ruins, killing twenty people".

Campoclarium, ad solum eversum, viginti mortales extinxit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Campochiaro (*Campocaru*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims there".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terraemotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Canosa di Puglia (province of Bari)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Canosa was a town of 135 hearths (estimated population: 675), and there were 30 victims (4.4%). The sources are a letter dated 7 December 1456, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Jean Chartier and Astesano's poem. The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "At Canosa, the castle and part of the town lie in ruins".

Canossa lo castello e parte dela terra per terra.

According to Manetti: "The citadel of Cannae, or Cannusio [Canosa], which is important for the extraordinary and famous slaughter of the Romans, completely collapsed, involving the tragic death of about thirty people".

Cannarum castrum sive Cannusium admirabili illa et celebrata romanorum strage nobilitatum non sine circiter triginta mortuorum hominum iactura penitus corruit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The castle of Canosa was as strong as any other in this land [of Apulia] in the said kingdom, but it was completely reduced to ruins".

Castellum Canose fortissimum sicut quodcumque aliud in terra dicti regni, totum comminutum.

Cantalupo nel Sannio (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its buildings collapsed. Cantalupo was a village of 88 hearths (estimated population: 440), and there were 30 victims (6.8%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Most of Cantalupo was laid waste, and about thirty people met their death".

Cantalupium, plerumque vastatum, triginta circiter homines delevit.

Carpinone (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Carpinone was a village of 88 hearths (estimated population: 440), and there were 50 victims (11.3%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the chronicle of Pierozzi and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the let-

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ter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Carpinone is in ruins and about one hundred people have been killed".

Carpenone guasto et morte circha persone 100.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Carpinone is all in ruins, and they say that about 200 people have been killed".

Carpenone tuto disfato, morte persone come diceno circa CC [200].

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Carpinone is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Carpinone was completely reduced to ruins, and fifty people were killed there".

Carpinonium penitus devastatum quinquaginta personarum capita contrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Carpinone was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Casacalenda (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Casacalenda was a village of 96 hearths (estimated population: 480), and there were 60 victims (12.5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Casacalenda completely collapsed, and sixty people were crushed to death in the ruins".

Calendium opidum quoddam, penitus humi prostatum, sexaginta personas illa ruina oppressit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Casacalenda (*Casale Calenda*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terraemotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Castelcicala (province of Naples)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Castelcicala (*castel de Nola detto Cicala*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Castel di Sangro (province of L'Aquila)
A large proportion of its buildings collapsed. Castel di Sangro was a town of 192 hearths (estimated population: 960), and there were 70 victims (7.2%). The sources are two letters and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, a privilege dated 30 March 1457, Manetti's treatise, six contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga: "They say that Castel di Sangro is completely in ruins and that almost all the inhabitants have perished".

lo Castello de Sarignane dice al tutto esser ruinato, e quasi tutti li huomini esser periti.

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The second letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "Most of Castel di Sangro has collapsed in ruins".

Il castel di Sangro nella massima parte rotto e guasto.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Colonna: "Castel di Sangro is entirely destroyed and in ruins, except for seven houses".

Castel de Sanguine è tuto ruinato e disfato ecetto 7 case.

In a privilege dated 30 March 1457, Berardo Gasparo d'Aquino, marquis of Pescara, grants 20 ducats for four years to the town of Castel di Sangro (in Balzano 1915, p.12, no.7): "Berardo Gaspare d'Aquino, marquis of Pescara, in the year 1456 [1457], on 30 March, in the fifth indiction, on account of the deaths caused by the epidemic, as well as the destruction caused by the earthquake in the said year, renounced and released to the said community 20 ducats for four years out of the 72 ducats due annually for the Virgin Mary collection in August: as appears from the privilege written on parchment".

Berardus Gasbar de Aquino, Marchio Piscariae, in anno 1456 [=1457], die 30 Martii, quintae indictionis, ob mortalitatis morbum necnon propter magni terremoti ruinam anni predicti, renuntiavit et relassavit Universitati predictae ducatos viginti pro quatuor annis de annuis ducatis septuaginta duobus debitis pro collecta Sanctae Mariae de mense Augusti: ut apparet ex previlegio in bergameno scripto.

According to Manetti: "Sarno [in fact Castel di Sangro] takes its name from the river or mountain of that name, at the foot of which it stood. When the mountain, which overlooks the village, collapsed on to a large part of it, about seventy people were crushed to death".

Sarnum, vel à fluvio vel a monte eiusdem nonimis in cuius radicibus situm erat appellatum, ad ruinam predicti montis qui illi imminebat super magnam opidi partem collapsi, septuaginta circiter personas propria sue portionis obtritione interemit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "At the castle of San Iuhino [Castel di Sangro], the hill which overlooks it collapsed on to it, burying it together with 44 of its inhabitants".

Castellum sancti Iuhini montaneta que ei imminebat cedidit super illud, cooperiens ipsum, et XLIV homines eius.

Earthquake effects at Castel di Sangro are also recorded in the following chronicles: the L'Aquila chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, and the Brescian chronicle of Corradino di Palazzo.

Castel San Vincenzo (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Castel San Vincenzo was a village of 30 hearths (estimated population: 150), and there were 20 victims (13.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Castel San Vincenzo collapsed in ruins, sending all its twenty inhabitants to their death".

Castellum titulo Sancti Vincentii, ad solum eversum, cunctos incolas numero viginti ad necem pessundedit.

According to Pierozzi, Castel San Vincenzo (*castellum sanctii Vincentii*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

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Castellino del Biferno (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Castellino was a village of 43 hearths (estimated population: 215), and there were 12 victims (5.5%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "At Castellino [del Biferno], twelve people were killed in its destruction".

Castillinium sua internitione duodecim mortales interemit.

Castellone al Volturno (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Castellone was a village of 30 hearths (estimated population: 150), and there were 20 victims (13.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, the chronicle of Pierozzi and Astesano's poem. According to Manetti: "Castellone [al Volturno] was completely shaken and torn apart, and the same number [20] of people were killed".

Castrileonium totum conquassatum laceratumque totidem personas occidit.

According to Pierozzi, Castellone al Volturno (*Castillonum*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Castelmauro [formerly Castelluccio Acquaborrana] (province of Campobasso)
The fortress and some houses collapsed. Castelluccio Acquaborrana was a town of 170 hearths (estimated population: 850), and there were about 20 victims (2.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "At Castelluccio, the fortress collapsed and part of the village, killing about twenty people".

Castellucium arcem et partem opidi cum viginti circiter mortuorum hominum desiderio conspexit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Castelluccio (*Castelluco*) is included amongst places which "have been completely laid waste by these earthquakes. In some cases there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in others I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Castelpetroso (province of Isernia)
Many houses collapsed, as well as the fortress. Castelpetroso was a village of 91 hearths (estimated population: 455), and there were 20 victims (4.4%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise and the French chronicle of Jean Chartier.
The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Castelpetroso has been razed to the ground, and about 500 people have perished".

Castello Petrusio spianato et mancate anime circha 500.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Castelpetroso lies in ruins, and about 600 people have been killed".

Castello Petrusio spianato e morte circa persone VIc [600].

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Castelpetroso (*Castelpretoso*) is included in a list of places

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which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Castelpetroso suffered the collapse of its fortress and many houses, and twenty people were killed".

Castrum cognomento Petrosum, propriam arcem multasque domos humi prostatas, cum viginti defunctis recognovit.

Castiglione a Casauria (province of Pescara)
Its fortress collapsed, as well as a large proportion of its houses. Castiglione was a village of 74 hearths (estimated population: 370), and there were 20 victims (5.4%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Francesco d'Angeluccio. According to Manetti: "Another Castrileonio [Castiglione a Casauria], belonging to the duke of Sora [...] collapsed in ruins, and twenty people were killed".

Castrileonium alterum ducis Sorani [...] humi prostatum, viginti homines ad necem compulit.

According to Pierozzi, Castiglione a Casauria (*Castellina ducis [S]ore*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Castropignano (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Castropignano was a town of 113 hearths (estimated population: 565), and there were 20 victims (3.5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Castropignano was largely laid waste and destroyed, and suffered the death of about twenty people".

Pinianum Castrum, magna ex parte vastatum laceratumque, viginti circiter hominum capita contrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Castropignano (*Pignanu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Cerreto Sannita (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Cerreto was a town of 210 hearths (estimated population: 1,050), and there were 150 victims (14.2%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Cerreto is completely in ruins and about 300 people have been killed, which is to say nearly all its inhabitants".

Cerreto tutto in terra e manca circha persone 300, che pochi più gli n'erano.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Cerreto, too, lies completely in ruins, and more than 300 people have been killed".

Zerato et etiamdio tuto in terra e morte dele persone più de CCCto [300].

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent

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to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Cerreto and its *contado* are completely in ruins".

Cereto con lo contado tuto in ruina.

According to Manetti: "Cerreto [Sannita] was almost completely destroyed, and one hundred and fifty people were killed there".

Cerretum, totum pene vastatum, centum quinquaginta personas occidit.

Cerro al Volturno (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Cerro was a village of 89 hearths (estimated population: 445), and there were 45 victims (10.1%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Cerro [al Volturno] completely collapsed, killing all its forty-five inhabitants".

Cerrium, penitus collapsum, omnes habitatores suos, numero quadriginta quinque, penitus interemit.

Colle d'Anchise (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Colle d'Anchise was a village of 34 hearths (estimated population: 170), and there were 20 victims (11.7%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Colle d'Anchise (*Cornachisi*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "Cornicasio [Colle d'Anchise] was completely destroyed and mourned the death of twenty people".

Cornicasium, totum desolatum, viginti homines desideravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Colle d'Anchise (*Corimacoisi*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in the earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

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Corsano (province of Avellino)
There must have been some damage, since people were killed. Corsano was a village of 50 hearths (estimated population: 250), and there were 20 victims (8%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Though Corsano suffered little damage, about twenty people were killed there".

Cursanum parva quedam, cum ruinarum tum personarum circiter viginti, detrimenta cognovit.

Covatta (province of Campobasso)
Most of its houses collapsed. Covatta was a village of 20 hearths (estimated population: 100), and there were 12 victims (12%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Quazia [Covatta] collapsed in ruins, burying about twelve of its inhabitants".

Quatia, ad solum eversa, duodecim circiter habitatores suos obtrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Covatta (*Quarta*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Durazzano (province of Benevento)
Most of its houses collapsed. Durazzano was a village of 74 hearths (estimated population: 370), and there were 30 victims (8.1%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Durazzano was completely torn to pieces and destroyed, and about thirty people were killed".

Durachianum, penitus laceratum ac destructum, triginta circiter personas occidit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Durazzano (*Duraynu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

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Forlì del Sannio (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Forlì was a village of 40 hearths (estimated population: 200), and there were 14 victims (7%).
The source is Manetti's treatise: "Forlì [del Sannio] was completely destroyed and fourteen people were killed".

Forlium totum eversum quatuordecim mortales interemit.

Fornelli (province of Isernia)
More than half its buildings collapsed, and the village walls were damaged. Fornelli was a village of 90 hearths (estimated population: 450), and there were 10 victims (2.2%).
The sources are a letter and a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis, and Astesano's poem. The sender and recipient of a letter of January 1457 are unknown: "The castle called Fravelle [Fornelli] the houses are in ruins, and so are the village walls, and the hill on which the village stands has strangely split open in several places".

Il castello detto Fravelle le case tutte guaste, e il muro di cinta pure, ed il monte del medesimo castello stranamente e in più luoghi spaccato.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Fornelli is completely destroyed and in ruins".

el Fornelo è tuto ruinato e disfato.

Manetti records: "Fornelli was more than half destroyed, and there were ten victims".

Fornellium, plusquam semirutum, decem mortales oppressit.

Fossalto [formerly Fossaceca] (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Fossaceca was a village of 86 hearths (estimated population: 430), and there were 10 victims (2.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "The same number of people [ten] died at Fossaceca [Fossalto], which was razed to the ground".

Fossa cognomine Ceca, ad solum eversa, totidem homines morti tradidit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, *Fossaceca* (Fossalto) is included amongst places which "have been completely reduced to ruins by these earthquakes. In some of them there have been victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Fragneto Monforte (province of Benevento)
It was completely destroyed. Fragneto was a town of 112 hearths (estimated population: 560), and more than 100 people perished (17.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Fragneto was completely razed to the ground, and a hundred people died there".

Franietum, totum a fundamentis eversum, centum hominum capita contrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Fragneto (*Fraginitu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims there".

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Guardiaregia (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Guardiaregia was a village of 65 hearths (estimated population: 325), and there were 30 victims (9.2%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and a document dated 9 March 1457. According to Manetti: "Guardia, also called Campochiaro, was completely destroyed, and about thirty people are known to have been killed there".

Custodium alterum nomine Campoclarii, omnino subrutum, triginta circiter defecisse intellexit.

A document dated 9 March 1457 and partially transcribed in Figliuolo 1988-89 (the original is in the Archivio di Stato in Naples, *Significatorie dei Relevi*, I, 1456-67, fol.47) states: "The town of Bojano is said to have been completely reduced to ruins in the earthquake; [...] the castle of Guardia di Campochiaro [Guardiaregia] is said to have suffered similar destruction".

Civitas Boiani, quod asseritur fuisse propter terremotum totaliter ruynatum; [...] castrum Guardie Campi Clari, quod asseruit fuisse similiter ruynatum.

Guardia Sanframondi (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Guardia Sanframondi was a town of 150 hearths (estimated population: 750), and there were 70 victims (9.3%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Guardia Sanframondi has collapsed in ruins, and about one hundred people have been killed".

La Guardia de San Framondo è cascada et morte circha persone 100.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Guardia Sanframondi lies in ruins, and almost all the inhabitants have been killed".

La Guadia de Raifalmondo tuto per terra, morti quasi tuti li habitanti.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "S.Agata has collapsed in ruins, and Guardia Sanframondi as well".

Santa Agatha sufondata, e la Guardia de San Framondo.

According to Manetti: "Guardia Sanframondi completely collapsed, and witnessed the death of about seventy people".

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Custodium titulo Sancti Framundi, penitus subrutum, septuaginta circiter personas defunctas recognovit.

Lacedonia (province of Avellino)
Many houses collapsed. Lacedonia was a town of 195 hearths (estimated population: 975), and there were about 20 victims (2%). The sources are a letter of 12 December 1456, Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. The letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "Ascoli di Puglia [Ascoli Satriano] has largely collapsed, and likewise Lacedonia".

Asoli di Puglia caduto in gran parte, similiter Lacedonia.

Manetti writes: "Lacedonia was badly shaken, and the shocks killed about twenty people".

Cutunium apprime concussum viginti circiter mortales sua concussione necavit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Lacedonia has been destroyed and laid waste, and most of its men, including the captain, have gone to meet their Lord".

Cotonia diruta et desolata tota, maiori parte hominum cum capitaneo ad Dominum inde migrante.

Limosano (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Limosano was a town of 112 hearths (estimated population: 560), and there were 40 victims (7.1%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Limosano collapsed in ruins and about forty people were crushed to death. [...] Limosano was razed to the ground, and mourned the death of about forty people".

Limosanium, ad solum usque collapsum, quadraginta circiter personas contrivit. [...] Limosanium, totum humi procubens, quadraginta circiter mortales delevit.

Pierozzi writes: "Limosano was completely destroyed, and 35 people died in the ruins".

In Limosanu diruta in totum, ruina XXXV absumpsit.

Miranda (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Miranda was a village of 25 hearths (estimated population: 125), and there were 5 victims (4%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and one contemporary chronicle. According to Manetti: "Miranda was largely reduced to ruins, and five people were killed".

Mirandia, in maiori eius portione devastata, quinque personas obtrivit.

According to Nicola della Tuccia: "the towns listed below were all razed to the ground. [...] Miranda had 2 victims [...] All these towns completely collapsed".

Queste terre sottoscritte furno tutte spianate. [...] Miranda morti 2 [...] Tutte le dette terre cascorno del tutto.

Montecalvo Irpino (province of Avellino)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Montecalvo was a town of 205 hearths (estimated population: 1,025), and there were 80 victims (7.8%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi.
The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...] Monte Calvo [...] Biccari, some of these have been destroyed, and others largely reduced to ruins".

Aliphe [...] Monte Calvo [...] Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

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According to Manetti: "Montecalvo [Irpino] was almost completely destroyed in this disaster, and eighty people perished there".

Moncalvum, pene totum hac clade vastatum, cum octuaginta personarum internitione dignoscitur.

Pierozzi writes: "The castle of Montecalvo was largely destroyed and 88 people killed".

[Castrum] quod dicitur Montecalvi pro maiori parte destructum, e medio LXXXVIII subtractis personis.

Montecorvino (province of Foggia)
There were a great many collapses and the settlement was abandoned. Montecorvino was a village of 12 hearths (estimated population: 60), and there were 12 victims (20%). The castle ruins can be found near Motta Montecorvino. The sources are a report dating to January 1457 and Manetti's treatise. The report is of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Montecorvino, Biccari, have been either totally or largely destroyed".

Aliphe [...], Montecorvino, Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

According to Manetti: "Montecorvino lies completely desolate, without a single inhabitant: but not more than about 12 people were killed there".

Moncorvinum penitus desolatum sine ullis habitatoribus remansit: nam duodecim circiter et non plures incolas omnes occidit.

Montoro Superiore (province of Avellino)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Montoro Superiore (*Monterdone*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Oratino (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Oratino was a village of 47 hearths (estimated population: 235), and there were 10 victims (4.2%). The sources are a letter dated 7 December 1456, Manetti's treatise and the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Jean Chartier. The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise, that is to say Campobasso, Oratino [...] and many other towns have been reduced to ruins, and all their inhabitants killed".

Il contado de Molixe, cioè Campobasso, Lo Raffino [...] e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente.

According to Manetti: "Ten people perished in the collapse of the little town of Oratino".

Lauratinum, parvum quoddam opidum, humi prostratum, decem homines corruens necavit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Oratino (*Loratinu)* was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Pago Veiano (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Pago was a village of 28 hearths (estimated population: 140), and there were 6 victims (4.2%). The source is Manetti's treatise:

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"Pago, belonging to the marquis of Pescara, was completely destroyed, and six people were crushed to death".

Pagus quidam marchionis Piscarie, penitus destructus, sex homines oppressit.

Palma Campania (province of Naples)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Palma is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Pesche (province of Isernia)
Most of its houses collapsed, as well as the parish church. Pesche was a village of 35 hearths (estimated population: 175), and there were 30 victims (17.1%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and a *Notula* in the margin of a codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino. According to Manetti: "Pesche was largely reduced to ruins, and thirty people were killed in the collapse".

Pisthium cognomine Sarnianum, totum funditus eversum, triginta homines delevit.

The *Notula*: "In the same way [as at San Pietro Avellana], the church in the castle of Pesche di Isernia collapsed, and its archpresbyter and many other people were buried under its walls and killed".

Similiter in castro Pesclarum de Ysernia ruit ecclesia, et archipresbiter loci ejusdem cum multis occisi ac muris tumulati extiterunt.

Pescolanciano (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Pescolanciano was a village of 14 hearths (estimated population: 70), and there were 10 victims (14.2%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Pescolanciano was largely destroyed, and ten people died in the ruins".

Pisthium, plerumque vastatum, decem homines sua ruina interfecit.

According to Pierozzi, Pescolanciano (*Peschiri*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Pettoranello del Molise [formerly Pettorano] (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Pettorano was a village of 20 hearths (estimated population: 100), and there were 7 victims (7%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Pettoranello [Pettorano] (near Isernia, mentioned above) collapsed in ruins and seven people were crushed to death.

Petoranellum, commemorate Sernie finitimum, humi prostatum septem personas oppressit.

According to Pierozzi, Pettorano (*Peturanu*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

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Pietraroja (province of Benevento)
There was some damage, but its extent is not exactly known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Pietraroja (*Petra Nova*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Pontecorvo (province of Frosinone)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Pontecorvo is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Pontelandolfo (province of Benevento)
More than half its houses collapsed. Pontelandolfo was a town of 144 hearths (estimated population: 720), and there were about 20 victims (2.7%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Pontelandolfo was more than half destroyed, and about twenty people met their death".

Landulfium, plusquam semirutum, viginti circiter ad inferos transmisit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, the damage seems to be less severe than Manetti suggests, for Pontelandolfo (*Ponte Landolphu*) is included amongst places which "have suffered substantial damage from the earthquakes [...] Of the places listed, which did not suffer serious damage, the number of victims is not known".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terraemotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Pratola Peligna (province of L'Aquila)
Suffered serious damage. The sources are two contemporary L'Aquila chronicles. Francesco D'Angeluccio's chronicle records: "And in Abruzzo [the earthquake] caused a great deal of damage. Especially at Fornelli [...] and Pratola [...]".

E in Abruczo fe' danno assai. In espiziale a lu Fornellio [...] e a Pratola [...].

Alessandro de Ritiis' chronicle reports: "in Abruzzo the earthquake did great damage [...] Similarly at Fornelli [...], and Pratola".

in Abbrutio fecit magnum scandalum [...] Item allo Fornello [...], in Pratula.

Reino (province of Benevento)
Most of its houses collapsed. Reino was a village of 17 hearths (estimated population: 85), and there were 15 victims (17.6%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Reino was completely destroyed, and fifteen people were mourned".

