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The 1511 Eastern Alps earthquakes: a critical update and comparison of existing macroseismic datasets

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Abstract Three earthquakes condition the seismic hazard estimates of the eastern Alps: the 1348 “Villach”, the 1511 “Idrija”, and the 1976 Gemona events. Only the last one can be well documented, while doubts remain for location and size of the other two. New documents have been found about the 1511 quake that, together with a complete revision of the information already available, offer some new indications on the location and size of the event.

Keywords *Historical earthquakes, 1511, Eastern Alps, Seismic hazard*

1 Introduction

In the past centuries the eastern Alps were hit by several destructive earthquakes, most of which clustered in the narrow strip of land running along the foothills which divide the Friuli plain from the Alpine chain proper (Fig. 1). Information on the earliest among these earthquakes is comparatively scarce; some strong 20th century earthquakes (Tolmezzo 1928; Cansiglio 1936; and, above all, Gemona 1976) have been thoroughly studied (Gortani 1928; Cavasino 1929; Andreotti 1937; Carulli and Slejko 2005).

The most seismically active sector of the eastern Alps is the area connecting them with the Dinarides (Tab. 1). This seismic source was modelled in various ways (Slejko et al. 2008) and seems to be the foremost contributor to the regional seismic hazard assessment (Rebez et al. 2001), though the seismicity of western Slovenia and Carinthia (southern Austria) also plays a part in shaping the seismic hazard of the eastern Alps. Among the few earthquakes that can be considered as key events for regional seismogenesis a fundamental role is played by the 1511 earthquake.

In addition to the specific studies on the 1511 earthquake based on archive investigations (the main locations obtained are shown as stars in Fig. 1), and widely documented in the following sections, Fitzko et al. (2005) modelled a possible epicentre and mechanism for the earthquake by using macroseismic data and recent studies on active tectonics. They obtained as best solution a 6.9 magnitude event rupturing 50 km of the Idrija right strike-slip fault (star labelled 7 in Fig. 1).

Aim of the present study is to document the new findings on the 1511 earthquake obtained by an intensive, although not exhaustive, historical investigation and to highlight how the

1 improved macroseismic data contribute to a seismotectonic
2 comprehension of the earthquake.
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4 **2 Seismotectonic framework and implications for** 5 **the regional seismic hazard** 6 7

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10 The area studied (Fig. 1) represents the north-eastern portion of
11 the deformed margin of the Adria microplate, where a complex
12 interaction between two orogenic chains occurs. The area
13 comprises the hinge zone between the eastern sector of the
14 Southern Alps and the north-western part of the External
15 Dinarides. Both systems reflect in shape and in geodynamic
16 evolution the effects of the collision between the Adria microplate
17 and the European plate, and of the fragmentation of the
18 microplate itself (Carulli et al. 1990).
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22 The mountainous part of Friuli (excepted the Paleocarnic Chain of
23 Paleozoic age) comprises the eastern portion of the Southern
24 Alps, here gradually passing towards the east into the Dinaric
25 orogenic belt. The southern parts of these mountain chains
26 (Carnian and Julian Prealps) face southwards on the Friuli plain
27 (i.e. the eastern end of the Po plain), which can be considered as
28 their foreland basin. The structural units of the Dinaric orogenic
29 belt have a SW vergence, while the Alpine ones have a S-SE
30 vergence. The highest crustal shortening of the entire Southern
31 Alps (up to 1/3 of the original terrain extension) can be seen in
32 Friuli (Castellarin 1979; Castellarin and Vai 1981).
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36 The Southern Alps orogenic belt is composed of closely-spaced,
37 generally south-verging overthrusts (Fig. 1). The southernmost
38 overthrusts, in the maximum shortening zone, developed in
39 response to the more recent N-S oriented compressional stresses
40 (Zanferrari et al., 2000). The recent activity of these tectonic
41 lines is amply documented by geological data (Carulli et al.
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1980; Zanferrari et al. 1982) and high-precision topographic measurements (Talamo et al. 1978).

The Dinaric system is characterized by overthrusts and by mostly dextral, sub-vertical faults with direction ranging between NW-SE and NNW-SSE, the most important of which is the Idrija line (g in Fig. 1) with its auxiliary faults, among which the Ravne line (f in Fig. 1) needs a mention. Seismic reflection data indicate buried overthrusts of Dinaric direction also in the northern Friuli plain (Carulli et al. 1990; Galadini et al. 2005). The displacement along the faults that cross the Southern Alps thrust front is smaller than that along the same faults in the External Dinarides. This suggests that the thrusting of the Southern Alps is younger than the faulting of the External Dinarides (Zupancic et al. 2001). In northern Slovenia, the main structures are E-W oriented and are the eastern continuation of the Gail line (a in Fig. 1), the Fella-Sava line (b in Fig. 1), and the Southern Alps thrusts (e.g., c and d in Fig. 1).

Thanks to the early settlement of this area (some towns, such as Belluno, Cividale, Ljubljana and Trieste did already exist in Roman times and flourished in the Middle Ages) the historical seismicity of the eastern Alps is comparatively well known (Bonito 1691; Baratta 1901). The eastern Alps and western Dinarides have a long history in instrumental data collection too, some seismographic stations (e.g.: Trieste, Ljubljana, Pula, Padova, Venezia, Treviso) having been operating since early 20th century. Thanks also to studies on regional seismicity (e.g.: Slejko et al. 1989), the latest Italian earthquake catalogues (Camassi and Stucchi 1996; Boschi et al. 1995, 1997; CPTI Working Group 1999, 2004) give a creditable overview of the seismically most active areas. Major seismicity occurs along the piedmont belt, from Cividale to Belluno, reaching its maximum in central Friuli. Other seismic areas are located in Southern

1 Austria, western Slovenia, and along the Croatian coast. On the
2 whole, seismicity appears more uniform in Slovenia and in
3 Croatia than it does in Veneto and Friuli (Del Ben et al. 1991).

4 Owing to the regional tectonic regime (mostly overthrusts), a
5 direct association of earthquakes to faults is very difficult and,
6 consequently, seismicity was more easily associated to fault
7 systems. The association of some of the main earthquakes to
8 individual faults was proposed by Galadini et al. (2005). In
9 particular, four seismogenic sources are proposed east of the
10 Tagliamento river: the Gemona-Kobarid (c in Fig. 1), the
11 Susans-Tricesimo, the Trasaghis [both indicated by d in Fig. 1
12 because the Trasaghis fault is a blind fault beneath the Susans-
13 Tricesimo one, according to Galadini et al. (2005)], and the
14 Medea faults (e in Fig. 1). Again according to Galadini et al.
15 (2005), the Gemona-Kobarid thrust is considered responsible of
16 the 1348 earthquake while the two main events of the 1976
17 seismic sequence (May 6 and September 15) are associated with
18 the Susans-Tricesimo and Trasaghis thrusts, respectively. The
19 recent activity of the Medea thrust is inferred from surficial and
20 deep structural data and no earthquake remains associated with
21 it, although events with magnitude 6 and larger may be
22 originated (Galadini et al. 2005).

23 For the above reasons, wide areas were generally proposed as
24 seismogenic sources [see the most recent zonations in Slejko et
25 al. (2008)] and used for seismic hazard assessment. With the
26 exception of the zonation used for the most recent seismic
27 hazard map of Italy (Gruppo di Lavoro 2004), where the
28 seismogenic zones are very large, the location of the 1511
29 earthquake is crucial for all the other zonations because it could
30 belong to different sources. Although its direct contribution to
31 hazard is limited because of its long return period, the 1511

1
2 earthquake conditions largely the maximum possible magnitude
3 for the seismogenic zone where it lays.
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5 **3 An overview of extant literature**

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8 The earliest studies of the 1511 earthquake date back to the late
9 19th century, when two distinct national schools of seismology
10 first attempted to reconstruct its effects from historical evidence.
11 The output of early Italian studies is summarized in Baratta
12 (1901, Fig. 2), whose interpretation of the 1511 earthquake was
13 based on an outstanding collection of original accounts (mostly
14 contemporary, none later than the 17th century), assembled by
15 the Bonito (1691) and Tommasi (1888) seismological
16 compilations (Fig. 3) and by 18th-19th century historians. The
17 output of Austrian-Slovenian studies is summarized in Ribaric
18 (1982), whose interpretation is based partly on Valvasor (1689,
19 a 15-volume encyclopedia of Carniolan lore) partly on early
20 seismological studies (Hoefer 1880; Radics 1862, 1901, 1908).
21 The occurrence of the 1976 Friuli earthquake rekindled the
22 interest for the 1511 earthquake: forgotten earlier studies, such
23 as Gruden (1919), were retrieved, new ones were made
24 (Ambraseys 1976; Cremonesi 1977; Ribaric 1979; Gentile et al.
25 1984, 1985; Cergol & Slejko 1991a, 1991b; Degasperi et al.
26 1991; Boschi et al. 1995, 1997, 2000; Guidoboni et al. 2007).
27 None of these studies attempted a thorough investigation of the
28 1511 earthquake. However, each contributed to assaying the
29 available source repositories and Ambraseys (1976) made an
30 outstanding census of epigraphic sources. On the other hand,
31 none of the recent studies seems to have taken into account the
32 findings of recent local historiography, some of which are original
33 and quite interesting.
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35 Among recent studies, those who give the most comprehensive
36 account of the state of the art on the 1511 earthquake are
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1 Cergol & Slejko (1991a, 1991b) and Boschi et al. (1995). Boschi
2 et al. (1997, 2000) and Guidoboni et al. (2007) though more
3 recent than Boschi et al. (1995), do not greatly change its
4 picture. Cergol & Slejko (1991a, 1991b) make a précis of
5 information derived from the Italian/Slovenian tradition of
6 seismological studies and a few unpublished contemporary
7 sources. Boschi et al. (1995), based on a “critical revision of
8 existing bibliography, and research of original sources for
9 selected typologies of effects and localities”, provides an
10 intensity table based on macroseismic data derived from the
11 main recent studies and from a sample of 17th-20th centuries
12 historical and seismological compilations (Fig. 3). Its intensity
13 estimates for the highest damage area ($I_s \geq VII$ MCS) are mostly
14 derived from non-contemporary works (Palladio degli Olivi 1660;
15 Bonito 1691; Gallicciolli 1795; Marsich 1878; Tellini 1895;
16 Baratta 1901; Zanon 1937; Ribaric 1979; Corbanese 1983-1987;
17 Cergol & Slejko 1991a) and from two contemporary sources only
18 (Belloni 16th cent; Sanudo 16th cent b).