Reginium, omnino destructum, quindecim personas desideravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Reino (*Rechinu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims there".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terraemotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Riccia (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, and there were many victims. The sources are a letter and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, one contempo-

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rary chronicle and Astesano's poem. The letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "The *contado* of Molise, that is to say Campobasso [...] Riccia, and many other places have been reduced to ruins and all their inhabitants killed [...] many other places belonging to the count of Altavilla have been completely destroyed".

Il contado de Molixe, cioè Campobasso [...] Rippa e molte altre terre sono submerse cum tuta zente [...] molte altre terre del conte di Altavilla sono andate in profundo.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Riccia (*la Riccia*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. Earthquake effects at Riccia are also recorded in the French chronicle of Jean Chartier.

Rionero Sannitico (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Rionero was a village of 33 hearths (estimated population: 165), and there were 18 victims (10.9%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Rionero [Sannitico] was completely destroyed, and eight people were killed".

Riginerium, omnino devastatum, decem et octo homines necavit.

According to Pierozzi, Rionero Sannitico (*Riguniru*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Ripalimosani [formerly Ripalimosano] province of Campobasso)
This is described as being completely destroyed. The bell-tower of the parish church was rebuilt in 1463. Ripalimosano was a town of 128 hearths (estimated population: 640), and there were 12 victims (1.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and an inscription dating to 1463. According to Manetti: "Ripalimosano, as it is usually called, was razed to the ground, and twelve people were killed".

Ripa cognomento Limosani, ceu vulgo nuncupatur, tota a findamentis eversa, duodecim homines interemit.

A bronze inscription, now lost, recorded the rebuilding of the bell-tower of the parish church in 1463. The text of the inscription, which does not explicitly refer to the earthquake, is transcribed in the parish registers (Magri and Molin 1984, p.138): "The archpresbyter of Ripa[limosano], Angelo d'Eramo, had this bell-tower built in AD 1463".

Hoc campanile R.Angelus d'Eramo Archipraesbyter Ripae fiere curavit A.D. 1463.

Rivisondoli (province of L'Aquila)
Some of its houses collapsed. Rivisondoli was a village of 34 hearths (estimated population: 170), and there were 7 victims (4.1%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Rivisondoli suffered as many collapses as Pesche [Pescolanciano], a place we have already mentioned, and seven people were crushed to death there".

Rigosomnulum, instar predicti Pisthi pariter lapsum, septem mortales oppressit.

Roccacinquemiglia (province of L'Aquila)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Roccacinquemiglia was a village of 26 hearths (estimated population: 130), and there were 20 victims (15.3%). The sources

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are a letter probably dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicle of Pierozzi and the Brescian chronicle of Corradino di Palazzo. The letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "It is not possible to recognise where and what kind of a place Roccacinquemiglia was".

La Rocca Cinquemiglia non si può riconoscere come e dove sia stata.

According to Manetti: "Another fortress called Cinque Miglia was completely destroyed, killing about twenty people".

Arx altera nomine Quinque Milium penitus destructa viginti circiter homines occidit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The fortresses of Valleoscura, Raso and Cinquemiglia were completely destroyed and some people were killed".

Arces Vallisobscure et Rasu et Quinqueville in totum destructe, mortuis inde aliquibus.

Roccapia [formerly Roccavalleoscura] (province of L'Aquila)
Many houses collapsed. Roccavalleoscura was a village of 40 hearths (estimated population: 200), no-one was killed. The sources are a report, probably dates to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, Pierozzi's chronicle and Astesano's poem. The report is of unknown authorship and was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "La Rocca di Valle Scura [Roccapia] and other villages are all abandoned".

la Rocha de Valle Scura, con altre terre, tutte diserte.

According to Manetti: "La Rocca di Valle Scura [Roccapia] seems to have collapsed in ruins, but amazingly, no-one was killed".

Arx Vallis Obscure ad solum eversa sine ulla humani capitis interemptione mirabile dictu remansisse videtur.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, effects at Roccapia are listed together with those at the fortresses of Roccaraso (Raso) and Roccacinquemiglia (Cinqueville). For the latter two, see the entries concerned: "The fortresses of Valle Scura, Raso and Cinqueville were completely destroyed, and there were some victims".

Arces Vallisobscure et Rasu et Quinqueville in totum destructe, mortuis inde aliquibus.

Roccarainola (province of Naples)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Roccarainola (*Castel de la Rocha de Janula*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Roccaraso (province of L'Aquila)
Much of it collapsed. Roccaraso was a village of 31 hearths (estimated population: 155), and there were 20 victims (12.9%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and three contemporary chronicles. According to Manetti: "A third fortress, commonly called Raso, collapsed in ruins, crushing twenty people".

Arx tertia vulgato verbo Rasi nuncupata, funditis diruta, viginti mortalium capita confregit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The fortresses of Valleoscura, Raso and Cinquemiglia were completely destroyed and some people were killed".

Arces Vallisobsure et Rasu et Quinqueville in totum destructe, mortuis inde aliquibus.

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Earthquake effects at Roccaraso are also recorded in the L'Aquila chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis.

Roccaspromonte (province of Campobasso)
Much of it collapsed. Roccaspromonte was a village of 16 hearths (estimated population: 80), and there were 4 victims (5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Another small fortress, commonly called Rucella [Roccaspromonte], collapsed in ruins, killing four people".

Arx parva altera vulgato verbo Rucella, humi prostata, quatuor homines interfecit.

According to Pierozzi, Roccaspromonte (*Rochella*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Rocchetta a Volturno (province of Isernia)
Much of it collapsed, and 15 people were killed. The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "At the small fortress which is commonly called Rocchetta [a Volturno] about fifteen people were killed".

Arx parva, que vulgatiori verbo Rocheta nuncupatur, quindecim circiter homines peremit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Rocchetta a Volturno (*Rochetta*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

San Bartolomeo in Galdo (province of Benevento)
There was some damage, but its extent is not exactly known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: San Bartolomeo in Galdo (*San Bartholomeo*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage but for which the author does not indicate its extent.

San Clemente a Casauria (province of Pescara)
Suffered serious damage. The source is the L'Aquila chronicle of Alessandro de Ritiis, who has left us a vivid account of his lucky escape from the earthquake effects: "in Abruzzo it caused great destruction [...] The same thing [happened] [...] at Torre di San Clemente where, if I had not obeyed the venerable brother Evangelista, who was then custodian of the convent of S.Andrea near the town of Chieti, I would have been killed along with my companion brother Matteo da Bologna, for we were intending to return to our convent at Capistrano for the feast of St.Andrew, and here is why we would have been killed: there then lived at San Clemente the families of the very kind-hearted Nicola and Rainaldo di Sanguino, whose wives, and especially Todesca, always gave the friars hospitality when they passed that way because of their special warmth for the friars, and they made up a bed in the church tower under the bell, and when we went to the feast I have mentioned, that is where we and our companion would sleep. But the earthquake caused the bell to fall on to the bed I have mentioned, and so we would surely have been killed, for we were expecting our usual hospitality there. But, as I have said, the above-mentioned brother custodian would not allow us to leave".

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in Abbrutio fecit magnum scandalum [...] Item [...] in turri Sancti Clementis ubi nisi obedientia venerabilis patris fratris Evangeliste, guardiani tunc loci Sancti Andree prope civitatem Thetis, ego fuissem mortuus cum nostro sotio fratre Matteo de Bononia qui reddire volebamus ad nostrum locum Capistranj, quia ivimus ad festum Sancti Andree, et ratio quare mortuij fuissemus est ista, quia in Sancto Clemente tunc habitabat familia devotissimi domini Nicolay et domini Raynaldj de Sanguino, quorum mulieres precipue domina Todescha, semper quando fratres inde transitum habuissent, hospitarj apud illas propter singularissimam devotionem quam gerebant ad fratres faciebant, et paraverant lectum ad dormiendum in turri ipsius ecclesie subtus campanam, ubi quando ivimus ad dictum festum dormivimus simul cum nostro sotio. Et in dicto terremoto cecidit dicta campana super lectum prenominatum, et sic credo omnino fuissemus mortuj quia volebamus in dicto sero ibidem hospitarj. Sed, ut dixi, predictus pater guardianus noluit permittere ut recederemus.

San Massimo (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. San Massimo was a village of 64 hearths (estimated population: 320), and there were 25 victims (7.8%). The sources are a report probably dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the chronicle of Pierozzi and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: San Massimo (*Sancto Maximo*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "San Massimo completely collapsed in ruins, killing twenty-five people".

Castrum titulo Sancti Maximi, totum humi prostatum, viginti quinque personas occidit.

According to Pierozzi, San Massimo (*sancti Maxin*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

San Pietro Avellana (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed, as well as a tower and half the church. San Pietro was a village of 32 hearths (estimated population: 160), and there were 30 victims (18.7%). The sources are a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise and a *Notula* in the margin of the codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino. The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: San Pietro Avellana (*S.Piero*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage. According to Manetti: "As it collapsed, San Pietro Avellana (as it is called in our language) crushed all its inhabitants, to the number of about thirty, and every single one was killed".

Sanpetrus cognomine Avellani, sic nanque materno sermone appellatur, cunctos incolas numero circiter triginta ita sua ruina oppressit, ut omnes ad unum morerentur.

The *Notula*: "At the castle of San Pietro Avellana, where lies the body of the glorious confessor of Christ, Our Friend, the great tower collapsed, together with half the church dedicated to him; and almost 20 people died there as well".

In castro autem Sancti Petri de Avellana, ubi corpus glori confessori Christi Amici requiescit, cecidit turris magna quasi cum medietate ecclesie dicti confessoris. Ubi etiam mortui fuerunt homines fere XX.

Santa Maria di Realvalle (province of Salerno)
The monastery buildings suffered substantial damage. Few remains of the abbey survive today. The source is a brief issued by pope Calixtus III in May 1457, authorising

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the commendatory abbot of the abbey of S.Maria di Realvalle to sell some of its property in order to pay for repairs needed by the abbey (Archivio Segreto Vaticano, *Registra Vaticana*, 447, fol.255v.). The document is quoted in Figliuolo (1988-89): "Because of the earthquake in that region in recent days, the monastery of S.Maria di Realvalle, of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of Nola, has need of very substantial repairs to its collapsed structures and buildings [...]".

Monasterium Sancte Marie de Regalivalle cistercensis ordinis Nolane diocesis propter terremotum in partibus illis superioribus diebus contingens in suis structuris et edifitiis collapsum maxima indigeret reparatione [...].

Santa Maria in Galdo Mazzocca (province of Benevento)
The church, its bell-tower, and the convent living quarters and the whole of locality collapsed. All that remains today of the abbey of S.Maria are a few ruins on Monte San Marco, near Foiano in Valfortore. The source is a *Notula* made by a direct witness and appears in a register of deaths from the abbey of Santa Maria del Galdo (the manuscript is in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, *Vaticani Latini*, 5949, fol.247r.): "In the year of Our Lord 1456, in the fifth indiction, during the night succeeding the 4th day of the month of December, between the eleventh and the twelfth hour, there was a great earthquake. The church was destroyed, together with the bell-tower and the living quarters, and the whole of our locality as well".

Anno Domini M°CCCC°LVI, quinta indictione, die IIII mensis decembris, nocte venientem inter undecima et duodecima hora, fuit magnus terremotus. Fuit ecclesia cum campanilis et habitacionem dextructa, et eciam totam patriam.

Sant'Angelo Limosano (province of Campobasso)
Some houses collapsed, while others remained standing. Sant'Angelo Limosano was a village of 41 hearths (estimated population: 205), and there were 5 victims (2.4%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, Pierozzi's chronicle and Astesano's poem. According to Manetti: "part of Sant'Angelo Limosano (as it is commonly called) collapsed, and part remained standing. Only five people met their deaths".

Sanctangelus Limosani, ita enim vulgo nuncupatur, partim corruens, partim vero commanens, quinque duntaxat capita ad necem dedit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Sant'Angelo (*Santalgelu*) is included amongst places which "have been completely laid waste by these earthquakes. In some cases there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in others I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Sarno (province of Salerno)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: *Sarno del conte di Nola* is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Sassinoro (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Sassinoro was a village of 55 hearths (estimated population: 275), and there were 6 victims (2.1%). The sources are a report, probably dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Jean Chartier, and Astesano's poem. The report of unknown authorship was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Sassinoro (*Cassione*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the dam-

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age. According to Manetti: "Sassinoro was razed to the ground, and mourned the death of six people in the ruins".

Sessanium, ad solum erutum, sex personas ea ruina defunctas desideravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Sassinoro (*Sexana*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Scapoli (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Scapoli was a village of 53 hearths (estimated population: 265), and there were 15 victims (5.6%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Scapoli was completely destroyed, and fifteen people perished there".

Scapolium, penitus confractum, quindecim personas extinxit.

According to Pierozzi, Scapoli (*Scauli*) was one of the places "which were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Sepino (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Sepino was a town of 234 hearths (estimated population: 1,170), and there were 60 victims (5.1%). The sources are two reports and a letter dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, the chronicle of Pierozzi, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier and Astesano's poem. The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "Sepino lies completely in ruins, and almost all those who lived there have been killed".

Spino tutto spianato et morti quasi tutti quelli gli habitavano.

The letter was sent from Naples on 14 January 1457 by Pier Candido Decembrio to Cicco Simonetta, secretary to the duke of Milan: "Sepino lies in ruins, and nearly all the local people have been killed".

Supino in tuto spianato, morti quasi tuti li habitanti del locho.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Sepino (*Suppino*) is included in a list of places which suffered damage, but the author does not specify the extent of the damage.
According to Manetti: "The castle of Supinio, which was called Sepino by the writers of old, completely collapsed, and witnessed the death of sixty people".

Supinum castellum, olim Sepinum a priscis scriptoribus appellatum [...] penitus collapsum, sexaginta personas interemptas recognovit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Sepino (*Supimu*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

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Sessano del Molise (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Sessano was a village of 54 hearths (estimated population: 270), and there were 10 victims (3.7%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, the contemporary chronicle of Pierozzi and the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia. According to Manetti: "Messamolio [Sessano del Molise] was completely destroyed, and as many people [ten] lost their lives there".

Messamolium, prorsus destructum, totidem personas occidit.

According to Pierozzi, Sessano del Molise (*Sexanola*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Spina (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Spina was a village of 8 hearths (estimated population: 40), and there were 8 victims (20%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Spina was completely razed to the ground, and eight people were crushed to death".

Spina, tota ad humum conversa, octo personas obtrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Acquaviva was badly damaged and 35 people lost their lives. Cercemaggiore and another place called Spina collapsed to the same extent. In the former 40 people were killed, and in the latter, 46".

Aqua viva tota quassata XXXV de hac luce subtracti sunt. Chercum et alia dicta Spina pariter corruerunt, et in prima XL, in secunda XLVI, in pace quieverunt.

Spinete (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Spinete was a village of 65 hearths (estimated population: 325), and there were 30 victims (9.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the contemporary chronicles of Pierozzi and Nicola della Tuccia. According to Manetti: "The town of Spinete was badly damaged. Some houses collapsed and there were about thirty victims".

Spinetum opidum, apprime concussum, nonnullarum domorum ruinam et triginta circiter personarum interniţionem toleravit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Spinete (*Speneta*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Sprondasino (province of Isernia)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Sprondasino was a village of 34 hearths (estimated population: 170), and there were 6 victims (3.5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Sprondasino collapsed in ruins, killing six people".

Spronasmus, funditus corruens, sex personas interemit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Sprondasino (*Sprunasinu*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places

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there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Torella del Sannio (province of Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Torella was a village of 37 hearths (estimated population: 135), and there were 8 victims (4.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Torella [del Sannio] was completely razed to the ground and witnessed the death of eight people".

Terella, tota humi prostrata, octo mortuos recognovit.

According to Pierozzi, Torella del Sannio (*Terella*) was one of the places which "were completely devastated in these earthquakes. In some places there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in the case of others, I have not seen any number mentioned.

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Toro (province Campobasso)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Toro was a village of 96 hearths (estimated population: 480), and there were 40 victims (8.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Toro was completely destroyed, and forty people were crushed to death in the collapse".

Tuorium, totum funditus eversum, ruina sua quadraginta hominum capita obtrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Toro suffered similar destruction [was razed to the ground], and 35 lives were lost".

Tueru similem passa conquassationem [ad solum usque deducta] XXXV personas amisit.

Torre de' Passeri (province of Pescara)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. Torre was a village of 24 hearths (estimated population: 120), and there were 15 victims (12.5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, the L'Aquila chronicles of Francesco D'Angeluccio and Alessandro de Ritiis, and Astesano's poem. According to Manetti: "A certain place called simply Torre, and belonging to the above-mentioned duke [of Sora], completely collapsed, killing fifteen people".

Turris quedam sine alio nomine predicti ducis, omnino corruens, quindecim mortales oppressit.

Tufara (province of Campobasso)
There was some damage, but its exact extent is not known. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Tufara (*la Toffara*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Vittorito (province of L'Aquila)
There was serious damage. The source is the L'Aquila chronicle of Francesco D'Angeluccio: "and throughout the kingdom [of Naples] [the earthquake] did a great deal of damage, and in Abruzzo it caused serious damage. Especially at Fornelli [...] and Vittorito [...]".

e per tutto lu Reame fe' grannissimo danno, e in Abruczo fe' danno assai. In espiziale a lu Fornellio [...] e a Vettorita.

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Vitulano (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Vitulano in the Tocco valley is in ruins".

Vitulano ne la valle de Toccho, rovinato.

Volturino (province of Foggia)
A large proportion of its buildings collapsed. Volturino was a village of 59 hearths (estimated population: 295), and there were 5 victims (1.6%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, one contemporary chronicle and Astesano's poem. According to Manetti: "Volturino is a different town from Capua, though it once had that name, and it is near Lucera, a town already mentioned. It was half destroyed, but only five people were killed in the collapse".

Vulturnium alterum a Capua olim sic nuncupata, finitimum preeicte Lucerie opidum semivastatum suo casu quinque duntaxat personas interemit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Volturino (*Vulturinum*) was one of the places which were "largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*).

Benevento
About 50 houses completely collapsed, and the surviving dwellings were rendered uninhabitable. One church building which collapsed was the cathedral, and the city walls were also damaged. There were 400 victims.
The sources are 13 letters and three reports written between 6 December 1456 and the end of January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two briefs issued by pope Pius II, ten contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem.
The first letter was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, and was sent from Naples on 6 December 1456: "At [...] Benevento [...] and many other towns and castles, [the earthquake] has done equally serious damage, but especially at Benevento".

Ad [...] Benevento [...] et in molte altre cità et castelle è simelmente facto grande damno et maxime Benevento.

The second letter is from Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso, and was sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456: "At Benevento, part of the castle has collapsed".

Benivento parte del castello per terra.

The third letter was sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "More than 500 people have been killed at Benevento".

Ad Benivento moriti più de 500 persone.

The fourth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] Benevento [...] suffered the worst damage [...]".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: [...] Benevento [...] à recevuto magiore danno [...].

The fifth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Benevento is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

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à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The sixth letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: Benevento is included amongst places "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The seventh letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Benevento is completely destroyed, and 400 people have been killed there".

Benevento tutto disfatto e mortovi delle persone 400.

The eighth letter was sent from Naples on 8-9 December 1456 by the Catalan ambassador in Naples, Pere Boquet, to the councillors of the city of Barcelona: "At Benevento and round about, many buildings have been badly damaged and many people killed".

A Benavent, e entorn Benavent, s'an derocats molts edificis e morta molta gent.

The ninth letter was sent from Naples on 9 December 1456 by ambassador Pere Dusany to the Catalan deputies: "Benevento [...] has been badly damaged: they say that a thousand people have been killed there".

Benavent [...] ha pres gran dan: dien hi ha mortes mil persones.

The tenth letter was sent from Naples on 11 December 1456 by the Venetian ambassador, Bertuccio Contarini, to doge Francesco Foscari: "At Benevento, the castle and a large part of the town have completely collapsed, and a very large number of people have been killed there".

Benivento el castello cum gran parte de la terra [tuto per terra], morte persone asaissime.

The eleventh letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, and was written by the Mantuan ambassador, to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga. The writer was on his way from Naples to Foggia and happened to be at Benevento when the earthquake struck the town: "And the earthquake was so powerful that it destroyed altogether more than 50 houses in the city, killing many of the people who lived in them. It destroyed two areas, one of which was in the castle, and it shook the other, together with the whole of the castle interior, so badly that it could scarcely have done worse if it had destroyed the whole of the exterior. Many houses were completely reduced to ruins, and those churches and houses which were not destroyed, were so badly damaged that no-one dares live in them. And amongst the other things I have to report to your lordship is that the hostelry where I was staying was reduced to ruins [...] and my room was so near to total destruction and so many stones and tiles came down, that I survived more by a miracle and by the grace of God than for any other reason".

et fu di tanta fortia che ruinò in quella città del tutto più de 50 case, con interito de molte persone che habitavano in quella. Ruinò de doe terre, una che era nel castello et l'altra con tutte le parte interiore di esso castello quassò, che esundete per forma che de haverlo tutto ruinato in fora poco pegio haveria potuto fare. Molte case del tutto riunono, et quelle che non ruinarono, chiese e case, sono rimaste così ruinose che 'l non è persona a chi basti lo animo ad habitarli. Et intra le altre adviso la Signoria Vostra che la

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hostaria in la qual io alogiava ruinò [...], et la mia camera foe così proxima alla total ruina, et tante prede e copi li caschareno, che io più miraculosamente et per gratia de Dio scampai che altramente.