36 **4 The complex historical context of the 1511** 37 **earthquakes**

38 None of the previous studies attempted to undertake either a
39 methodical search for all original records of the 1511 earthquake
40 or a thorough critical analysis of its vast seismological literature.
41 In fairness to previous researchers, it must be stressed that such
42 a task would have been extremely harduous. Piecing together a
43 reliable picture of the macroseismic field of an historical
44 earthquake requires, first of all, to assemble as many as possible
45 of its contemporary (or nearly contemporary) written records.
46 Such a task is never quite easy, and it can be very hard indeed
47 in a case such as the 1511 earthquake's. Let's see exactly why.
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4.1 A complex area

The 1511 earthquake occurred in the midst of a political, administrative and cultural tangle. The affected area was crisscrossed with international boundaries. Venice ruled over the south-western half, i.e. the region of plains and hills known as Friuli (chief town Udine); the Holy Roman Empire ruled over the north-eastern half, divided into the mountain duchies of Carinthia/Kärnten (chief towns Klagenfurt and Villach) and Carniola/Krain (chief town Laibach, now Ljubljana). Within and through these main partitions, lesser ones defined the territories ruled by local bishops (dioceses) and feudal lords (Fig. 4). Political boundaries were linguistic boundaries too. Friulan/Venetian and Tuscan were spoken on the southernmost side of the affected area; people on the northern and northeastern sides spoke either German or the Slav dialects; Latin was the *lingua franca* of cultured people throughout. The language issue was further complicated by later political upheavals. In 1797, the Venetian republic fell and Austria annexed its lands. In 1866, the newly-established Kingdom of Italy won back part of them. After World War I, at the division of the spoils of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Italy got back the rest of the ancient Venetian domains, while Yugoslavia got Carniola and Slovenia. After World War II, Yugoslavia took over part of the formerly Italian territories as well. With each change of rule, the extant placenames were translated into the official languages of the new rulers. Many of the localities mentioned by 16th-17th century sources are likely to have had their names changed several times over, which makes it rather hard to identify them now.

4.2 A complex time

The first decade of 16th century was a very troubled time in the entire studied area. In 1499 Friuli had been laid waste by Turkish raids. As a modern historian said: "The results of these terrible eight days cannot be underestimated. Some of the peasant villages in the Turks' path never recovered" (Muir 1993). After the Turks, it was the turn of the German Emperor, who coveted Friuli because of its strategic mountain passes, leading from northern Europe to Italy. In 1504 the Emperor and the French King struck up a secret treaty to conquer and divide the mainland territories of Venice. In 1508 an imperial army invaded Friuli, and was beaten back. In 1509 the Cambrai League armies (formed by France, Spain, the Pope and other Italian rulers) invaded the Venetian mainland. The Venetian army was defeated in battle at Agnadello (on the Venetian-Milanese border) after which most mainland towns surrendered, and imperial troops went to harry Friuli again. In time Venice would resort to diplomacy, make a separate peace with the Pope and the Emperor, create a counter League (called the Holy League) against the French and win back its domains. By early 1511, however, this outcome was still far, pillage and devastation were rife over the whole country and epidemic outbursts were slaying soldiers and refugees alike. In Friuli, the general unrest exacerbated the internal strife between local clans. On Fat Thursday, February 27, 1511 a bloody riot broke out in Udine, whence it quickly escalated into "the most extensive and damaging popular revolt in Renaissance Italy" (Muir 1993). For weeks warring factions of mutineers pillaged and destroyed castles and country properties, increasing the vulnerability of many buildings that would soon be affected by the earthquake of March 26, 1511 (Fig. 5). It is therefore likely that the mutineers were at least partly responsible for the destructions traditionally

1 credited to the earthquake. This series of unfortunate events was
2 rounded off, in the summer of 1511, by a bona fide outbreak of
3 plague all over the Venetian countryside.
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6 **4.3 A complex research**