The twelfth letter was sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "They say that 800 souls have died at Benevento".

A Benevento si ragiona che sieno morti 800 anime.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "At Benevento about 500 houses have collapsed, and about 400 people have died".

in Benivento son cadute circha 500 case et morte circha persone 400.

The thirteenth letter probably dates to January 1457, but the sender and recipient are unknown: "Most of the city of Benevento has collapsed, and about two hundred houses are in ruins".

La città di Benevento, caduta nella maggior parte e diroccate circa duecento case.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Benevento has suffered massive damage, and a very large number of people have been killed".

Benivento grandissima ruina, e assai numero de homini morti.

The author of the third report written in Naples, very probably in February 1457, was Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The city of Benevento [...]; all these towns and castles were badly damaged in these earthquakes, as were also the churches and chapels in them, and many *palazzi* and towers".

la città di Benivento [...]; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti: "And so we have seen that the above-mentioned city of Benevento, which was both beautiful and ancient, has been so totally and disastrously damaged that, as far as we have been able to assess, more than half of it has been destroyed, and it mourns the death of about four hundred people who, it appears, were buried in the ruins at that time".

Itaque commemoratum Beneventum, pulchram simul ac vetustam urbem, tanta tamque magna ruinarun damna passam fuisse vidimus, ut plusquam semirutum, cum quadringentarum circiter personarum, quas eodem temporis momento simul obtritas fuisse constat, internitione conspexerimus.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The noble city of Benevento (whose metropolitan is a very worthy person) has been largely destroyed, including the cathedral, where the body of St.Bartholomew is supposed to lie. 350 people have perished in the ruins".

Beneventana civitas notabilis (ubi metropolitanatus est dignissimus) pro maiori parte destructa est et ecclesia cathedralis, ubi dicitur corpus apostoli Bartholomei quiescere, deficientibus inde hominibus CCCL ex ruinis.

There is also a papal brief issued on 3 September 1459 at Mantua, again by pope Pius II, aimed at providing alms for the church of S.Bartolomeo Apostolo in Benevento, which had been reduced to ruins in the earthquake, by granting plenary indulgence to benefactors. The text has been transcribed by the historian Giovanni De Nicastro (1654-1738) in his ecclesiastical history of Benevento, published in 1976 (pp.121-2):

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"it is our wish that the said church [of S.Bartolomeo Apostolo at Benevento] in which the illustrious body of Bartholomew himself is said to lie, should receive suitable honours and therefore that its structures and buildings should be renovated, with the help of the pious alms of the faithful, for most of it seems to have been badly damaged in the earthquake, [...]. Issued at Mantua in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord 1459, on the third day before the Nones of September [3 September] in the second year of our pontificate. Pope Pius II".

nos cupientes, ut Ecclesia ipsa, in qua ipsius Bartholomoei gloriosissimum Corpus requiscere dicitur, congruis honoribus frequentetur, ac in structuris, et aedificis, quae ob Terremotum, ut plurimum conquassata existit, per pias eorundem fidelium aelemosinas restauretur [...] Datum Mantuae. Anno Incarnationis Dominicae 1459. Tertio Nonas Septembris Pontificatus nostri Anno Secundo. Pius Papa Secundus.

In a bull issued at Mantua on 5 September 1459, pope Pius II confirmed all the ancient privileges which the city enjoyed, released its inhabitants from any oath of loyalty to any king or secular lord, and provided by law for the sound administration of justice, the good conduct of public affairs, and the rebuilding of the city walls, which had been "shaken in the earthquake and partly reduced to ruins" (*ob terremotum conquassata, et partim in terra collapsa*). There is a summary of the bull in Borgia (1763-69, III, p.394), but only the brief passage set out above is transcribed.
Earthquake effects at Benevento are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Annales de Raimo*, the *Diurnali* known as "of the duke of Monteleone", the French chronicle of Jean Chartier, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, the chronicle of Giovanni di mastro Pedrino of Forlì, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, and the annals of Matteo Palmieri.

Castelnuovo (province of L'Aquila)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Castelnuovo in the *contado* of L'Aquila has been reduced to ruins".

Castello Nuovo nel contado de L'Aquila è sufundato.

Dugenta (province of Benevento)
A large proportion of its houses collapsed. The sources are a letter dating to December 1456, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The letter was sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "At Dugenta, which was a town of more than 200 hearths, everything is in ruins, and all that remains is a fragment, namely one man and an old woman".

Ad Ducenta, che era terra de più de 200 fochi, tutto ruynato, non gli è remasto se non lembo, cioè uno homo et una donicella vechia.

According to Manetti: "Dugenta, which suffered as much damage as Pontelandolfo, mentioned above [it was more than half destroyed], is prostrated with grief".

Ducentum paria cum superiori Landulfio damna perpessum dolet ac languescit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi, Dugenta (*Duconta*) was one of the places which "suffered appreciable harm in these earthquakes [...] they were not very badly damaged, and we are not told the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Earthquake effects at Dugenta are also recorded in the chronicle of Mathieu d'Escouchy.

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Fragneto l'Abate (province of Benevento)
It suffered substantial damage. In Pierozzi's chronicle, Fragneto l'Abate (*Labatina*) is included amongst places which "suffered considerable damage in the earthquakes [...] Of the villages listed which did not suffer serious damage, we do not have the number of victims".

notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus. [...] Non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Melfi (province of Potenza)
The castle collapsed, as well as part of the settlement. There were no victims. The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Melfi bewailed the loss of its castle and part of the inhabited area, but none of the inhabitants was killed.

Melfium arcem ac partem opidi sino aliquo incolarum desiderio concidisse cognovit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Melfi (*Melsia*) is included amongst localities which "have been largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*).

Navelli (province of L'Aquila)
Suffered substantial and widespread collapses. The source is a report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Navelli dell'Aquila has likewise [collapsed in ruins].

Naveli de Aquila simelmente [è sufundato].

Popoli (province of Pescara)
It suffered serious damage. The source is the letter written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo, and sent from Naples on 6 December 1456:

"At Popoli [...] [the earthquake] has caused similar serious damage".

A Popoli [...] [il terremoto] ha fatto analogamente grande danno.

Sant'Agata de' Goti (province of Benevento)
Many houses collapsed. The sources is a report of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457, and sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Sant'Agata is in ruins".

Santa Agatha sufondata.

Somma Vesuviana (province of Naples)
A number of houses collapsed. The source is a letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: at Acerra, the town walls and a number of houses have collapsed [...] at Somma [Vesuviana] the same thing happened to a number of hamlets".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: la Cerra colle mura e con più case in terra; [...] di Sonma il simile di più chasali.

Venafro (province of Isernia)
Many houses collapsed. The sources are three letters written in December 1456 and January 1457. The first letter sent from Naples on 6 December 1456 was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo: "At [...] Venafro [...] and many other towns and castles (the earthquake) has caused equally serious damage".

Ad [...] Benafrio [...] et in molt'altre cità et castelle è simelmente facto grande damno.

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The second letter, sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, was written to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "It is said [...] that Venafro is partly in ruins" (*se dice [...] che Vanasie è in parto ruinato).* The sender and recipient of the third letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of Venafro. Two parts of the town are in ruins".

La città di Venafro. Due parti della città guaste.

Accadia (province of Foggia)
A large proportion of its buildings collapsed. Accadia was a village of 50 hearths (estimated population: 250), and there were 50 victims (20%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and the chronicle of Pierozzi. According to Manetti: "Accadia collapsed in ruins, crushing about fifty people to death".

Achadium ad solum eversum quinquaginta circiter personas obtrivit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Accadia, near Monte Leone, was razed to the ground, causing many deaths, but their number has not been counted".

Achadia prope montem Leonem ad terram deiecta, multis mortuis non numeratis.

Acerra (province of Naples)
Some buildings collapsed, as well as part of the city walls. The sources are two letters of December 1456, a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 was written by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "At la Cora [Acerra] [...] the earthquake has caused very serious damage, and more than half the village walls have collapsed".

Ad la Cora [...] facto grandissima ruyna; et più che la mità dele mure dela terra cascate.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: Acerra has its walls and a number of houses in ruins".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: la Cerra colle mura e con più case in terra.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Acerra (*la Cerra*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects. According to Manetti's treatise: "Acerra [...] suffered not only the collapse of houses and private walls, but also the partial destruction of the village walls".

Acerre [...] non solum domos privatosque parietes, sed menia quoque semiruta conspexerunt.

Alberona (province of Foggia)
For Alberona, the sources provide divergent accounts. According to Manetti, there was limited damage, whereas Pierozzi tells us that it was largely destroyed. Alberona was a village of 67 hearths (estimated population: 335), and there were 2 victims (0.5%). According to Manetti's treatise: "Alberona did suffer some damage, but it was so slight that it can be disregarded and passed over in silence, except that two people were crushed to death".

Alveronium sensit quidem damna, sed ita pauca fuere, ut pro nullis nisi de duobus tantum modo obtritis habeantur, ac silentio pretermittantur.

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In Pierozzi's chronicle, Alberona (*Lucrona)* is included amongst places which were "largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*).

Alvito (province of Frosinone)
Some houses collapsed but others remained standing. Alvito was a town of 459 hearths (estimated population: 2,295), and there were about 40 victims (1.7%). The sources are Manetti's treatise, Pierozzi's chronicle and a *Notula* in the margin of the codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino. According to Manetti: "Part of the very ancient town of Alvito collapsed and part survived, and about forty people were killed".

Alvitum, vetustum sane opidum, partim lapsum, partim vero conservatum, quadraginta circiter personas delevit.

According to Pierozzi : "Part of Alvito has been destroyed, and 36 people have perished".

Alvitu in parte destructa XXXVI extinti sunt.

The *Notula*: "In truth, Gaeta [...], Alvito, and in Abruzzo, castles, churches and villages suffered extraordinary damage, for at various villages or castles only a single house remained standing, while at others four survived and at others ten, and in a few places, castles were submerged in raging waters".

Verum Gajete [...] Albeto, et in Aprutio castra, ecclesie, ville, mirabiliter ruerunt, sic ut in quibusdam locis vel castris sola domus remansit, alibi quatuor domus, ubi vero decem nec non et alibi aquis rapientibus castra submersa extiterunt.

Arienzo (province of Caserta)
There was serious damage, but only the fortress collapsed. The sources are a letter and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457. The letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 was written to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "Aragusa [Arienzo] was very badly shaken, but only the fortress was destroyed. It was a tall building and is completely in ruins".

ad Aragusa ha quassato assai la terra, senza haver ruinato excepto la forteza, che era alta, che è in tutto ruinata.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: *Arienzo* is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects.

Arpaia (province of Benevento)
Half destroyed. The fortress was badly damaged, as well as many houses and the church of S.Francesco. There were no victims. The sources are two letters of December 1456, a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 was written by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic:"At Arpaia, the fortress which stood on the hill has collapsed, and the church of S.Francesco has likewise collapsed".

Ad Arpino, ruynata la rocha che era sul monte; similiter la chiesia de Sancto Francisco.

The second letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "The castle of Arpaia has likewise collapsed [...] and in the village the church and many houses are in ruins".

Similiter è ruinato lo castello d'Arpaio [...] e ne la terra è ruinata la chiesa con molte case.

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The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Arpaia (*castel de Arpaia*) is included in a list of place struck by the earthquake but for which the writer does not specify the effects. According to Manetti: "The violence of these earthquakes struck and shook the town of Arpaia (or rather, Arpino) [...] as well that it seemed half destroyed to all those who saw it".

Opidum etiam nomine Arpaium, vel potius Arpinum [...], ita vehementia horum terremotuum concussit quassavitque, ut semirutum cunctis conspectoribus videatur.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "The castle of Arpaia has completely collapsed in ruins, but there are no victims".

Castellum Arpaie in totum decidit, nullo tamen mortuo.

Arpaia is recorded in the French chronicle of Mathieu d'Escouchy as reduced to ruins.

Ascoli Satriano (province of Foggia)
The castle and a large part of the inhabited area collapsed. There were no victims.
The sources are five letters dating to December 1456, a report dating to January 1457, Manetti's treatise, four contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456 was written by Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso: "Ascoli [...] and many other places are in a similar state part has collapsed".

Asquili [...] et molte altre terre pur il simile [parte dela terra per terra].

The second letter sent from Naples on 11 December 1456 was written to doge Francesco Foscari by Bertuccio Contarini, ambassador of Venice: "Ascoli di Puglia is completely in ruins".

Aschole di Puia tuta in terra.

The third letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was from the Mantuan ambassador: "Ascoli di Puglia has largely collapsed".

Asoli di Puglia caduto in gran parte.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Ascoli di Puglia and Troia have suffered a great deal because of what has collapsed and the people who have been killed".

Ascoli di Puglia et Troia, ricievuto danno assai di cose chaschate e di giente morta.

The sender and recipient of the fifth letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of [...] Ascoli in Puglia and the locality have had a severe earthquake: many houses have collapsed and there have been many victims; but no town has been completely destroyed".

La città di [...] Ascoli in Puglia, e il paese hanno sofferto gran terremoto, e sono cadute molte case, e molta gente è rimasta morta; ma nessuna città è sprofondata.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Ascoli di Puglia [...] some have been completely and some partly destroyed".

Aliphe [...], Ascoli de Puglia [...], chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

Manetti records: "Ascoli Satriano lost its fortress and a large part of the urban area but, amazingly, there were no victims".

Ascola arcem et magnam quoque opidi partem absque ullis funeribus mirabile dictu per ruinam amisit.

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According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Ascoli has been destroyed to no small extent, and its fortress too, but no-one was killed".

Esculium destructum in parte non modica, et fortalitium ejus, sine morte tamen alicuius.

Ascoli is recorded in the following chronicles as one of the places which suffered massive destruction: the *Diurnali* known as "of the duke of Monteleone", and the French chronicles of Jean Chartier and Mathieu d'Escouchy.

Atella (province of Potenza)
About half its buildings collapsed. Atella was a town of 798 hearths (estimated population: 3,990), there were 15 victims (0.3%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Atella (not the very ancient town, of which nothing apparently remains in our day, but another) was half destroyed and mourned the death of fifteen people".

Attella, non illa urbs vetustissima cuius nulla temporibus nostris vestigia extare videntur, sed altera, semiruta quindecim homines desideravit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Atella (*Tella*) is included amongst places which were "largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*).

Aversa (province of Caserta)
Many houses collapsed, as well as part of the castle, the church of S.Paolo and its bell-tower. Aversa was a town of 1,626 hearths (estimated population: 8,130), and there were about 12 victims. The sources are seven letters written in December 1456, two report dating to January and February 1457, Manetti's treatise and four contemporary chronicles. The first letter sent from Naples on 6 December 1456 was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo: "At [...] Aversa [...] and many other towns and castles, the earthquake also did serious damage".

Ad [...] Aversa [...] et in molte altre cità et castelle è simelmente facto grande damno.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "At Aversa [...] the earthquake has done a great deal of damage".

Ad Averssa [...] à fatti danni assai.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: *Aversa* is included amongst those places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: *Aversa* is included amongst the places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fifth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine

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merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "At Aversa the castle is in ruins, as well as the church of S.Paolo and the bell-tower and many other things".

Aversa caduto il chastello e lla chiesa di San Paolo e il chanpanile e più altre chose.

The sixth letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "At Aversa part of the castle is in ruins, as well as many houses across the town, but there have been few victims.

ad Aversa è ruinato parte del castello e molte case per la città, ma pochi huomini li sono morti.

The sender and recipient of the seventh letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of Aversa. About 400 houses have been completely destroyed, and people have been killed".

La città d'Aversa. Circa 400 case, tutte distrutte, e le persone rimasero morte.
The first report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Aversa [...], some have been destroyed and others are largely in ruins".

Aliphe [...], Aversa [...], chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

The second report was very probably written at Naples on February 1457, and is by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Anversa [...]; all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels inside them and many of the *palazzi* and towers.

la città d'Anversa [...]; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti: "The new town of Aversa, which stands where Attalla once stood [...], was so badly affected that not only did a number of houses collapse, but about twelve people were killed".

Adversa, nova urbs ubi olim Attella fuit civitas [...], plurimarum domorum ruinam ita perpessa est, ut non sine duodecim circiter personarum internitione remanserit.

Pierozzi records: "In the town of Aversa, which is about 8 miles away in the Rome direction, many dwellings have been destroyed and its forts have been badly damaged. The number of victims is still not known.

In civitate Aversana, que ab ea distat per octo miliaria versus Romam, habitationes multe destructe et fortalitium eius magnam quassationem recepit, numerus morientium ex eo adhuc incognitus.

Aversa is recorded in the following chronicles as one of the places which suffered collapses: the *Gesta achiepiscoporum magdeburgensium*, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, and the *Liber de vita Christi* of Bartolomeo Sacchi, known as Platina.

Bovino (province of Foggia)
Seriously damaged, with some buildings collapsing. Bovino was a town of 300 hearths (estimated population: 1,500), and there were 10 victims (0.6%). The sources are a report of 22 December 1456, Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. The report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "At Biccari as at Bovino, there has been a great deal of damage".

A Bicchari simelmente et a Bovino ha facto grandissimo danno.

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According to Manetti: "It reduced part of Bovino to ruins and slightly damaged part, killing ten inhabitants".

Bovinum partim conquassatum, partim vero levia damna perpessum, decem homines interfecit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Bovino (*Buinum*) is included amongst places which were "largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*).

Castelluccio Valmaggiore (province of Foggia)
The cathedral and a large number of houses collapsed. Castelluccio Valmaggiore was a town of 165 hearths (estimated population: 825), and there were 6 victims (0.7%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Castelluccio was half reduced to ruins. Its cathedral collapsed, but only six people were killed".

Castellucium semirutum cathedralem basilicam suam collapsam cum sex tantummodo mortuis recognovit.

Civitanova del Sannio (province of Isernia)
There were some collapses and some buildings were badly damaged, while others suffered only slight damage. Civitanova del Sannio was a village of 67 hearths (estimated population: 335), and there were 3 victims (0.8%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Civitanova was partly reduced to ruins and partly damaged only slightly, and there were only three victims.

Civitas cognomento Nova, partim vastata, partim parumper lesa, tres duntaxat personas occidit.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Civitanova (*Civitas nova*) is included amongst places which "have been completely laid waste by these earthquakes. In some cases there were victims, though perhaps not many, and in others I have not seen any number mentioned".

in totum desolate sunt ex dictis terremotibus. Et in aliquibus earum mortui sunt aliqui licet pauci, de aliis non vidi numerum designatum.

Fondi (province of Latina)
Most of the fortress was damaged. The sources are a letter and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, and Astesano's poem. The letter sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "This disaster even reached L'Aquila by way of Abruzzo, and in Apulia it reached Trani and Barletta, and it spread from Rome to Fondi".

Questo accidente è stato per insino all'Aquila per la via d'Abruzi, e in Puglia insino a Trani e Barletta, e di verso Roma fino a Fondi.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "At Fondi most of the fortress has been damaged".

Funda guasta la rocha in maior parte.

Francolise (province of Caserta)
There was quite a lot of damage. The source is the letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "At la Torre and Francolise the earthquake has done a great deal of damage".

la Torre e Francolise fatto danno assai.

La Torre and Francolise were not two separate places but a single locality known as Torre di Francolise at the time of the earthquake.

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Lucera (province of Foggia)
The castle and the church of S.Domenico collapsed, as well as about three hundred houses. There were no victims. The sources are two letters and two reports dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, Pierozzi's chronicle and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456 was written by Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso: "Nocera [Lucera] di Puglia lies half in ruins".

Nucera de Puglia la medietate per terra.

The second letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "the earthquake has caused serious damage at Nocera [Lucera], and most of the old fortress — a strong building — has collapsed, as well as the church of S.Domenico; but the rest of the houses in the town have survived, though they have been so badly shaken that they seem about to collapse at any moment".

Ha butato grando danno in la Nocera, e per mazor parte è ruinato el castello antiquo, forte edificio, et la chiesa de Sancto Dominico; ma il resto delle case della città sono rimaste, e così quassate che pare ogni hora dover cadere.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "At Nocera [Lucera], the castle has collapsed, as well as a large part of the town walls and the buildings inside, and many people have been killed".

A Nocera caschato el castello, una grande parte del muro dela cità et casamento dentro et morte molte gente.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Nocera [Lucera] [...] some have been destroyed and others are largely in ruins".

Aliphe [...], Nocera [...] chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

According to Manetti: "The fortress at Lucera, or Nocera [...] completely collapsed, and about three hundred houses in the town also collapsed; and yet in spite of this serious and widespread disaster, no-one was killed (you would scarcely believe it, but it is absolutely true)".

Nam Lucerie vel Nucerie [...] arx tota funditus ruit, et trecente circiter opidi domus ceciderunt, et tamen nemo in tanta et tam ingenti ruina, quis credere posset, quanquam verissimus sit, extinctus est.

Pierozzi records: "In the regions of Capitanata and Apulia, the castle or fortress of Nocera has collapsed, and 300 houses are in ruins, but the number of victims is not known".

In regione autem Capitenate et Apuliae, Nucerie cecidit arx seu fortalitium et domorum civitatis numerus trecentenarius ruentium; numerus autem inde defunctorum ignotus.