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9 The 1511 earthquake affected an area placed at the cross-roads
10 between several countries and cultures. It did not come alone,
11 but was part of a sequence of dramatic events that affected the
12 Eastern Alps area in the first decade of the 16th century. Written
13 accounts of its effects could have been couched in many different
14 languages, stored in many different archives, some of them very
15 far from the actually affected area (in Venice and Vienna for
16 instance). The way in which contemporary witnesses perceived
17 and described its effects could have been influenced or distorted
18 by other stressful contemporary occurrences (war, riot, plague).
19 The very placenames mentioned by their written records could
20 have changed many times over in the following centuries and be
21 very hard to identify by now. Against such a background, both to
22 plan and successfully to carry out an exhaustive and thorough
23 historical investigation is a task impossible to undertake without
24 a sufficiency of time, means and, above all, without a concerted
25 international effort by researchers from all the involved
26 countries, that is from Austria, Italy and Slovenia, at the very
27 least, and possibly more, original records of the 1511 earthquake
28 effects being potentially available in archives and libraries all
29 over Europe, on account, among other things, of the extreme
30 width of this earthquake's far field area.
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51 However, before it is possible even to start thinking of such a
52 European venture, it is absolutely necessary to clear out the field
53 of investigation from any errors, misunderstandings, duplications
54 and suchlike, by which it could be cluttered, setting out as
55 reliably and economically as possible the exact amount of
56 knowledge that can be derived from the century-old tradition of
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1511 earthquake studies.

5 A critical analysis of seismological literature

5.1. Working strategy

The objectives of this study of the 1511 earthquake are: 1) carrying out a critical analysis of the vast patrimony of knowledge collected in seismological literature; 2) reviewing the output of local Italian historiography over the last thirty years; 3) retrieving all primary sources identifiable through all the above. The reference lists given by previous studies have been carefully sifted in order to identify all their primary sources. A number of these (concerning Friuli and the transalpine countries) have been retrieved and critically examined, paying special attention to their descriptions of earthquake effects and the translation of these description into macroseismic intensity degrees. Though this work is still ongoing, its preliminary results are extremely rewarding, especially as the general picture of the distribution of earthquake effects does show rather significant changes.

5.2. Primary sources

Evidence of the long 1511 seismic sequence is available in a great many primary written sources (public and private administrative records, diplomatic reports, chronicles and diaries), scattered all over Friuli and northern Italy. As a general rule, the best ones should be those closest in time and space to the earthquake. However, reliable information can sometimes be derived even from very late works. Such a one is Valvasor (1689), who reports snippets from several contemporary sources, that were still extant in his times, but are not so anymore. The definition of primary source can be extended to

1
2 archaeological and architectonic evidence, some of which came
3 to light in recent years.

4 5 *5.2.1. Chronicles and private memoirs*

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7 Most Friulan chronicles mention the 1511 earthquake within their
8 tales of the early 16th century wars: among them Cergneu (16th
9 cent), Mantica (16th cent), Monticoli (16th cent a, b), Mulioni
10 (16th cent), Partenopeo (16th cent), Sini (16th cent) and the
11 Udinese reporter of the "Cruel Fat Thursday Riot" Amaseo (16th
12 cent a, b, c). However, the foremost contemporary source, both
13 for reconstructing the macroseismic effects and cronology of the
14 1511 earthquake, and for setting it in its proper historical
15 context, is not a Friulan but a Venetian one. The *Diarii* by Marino
16 Sanudo give an unparalleled day-to-day report of European and
17 Eastern occurrences from the privileged standpoint of the
18 Venetian Seignory. This is a well-known source and previous
19 studies of the 1511 earthquake have used it already. However,
20 the structure of the *Diarii* is so complex that none of the previous
21 studies did fully exploit its actual informative potential. Thus, by
22 reading through the whole volume of the *Diarii* for the year 1511
23 (Sanudo, 16th b, c], this study retrieved some relevant pieces of
24 information that no previous study had discovered until now.

25
26 Similar to chronicles in their wish to preserve the remembrance
27 of an important event for future readers, are some memoirs of
28 the 1511 earthquake, taken down by clerics in their prayerbooks
29 or parish registers. Radics (1901) transcribes one such text,
30 penned in a 1483 Bible owned by the National and University
31 Library of Ljubljana (Ljubljana Bible Note 16th cent). A
32 prayerbook now in the Episcopal Library of Udine includes a
33 description of the earthquake as felt in Cividale del Friuli
34 (Breviario cividalese 16th cent). Similar accounts are to be found
35 in the *Necrologia* (books of the dead) of the Concordia
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2 chapterhouse, the church of San Remiglio in Fanna and the
3 Franciscan convent of Udine (Necrologio 16th cent a, b, c).

4 5 *5.2.2. Notarial records*

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7 Notaries are public officers entitled to draw up contracts and
8 certifying their correctness and conformity to law. Earthquakes
9 can be mentioned in notarial records, either because they are
10 connected in some way with the business in hand, or as an
11 occasional memorandum. Important accounts of the 1511
12 earthquake are provided by contemporary notaries from Udine
13 (Decio 16th cent; Roberto da Latisana 16th cent; Belloni 16th
14 cent), Sacile (Brochetino 16th cent) and San Daniele (Locatello
15 16th cent).

16 17 *5.2.3. Administrative records*

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19 A few outstanding administrative records of earthquake effects
20 are to be found in past seismological and historical studies. Jörg
21 von Egkh, the imperial representative in Carniola, described
22 them at length in a letter to a senior officer of the imperial court
23 (Egkh, 16th cent), a full transcription of which is given in Radics
24 (1862). The minutes of the municipal councils of Gemona
25 (Deliberazioni 16th cent) and Trieste (Codice Diplomatico Istriano
26 1500-1526) and the papers of the Luogotenente of Udine (Acta
27 annalium 1505-1514) give detailed descriptions of damage and
28 emergency repair work that are of outstanding importance for
29 defining the extension of the near field area. A report of the
30 Venetian border officers (Archivio di Stato of Venezia 16th cent),
31 describes macroseismic and geological effects in Bovec, adding
32 further details to a picture already sketched out by Sanudo (16th
33 cent b).

5.2.4. Epigraphic records

Epigraphs recording the 1511 earthquake are mentioned by several studies, both in Italy - with special reference to the parish churches of Artegna (Tellini 1895) and Qualso (Ciceri 1976), the San Leonardo monastery of Gemona (Baldissera 1895) and the Mandracchio Tower of Trieste (Tomasin 1900) - and in Slovenia, with special reference made to Skofja Loka, Hasperk, Polhov Gradec, and Turjak by Ambraseys (1976).

5.2.5. Historiography

Indirect evidence of earthquake damage could be had from archaeological and architectural studies. For instance, Tarcisio Venuti, who carried out a painstaking research on the votive chapels of the Natisone Valley, believes them to have been systematically restored, rebuilt and (in some cases) even reconsecrated during the first half of 16th century. Recent studies on Slovenian castles (Jakic 1999; Cecic 2001) suggest that several of them could have been damaged by the 1511 earthquake, without providing any documentary evidence for this. In both cases, it would be worthwhile to look deeper into the matter, especially as corroborating evidence for these hypotheses could be derived either from Valvasor (1689) or from the epigraphic sources quoted by Ambraseys (1976).

5.3. New data from old studies

A cross-analysis of the available studies evidences many discrepancies through which new original information can be derived. Later studies sometimes "lose" part of the data gathered by previous ones. It is the case with Ambraseys (1976), whose list of earthquake-affected localities includes, in Italy, Buia, Frattins Gradisca, Magnano in Riviera, Moggio

1 Udinese, Montenars, Muggia, Villalta, Zucco; in Slovenia,
2 Adelsberg (now Postojna); Floednig (now Smlednik), Gutenberg,
3 Obers; none of which figure either in Ribaric (1979) or in the
4 latest Italian seismological studies. Lack of interaction between
5 historians and seismologists can also be responsible for loss of
6 data: evidence of high damage in San Daniele del Friuli is
7 provided by the former (Barbaro 1865; Lazzarini 1923; Miotti
8 1977-1979) but not received by the latter. Finally, if
9 seismological studies actually "quote" primary historical sources,
10 this should not be taken as evidence that these sources were
11 thoroughly "consulted". On the contrary, a careful analysis of
12 them can lead to the retrieval of overlooked information.
13 Sometimes, the data thus retrieved concern localities already
14 known to have been affected by the 1511 earthquake (it is the
15 case with Ljubljana, for instance). Often, however, they give
16 evidence for localities, such as Tricesimo (Mulioni 16th cent),
17 Villalta and Zucco (Monticoli 16th cent), Maniago (Antonio di
18 Maniago 16th cent), Qualso (Ciceri 1976), whose involvement in
19 the earthquake was previously either unknown or unreliably
20 attested by late sources only.

21 The most underused of primary sources is the report on the
22 1511 earthquake by Sanudo (16th cent b), quoted by many
23 seismological studies but never fully exploited by any of them.
24 Sanudo lists 37 earthquake-affected localities, about half of
25 which are ignored by previous seismological studies (Tab 2). Two
26 of the "forgotten" localities, Bovec (Slovenia) and Villach
27 (Austria), were heavily affected indeed. The authoritative witness
28 records that Bovec, "(it is said) to be totally ruined and fallen
29 down" [*sia totaliter cascato et ruinato*"]. Sanudo also adds that
30 "two mountains that used to be close to each other, with only a
31 road and a stream between them, fell against each other,
32 shutting down the road to Germany. This is a good thing now

1 that we are at war, but bad for trade once peace is restored". A
2 contemporary document of the Venetian border authority
3 (Venezia State Archive, 16th cent) confirms the occurrence of
4 earthquake-induced landslides in the "porta Plecij" area (i.e. the
5 "gate" or "defile" of Plech, the ancient name of Bovec):
6 enormous boulders had detached themselves from the
7 mountainside, obstructing the paths and demolishing a bridge.
8 Sanudo's information on Villach is vaguer ("they say the
9 earthquake was more fearsome in the mountains, towards
10 Carinthia and Carniola, and Villach, with other German places,
11 was ruined") and still unconfirmed by other contemporary
12 evidence, but very interesting all the same.
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24 **6 The assessment of macroseismic intensities**