Naples
The city suffered massive and extensive damage, involving the total collapse of about 60 houses and *palazzi*. More than 400 dwellings either partially collapsed or were so badly damaged as to become uninhabitable; and there were altogether about 100 victims. Thanks to the very large number of sources, we have a detailed knowledge of effects on many secular and church buildings in the city and its immediate surroundings.

Secular buildings:
- Castel Capuano: so badly damaged that it became uninhabitable.
- Castel S.Elmo: its towers collapsed, and large cracks appeared in its walls. Part of

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the building collapsed, and the rest was badly damaged. Eight people were killed, and a number badly injured.
• Castel Nuovo (Maschio Angioino): five merlons fell from one of its towers. There was slight damage inside, and the church was damaged.
• *Palazzo* of the *capitano* of the city: completely collapsed and a number of people were killed.
• *Palazzo* of Leonello Ciciniello: this fairly new building completely collapsed, killing several people.
• *Palazzo* of Sanseverino (now the late 16th century church of Gesù Nuovo): badly damaged.

Churches:
• S.Agostino della Zecca: the naves collapsed, the choir was damaged, and the rest of the building was so badly damaged that it could no longer be used.
• S.Arpino: most of it was badly damaged. Half the bell-tower collapsed and the rest was damaged.
• S.Chiara (church and monastery): very seriously damaged; part of the cloister ceiling collapsed.
• S.Domenico: badly damaged, especially the roof and upper part of the façade.
• S.Eligio: the bell-tower collapsed.
• S.Giorgio: badly damaged.
• S.Giovanni Maggiore: one of the worst affected buildings. It almost completely collapsed: only the tribune of the high altar remained standing.
• S.Lorenzo (church and convent): the church was damaged, the convent dormitory and living quarters partly collapsed and partly suffered serious damage.
• S.Maria del Carmine: severely damaged.
• S.Maria Incoronata: damaged.
• S.Maria Maggiore: one of the worst affected buildings: it completely collapsed.
• S.Maria la Nova: seriously damaged.
• S.Martino (church and Carthusian monastery): the monks' cells and the cloister ceilings were badly damaged; and the ceilings and walls of the church were also damaged.
• Monteoliveto (church and monastery): part of the monastery roof collapsed; the ceilings and walls of the church were damaged.
• S.Pietro a Maiella: damaged.
• S.Pietro Martire: the roof collapsed; many parts of the building were damaged, and the bell-tower collapsed.
• Ss.Severino e Sossio: severely damaged.
• Church of the Vescovado (bishop's *palazzo*): the roof, bell-tower and part of the walls collapsed, killing five priests. Two towers opposite the building were badly damaged.

Naples is the city for which we have the most detailed descriptions of earthquake effects. The sources are: 18 letters and two reports, written between 6 December 1456 and 31 March 1457, a document in a register of accounting records, three *Notulae* in the margins of codices, 19 contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. Of this large number of sources, we set out below the text of the most significant, including, in particular, the letters which dwell on the effects on city buildings.
A letter was sent from Naples on 6 December 1456 to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo: "At about the second hour, last Saturday night [4 December], as Sunday [5 December] approached, there was the most powerful earthquake that anyone can recall having heard or seen. It lasted as long as it takes to recite the *In principio erat verbum* one and a half times. A very great number of houses throughout this city [Naples] have been reduced to ruins, and the ruins are such as to have blocked many streets and made them impassable. And there are very few houses, if any, which are not either partly in ruins or with their walls split open. They

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found about a hundred people were killed [...]. The tower of Castel S.Elmo collapsed and the walls split open, and eight people were killed there. The dwellings at Castel Capuano are so badly damaged that they are uninhabitable; and the duchess with her children and family fled from there, and have no intention of ever returning; and her ladyship told me that the danger was so serious that she fears some people may have been killed: someone will be sent to collect her belongings. Today I accompanied her ladyship to see the house at S.Maria Incoronata, where her ladyship intended to take up residence, but we found that the walls and ceilings were all split open and in danger of collapse, so we left at once without pausing. The church of S.Giovanni Maggiore is completely in ruins, and so is a large part of the archbishop's palace: S.Domenico has been so badly damaged that it will take more than 10,000 ducats to repair it. S.Agostino, S.Lorenzo, S.Pietro Martire, S.Chiara, S.Severino and many other churches have been very badly damaged. And the city is in such a state of fear that most people have taken to lodging outside in the open [...]; and those who have stayed in the city have not dared to go to bed".

Sabbato passato de nocte circa le dece hore venendo la domenica fo qua el magiore terremoto che mai persona se recorda havere audito né veduto, el quale durò per tanto spatio de hora quanto se dicesse una volta et meza lo "In principio erat verbum". Sonno ruynate molte et molte case per tuta questa cità et in talle modo ruynate che hanno chiuse molte vie per le quale non se pò passare, et niuna o bene poche case sonno che non siano in parte ruynate o le mura aperte. Se trovono morte circa cento persone [...]. La torre de Castello Sancto Heremo è caduta et apertose le mura et morti persone octo. Li casamenti de Castel Capuano sonno guasti per forma che non se pò abitare, fora del quale a furia se partete quella nocte la illustrissima madama duchessa cum li figlioli et tuta la famiglia, per modo che non intende più ritornarli, et me ha dicto la signoria sua che così pericolosamente stanno le case che dubita perirano qualche persone se mandarà a cavare la roba sua. Hogi andai cum la signoria sua per vedere la casa de la Incoronata, ne la quale sua signoria se voleva redure ad habitare, et havemo trovato che ha le mura et le volte tute aperte et minaciare ruyna in modo che senza fermarseli ritornassemo fora bene presto. La chiesa di San Zohanne Maiore è in tuto ruynata et così una grande parte de lo arcivescovato. Sancto Domenico ha havuto tanta ruyna et cum Xm [10,000] ducati non se aconciarà. Sancto Augustino, Sancto Lorenzo, Sancto Pedro martire, Sancta Clara, Sancto Severino et molt'altre chiesie hanno recevuto grandissimo danno. Et è in tanto tremore questa cità che la mazore parte sonno alogiate fuora alla foresta [...] e chi è stato in la cità non s'è asecurato de metersi a lecto.

A letter was sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "My lords, on 4 of this month [December], after the 11th hour had struck, there was an earthquake, which lasted for a tenth of an hour or more, and it was so powerful that the whole of this city is in ruins, its churches being the worst affected. S.Agostino [...] can be described as a total ruin, because both naves collapsed from ceiling to foundations, and what is left is so split open and shaken that no-one dares go inside it, nor do the friars dare hold services. Similarly, at S.Pietro Martire, the whole roof has been destroyed, with the result that all the streets are impassable. Only the walls are left standing, and the experts say that they are bound to give way. It was a noble and beautiful church. S.Giovanni Maggiore is also completely in ruins; S.Lorenzo has almost completely collapsed; S.Maria Maggiore is entirely in ruins; S.Domenico is split open and shattered; and S.Severino lies all in ruins; and all these were large and beautiful churches. Much of the walls at S.Chiara, too, is in ruins [...], and the bell-tower of S.Eligio has collapsed. But the most amazing thing of all is the collapse of the bell-tower of S.Arpino [...]. The same thing has happened to the bell-tower at the bishop's palace, where some priests

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were killed. Many other parish churches have been so damaged and split wide open that it would take some time to describe all the details. Castel S.Elmo is also in ruins. Only five people survived there, and some of these have leg or head or other injuries. Innumerable *palazzi* and other large buildings are in ruins, with the result that you cannot pass by for the great quantity of collapsed masonry. The buildings which remain standing are all damaged and split open, and indeed there are very few which have not suffered partial collapse; and the most amazing thing is that a newly built *palazzo* belonging to Leonello, brother of Bofardo Ciciniello, is left without one stone standing upon another; and he [...] has been found dead with his lady and four slave women and the others who were in the building. The *palazzo* of the *capitano* of the city has also been destroyed, and a great many people were killed there, including wives and children. It was a noble and new building. A third of the crown of the first tower of Castel Nuovo has astoundingly collapsed. I have seen all these things with my own eyes. [...]. Oh, my lords, anyone who did not experience the loud screams, the weeping, and the great laments and shouting of the men, women and children, who came naked out of their houses at night, with their children on their shoulders to save them, and as yet without news of their dead brothers, sisters and brothers and sisters-in-law, would be quite unable to describe what happened in speech or writing. [...] The water in the wells and cisterns in Naples was so disturbed that it spilled out. [...] I, alas, with all my family, was so overcome with sleep and threatened by the waters, that I was obliged to return to my dwelling, since I had nowhere else to go. [...]. Just think that of all the bells in this town there are only seven capable of ringing".

Signori mei, a dì 4 de questo, sonate le XI hore, vene uno terremoto, el quale durò per spacio de uno decimo d'hora et forse più, et fo sì grande che tutta questa terra è ruynata, principalmente commenzando ali templi de Dio: Sancto Augustino [...] se pò dire tutta essere ruynata, perché tutte doe le navate dele volte funditus cascorono, et quello che è remasto è apperto et conquassato in forma che nissuno ardisse andarvi dentro, né frati ad celebrare. Similiter Sancto Petro Martire tutto lo tecto ruynato in forma che da niuno canto per le strate se pò andare, sono remaste solamente le mura, le quale secondo quelli che intendeno non possono durare: era una nobile et bella chiesia. Similiter Sancto Zohanne Mazore tutto ruynato. Similiter Sancto Laurenzo quasi tutto a terra. Similiter Sancta Maria Mazore tutta ruynata et similiter Sancto Domenico tutto aperto et fracassato. Similiter Sancto Severino tutto a terra; li quali templi erano grandi et belli. Similiter Sancta Chiara: in più parte de quelle muraglie fu grandissima ruyna [...]. Et ruynato el campanile de Sancto Alo [S.Eligio]; ma quello che più è da maravigliare la ruyna del campanile de Sancto Arpino [...]. Similiter lo campanile delo Episcopo, dove sono morti certi preti. Molte altre chiesie parochiale tute aperte et commosse, dele quale longo saria scrivere particolarmente. Ruynato castello Sancto Heremo, dove non camparono se non cinque persone, de le quale chi ha rotto le gambe et chi la testa et chi è guasto. Ruynati funditus infiniti palazi et casamenti in forma che per le strate non se pò più andare, né passare per lo repieno dele mura; quelle che sono remaste in piede sono tutte aperte et commosse, et veramente pochissime ce ne sono che in qualche parte non siano cascate; et, che è più da meravigliarse, che uno palazo novamente edificato, el quale era de domino Leonello, fratello de domino Bofardo Cicinello, non è remasta petra sopra pietra, el quale [...] trovato morto con la donna sua cum quatro schiave et con chi era dentro. Similiter el palazo del capitaneo dela terra tutto ruynato, dove grandissima quantità de gente morì, et mogliere et figlioli, casamento nobile et novo. Cascato el terzo dela corona dela prima torre de Castelnovo, che pare uno miraculo a dirlo; le quale tutte cose ho veduto con li ochii mei. [...] o signori mei, ch(i) havesse veduti li grandissimi stridi et lacrimabili pianti et grandi lamenti et vociferatione deli homini, donne et fanciuli, li quali ussivano la nocte fuora dele case nudi con loro figlioli in collo per campare la vita, non sappendo ancora de loro fratelli,

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sorelle et cognati morti, saria impossibile cum penna scriverlo o con lingua nararlo. [...] L'aque de' pozi e de le cisterne sono in Napoli, era sì grande la tempesta gli era dentro, che spingeva l'aqua de fuora. [...] io povereto che cum tutta la mia familia, vinto dal somno et dale aque, fo constrecto, non havendo receto, retornarmene al'albergo. [...] Considerate che de quante campane ha questa terra sono solo septe che possono sonare.

A letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "I can tell you that the castle of S.Elmo has been so badly shaken that you could say the whole of it is in ruins, since most of the towers have collapsed, and you cannot identify what is left because there is so little, and it is shattered and in ruins; and part of the inside of the building has collapsed and part has been badly damaged [...] and eight people were killed there, and the survivors were so badly injured that they are in a critical condition. Furthermore, the monastery building of the Carthusian monastery of S.Martino has suffered serious damage to the monks' cells and cloister ceilings; and in the body of the church the earthquake has produced cracks in both the walls and ceilings. When I entered the city, I gazed upon the destruction [...], and beginning with S.Maria la Nova, which is close to the city walls, I can tell you that the building is in danger of collapse, and its walls are cracked in various places; the same is true of S.Chiara, and in addition, part of the cloister ceiling has collapsed. The bell-tower of the church of S.Pietro has collapsed; the church of S.Domenico has been damaged; the church opposite S.Maria is in ruins; S.Lorenzo has been damaged; at S.Arpino, the bell-tower and most of the church have collapsed; all I need say of S.Agostino is that one of the church naves has been badly damaged, and what remains of it is leaning at an angle; the bell-tower of S.Eligio, and at the fortress, a piece of the chimney wall on the city wall side has fallen down. [...]. Nor must I leave out S.Giovanni Maggiore, for I can tell you that it lies completely in ruins. I shall not go on to give you details about private buildings, but I can tell you that the earthquake has reduced many houses to ruins in many parts of the city, and many others are damaged at the corners, and many more are leaning at such an angle that one can truly say that the visible damage is incalculable and incapable of repair. And since this shock was sudden and occurred at night, there were many victims. More than one hundred people are thought to have been killed. [...] After that first great [earthquake] there were two more which were so small that they did no damage [...]. "Yesterday evening [7 December] at the 5th hour there was another [earthquake], but it was small".

dico che dal chastello di Sancto Ermo è stato fracaxato in modo che ssi può dire che ongni cosa vi sia rovinato, perché la magiore parte delle torri sono cadute, e di quel che vi resta non si può fare conto, perché è poco e fracaxato et in ruina, e dentro tutto le edificio è parte chaschato e parte frachaxato [...] e 'nmorivi otto persone, e i campati sono romasi sì feriti che non sono sanza pericolo di morte. Di poi lo edificio del manisterio di Ciertosa, che xi chiama Sancto Martino, à ricevuto danno axai colle magiore parte delle cielle di que' monaci e nelle volte de' chiostri; e il corppo della chiesa à fatti più peli e nelle mura e nelle volte. Hora intrando nelle terre, riza l'ochio a questo fracaxo [...], e faciendo principio da Sancta Maria della Nuova, che è in sulle mura, dicho che il detto è pericolato, e lle mura in più luoghi pelate; di Sancta Chiara posso dire que'l medesimo, e ssogiungho che parte delle volte del chiostro sono chadute; il campanile della chiesa di Sancto Piero è ito in terra; la chiesa di Sancto Domenico à ricevuto danno; una chiesa che è dirinpetto a Sancta Maria è rovinata; Sancto Lorenzo à ricevuto danno; Sancto Arpino caschato il chanpanile colla magiore parte della chiesa; di Sancto Agostino non ti dico altro se nonne che una dele navi della chiesa è fracaxata e il resto di quella nave è tutto inchlinato; il campanile di Sancto Lo e il forte chaschato uno pezo del muro del chamino dalla banda delle mura. [...] Di Sancto Giovanni Maiore, che io no voglio che rimanghi a drieto, ti posso dire che sia tutto per terra. Per non menare in più partichularità di edifici privati, ti significo che gli à ruinate molte case in più luoghi

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della terra, e molte altre n'à schantonate en molte altre inchlinate, in modo che ssi può dire con verità ch'el danno fatto che ssi veda sia inistimabile e inreparabile. E perché q(ue)sto enpito fu subitano e di notte, venne avere morti molta gente. Stimasi ch'el numero paxi ciento [...]. Dopo quel primo sì grande, ne venne due altri sì piccoli che non ànno fatto danno alchuno. [...] Jer sera alle .V. o ne vene un altro, ma picolo.

A letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: "The damage which the earthquake has done in and outside the city [Naples] is so great and extensive that it surely cannot be measured orrepaired [...] I will make mention of the principal damage, starting with churches, for they are large buildings and so have suffered greater damage than palazzi and the homes of the laity. And in this part of the letter I have to say, in true and overall conclusion, that there is no church or monastery [...] which has not suffered terrible damage, and their roofs are almost entirely in ruins. And the following is intended to provide you with some relevant information: the church of the Carmine, S.Agostino and S.Francesco (which is divided into three monasteries, namely S.Chiara, S.Maria la Nova and S.Lorenzo); S.Pietro Martire and the Bishop's Palace; and the parish churches of S.Giovanni Maggiore, S.Pietro a Maiella, S.Arpino and S.Lorenzo, and all the other similar ones as well. The substantial damage they suffered in this disaster was in proportion to their size and the size of the place concerned. Thus some churches have been completely reduced to ruins, in some the cloister ceilings have collapsed, and in others parts of the nave have collapsed. At most churches the bell-towers have collapsed, their walls have partly collapsed, and the rest is leaning at an angle and cracked, and those which have suffered less damage have lost the roofs of the dormitories or of the churches themselves, or else the roofs are badly damaged. *Palazzi* and private houses have also suffered a great deal of damage of various kinds, depending on the quality of the buildings and their situation, for some are completely ruined, some have their interior in ruins, and in some the walls have partly collapsed, and what is left leans at an angle, and this is much more frequent in tall dwellings than in low ones. And it is estimated that about 100 people have been killed in this great disaster. That is what happened inside the city. Outside the city, but nearby, it struck the monastery of Monteoliveto and that of the Carthusians, which stands high above the city, above the castle of S.Elmo, which is almost completely in ruins. It did very great damage in the above monasteries. [...]. then on Sunday [5 December] there were two more small [earthquakes] which, thank God, did no damage".

El danno, ch'egli à fatto nella cipttà e di fuori, è sì grande e ssì innumerabile, che sanza dubbio egli è innistimabile e inriparabile [...] farò menzione de' più prencipali, facciendo principio dalle chiese, le quali per l'essere maggiori hedificii, ànno ricievuto maggiore danno ch'e' palazzi e lle chase de' secolari. Et in questa parte dicho, per conclusione vera e universale, che non è chiesa né munistero [...] che non sia suto mirabilmente offeso, e' tetti quasi sono rovinati affacto. E per darvi qualche notitia, insignificho: la chiesa del Charmino, Santo Aghustino, San Francescho (che è distinta in tre munisteri, cioè Santa Chiara, Santa Maria della Nuova, San Lorenzo); San Piero Martire, Epischopio; et delle terre parrocchiali San Giovanni Maggiore, San Piero ad Marelle, Santo Arpino, Santo Lorenzo, et chosì tutte l'altre simili. Di questo fragiello ànno ricevuto vero danno sechondo la grandezza degli edifici e sechondo la grandezza del luogho. Però che c'è di quelle che ssono rovinate da' fondamenti, e alcune cie ne sono che ssono chaschate le volte de' chiostri, e altre che ssono chaschate parte delle navi. Delle chiese è lla maggiore parte cogli campanili in terra e parte delle mura chaschate e i· resto inclinate e pelate et chi n'à avuto minore danno è col tetto de' dormentori o delle chiese scoperto e frachassato. I palazzi e lle chase de' secolari n'ànno ricevuto ancora danno assai e varii, secondo la qualità degli edificii e' siti de' luoghi, perché alchune cie ne sono frachassate afatto, altre rovinate di dentro, alcuna chaschata parte delle mura e il resto inclinate; e queste sono

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in numero assai più inverso le abitazioni alte che inverso le basse. E in questo sì grande frachasso ci si stima sieno morti circha di persone 100. E questo è stato dentro. Nelle terre di fuori, qui vicino, à percosso il munistero di Monte Uliveto e quello di Ciertosa, ch'è alto sopra la terra, sopra al chastello di Sant'Eremo, il quale è quasi rovinato affatto. Ne' predetti munisteroi à fatto danni assai. [...] di poi la domenicha ne venne due altri piccoli, che grazia di Dio niuno danno feciono.

A letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "We were asleep, and all woke up in great fright, and prayed for God's mercy, and by his grace our home was not damaged at all and we are all well. When day came, we went outside and found some incredible things, as you shall hear. The church of S.Giovanni Maggiore [...] with its three naves, the two side ones with their ceilings and columns, and the central nave with its roof, has completely collapsed; only the tribune of the high altar is left in the middle. The church of S.Maria Maggiore (a smaller building) has completely collapsed. Two towers opposite the bishop's palace have half collapsed, in spite of their immense thickness. One of them contained the head of St.Januarius, and a glass phial of the saint's blood was found in the ruins without a mark on it. The bell-tower of S.Arpino, built of brick (its walls more than two *braccia* thick), has split open and half of it has collapsed. The church of S.Agostino, which has three naves [...] lies partly in ruins, being wrecked right down to tomb level, and the choir is in ruins. The church of S.Domenico is split open and the front part is damaged [...]. At the church of S.Pietro Martire, the upper roof has completely collapsed and the body of the church has split open in a number of places. The church of S.Lorenzo has not been badly damaged, but the dormitory and interior living quarters are split open and in ruins. The church of S.Chiara is split open at a number of points, and part of the cloister is in ruins. The church of S.Maria Incoronata is split open at a number of points. And to conclude, all those churches in the city which remain standing are split open and in danger of collapse. Many houses have completely collapsed, most of the old Mint has collapsed, the home of the *Capitano* of the city completely collapsed, killing his brother and two of his children, the home of *messer* Lionetto Cicinello has completely collapsed, killing him and his wife and three children, and many other houses have been completely destroyed, with a great many victims. About five merlons have fallen off one of the central towers of the Castel Nuovo; inside, there are some cracks, and the church inside has been split right open. The castle of S.Elmo has been razed to the ground, killing eight people — such a thing has never been seen before; it had two towers whose walls were six or more *braccia* thick. The city could not have suffered worse damage; all the houses which did not collapse were split open and damaged, and about a hundred people have been killed. [...] Churches and tall buildings suffered greater damage than low buildings and houses. The Carthusian monastery and that of Monteoliveto have similarly suffered very serious damage".