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27 This study assembled a substantial set of data, varied both in its
28 provenance from primary (chronicles, diaries, public records,
29 private memoirs, epigraphs) and secondary sources
30 (historiography), and in its informative content. Contemporary
31 evidence of earthquake effects in Italy is available for a great
32 many localities. In some cases (Gemona, Cividale, Udine), many
33 sources provide detailed evidence of earthquake effects in the
34 same site, and a reliable assessment of intensity is possible. In
35 many more cases, all the evidence for one locality is provided by
36 a single source, giving either a summary of effects or information
37 on a single building; in these cases, it is harder to assess
38 intensity in a reliable way. Finally, in some cases, only non-
39 contemporary evidence of earthquake effects is available, from
40 historiography unsubstantiated by original records, i.e. basically
41 unreliable. In Slovenia, contemporary evidence of earthquake
42 effects is available only for Ljubljana and Bovec. The latest
43 seismological study (Ribaric 1979) lists several localities whose
44 actual involvement in the 1511 is not borne out by earlier
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evidence at all.

A considerable amount of indirect evidence of earthquake damage was collected, mainly from the Venuti (1985, 1989, 1991) investigation of Friulan churches and chapels that were restored or re-consecrated in the years after 1511. Though direct documentary evidence is lacking, systematical restoration work on a regional basis could reasonably imply that at least some of the restored buildings had suffered from the earthquake; in a few cases this is borne out by epigraphic evidence.

To preserve the variable quality of the collected evidence, we decided to assess intensities in MCS scale degrees, only when detailed data were available. Whenever data were either generic, or related to single buildings or to monumental buildings (churches, castles) a single-letter-code was used: "F" (earthquake felt); "D" (damage); "HD" (high damage). For the sake of clarity, we also adopted, experimentally, the Musson (1998) proposal of a "reliability code" indicating a high level of uncertainty as to the consistency of the available information for purposes of (respectively), assessing macroseismic intensity, locating a macroseismic intensity data point, and evaluating the reliability of a direct or indirect testimony.

The results of this study are presented in Fig. 6 (Tab. 3). According to contemporary sources the worse damage occurred in Gemona and Cividale. The intensities assessed for both localities take into account their previous involvement in the February 1511 riot. Very high damage is recorded also in Venzone, Osoppo and Tolmino.

7 The seismic sequence

The main event of March 26, 1511, was part of a very complex seismic sequence, that no national catalogue seems to represent adequately, not least because of the possible interaction between

1 distinct events occurred in contiguous areas. The current Italian
2 parametric earthquake catalogue (CPTI Working Group 2004),
3 which is a “declustered” one, lists 6 events located in North-
4 Eastern Italy from 1511 to 1516, including 2 events located in
5 Venice. The main event is identified with the one of March 26,
6 1511 (at 14.40 GMT), followed by an aftershock two days later.
7 The Italian catalogue also lists an event in Venice on February 8,
8 1512, one in the Gemona area on July 12, 1514, and two in
9 1516, respectively located in Venice (March 9) and Gemona
10 (December 20).

11 The parent-catalogue of CPTI Working Group (2004) is Postpischl
12 (1985), whose depiction of the 1511 seismic sequence is rather
13 more complex, resulting as it does from an assemblage between
14 two separate regional catalogues (Iaccarino and Molin 1978;
15 Bernardis et al. 1978, codenames 501 and 505), and a national
16 catalogue compiled with data taken from Baratta (1901,
17 codename 75). Besides all the previously mentioned events,
18 Postpischl (1985) lists an event in 1510 (whose occurrence this
19 study does not confirm), several events more in 1511, including
20 an August 8, high intensity, one, and several minor events in the
21 following years. The Slovenian catalogue (Ribaric, 1982) does
22 further complicate the general picture by listing a sequence of 18
23 events located in the Idrija area between March and August,
24 1511. According to Ribaric (1982) the highest intensities were
25 reached by the two main events of March 26 and 28, and by two
26 more events occurred respectively on June 26 ($I_0 = VIII$ MSK)
27 and August 8 ($I_0 = IX$ MSK).

28 A cross-check of information to be derived from Udinese and
29 Venetian diaries and chronicles allows both to clarify and to
30 enrich the general picture of a very complex seismic period. Tab.
31 4 gives a summary of all the data available for the 1511-1516
32 time-window. The most significant result of this revision is the

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cancellation of two previously listed events. One was an alleged foreshock, generically dated in 1510, which the investigation shows to have resulted from a string of dating errors made by historiographers (originating with Gallicciolli 1795). The other, much more significant, one is the August 8, 1511 (Io= IX MSK in Ribaric 1982) event described by Guidoboni et al. (2007) as destructive in Idrija and Cividale del Friuli. The Idrija information is quoted from Ribaric (1979); the Cividale del Friuli information one is a mistaken reading of a passage by Sanudo (16th cent b), according to whom in Cividale some 800 people died of the plague during the summer of 1511; no mention whatsoever of the alleged August 8 earthquake can be found either in Sanudo (16th cent b) or in any other contemporary chronicler.