Dormendo, con gran paura ci destamo tutti e raccomandamoci a Dio, e per sua grazia la chasa nostra non à ricievuto inpedimento alcuno e tutti siamo sani. Fatto giorno uscimo fuora, dove trovamo chasi incredibili, come intenderete. La chiesa di Santo Ianni maggiore [...] con tre navi, le due dallato in volta e in colonne quella di mezzo a tetto, rovinata fino a' fondamenti; solo v'è restato in mezo la trebuna dello altare maggiore. La chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (non era sì grande) rovinata fino a' fondamenti. Due torri dinanzi al Vescovado, di maravigliosa grossezza, rovinate fino al mezzo; in una d'esse era la testa di Santo Gienaro, e una anpolla di vetro con sangue di detto santo trovata sotto e' sassi sanza alcuna macola. Lo champanile di Santo Arpino murato di mattoni (mura grosse più che due braccia) aperto e chascato fino al mezo. La chiesa di Santo Agustino, con tre navi, una delle due dal lato ch'era in volta la maggiore parte per terra e sfondata fino alle sepolture, e 'l coro tutto guasto. La chiesa di Santo

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Domenicho tutta aperta, e la parte dinanzi ispicchata e resta così. La chiesa di San Piero martire, il tetto di sopra tutto chaschato e il corpo della chiesa aperto in molti luoghi. La chiesa di Sa lLorenzo à ricievuto pocho danno, il dormentoro e abitazioni dentro tutte aperte e disfatte. La chiesa di Santa Chiara aperta in molti luoghi e 'l chiostro rovinato una parte. La chiesa della Incoronata aperta in molti luoghi. Et conchiudendo, quante chiese à questa terra, che sieno restate in piè, sono tutte aperte e pericolate. Sono chadute molte chase fino a' fondamenti, fra ll'altre la Zeccha vecchia chaduta la maggiore parte, la chasa del Chapitano della terra chaduta fino a' fondamenti e mortovi il suo fratello e due figliuoli, la casa di messere Lionetto Cicinello chaduta fino a' fondamenti e mortovi lui e lla moglie e tre figliuoli, molte altre chase rovinate fino a' fondamenti, e quale un palcho e quale due, dove è morta molta giente. Il chastello nuovo, d'una delle torri di mezo chaschato circha 5 merli; dentro à fatte alcune aprituре, e la chiesa dentro tutta aperta. Il chastello di Sant'Ermo, rovinato e macinato fino a' fondamenti, mortovi 8 huomini, che mai si vide simile cosa; eranvi due torri colle mura grosse braccia sei o più. Questa terra à ricievuto sì gran danno quanto fusse possibile; tutte le chase, che non sono chaschate, sono restate aperte e intenebrate, ècci morto circha a 100 persone. [...] Ànno ricievuto maggior danno le chiese e gli edificii alti che gli edificii e chase basse. La Ciertosa e 'l munistero di Monte Uliveto per lo simile ànno ricievuto grandissimo danno.

A letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Filippo Strozzi, a banker, to his mother Alessandra: "By the grace of God, we have suffered little harm, apart from fright, but that was so great that I shall feel its effect for some time. A good deal of the roof collapsed above the floor where I have my bedroom: I thought the floor would come down, and I could see no way of avoiding the danger. I threw myself out of bed on to the floor, pushed aside a chest and thrust myself underneath it, staying there until the whole thing was over. Then I went outside with the others who were in the house; and so I slept in a galley for two nights. The really unpleasant thing is to see the wretched state of the city. All its twenty churches are in danger of collapse. Some have been split wide open, some have their bell-towers in ruins, in others many chapels have been destroyed and in others part of the church itself; and there are two which have been razed to the ground, namely S.Maria Maggiore and S.Giovanni Maggiore. The friars' quarters are partly in ruins and partly split open so badly that it would be very dangerous to live in them. Sixty houses lie completely in ruins, sometimes singly, sometimes in twos or threes; and more than four hundred have been reduced to an uninhabitable state: some of these are in ruins and others have been split open like pomegranates [...]. About fifty people have been killed, and many others have been injured by being struck or crushed. [...] God has been very merciful, for those earthquakes which followed were of little account, since they were small".

Noi, per grazia di Dio, da paura in fuori, poco altro danno abbiàno ricevuto; ma quella fu tale, che n'arò per buon pezzo. Sopra il palco di camera mia rovinò una buona parte del tetto: credettimi il palco ne venissi giù, e non vedevo allo scampo nessuno rimedio. Gitta'mi a terra del letto, e scostai una cassa, e ficcamivi sotto; e vi stetti tanto che la cosa fu posata. Poi con li altri di casa n'andammo fuori; e così ho dormito due notte in galea. La scura cosa è a vedere questa misera terra. Di venti chiese da farne conto, che ci sono, tutte sono pericolate; quale tutt'aperte, quale rovinati e campanili, e quale molte cappelle, e quale parte della chiesa; e due ce ne sono che insino a e fondamenti ne sono venute in terra; cioè, Santa Maria Maggiore e Santo Giovanni Maggiore. Li abituri de' frati, quali rovinati e quali aperti in modo che non si potranno abitare sanza grandissimo pericolo. Da sessanta case rovinate sino a' fondamenti, dove una e dove due e dove tre insieme; e più che quattrocento che stanno in modo da non le potere più abitare: di quale è rovinato una parte, e l'altra aperta tutta come melagrana [...]. Sonci morte circa di cinquanta persone, e molti altri ci sono malati che hanno riceuto colpi e

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strette. [...] Iddio ci ha fatto grandissima grazia, che da poi ne sono venuti alcuni da non ne fare conto, sì sono suti piccoli.

In the letter of 22 December 1456, sent from Naples to duke Francesco Sforza, the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo refers to a shock which had been felt the previous night: "After the strong earthquake [5 December], it was felt again almost every night, and again last night [21-22 December], but not so strongly as to cause a house to collapse".

Dapoi che'l terremoto grande fu, quasi ogni nocte s'è sentito et etiam questa nocte passata, ma non de talle natura che habia facto ruynare una casa.

In the letter of 9 January 1457, sent from Naples to the authorities of the Sienese Republic, the ambassador Luca Amadei refers to a shock which had been felt the previous night: "from these terrible dangers caused by the earthquakes which are occurring day and night; there was one last night [that of 8-9 January] [...] but it did not do a great deal of damage".

da questi inestimabili pericholi per li tremuoti che ogni giorno e notte ci sonno; e quissta notte [...] n'abiamo avuto uno, il quale non à però fatto molto danno.

In the letter of 14 January 1457, sent from Naples to Cicco Simonetta secretary to the duke of Milan, Pier Candido Decembrio tells of a strong earthquake on 30 December: Then here [at Naples] on 30 of last month [December] there was a considerable earthquake, but very unlike the first [...], though it made me take to my heels with other groups of people [...] this city of Naples is at present like a wood at the top of a mountain, where you can only see rocks and trees, for here you can only see piles of stones and ruins; all the rest is shored up crosswise, with the result that you cannot see along

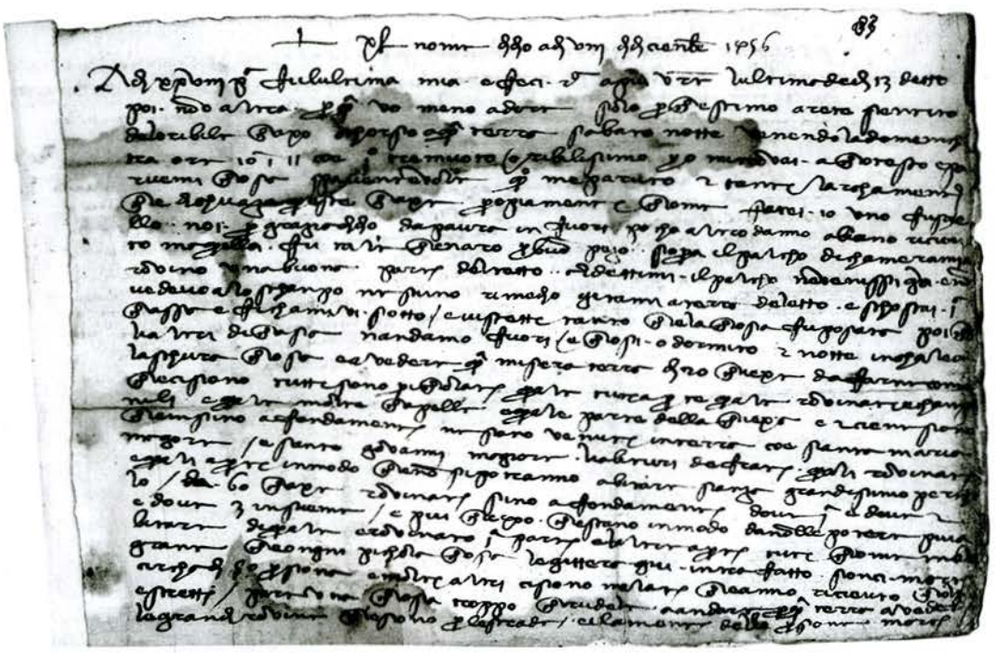


fig. 123 The letter from the Florentine banker Filippo Strozzi to his mother Alessandra, written in Naples on 8 December 1456. Strozzi wrote this letter when he was able to regain access to his damaged home, having spent two nights in the open air, as he himself points out (Archivio di Stato, Florence, *Carte Strozziane*, I, 325, fol.83).

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the streets, and every day there is grave danger when houses are demolished for fear that they might collapse [...]. Castel S.Elmo is in ruins; the Charterhouse is full of cracks; and almost all the churches in the city are in a precarious state.

Qui depoi a iovedì a XXX del mese passato fu alquanto de terrimoto, ma molto dissimile dal primo [...] pur non fu che non mi facesse correre molto bene con gli altre brigate. [...] questa citade de Napoli al presente è in forma d'una silva in cima d'un monte, onde non si vede se non petre et arberi, cossì qui non si vede se non cumuli di petrete et de ruine; tuto el resto è apontilato in croce, in modo che non possite guardare per le vie, e ogni dì cum gran periculo se giteno le case a terra per sbassarle, dubitando non faciano ruina, come farano tandem perché sono tute tromentate. El castello Sancto Heremo destructo; la Certosa tuta crepata; le chiese dela citate quasi tute in pirenghelli.

The author of a report written at Naples, very probably in February 1457, was Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "at the church of the bishop's palace in Naples, the whole roof was destroyed and part of the walls; the church of S.Maria del Carmine, beside the city walls, was also badly damaged; the church of S.Pietro inside the city was badly damaged; and all of the following were completely laid waste and reduced to ruins: the church of S.Domenico inside Naples; the church of S.Pietro Martire in Naples; the church of S.Agata [probably S.Agostino], where there is a monastery; the very large monastery of S.Chiara, with its splendid walls; the church of S.Francesco in Naples [probably S.Lorenzo]; the church of S.Giorgio in Naples; the fortress of S.Elmo, outside Naples, but close to the city walls; the church of the Carthusian monastery outside Naples, on the hill beside the walls; the church of Monteoliveto, outside Naples, but close to the walls; the house of the Sanseverino family, and many other great houses in Naples. The whole city was shored up, and more than 150 people died there that night in the earthquake, many of the victims remaining buried in the masonry for more than two months before they could be found".

la chiesa del Veschovado di Napoli rovinò tutto il tetto e parte della mura di detta chiesa; la chiesa di Santa Maria del Charmine, lato alle mura, ch'assai danno vi fece; la chiesa di Santo Pietro dentro i· Napoli molto danno riceute; la chiesa di San Domenicho dentro i Napoli; la chiesa di San Piero Martiro i Napoli; la chiesa di Santa Agatha, dov'è u munistero; i munistero di Santa Chiara, grandissimo e notabile di mura; la chiesa di San Franciescho di Napoli; la chiesa di San Giorgo di Napoli; la fortezza di Santo Emo, fuori di Napoli, lato ale mura; la chiesa di Certosa, fuori di Napoli, i sul poggio lato alle mura; la chiesa di Monte Uliveto, fuori di Napoli, a lato le mura; la chasa di Sansoverina, cho molte notabili chase di Napoli, le quali tutte rovinate e disfate. E tutta la terra era puntellata, e morivi in quela propia notte, per il detto tremuoto, più di 150 persone, che molti istettono sotto le pietre per più di 2 mesi, inanzi si potessero ritrovare.

In Manetti's treatise, we read: "Naples [...] suffered a great deal of damage of various kinds in these earthquakes, and the damage was a great deal worse than was first thought: of its large and famous basilicas, some lost their roofs and walls, some were half destroyed, and some were completely reduced to ruins. Some *palazzi* and other large buildings also collapsed, while others swayed so much that many pieces fell off them, both outside and inside. The vast extent to which private houses collapsed in the earthquakes is very clearly shown by the props and wooden shoring which can be seen scattered everywhere along the streets and at the crossroads. I will describe below the disasters which occurred inside the city; outside they were very widespread, but less serious and fewer in number. We have seen that the castle which takes its name from the holy martyr Erasmus and stood as a fortress a little above the city, has suffered such internal damage to its walls and rooms, and such external damage to its walls, that it appears to be more than half destroyed both inside and out. There was no escape from the disaster even for the two famous basilicas of Monteoliveto and

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S.Martino, just outside Naples: the monastery roofs partly collapsed, and the walls of the basilicas and ambulatories displayed large cracks, as did a good many ceilings; and in most of the monks' cells, stones and masonry fell to the ground. And although the destruction in Naples was so great and general, yet miraculously fewer than one hundred people were killed inside and outside the city".

Neapolis [...] multa ac varia longeque maiora quam ab initio putabatur, ex his terremotibus damna suscepit. Nam nonnulle magne celebrateque basilice partim tecta et parietes amiserunt, partim vero semirute remanserunt, partim funditus corruerunt. Palatia insuper ingentiaque edificia, partim collapsa sunt, partim autem ita nutarunt ut plura eorum membra foris intusque conciderint. Quanta vero privatarum domorum labes consecuta fuerit, fulcra et lignea sustentacula, que hinc inde per vias et compita undique visuntur, manifestissime ostenderunt, atque hec intra urbem adversa molestaque acciderunt, extra vero nonnulla egregia licet multo minora ac pauciora quam intrinseca provenerunt. Nam et castellum titulo beati martyris Heremi nuncupatum, quod quidem urbi ipsi velut arx quedam altiuscule imminebat, ita intus in parietibus ac tricliniis, foris autem in menibus sic collapsum vidimus ut plusquam semirutum extrinsecus intrisecusque apparuerit. Due insuper exteriores ac propinque et Montis Oliveti ac Sancti Martini titulo celebrate basilice nequaquam huius tante ac tam miserabilis calamitatis expertes remansere. Nam et monasteriorum tecta aliquatenus conciderunt, et basilicarum ambulacrorumque parietes ingentes rimas simul cum pluribus fornicibus patefecerunt et plereque monachorum celle saxa, petras et lapides ad terram dimisere, et quanquam hec Neapolitana clades tam magna ac tam universalis fuerit, non tamen mirabile dictu intus ac foris centum circiter hominum capita oppressit.

There is a document in a register of accounting records from the monastery of S.Domenico Maggiore in Naples (now in the Archivio di Stato at Naples, *Monasteri Soppressi*, 435, fol.1r., quoted in Figliuolo 1989) which states: "At the time when brother Michele Calamaro was prior, which was at the time of the earthquake, the church [of S.Domenico Maggiore] suffered damage, its roof and walls being reduced to ruins".

tempore prioratus fratris Michaelis Calamari, qui fuit tempore terremotus, fuit distorta ecclesia, et ruinata in tecto et muro.

Earthquake effects are also recorded in the following chronicles: the *Annales de Raimo*, the *Gesta achiepiscoporum magdeburgensium*, the *Diurnali* known as "of the duke of Monteleone", the L'Aquila *Cronaca* of Francesco D'Angeluccio, the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Cronaca di Viterbo* of Nicola della Tuccia, the *Cronaca senese* of Tommaso Fecini, the chronicle of Guerriero da Gubbio, the *Diario della città di Roma* of Stefano Infessura, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, the chronicle of Naples by Notargiacomo, the annals of Matteo Palmieri, the *Commentarii* of cardinal Enea Silvio Piccolomini, and the *Liber de vita Christi* by Bartolomeo Sacchi, known as Platina.

Pescocostanzo (province of L'Aquila)
Most houses collapsed. The collegiate church of S.Maria del Colle was rebuilt in 1466. Pescocostanzo was a village of 66 hearths (estimated population: 330), and there were 5 victims (1.5%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and an inscription. According to Manetti: "Most of Pescocostanzo collapsed, and five people perished".

Pisthium cognomine Costantium, plerumque collapsum, quinque personas occidit.

An inscription carved into one of the wooden trusses over the nave of the collegiate church of S.Maria del Colle at Pescocostanzo (published in Sabatini 1960, p.111) records its having been rebuilt: "In the year of Our Lord 1466 Giacomo Atino, the vicar, had this work carried out. Nicolò Chio, friend and senior priest".

1456

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Jacobus Atino Vicarius Anno Domini 1466 hoc opus fieri fecit. Nicolaus Chius dominus Amicus Praepositus.

Pietrelcina (province of Benevento)
There were damages. Pietrelcina was a village of 42 hearths (estimated population: 210), and there were 4 victims (1.9%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "They say that Pietrelcina, which is not far from Benevento, has been only slightly affected, since only four people were killed, and there was little other damage".

Petra cognomine Pulcina, non longe ab ipso Benevento distans, leviter lesa fuisse perhibetur, cum quator duntaxat homines interemit, ac pauca alia detrimenta protulerit.

Pizzone (province of Isernia)
There were damages. Pizzone was a village of 40 hearths (estimated population: 200), and there were 2 victims (1%). The sources are Manetti's treatise and Astesano's poem. Manetti records: "At Castelpizzuto [Pizzone] only two people were killed".

Castripizonium duos solummodo homines necavit.

Rapolla (province of Potenza)
A large proportion of its houses damages. Rapolla was a town of 161 hearths (estimated population: 805), and there were 10 victims (1.2%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Carbonaria [Aquilonia] was razed to the ground and about thirty people were buried in the ruins. It is said that Rapolla was equally badly shaken, and that it mourns the death of ten people".

Carbonarium humi prostratum triginta circiter hominum capita contrivit. Rapallium pariter conquassatum decem personas desiderasse perhibetur.

San Donato Val di Comino (province of Frosinone)
More than a hundred houses collapsed. San Donato Val di Comino was a town of 159 hearths (estimated population: 795), and there were about 10 victims (1.2%). The source is Manetti's treatise: "Castel San Donato suffered the collapse of more than a hundred houses, but amazingly, there were no more than ten victims".

Castrum titulo Sancti Donati plurium quam centum domorum ruinam cum decem circiter et non plurium hominum mirabile dictu desiderio sensit.

Sant'Agata di Puglia (province of Foggia)
Some of its houses collapsed. The sources are five letters written between 7 and 8 December 1456 two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The letter sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456 was written by Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso: "Sancta Agata [...] and many other places have suffered a similar fate [part lies in ruins]".

Sancta Agata [...] e molte altre terre pur il simile [parte de la terra per terra].

Three letters were written in Naples by Giannozzo Manetti on 8 December. The first letter was written to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: at Acerra, the town walls and a number of houses have collapsed [...] at Sant'Agata alla Palude, which consists of two castles, the same sort of thing has happened".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: la Cerra colle mura e con più case in terra [...] a Sancta Agata, alla Palude, che ssono due chastella, à fatto il simile.

The second letter was written to the Florentine *Signoria*: Sant'Agata (*Sancta Aghata*)

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is one of the places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The third letter was written to Vespasiano da Bisticci: "Sant'Agata (*Sant'Aghata*) is one of the places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

A fourth letter, sent from Naples on 8 December 1456, was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: *Sant'Agata* is one of the places that the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*). Sant'Agata is recorded in the French chronicles of Jean Chartier and Mathieu d'Escouchy as one of the places which suffered many collapses.

Sulmona (province of L'Aquila)
Many houses and other buildings collapsed. Sulmona was a town of 809 hearths (estimated population: 4,045), and there were about 12 victims (0.2%). The sources are three letters and a report dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, a *Notula* in the margin of codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino, three contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "One of the king's courtiers at Sulmona says (that the earthquake) has caused great damage to houses and people".

Un cortesano del re a Salmora dice ha fatto gran danno de case e huomini.

The second letter sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Sulmona d'Abruzzo [has] suffered very great damage".

Sermona d'Abruzi ricievuto grandissimo danno.

The sender and recipient of the third letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of Sulmona [is] mostly in ruins".

La città di Solmona nella massima parte guasta.

The report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Sulmona has suffered damage throughout".

Sermona è tutta straciata.

According to Manetti: "At Sulmona, that ancient town [...] many houses and various other buildings collapsed, and about twelve people were killed".

Sulmo vetusta urbs [...] plures domos diversasque edes cum duodecim circiter hominum capitibus corruisse.

The *Notula*: "In truth, Gaeta [...], Sulmona [...] and in Abruzzo, castles, churches and villages suffered exceptional damage, with the result that in some places only one

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house remained standing, and in others four, and in yet others ten, while in some places castles were submerged in raging waters".

Verum Gaiete, Neapoli, Suesse. Isernia, Sermone, Albeto, et in Aprutio castra, ecclesie, ville, mirabiliter ruerunt sic ut in quibusdam locis vel castris sola remansit, alibi quator domus, ubi vero decem, nec non et alibi aquis rapientibus castra submersa extiterunt.

Sulmona is recorded in the following chronicles as having suffered substantial damage: the *Annales de Raimo* and the L'Aquila chronicle of Francesco D'Angeluccio.

Tramonti (province of Salerno)
Some houses collapsed. Out of approximately 1,625 inhabitants, there were about 15 victims. The source is Manetti's treatise: "Salerno, Cava and the mountainous region commonly called the Amalfi Coast [...] suffered little or no damage, with the sole exception of Tramonti, where the collapse of just a few houses caused the death of about 15 people".

Salernum, Cava, et ea montana regio que Costa Amalfia vulgo appellatur [...] quoniam Tramontio duntaxat excepto, nulla vel pauca exinde detrimenta perceperunt, quod quidem, cum parva quadam nonnularum domorum ruina, quindecim circiter personas desideravit.

Troia (province of Foggia)
The cathedral and about two hundred houses collapsed. The old castle and many churches were seriously damaged. Troia was a town of 613 hearths (estimated population: 3,065), and there were 40 victims (1.3%). The effects are very well documented because Troia was the ancient seat of a bishop. The sources are nine letters and three reports written during the months of December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, four contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456, was written by Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso: "Half of Troia is in ruins, and many people have been killed".

Troya la meza terra e morte zente assay.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456, was written by Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] Benevento [...] was worst damaged, and Troia".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: [...] Benevento [...] à recevuto magiore danno, e Troia.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: *Troia* is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

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The fifth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant, Paolo Rucellai, to his brother Giovanni: *Troia* is included amongst places where the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*). The sixth letter sent from Naples on 9 December 1456 was written by Pere Dusany to the Catalan deputies: "Apice, Troia and other places, all of them large, have been so badly damaged that they will not recover their former state".

Apixi, Troya e altres terres, totes grosses, han pres tant dan que nunqua tornaran.

The seventh letter, sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, was written to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "At Troia, which is on this side of the mountain, many houses and almost all the churches have been reduced to ruins[...], as well as the old castle, a strong building".

In Troya, ch'è di qua del monte, sono ruinate molte case et quasi tutte le chiese [...], e 'l castel vecchio, forte edificio.

The eighth letter sent from Naples on 14 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Ascoli di Puglia and Troia [have] suffered a great deal of harm from collapses and fatalities".

Ascoli di Puglia et Troia ricievuto danno assai di cose chascate e di giente morta.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "A large proportion of the houses at Troia have collapsed, and many people have been killed".

Ad Troya caschato una grande parte del casamento et morte molte gente.

The sender and recipient of the ninth letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The towns of Troia, Apice [...] have suffered in the great earthquake, and many houses have collapsed and many people have been killed; but no town has been completely destroyed".

La città di Troia, Apice [...] hanno sofferto gran terremoto, e sono cadute molte case, e molta gente è rimasta morta; ma nessuna città è sprofondata.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Troia [...] some have been swallowed up and others largely reduced to ruins".

Aliphe [...], Troia [...], chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

The third report was written at Naples, very probably in February 1457, by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "Salerno, Troia [...] all these towns and castles have been badly affected by these earthquakes, and so have the churches and chapels inside them, as well as many *palazzi* and towers".

Salerno, Troia [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti's treatise: "Troia, a new town [...] suffered the destruction of its principal basilica, or cathedral, as it is commonly called, and mourned the death of forty people as well as the collapse of about two hundred houses".

Troia nova urbs [...] maiorem, et ut vulgo dicitur cathedralem, opidi basilicam per repentium casum decefisse, et ducentas circiter domos cum quadraginta mortalibus desideratis corruisse percepit.

Pierozzi records: "The town of Troia has been destroyed, and so has the bishop's church, together with 200 houses; the number of victims is not known".

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Troye civitas destructa, ecclesia eius episcopalis diruta, domibus CC et numero defunctorum ignoto.

Troia is recorded in the following chronicles as having suffered many collapses: the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri, the French chronicle of Jean Chartier and the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles.

Vairano Patenora (province Caserta)
There was a great deal of damage, but details are not given. The source is a letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "At Calvi, Teano, Vairano [...] the earthquake has done a great deal of damage".

Calvi, Tiano, Vairano [...] fatto danno assai.

Venosa (province of Potenza)
It was very badly damaged. Venosa was a town of 593 hearths (estimated population: 2,965), and there were 10 victims (0.3%). The sources are a letter of 12 December 1456, Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. The letter was sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "Venosa and many other castles in Abruzzo have been badly damaged and reduced to ruins, some in their entirety".

Venosa e altri castelli assai de Abruzo sono molti quassati e ruinati, alcuni in tutto.

Manetti writes: "Venosa was very badly damaged, but only ten people were killed".

Venusium plurimum laceratum decem duntaxat personas interemit.

According to Pierozzi: "Other towns and castles, which are named here, were largely destroyed, Venosa being an example".

Aliis vero civitatibus vel castris, que hic modo nominabuntur, in magna parte destructis, ut Venusia.

Venticano (province of Avellino)
The church of S.Maria was so badly damaged that part of it was in danger of collapse. The monastery was similarly affected. A number of buildings owned by the church also collapsed. The source is a document dating to 7 October 1460. The text has been transcribed by the historian Giovanni De Nicastro (1654-1738) in his ecclesiastical history of Benevento, published in 1976 (pp.122-5). In it, the archbishop of Benevento, Giacomo della Ratta, records his decision to annex the church and monastery of S.Maria at Venticano to the basilica of S.Bartolomeo at Benevento, because the former have suffered badly in war and the earthquake: "And therefore, since the effects of time and the disturbances of war, which have afflicted these areas over a long period, as well as the force of an earthquake, have threatened serious damage to the church itself as well as to the house, and since property belonging to that church has been reduced to ruins, and since these events have caused such a decrease in the church's income that its property can scarcely be repaired at all, if this union were brought about, repairs would be carried out more rapidly, and holy worship would be reinvigorated".

et ex eo quod propter temporum discrimina, et guerrarum turbines, quae partes istas diutius afflixerunt, ac Terraemotus impetum, ac magnam in parte ruinam Ecclesia ipsa minatur et domus, et possessiones ipsius Ecclesiae dirutae solo tenus fuere, propter quae omnia fructus eiusdem Ecclesiae sunt adeo diminuti, quod Divinus Cultus tolerari, et ruina ipsarum reparari minime potest, quod si dicta unio fieret, et reparatio celerius in manibus, et divini cultus fieret innovamentum.

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Capua (province of Caserta)

Between sixty and a hundred houses collapsed, as well as some of the town's defensive towers and a bridge. There was a strong aftershock on 10 February 1457 which caused three houses to collapse. The sources are eight letters and two reports dating between December 1456 and February 1457, Manetti's treatise, five contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Naples on 6 December 1456 was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo: "At [...] Capua [...] and in many other towns and castles, the earthquake has likewise done great damage".

A [...] Capua [...] et in molte altre cità et castelle è simelmente facto grande damno.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "at Capua and all the surrounding places as far as Sessa, the earthquake has done a great deal of damage".

a Chapua e a tutte le tterre circhustantie insino a Xexa à fatti danni assai.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Capua (*Capova*) is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: *Capua* is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fifth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "at Capua more than a hundred houses [have] collapsed, and a number of people [have been] killed".

Capova, chadutovi più che ciento chase e mortovi più persone.

The sixth letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "At Capua there has been little damage: they simply say that the famous bridge has been broken. Its castles have collapsed, and they say that there has been little other damage to houses or persons".

A Capoa è stato poco danno, solo se dice abscisso quello notabel ponto. Sono cascato li castelli di essa, e dicono con poco altro danno de case e homini.

The sender and recipient of the seventh letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of Capua. About 60 houses have been destroyed, and the town bridge has completely collapsed, as well as everything else involved".

La città di Capua. Circa 60 case distrutte, e il ponte della città caduto da cima a fondo, e tutto ciò che vi era di mezzo pure caduto.

The first report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "At Capua many houses have collapsed".

Capua molte case per terra.

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The eighth letter sent from Naples on 11 February 1457 was written by the Milanese envoy Francesco Cusani to duke Francesco Sforza: "Master Matheo Malferito [...] told me that last night three houses also collapsed at Capua because of the earthquake".

Meser Matheo Malferito [...] m'ha dicto che questa nocte passata sono per terrimoto caschate ancora tre caxe a Capua.

The second report was written at Naples, very probably in February 1457, by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Capua, Carinola [...]; all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Chapova, Gharinole [...]; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti's treatise: "Capua, which was once called Vulturnium because the famous river Volturno bathes its walls, and all the castles, villages and farms in its territory felt the violence of these earthquakes to the extent that there was serious damage at Capua, involving both private houses and public towers".

Capua, olim Vulturnium a Volturno celebrato fluvio eius menia abluente nuncupata, et omnia ipsius castella, pagi ac ville usque adeo hanc vehementiam senserunt, ut plura cum privatis domibus tam publicis turribus detrimenta pertulerit.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "Capua, which is 18 miles from Naples in the Rome direction, has suffered damage to its houses, and some of the towers built for the defence of the town have collapsed. There is no report of the number of victims".

Capua, que a Neapoli distat per XVIII miliaria versus Romam, detrimentum accepit in domibus eius, et pars turrium, que ibi sunt pro custodia civitatis, cecidit, numerus mortuorum non est relatus.

Capua is recorded amongst badly damaged places in the following chronicles: the French chronicle of Jean Chartier, the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles, and the *Liber de vita Christi* by Bartolomeo Sacchi, known as Platina.

Mercato San Severino (province of Salerno)

Some collapses occurred, and there was some damage to buildings. The sources are three letters, all of 8 December 1456. The first letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: San Severino (*San Soverino*) is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: San Severino (*Sansoverino*) is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

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The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: San Severino (*San Soverino*) is included amongst places which the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*).

Minturno [formerly Traetto] (province of Latina)
Slightly damaged. The source is a letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "It seems that in the villages from Traietto onwards the earthquake did not do much damage anywhere".

Per le terre ne pare da Traietto in là habbia in luoco alcuno fatto molto danno.

Biccari (province of Foggia)
There was serious damage. The sources are a letter and two reports dating to December 1456 and January 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The letter sent from Foggia on 7 December 1456 was written by Ercole d'Este to his brother Borso: "First of all Ariano was completely destroyed [...]. At another place, called Paduli, of 3,000 souls, every one was killed. At another place, called Biccari, something similar happened, with the result that nobody could tell where the settlements had been".

Et primo è submerso Ariano [...]. Un'altra terra che se domanda Padule, la quale facea dele anime 3000, le quale sono tutte morte. Un'altra terra che se domanda Bicheri il simile, a tanto che persona non poteria indicare in quelli lochi fosse may state terre.

The first report is attached to the letter of 22 December 1456 sent from Naples by the Milanese ambassador Antonio da Trezzo to duke Francesco Sforza: "At Biccari, too and at Bovino, [the earthquake] has done a great deal of damage".

A Bicheri similmente et a Bovino ha facto grandissimo danno.

The second report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: "Alife [...], Biccari, some have been swallowed up and others largely reduced to ruins".

Aliphe [...], Biccari, chi in abisso e chi ruinato in gran parte.

According to Manetti: "Alberona did suffer some damage, but it was so slight that it can be disregarded and passed over in silence, except that two people were crushed to death; we have to say that we think the same is true of Biccari".

Alveronium sensit quidem damna, sed ita pauca fuere ut pronullis nisi de duobus tantummodo obtritis habeantur ac silentio pretermittantur, quod de Bicherio pariter sentimus et dicimus.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Biccari (*Bucherium*) is included amongst places that were "largely destroyed" (*in magna parte destructis*). Biccari is recorded in the French chronicles of Jean Chartier and Mathieu d'Escouchy amongst places which suffered many collapses.

Calvi Vecchia (province of Caserta)
There was considerable damage to the fortress and church, as well as to the bishop's palace and adjacent buildings. The sources are two letters of 7 and 8 December 1456, a papal brief of 23 April 1457, Manetti's treatise and a contemporary chronicle. The first letter sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 was written by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "At Calvi, the fortress was reduced to ruins".

Ad Calvia ruynata la rocha.

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The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "At Calvi [...] [the earthquake has] done a great deal of damage".

Calvi [...] fatto danno assai.

In the brief issued on 23 April 1457, pope Calixtus III grants indulgences for the rebuilding of the church at Calvi (Archivio Segreto Vaticano, *Registra Vaticana*, 447, fol.123v.). The document is quoted in Figliuolo (1988-89): "Since we have been informed that the church of Calvi, on account of the horrendous and memorable earthquake which badly affected those parts in recent months together with the bishop's palace and other adjacent buildings, has been destroyed and lies in ruins, so that what before the destruction was a thing of beauty now no longer looks like a church, but rather like debris or a chance pile of stones".

Cum itaque sicut accepimus ecclesia Calvensis propter horrendum et omni seculo memorandum casum fortuitum terremotuum quibus partes ille superioribus mensibus miserabiliter comquassate fuerunt cum episcopali hospitio et aliis edifitiis illi adiacentibus adeo diruta et solo prostrata sit ut illa que ante ruinam huiusmodi valde formosa aspectu extitebat iam non ecclesie effigiem habeat sed maceria aut congeries quedam lapidum esse videatur.

Manetti records: "Teano and Caleno [Calvi] as well [...] have felt these same earthquakes (which spread across the whole countryside), but they suffered only slight damage".

Theanum quoque ac Calenum [...] eos ipsos terremotus, cum paucorum damnorum susceptione, per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

Calvi is recorded in the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo amongst places which partly collapsed and were partly damaged.

Carinola (province of Caserta)
Suffered only slight damage. The sources are a letter of 8 December 1456 and a report dating very probably to February 1457. The letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Carinola is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The report was written in Naples, very probably in February 1457, by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Capua, Carinola [...]; all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Chapova, Gharinole [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

Cassino [formerly San Germano] (province of Frosinone)
Churches and their bell-towers were damaged. The sources are a letter of December 1456 and Manetti's treatise and a contemporary chronicle. The letter was sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "At San Germano, so I have been told by the Scanderbegh ambassador on his arrival from Rome, churches and bell-towers have been damaged".

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Ad San Germano, me ha dicto lo ambassiatore de Scanderbegh che veniva da Roma, ruynate chiesie et campanili.

According to Manetti: "Starting at Gaeta, then, we can say that, with Formia and Sessa [...] and Teano and Calvi as well, and also Cassino [...] felt those earthquakes, which extended throughout the countryside, but without causing much damage".

A Caieta itaque initium sumentes, eam ipsam cum Mola ac Suessam [...] et Theanum quoque ac Calenum et Casinum [...] eos ipsos terremotus, cum paucorum damnorum susceptione, per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

In the *Notabilia temporum* Angelo Tummolillo records not only the great earthquake of 5 December itself, but also the numerous aftershocks which persisted until the end of May 1457: "When the earthquake began to be felt, the earth constantly shook and rose up with all the buildings, now a little and now more, and jolting a great deal for as long as it would take to recite the Lord's Prayer ten times. During that time the earth moved and trembled three times in succession with great jolting which caused buildings to collapse; and then it calmed down. On that same Sunday the earthquake made itself felt nine times in succession until evening, and it continued for more days in that week, sometimes twice and sometimes three or four times a day; during the days that followed it was felt at longer intervals and more weakly. And during the first earthquake [5 December] the earth was shaken to the depths and all water came forth as cloudy as faeces for three or four days. Similarly, on Thursday 23 [30] of that same month of December, towards the third hour of the day, there was another substantial earth movement, which caused cloudy water to flow out for two days, and many other buildings collapsed. And the earthquake was subsequently felt again, sometimes on three occasions and sometimes at intervals until April and May of that year".

qui terremotus quando cepit tremere sine intermissione terra tremebat et sese sublevabat cum omnibus hedificiis, quando paulisper et quando plus et plurimum sublevando per spatium temporis dicendi decies patrenostri. inter quod spatium tribus vicibus et insultibus mangnis terra se submovit et insultavit, et tunc in dictis insultibus corruerunt hedificia, postea quievit pro illo tunc. set in ipso die dominico dictus terremotus fuit novem vicibus usque ad sero, et sic per alios dies infra ipsam ebdomadam quando bis quando ter et quater imminebat; postea subsequentibus diebus interpollatim et magis remisse sentiebatur. et in primo terremotu motus est terre abissus et omnes aque scaturizabant turbide velut feces usque ad tres vel quatuor dies. et similiter die iovis .XXIII. dicti mensis decembris hora quasi tertia diey fuit alius arduus terremotus, ex quo etiam fluxerunt aque turbide per duos dies et corruerunt multa alia hedificia. et ex post omni mense magis interpollatum quandoque ter et quandoque erat infra mensem usque ad mensem aprilis et madii dicti anni.

Formia (province of Latina)
It suffered little damage. The source is Manetti's treatise: "Starting at Gaeta, then, we can say that, with Formia and Sessa [...] and Teano and Calvi as well, and also Cassino [...] felt those earthquakes, which extended throughout the countryside, but without causing much damage".

A Caieta itaque initium sumentes, eam ipsam cum Mola ac Suessam [...] et Theanum quoque ac Calenum et Casinum [...] eos ipsos terremotus, cum paucorum damnorum susceptione, per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

Gaeta (province of Latina)
Numerous buildings were damaged, but there were no collapses. The sources are four letters of 8 December 1456, a report written very probably in February 1457, a

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Notula in the margin of codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino, Manetti's treatise and a contemporary chronicle. The first three letters were written by Giannozzo Manetti. The first letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 to his brother Filippo: "and the earthquake also reached as far as Gaeta but did little damage there".

e giunse ancora in fino a Ghaeta, e fecievi poco danno.

The second letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 to the Florentine *Signoria*: "Although at neither place, that is to say at Gaeta and Foggia, did the earthquake do much damage, it did indeed reach there, leaving neither place intact, for the signs of shaking remain".

e bene che nell'uno luogo e nell'altro, cioè da Gaeta a Foggia, non abbia fatto molto danno, pure v'agiunse, e l'uno e l'altro luogo non lasciò netto, perché v'à lasciato il sengnio della percossa.

The third letter was sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 to Vespasiano da Bisticci: *Gaeta* is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fourth letter, sent from Naples on 8 December 1456, was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: *Gaeta* is included amongst places that the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*). The report was written in Naples, very probably in February 1457, by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Gaeta, and Ariano; all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

la città di Ghaeta, Ariano; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simili le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

The *Notula*: "In truth, Gaeta [...], and in Abruzzo, castles, churches and villages suffered exceptional damage, with the result that in some villages or castles only one house remained standing, and in others four, and in yet others ten, while in some places castles were submerged in raging waters".

Verum Gaiete [...], et in Aprutio castra, ecclesie, ville, mirabiliter ruerunt sic ut in quibusdam locis vel castris sola remansit, alibi quator domus, ubi vero decem, nec non et alibi aquis rapientibus castra submersa extiterunt.

According to Manetti's treatise: "Starting with Gaeta, we can say that it, along with Nola and Sessa [...] felt these earthquakes (which extended throughout the countryside), but they suffered only slight damage".

A Caieta itaque initium sumentes, eam ipsam cum Nola ac Suessam [...] eos ipsos terremotus, cum paucorum damnorum susceptione per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

Gaeta is recorded as having been damaged in the *Liber de vita Christi* by Bartolomeo Sacchi, known as Platina.

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Marigliano (province of Naples)
Suffered only very slight damage. The source is Manetti's treatise: "There remain the important towns of Acerra, Marigliano [...] since they suffered little or no damage from the earthquakes. Mereliano, which we now call Marigliano, is a town near Acerra. It was damaged, but the damage was so slight as to be negligible".

Acerre, Merelianum [...] presertim cum nulla vel pauca exinde damna perceperint. [...]. Merelianum, quod nunc Marilianum dicimus, finitimum Acerris opidum sensit quidem damna, sed ita pauca fuerunt ut pro nullis habeantur.

Monticchio (province of Potenza)
A bridge collapsed. The source is a document of 24 May 1457 (Archivio Segreto Vaticano, *Registra Vaticana*, 463, fol.44r.), which is quoted in Figliuolo (1988-89). It is a privilege issued by pope Calixtus III, granting six years of indulgences to two people living in the diocese of Melfi if they rebuild the bridge: "We are informed that a bridge over a certain river which flows below the castle of Monticchio in the above diocese [...] a bridge which in former times was begun by some of the faithful and was almost completed, has been totally destroyed by the earthquake which has so badly affected that area in recent months".

Cum itaque sicut accepimus [...] quendam pontem super certo flumine subtus castrum Monticli dicte diocesis profluente alias per non nullos fideles inceptum et quasi totaliter perfectem, sed propter terremotus quibus partis ille superioribus mensibus miserabiliter afflicte fuerunt, funditus demolitum.