8 How many main events?

The Italian interpretation of the 1511 earthquake mentions only one main shock, occurred at 14.40h. On the contrary, Ribaric (1979) asserts that on March 26, 1511 there were two main shocks, at 15h and at 20-20.30h CET respectively. The former should have been located in the neighbourhood of Idrija, where it purportedly caused severe damage. The latter should have been located some 50 kms north-westwards and caused severe damage to Friuli and Veneto. Unfortunately this assumption is not borne out by contemporary evidence.

Ribaric (1979) could have derived his interpretation from a comparison between the times quoted for the March 26 main event by several Friulan and Venetian contemporary sources (in Baratta, 1901) and one contemporary source from Laibach/Ljubljana (in Valvasor, 1689).

In fact, the Italian contemporary witnesses time the March 26 shock between 20.00h and 21.00h, while the Carniolan one records it at *“the third hour after midday”*. It seems likely that Ribaric did assume (mistakenly, as it happens) that all these hours were expressed according to the modern way of reckoning time, which sets the “o hour” of the day at midnight. Unfortunately, however, the Italian sources did in fact reckon

1 time according to an ancient system (the so-called “Italian timekeeping”)
2 which set the “o hour” of the day one hour after sunset. Thus, both the
3 Italian and the Carniolan contemporary sources were actually speaking
4 about one and the same event, occurred at about 15.00h-15.30h.
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8 **9 The tsunami story**

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11 In recent years, some alluringly controversial features of the
12 1511 earthquake gave food for debate to the scientific
13 community and the popular media. The most discussed such
14 episode is an earthquake-induced tsunami alleged to have
15 devastated Trieste on March 27, 1511 (Fitzko et al. 2005). The
16 several versions of CFTI assess intensity VIII/IX MCS for Trieste
17 from a description of the “collapse of many houses, most of the
18 city walls and two towers of the seaport” derived from a late
19 19th century historical compilation (Marsich 1878), but
20 absolutely unsupported by actual contemporary evidence. On the
21 effects of the 1511 earthquake in Trieste there is a plethora of
22 late historiographical references (including Marsich 1878 and
23 Tamaro 1924) all of which seem to do no more than echoing and
24 amplifying a small nucleus of original data. The actual original
25 evidence can be boiled down to two local contemporary sources:
26 the minutes of the Trieste municipal council (Codice Diplomatico
27 Istriano 16th cent), and the handwritten memoirs of the Chapter
28 of the Trieste Cathedral (Memorie 16th cent). An accurate
29 analysis of these contemporary sources shows the stories related
30 by late historiographers to be highly exaggerated for what
31 concerns the damage wrought by the 1511 earthquake in
32 Trieste, and utterly false for what concerns the abnormal tidal
33 wave that allegedly devastated the town. To clinch the matter,
34 Sanudo’s *Diarii* for the year 1508 (16th cent a), describe in detail
35 the siege and bombardment of Trieste by the Venetian army and
36 fleet in May 1508. By May 5, 1508, according to reports sent to
37 Venice by members of the expedition, at least two towers had
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been destroyed and a third was about to fall down. It is therefore likely that any earthquake damage suffered by Trieste in 1511 was enhanced by the aftereffects of the battering the town had undergone in the bombardment of two years before. Sanudo does not mention any tsunami either in Trieste or elsewhere, which makes it all the more likely that the related story, however popular with sensationally-minded newspapermen, is a tall tale and nothing more.

10 Indications on the source of the 1511 earthquake

The data collected for the 1511 earthquake allow us to face the problem about its source, already mentioned in the introduction. For this reason, we have used a simplified representation of some intensity maps and have mapped the highest 3 degrees with one colour and all values larger than, or equal to, III MCS with another colour. In this way we try to highlight the area with the largest damage from the area of perceptibility of the shock.

In addition to the 1511 earthquake, we have considered two main events which occurred recently in the study region: the Gemona 1976 main earthquake, whose source was located on the Susans-Tricesimo Alpine thrusts (Galadini et al. 2005) and the 1998 Bovec earthquake, whose source was associated to the Ravne Dinaric strike-slip fault (Bajc et al. 2001; Zupancic et al. 2001). For both these recent earthquakes an intensity map rich of information is available (Cecic personal communication). When comparing to them, the intensity map of the 1511 earthquake (Fig. 7a) seems poor also after the present investigation.

The comparison of the three maps does not offer an ultimate answer about the source of the 1511 event but suggests some clues. In fact, the 1511 quake shows a westward elongation (west of 13°) which is not evident in the case of the 1998 event.