Nola (province of Naples)
A few houses were damaged. There were no victims. The sources are five letters written between 7 and 8 December 1456, a report very probably written on February 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 was written by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "At la Cora [Acerra], Nola, and Salerno the earthquake has has done very serious damage, and more than half the town walls have collapsed".

Ad la Cora, ad Nola, ad Salerno facto grandissima ruyna; et più che la mità dele mure dela terra cascate.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] at Acerra the town walls and a number of houses are in ruins; [...] the same is true for a number of houses at Nola".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: la Cerra colle mura e con più case in terra; di Nola quel medesimo di più casali.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Nola is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: Nola is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the

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above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fifth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: Nola is included amongst places where the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*). The report, very probably written at Naples on February 1457, was by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Nola, Salerno [...] all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Nola, Salerno [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti's treatise: "The important towns of Acerra, Marigliano and Nola survived [...] for they were not damaged at all by the earthquakes, or only slightly. [...] The very ancient town of Nola was not spared to that extent: amongst other things, some houses were damaged, but there were no victims".

Acerre, Merelianum et Nola nobilitata opida restant, [...] presertim cum nulla vel pauca ex inde damna perceperint. [...] Nola urbe vetustissima huiusmodi damnorum expers evadere non potuit; nam inter alia quarundam edium confractionem sine ullis funeribus recognovit.

Nola is recorded in the following chronicles as being in ruins: the annals of Lorenzo Bonincontri and the French chronicle of Mathieu d'Escouchy.

Salerno

There was damage and no victims. The information provided by the letters paints a picture of more serious effects than those suggested by Manetti. The sources are eight letters and a report written between 6 December 1456 and February 1457, Manetti's treatise, two contemporary chronicles and Astesano's poem. The first letter sent from Naples on 6 December 1456 was written to duke Francesco Sforza by the Milanese ambassador, Antonio da Trezzo: "At [...] Salerno and many other towns and castles, the earthquake has done equally serious damage".

Ad [...] Salerno et in molt'altre cità et castelle è simelmente facto grande damno.

The second letter sent from Naples on 7 December 1456 was written by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi, to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "at Salerno the earthquake has done a great deal of damage, and more than half the town walls have collapsed".

ad Salerno facto grandissima ruyna; et più che la mità dele mure dela terra cascate.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "What follows is an account of the castles and villages which have been struck by this scourge: [...] at Acerra the town walls and a number of houses are in ruins; [...] the same is true for Salerno [...]".

Quello che seguirà sarà il singnifichato delle chastella e delle terre che questo fragello à percosse: la Cerra colle mura e con più casali in terra [...] di Salerno quel medesimo.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo

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Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Salerno is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The fifth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: Salerno (*Salerna*) is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The sixth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Salerno and Cava have been badly damaged".

Salerno, la Chava ànno fatto molto danno.

The seventh letter sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456 to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga was written by the Mantuan ambassador: "They write from Salerno that (the earthquake) has caused damage there as well".

Da Salerno si scrive che ha pur fatto danno.

The sender and recipient of the eight letter, probably dating to January 1457, are unknown: "The town of Salerno was completely laid waste".

La città di Salerno fu guasta tutta quanta.

The report, very probably written at Naples on February 1457, was by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The town of Nola, Salerno [...] all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

La città di Nola, Salerno [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simili le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti: "Salerno, Cava dei Tirreni and that mountainous region that is commonly called the Costiera Amalfitana [...] suffered no damage, or very little [...] at Salerno [...] some houses were shaken, but there were no victims".

Salernum, Cava, et ea montana regio que Costa Amalfia vulgo appellatur [...] nulla vel pauca exinde detrimenta perceperunt [...]. Salernum [...] quarundam domorum concussione sine ullis funeribus recognovit.

Salerno is recorded in the following chronicles amongst places which partly collapsed and partly suffered damage: the French chronicle of Mathieu d'Escouchy and the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo.

Sessa Aurunca (province of Caserta)
Suffered only slight damage. The sources are four letters of 8 December 1456, a report very probably written on February 1457, a *Notula* in the margin of codex 47 in the Archivio dell'Abbazia of Montecassino, Manetti's treatise, and one contemporary

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chronicle. The first letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to his brother Filippo: "at Capua and all the surrounding towns as far as Sessa, the earthquake has done a great deal of damage".

a Chapua e a tutte le tterre circhustantie in sino a Xexa à fatti danni assai.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Sessa is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The third letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to Vespasiano da Bisticci: Sessa is included amongst places where the earthquake "has struck to a greater or lesser extent, causing varying amounts of damage according to the vulnerability and position of the places concerned, for in some of the above-mentioned villages it serious damaged their walls, in others it demolished houses, and yet others collapsed into the ground, thereby killing many people".

ha percosso variamente, et facto varij danni secondo la deboleza et sito de' luoghi, peroché a parte delle terre predecte ha frachassate le mura, a parte rovinato delle case et a parte sprofondatole con grande occisione di molte persone.

The fourth letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: Sessa is included amongst places where the earthquake "has damaged" (*à dannegiato*). The report, very probably written at Naples on February 1457, was by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The castle of Tiano, the castle of Sesti [Sessa Aurunca] [...]; all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

i· chastelo di Tiano, i· chastelo di Sesti [...]; tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

The *Notula*: "In truth, [...] Sessa [...], and in Abruzzo, castles, churches and villages suffered exceptional damage, with the result that in some villages or castles, only one house remained standing, and in others four, and in yet others ten, while in some places castles were submerged in raging waters".

Verum [...] Suesse [...] et in Aprutio castra, ecclesie, ville, mirabiliter ruerunt, sic ut in quibusdam locis vel castris sola domus remansit, alibi quatuor domus, ubi vero decem, nec non et alibi aquis rapientibus castra submersa extiterunt.

According to Manetti's treatise: "Starting with Gaeta, then, we can say that it, together with Nola and Sessa Aurunca [...] felt these earthquakes (which spread throughout the countryside), but suffered only slight damage".

A Caieta itaque initium sumentes, eam ipsam cum Nola ac Suessam [...] eos ipsos terremotus cum paucorum damnorum susceptione, per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

Sessa is recorded in the *Dietari* of Melchior Miralles as having been damaged.

Sora (province of Frosinone)

Some houses collapsed, while others remained standing. This was probably a case of effects varying within the urban area. The sources are Manetti's treatise and

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Astesano's poem. According to Manetti: "Sora itself suffered similar damage [part collapsed and part remained standing]".

Sora ipsa horum detrimentorum expers fuit [partim lapsum partim vero conservatum].

Teano (province of Caserta)
Buildings were damaged. The sources are two letters of 8 December 1456 and two reports dating to January and February 1457, Manetti's treatise and one contemporary chronicle. The first letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by Giannozzo Manetti to the Florentine *Signoria*: Teano (*Tiano*) is included amongst places where the earthquake "has done a certain amount of damage, depending on the nature of the sites and the quality of the buildings; and a huge number of inhabitants have fled".

à fatti varii danni, secondo la varietà de' siti e lla qualità d'edificii, e grande e innistimabile 'vasione degli abitanti.

The second letter sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "[At] Teano [...] [the earthquake] has done a great deal of damage".

Tiano [...] fatto danno assai.

The first report of unknown authorship, probably dates to January 1457, was sent to cardinal Prospero Colonna: Teano (*Tiano*) is included in a list of places struck by the earthquake, but for which the writer does not specify the effects. The second report, very probably written at Naples on February 1457, was by Goro di Giovanni, a Florentine citizen: "The castle of Tiano [...] all these towns and castles were badly affected by these earthquakes, and so were the churches and chapels within them and many *palazzi* and towers".

i· chastelo di Tiano [...] tutte queste città e chastella furono per i detti tremuoti malamente perchose, e simile le chiese e oratori che dentro vi sono, e molti de li palagi e torri.

According to Manetti's treatise: "Starting with Gaeta, then, we can say that it, together with Nola and Sessa Aurunca [...] and also Teano [...] felt these earthquakes (which spread throughout the countryside), but suffered only slight damage".

A Caieta itaque initium sumentes, eam ipsam cum Nola ac Suessam [...] et Theanum quoque [...] eos ipsos terremotus, cum paucorum damnorum susceptione, per universum agrum audivisse dicimus.

Teano is recorded in the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo amongst places which partly collapsed and were partly damaged.

Zungoli (province of Avellino)
Damage was not massive, but there must have been some damage, since a number of people were probably killed; for Manetti places effects here at the same level as at Corsano, where there were about twenty victims. The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Corsano suffered a little damage, and about twenty people were killed there. We are aware that Zungoli too suffered an equal amount of damage".

Cursanum parva quedam, cum ruinarum tum personarum circiter viginti, detrimenta cognovit. Zuncolium eadem pariter damna perpessum fuisse non dubitamus.

In Pierozzi's chronicle, Zungoli (*Iuncule*) is included amongst the places which "have suffered substantial damage in the earthquakes [...] Of the places listed which did not suffer serious damage, we do not have the number of victims".

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notabile detrimentum receperunt ex ipsis terremotibus [...] non tantam ruinam passe sunt, numerus defunctorum non habetur descriptus.

Castellammare di Stabia (province of Naples)
There was little damage here. A fissure opened up in the ground nearby, and gaseous exhalations poured out. The sources are two letters of December 1456. The first letter, sent from Naples on 8 December 1456 was written by the Florentine merchant Paolo Rucellai to his brother Giovanni: "Castellammare [di Stabia] has not been much damaged".

Castello a Mare non à ricievuto molto danno.

The second letter, sent from Foggia on 12 December 1456, was written to marquis Luigi III Gonzaga by the Mantuan ambassador: "not far from Castellamare [di Stabia] the ground opened up and a kind of lake was formed, which gave off an amazingly powerful stench".

poco lonzo dal Castello a Mare è aperta la terra e fatta in modo de uno lago, con tanto fetore che è una maraviglia.

Bari
The church of S.Nicola was badly damaged and shored up with a large number of beams. 250 ducats were earmarked for essential repairs to the building: two transverse arches to be built, one in the middle of the nave, and the other between the first columns nearest the main church door, known as "the royal door". The sources are Manetti's treatise and a notarial deed drawn up at Bari on 11 April 1458 (published in Idra and Speranza 1991, no.52, pp.182-6) which provides a detailed description of earthquake effects, suggesting that they were more substantial than appears from Manetti's treatise. In Manetti's treatise, Bari is listed among localities "which suffered slight or no damage".

que vel nulla vel levia detrimenta perceperunt.

In the notarial deed we read: "In the year 1458 [...] in the month of April, on the 11th day of that month, in the 6th indiction, in the above-mentioned city of Bari, in the public street outside the cloister of the famous and celebrated church of the great St.Nicholas of Bari [...] in the name of and on behalf of the said church and of the whole chapter for the other party, both the said parties in total agreement and with one identical decision assert before us that [...] during the past year of the 5th indiction, within the said famous church, where all had gathered and collected to see the great destruction brought about in those same days at that church by the great earthquake tremor, as a result of which the said church could be seen and still can be seen to be badly damaged, and was and still is in danger of collapse, and would indeed have completely collapsed if it had not been hurriedly supported with a large number of beams, and since for this reason the whole population and the said persons, men and women alike, wish to offer their assistance towards the repair of the said church [...] they offered and promised with great piety to contribute to the said church and to pay 200 ducats towards the repair of the fabric [...]. And so the restoration of the said church was begun and a large transverse arch was completed in the middle of the nave on behalf of and at the expense of the church itself, that is to say its prior and chapter, for it subsequently became necessary to make another similar transverse arch between the first columns nearest the main door of the said church, which door is commonly known as 'the royal door' [...] the said population [...] when the master builders designated to build the said arch were summoned, a contract was drawn up and agreed with them for constructing the said arch between the said columns near-

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est the main door of the said church as stated above, all expenses to be paid by the said master builders, for 250 ducats".

anno millesimo quatricentesimo quinquagesimo octavo [...] mense aprilis, die undecimo eiusdem, sexte indictionis, in civitate predicta Bari, in via puplica extra claustrum celebris et famosissime ecclesie magni Sancti Nicolai Barensis [...] nomine et pro parte ecclesie predicte ac totius capituli eiusdem ex parte altera, dicte ambe partes concorditer et pari voto asseruerunt coram nobis quod [...] infra annum quinte indictionis proxime elapsum, intus in dicta celebri ecclesia, ad quam confluxerant et concurrerant omnes causa videndi magnam concussionem illismet diebus eidem ecclesie factam magno impetu terremotus, quo dicta ecclesia cernebatur et adhuc cernitur conquassata et magnam minabatur prout etiam adhuc minatur ruynam et certe in ultimam dirutionem corruisset nisi acceleratissimi multarum trabium sustentationibus fuisset adiuta volentesque propterea eedem universitates et homines predicti sese adiutrices et adiutores prebere reparationi dicte ecclesie [...] obtulerunt generaliter et promiserunt magna cum devotione se soluturos et collaturas dicte ecclesie et reparationi eius fabrice ducatus ducentum [...]. Deinde vero data opera ad reparationem dicte ecclesie et perfecto quodam arcu magno in medio navis ecclesie prefate ex transverso sumptibus et expensis ecclesie eiusdem seu dicti eius prioris et capituli, cum oporteret successive facere alium arcum similiter ex transverso infra primas columpnas proximas ianue maiori affate ecclesie, que ianua vulgariter dicitur ab omnibus la porta regale [...] dicte universitates [...] convocatis magistris preparatis ad constructionem dicti arcus, convenerunt et pacte fuerunt cum eis pro constructione predicti arcus infra dictas columpnas proximas ianue maiori dicte ecclesie ut supra ad omnes expensas dictorum magistrorum pro ducatis ducentum quinquaginta.

Montecassino (province of Frosinone)
Plaster fell in the church, lamps swayed violently, and bells rang. Numerous cracks appeared in the monastery buildings. The sources are a *Notula* written in the margin of codex 47 in the archives of the abbey of Montecassino and a contemporary chronicle.
The text of the *Notula* is as follows: "while the Cassino convent was carrying out the divine office of matins in accordance with Church custom, at about the third hour of the night before the day, when the prior had prayed for blessing for the twelfth reading of the said matins, there was suddenly a terrible and violent earthquake. At the time, we were all celebrating matins in the Cassino church and thought the end of our lives had come. For the walls of the church, where we were giving praise to God, began to throw pieces of plaster at us in a prodigious and terrible way because of an earthquake, while the lamps below the crucifix were thrown in all directions. The bells rang, without the application of human force, but although numerous cracks appeared in monastery buildings, nevertheless, because of God's appreciation of the merits of the most holy father Benedict, everybody and all the buildings survived".

cum conventus casinensis instaret divinis laudibus matutinas persolvere, juxta morem Ecclesie, circa tertiam horam ante diem, in nocte, cum prior petiisset benedictionem pro duodecima lectione dicti matutini, subito terremotus terribilis et fortis factus est. Quo omnes quotquot in ecclesia casinensi matutinum celebramus fine vite expectabamus. Nam muri dicte ecclesie, ubi Deo laudes persolvebamus, propter terremotus calcem mirabiliter ac terribiliter ceperunt super nos proicere, lampades sub crucifixo jactabantur hinc et inde, campane absque vi humana mirabiliter pulsabant. Set licet scissure plures in edificiis monasterii remanserint.

Montecassino is recorded in the *Notabilia temporum* of Angelo Tummolillo, a local chronicler, as a place which did not suffer damage.

1456

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Tsunami

Tsunami effects are recorded as having occurred in the Bay of Naples. During the night of 4-5 December, when "calm weather" conditions prevailed, the sea became very rough and all the boats anchored in the port struck against one another very dangerously, and one small boat completely broke up, thereby losing the merchandise on board; but there were no victims.

The source which reports these effects is a letter written in Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi to the authorities of the Sienese Republic:

"During the night [of 4-5 December], the sea became so rough that all the galleys and ships in port seemed to be fought over by a thousand devils, so heavily did they strike against one another, and so those who were on board thought they were in danger. One small boat completely broke up, but by the grace of God no-one was killed, though its cargo was lost.

Fo in la nocte sì grande commocione nel mare, che tute le galee et nave che erano in porto parevano che fosseno combatute da milli diavoli, sì grande ruyna et percusione fra loro facevano, che chi ce era suso credete pericolare; cum certa saitia picola però tutta se aperse et gratia de Dio non gli perì persona se non robba.

Enviromental effects (by localities, based only on primary sources)

Set out below are the texts, arranged by locality, in which effects on the natural environment are recorded.

Bojano (province of Campobasso)

This locality was completely flooded, probably as a result of the blocking of the river Biferno by a landslide.

The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle. According to Manetti: "Boviano is an ancient and once wealthy town, now called Buiano [Bojano] for reasons of euphony. Not only did the town and its castle completely collapse but, more surprisingly, it was completely submerged by the waters which surrounded it on every side, and it mourned more than one thousand two hundred dead. [...] recently so cruelly swallowed up into an abyss in the earth".

Bovianum vetusta olim et opulenta urbs, nunc autem euphorie causa Buianum nuncupata, non solum cum arce sua penitus corruit, sed quod etiam mirabilis est, totum aquis undique circumdantibus obrutum, ultra ducentos supra mille mortales desideravit. [...] ita crudeliter hiatu terre nuper absorto.

According to the chronicle of Pierozzi: "After the town of Bojano collapsed, it was submerged by the waters which rose out of the ground because of the earthquake, and 1,300 people spent their last day there".

Civitas Buiani post ruinam submersa est aquis surgentibus ex terra per terremotum, MCCC extremum diem claudentibus ibi.

Castel di Sangro (province of L'Aquila)

This locality was struck by a landslide from the mountain which overlooks the village.

The sources are Manetti's treatise and Pierozzi's chronicle.

Manetti writes: "Sarno [in fact Castel di Sangro] takes its name from the river or mountain of that name, at the foot of which it stood. When the mountain, which overlooks the village, collapsed on to a large part of it, about seventy people were crushed to death".

Sarnum, vel à fluvio vel a monte eiusdem nonimis in cuius radicibus situm erat appellatum, ad ruinam predicti montis qui illi imminebat super magnam opidi

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partem collapsi, septuaginta circiter personas propria sue portionis obtritione interemit.

According to Pierozzi: "At the castle of San Iuhino [Castel di Sangro], the hill which overlooks it collapsed on to it, burying it together with 44 of its inhabitants".

Castellum sancti Iuhini montaneta que ei imminebat cedidit super illud, cooperiens ipsum, et XLIV homines eius.

Fornelli (province of Isernia)
The fissures and cracks on the hill on which the village stands are reported in an letter of unknown authorship, probably dating to January 1457:
"At the castle called Fravelle [Fornelli] the houses are in ruins, and so are the village walls, and the hill on which the village stands has strangely split open in several places".

Il castello detto Fravelle le case tutte guaste, e il muro di cinta pure, ed il monte del medesimo castello stranamente e in più luoghi spaccato.

Cassino [formerly San Germano] (province of Frosinone)
The water in springs became cloudy for three or four days after the earthquake of 5 December, and for two days after the earthquake of 30 December.
The source is the chronicle of the notary Angelo Tummolillo (*Notabilia temporum*), who experienced the earthquake himself:
"And during the first earthquake [5 December] the earth was shaken to the depths and all water came forth as cloudy as faeces for three or four days. Similarly, on Thursday 23 [30] of that same month of December, towards the third hour of the day, there was another substantial earth movement, which caused cloudy water to flow out for two days".

et in primo terremotu motus est terre abissus et omnes aque scaturizabant turbide velut feces usque ad tres vel quatuor dies. et similiter die iovis .XXIII. dicti mensis decembris hora quasi tertia diey fuit alius arduus terremotus, ex quo etiam fluxerunt aque turbide per duos dies.

Naples
In addition to the above-mentioned tsunami, there was another phenomenon: the water in wells and cisterns became so disturbed that it overflowed. The source is the letter written in Naples on 7 December 1456 by the Sienese ambassador, Bindo Bindi to the authorities of the Sienese Republic: "The water in the wells and cisterns in Naples was so disturbed that it spilled out.

L'aque de pozzi et dele cisterne sono in Napoli era sì grande la tempesta gli era dentro che spingeva l'aqua de fuora.

Castellammare di Stabia (province of Naples)
The "stink" referred to was probably caused by exhalations of hydrogen sulphide. The source is a letter written at Foggia on 12 December 1456 to Luigi III Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, by the Mantuan ambassador at Naples: "not far from Castellamare [di Stabia] the earth opened up and became like a lake, and there was an amazingly unpleasant stink".

poco lonzo dal Castello a Mare è aperta la terra e fatta in modo de uno lago, con tanto fetore che è una maraviglia.

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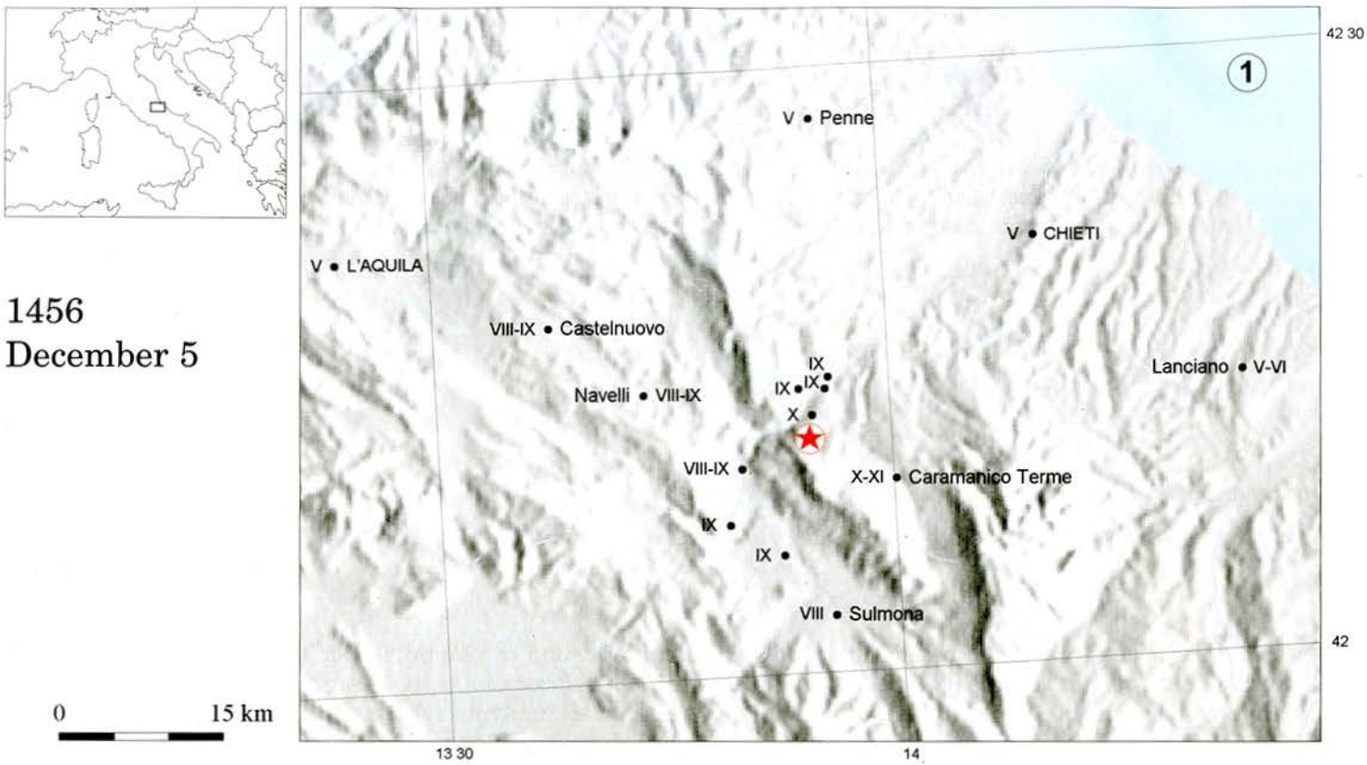


fig. 124

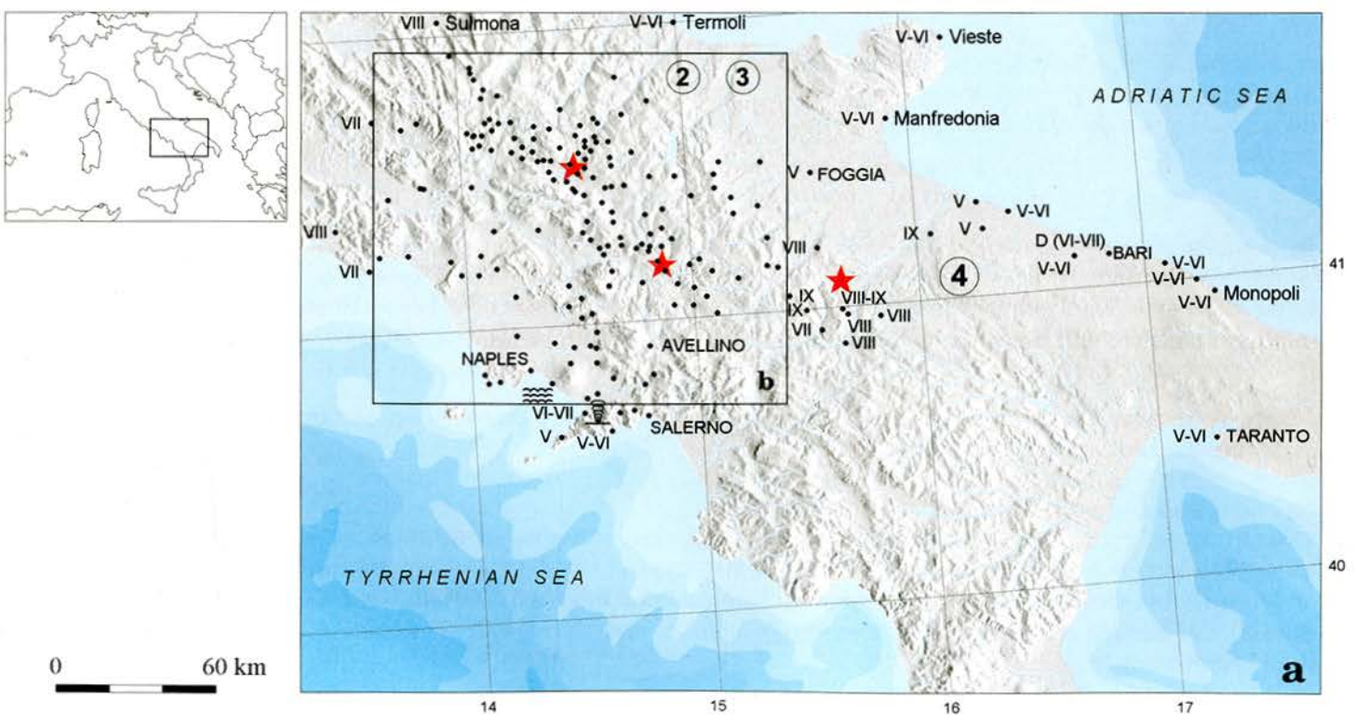


fig. 125a

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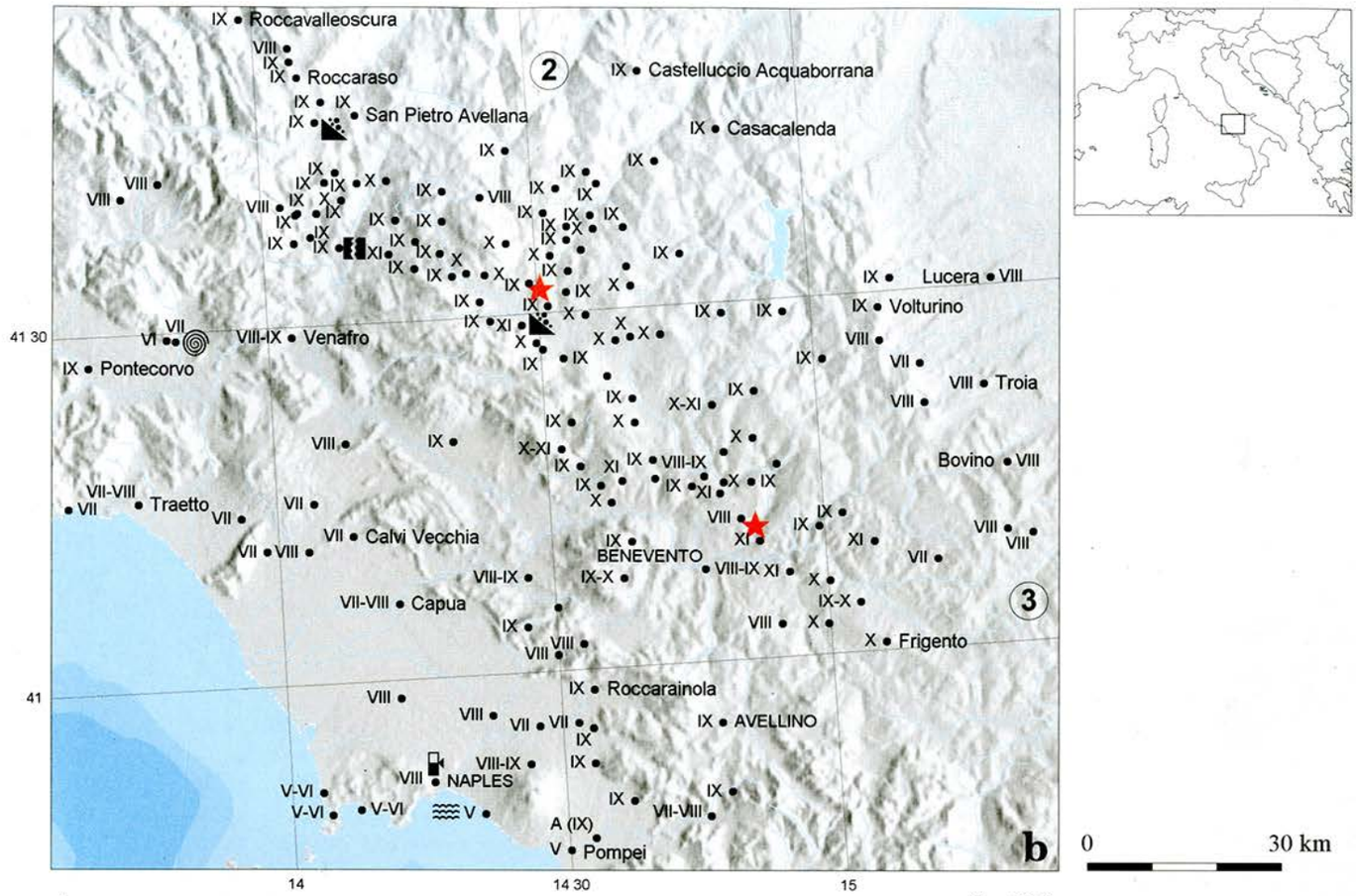


fig. 125b

1456 12 05 3:00 UT ✪ = 42 12 13 55 I_0 = X Me = 5.8 Sites: 17 AREA (1)

localities	lat.	long.	I	localities	lat.	long.	I
Caramanico Terme	42 09	14 00	X-XI	Popoli	42 10	13 50	VIII-IX
Tocco da Casauria	42 13	13 55	X	Sulmona	42 03	13 56	VIII
Castiglione a Casauria	42 14	13 54	IX	Lanciano	42 14	14 23	V-VI
Pratola Peligna	42 06	13 52	IX	Chieti	42 21	14 10	V
S.Clemente a Casauria	42 14	13 56	IX	L'Aquila	42 21	13 24	V
Torre de' Passeri	42 15	13 56	IX	Penne	42 27	13 56	V
Vittorito	42 07	13 49	IX	Rome	41 54	12 29	IV
Castelnuovo	42 18	13 38	VIII-IX	Recanati	43 24	13 33	II
Navelli	42 14	13 44	VIII-IX				

1456 12 05 3:00 UT ✪ = 41 32 14 30 I_0 = XI Me = 7.0 Sites: 89 EE: 4 AREA (2)

1456 12 05 3:00 UT ✪ = 41 11 14 52 I_0 = XI Me = 7.0 Sites: 82 EE: 2 Ts AREA (3)

1456 12 05 3:00 UT ✪ = 41 05 15 40 I_0 = IX Me = 6.3 Sites: 18 AREA (4)

hyp. area = hypotetical area of the seismic sources

hyp. area	localities	lat.	long.	I	hyp. area	localities	lat.	long.	I
3	Apice	41 07	14 56	XI	2	Isernia	41 36	14 14	XI
3	Ariano Irpino	41 09	15 05	XI	3	Paduli	41 10	14 53	XI
2	Bojano	41 29	14 28	XI EE	3	Pesco Sannita	41 14	14 49	XI

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hyp. area	localities	lat.	long.	I
3	San Lupo	41 16	14 38	XI
3	Circello	41 21	14 48	X-XI
2	Civitella Licinio	41 19	14 32	X-XI
2	Acquaviva d'Isernia	41 40	14 09	X
3	Bonito	41 06	15 00	X
2	Casalciprano	41 35	14 32	X
3	Casalduni	41 16	14 42	X
2	Cercemaggiore	41 28	14 43	X
2	Cercepiccola	41 28	14 40	X
2	Ferrazzano	41 32	14 40	X
3	Frigento	41 01	15 06	X
2	Frosolone	41 36	14 27	X
3	Limata	41 14	14 37	X
2	Macchiagodena	41 33	14 24	X
3	Mirabella Eclano	41 03	15 00	X
3	Monteleone	41 15	14 49	X
3	Morcone	41 20	14 40	X
2	Roccasicura	41 42	14 14	X
3	San Giorgio la Molara	41 16	14 55	X
2	S.Giuliano del Sannio	41 27	14 38	X
3	San Marco dei Cavoti	41 18	14 53	X
2	San Polomatese	41 28	14 30	X
2	Sant'Angelo in Grotte	41 34	14 22	X
2	Santo Stefano	41 37	14 37	X
2	Vinchiaturo	41 30	14 35	X
3	Grottaminarda	41 04	15 03	IX-X
3	Tocco Caudio	41 07	14 38	IX-X
3	S.Maria di Realvalle	40 46	14 33	A (IX)
2	Alife	41 20	14 20	IX
4	Aquilonia Vecchia	41 00	15 30	IX
3	Avellino	40 55	14 47	IX
2	Baranello	41 32	14 33	IX
2	Busso	41 33	14 34	IX
2	Campobasso	41 33	14 40	IX
2	Campochiaro	41 27	14 30	IX
4	Canosa di Puglia	41 13	16 04	IX
2	Cantalupo nel Sannio	41 31	14 24	IX
2	Carpinone	41 36	14 19	IX
2	Casacalenda	41 44	14 51	IX
3	Castelcicala	40 55	14 33	IX
2	Castel di Sangro	41 47	14 06	IX EE
2	Castel San Vincenzo	41 39	14 04	IX
2	Castellino del Biferno	41 42	14 44	IX
2	Castellone al Volturno	41 39	14 04	IX
2	Castelmauro	41 50	14 43	IX
2	Castelpetroso	41 34	14 21	IX
2	Castropignano	41 37	14 34	IX
3	Cerreto Sannita	41 17	14 34	IX
2	Cerro al Volturno	41 39	14 06	IX
2	Colle d'Anchise	41 31	14 31	IX
3	Corsano	41 11	14 59	IX
2	Covatta	41 38	14 36	IX
3	Durazzano	41 04	14 27	IX
2	Forlì del Sannio	41 42	14 11	IX
2	Fornelli	41 36	14 08	IX EE
2	Fossalto	41 40	14 33	IX
3	Fragneto Monforte	41 15	14 46	IX
2	Guardiaregia	41 26	14 33	IX
3	Guardia Sanframondi	41 15	14 36	IX
4	Lacedonia	41 03	15 25	IX
2	Limosano	41 40	14 37	IX
2	Miranda	41 38	14 15	IX
3	Montecalvo Irpino	41 12	15 02	IX
3	Montecorvino	41 31	15 09	IX
3	Montoro Superiore	40 49	14 48	IX
2	Oratino	41 35	14 35	IX
3	Pago Veiano	41 15	14 52	IX
3	Palma Campania	40 52	14 33	IX
2	Pesche	41 37	14 17	IX
2	Pescolanciano	41 41	14 20	IX
2	Pettoranello del Molise	41 34	14 17	IX
2	Pietraroja	41 21	14 33	IX
2	Pontecorvo	41 27	13 40	IX
3	Pontelandolfo	41 17	14 42	IX
3	Reino	41 17	14 49	IX
2	Riccia	41 29	14 50	IX
2	Rionero Sannitico	41 43	14 08	IX
2	Ripalimosani	41 37	14 40	VIII
2	Rivisondoli	41 52	14 04	IX
2	Roccacinquemiglia	41 49	14 07	IX
2	Roccapia	41 56	13 59	IX
3	Roccarainola	40 58	14 34	IX
2	Roccaraso	41 51	14 05	IX
2	Roccaspromonte	41 36	14 34	IX
2	Rocchetta a Volturno	41 37	14 05	IX
3	S.Bartolomeo in Galdo	41 25	15 01	IX
2	San Massimo	41 30	14 25	IX
2	San Pietro Avellana	41 47	14 11	IX
3	S.Maria Galdo Mazz.	41 22	14 53	IX
2	Sant'Angelo Limosano	41 42	14 36	IX
3	Sarno	40 49	14 37	IX
2	Sassinoro	41 22	14 40	IX
2	Scapoli	41 37	14 03	IX
2	Sepino	41 24	14 37	IX
2	Sessano del Molise	41 38	14 20	IX
2	Spina	41 42	14 07	IX
2	Spinete	41 33	14 29	IX
2	Sprondasino	41 44	14 27	IX
2	Torella del Sannio	41 38	14 31	IX
2	Toro	41 34	14 46	IX
3	Tufara	41 29	14 57	IX
3	Vitulano	41 10	14 39	IX
3	Volturino	41 29	15 07	IX
3	Benevento	41 08	14 47	VIII-IX

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hyp. area	localities	lat.	long.	I
3	Dugenta	41 08	14 27	VIII-IX
3	Fragneto l'Abate	41 16	14 47	VIII-IX
4	Melfi	41 00	15 39	VIII-IX
3	Sant'Agata de' Goti	41 05	14 30	VIII-IX
3	Somma Vesuviana	40 52	14 26	VIII-IX
2	Venafro	41 29	14 03	VIII-IX
3	Accadia	41 09	15 20	VIII
3	Acerra	40 57	14 22	VIII
3	Alberona	41 26	15 07	VIII
2	Alvito	41 41	13 45	VIII
3	Arienzo	41 01	14 30	VIII
3	Arpaia	41 02	14 33	VIII
4	Ascoli Satriano	41 12	15 34	VIII
4	Atella	40 53	15 39	VIII
3	Aversa	40 58	14 12	VIII
3	Bovino	41 15	15 21	VIII
3	Castelluccio Valmagg.	41 20	15 12	VIII
2	Civitanova del Sannio	41 40	14 24	VIII
2	Fondi	41 21	13 26	VIII
2	Francolise	41 11	14 03	VIII
3	Lucera	41 30	15 20	VIII
3	Naples	40 51	14 16	VIII EE Ts
2	Pescocostanzo	41 53	14 04	VIII
3	Pietrelcina	41 12	14 51	VIII
2	Pizzone	41 40	14 02	VIII
4	Rapolla	40 58	15 40	VIII
2	S.Donato Val d.Comino	41 42	13 49	VIII
3	Sant'Agata di Puglia	41 09	15 23	VIII
3	Tramonti	40 42	14 38	VIII
3	Troia	41 22	15 19	VIII
2	Vairano Patenora	41 20	14 08	VIII
4	Venosa	40 58	15 49	VIII
3	Venticano	41 03	14 55	VIII
2	Capua	41 06	14 13	VII-VIII
3	Mercato San Severino	40 47	14 46	VII-VIII
2	Minturno	41 16	13 45	VII-VIII
3	Biccari	41 24	15 12	VII
2	Calvi Vecchia	41 12	14 08	VII
2	Carinola	41 11	13 59	VII
2	Cassino	41 29	13 50	VII EE
2	Formia	41 16	13 37	VII
2	Gaeta	41 13	13 34	VII
3	Marigliano	40 55	14 27	VII
4	Monticchio	40 56	15 33	VII
3	Nola	40 56	14 32	VII
3	Salerno	40 41	14 46	VII
2	Sessa Aurunca	41 14	13 56	VII
2	Sora	41 43	13 37	VII
2	Teano	41 15	14 04	VII
3	Zungoli	41 07	15 12	VII
3	Castellammare d.Stab.	40 42	14 29	VI-VII EE
4	Bari	41 06	16 51	D (VI-VII)
2	Montecassino	41 29	13 49	VI
3	Amalfi	40 38	14 36	V-VI
3	Baia	40 49	14 04	V-VI
4	Bitonto	41 06	16 41	V-VI
3	Brindisi	40 38	17 57	V-VI
3	Cava de' Tirreni	40 42	14 42	V-VI
3	Cuma	40 51	14 03	V-VI
3	Lecce	40 21	18 10	V-VI
3	Manfredonia	41 37	15 54	V-VI
4	Mola di Bari	41 03	17 05	V-VI
4	Monopoli	40 57	17 18	V-VI
4	Polignano a Mare	41 00	17 13	V-VI
3	Pozzuoli	40 49	14 07	V-VI
3	Taranto	40 27	17 15	V-VI
2	Termoli	42 00	15 00	V-VI
4	Trani	41 17	16 25	V-VI
2	Vasto	42 07	14 42	V-VI
3	Vieste	41 53	16 11	V-VI
4	Andria	41 14	16 18	V
4	Barletta	41 19	16 17	V
3	Cosenza	39 18	16 15	V
3	Crotone	39 05	17 08	V
3	Ercolano	40 48	14 21	V
4	Foggia	41 28	15 33	V
3	Pompei	40 45	14 30	V
3	Sorrento	40 37	14 23	V
3	Messina	38 11	15 33	III

1456 12 07 21:05 UT

localities	lat.	long.	I
Naples	40 51	14 16	III-IV

1456 12 21-22

localities	lat.	long.	I
Naples	40 51	14 16	F

1456 12 30 8:20 UT Sites:2 EE: 1

localities	lat.	long.	I
Naples	40 51	14 16	VII
Cassino	41 29	13 50	VI EE

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☞ 1457 01 8–9

localities	lat.	long.	I
Naples	40 51	14 16	VI

1457 02 10–11

localities	lat.	long.	I
Capua	41 06	14 13	VI-VII

localities	lat.	long.	I
Naples	40 51	14 16	F

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