1 But the same map shows also an elongation towards east and SE
2 not in agreement with the 1976 intensity map. At this time, it
3 seems that the source of the 1511 earthquake was different from
4 that of the 1976 as well as that of the 1998 earthquakes, as if
5 the intersection of the two Alpine and Dinaric systems had been
6 interested by the phenomenon.
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11 Conclusions

12 Generally speaking, improving/altering the macroseismic dataset
13 of a single earthquake won't probably change seismic hazard
14 very much, though it could have a great influence on the
15 definition of damage scenarios. The 1511 earthquake could be
16 the exception to this rule, because it is very important on both
17 accounts. It was probably the worse natural disaster to have
18 affected the whole Alpine arch during 16th century (the 1564
19 Maritime Alps earthquake could be a close second, but it
20 certainly affected a smaller area), and it "drives" the space
21 geometry and the seismic characterization of some seismogenic
22 zones of the eastern Alps.
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37 The available historical dataset for this event – a key one for the
38 study of Alpine natural phenomena – has now been put in order
39 by this study. Its results point out that historical investigation
40 can still contribute much to the knowledge of past seismic
41 events, and that there is still much to be gained from the in-
42 depth study of a single strong earthquake, as far as our
43 understanding of the Alpine geodynamics is concerned.
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Figure captions

Fig. 1 – Seismotectonic map of the eastern Alps region. Red lines represent faults (from Carulli, 2006), blue hexagons and circles indicate the epicenters of the earthquakes with $M_W \geq 4.0$ respectively before and after 1900 (data from CPTI Working Group, 2004), black stars show the epicenters of the 1511 earthquake according to (1) Ambraseys (1976), (2) and (3) Ribaric (1979), (4) Postpischl (1985), (5) Boschi et al. (2000), (6) CPTI Working Group (2004), and (7) Fitzko et al. (2005), the beach balls represent the focal mechanisms of the 1976 (Slejko et al., 1999) and 1998 (Zupancic et al., 2001) earthquakes.

Fig. 2 – Intensity map according to the data reported by Baratta (1901).

Fig. 3 – Family-tree of studies and sources collected and re-evaluated in this study for the 1511 earthquake. The two main group of studies are evidenced in green and red. Note that almost all the previous works were based mainly upon two seismological compilations (Tommasi, 1888; Baratta, 1901) and a chronicle (Sanudo, XVI).

Fig. 4 – Historical map of the area affected by the earthquake (from Muir, 1993, modified).

Fig. 5 – Effects of the “Cruel Fat Thursday Riot”, according to Bianco (1995): 1 = Possible damage not clearly defined; 2 = Generic damage to the locality; 3 = damage to single buildings (Castles); 4 = Hard damage; 5 = Extensive damage; X = Additional informations of damage from Muir (1993).

Fig. 6 – Macroseismic data obtained by the present study: a) intensity map; b) quality of the data: A = coeval detailed information; B = coeval generic information; C = indirect

information; D = indirect generic information; E = uncertain information.

Fig. 7abc – Simplified intensity maps, the points with a large intensity (equal to the highest 3 MCS degrees) are mapped in black, those with an intensity larger than, or equal to, III are mapped in grey: a) 1511 earthquake, b) 1976 Gemona earthquake, c) 1998 Bovec earthquake.

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table

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Year Mo Da	Ho Mi	Epic. Area	Ref.	Os	Io	Lat	Lon	Maw
778		Treviso	CFTI	1	8/9	45.67 0	12.25 0	5.84
1268 11 04		Trevigiano	CFTI	4	7/8	45.73 0	12.08 0	5.37
1279 04 23	19	Friuli	CFTI	3	7/8	45.93 0	13.40 0	5.37
1348 01 25		CARNIA	DOM	46	9/10	46.25 4	12.88 3	6.66
1389 08 20	13	Moggio Udinese	CFTI	3	7/8	46.40 0	13.20 0	5.28
1511 03 26	14 40	Slovenia	CFTI	66	9	46.20 0	13.43 0	6.51
1574 08 14		CICARIJA	CVI86		8	45.40 0	14.10 0	5.57
1690 12 04	15 45	KAERNTEN	DOM	17	8/9	46.63 3	13.87 2	5.97
1691 02 19		Slovenia	CFTI	6	7/8	46.10 0	14.45 0	5.46
1700 07 28		RAVEO	DOM	28	8/9	46.43 3	12.86 8	5.77
1721 01 12		RIJEKA	CVI86		9	45.30 0	14.40 0	6.00
1750 12 17		RIJEKA	DOM	6	7/8	45.39 1	14.41 1	5.37
1776 07 10		TRAMONTI	DOM	19	8/9	46.23 3	12.70 6	5.82
1788 10 20		TOLMEZZO	DOM	7	8/9	46.39 8	13.01 9	5.71
1794 06 07		TRAMONTI	DOM	18	7/8	46.29 7	12.79 5	5.55
1802 01 03	06 30	RIJEKA	CVI86		8	45.40 0	14.30 0	5.57
1812 10 25	07	SEQUALS	DOM	34	7/8	46.02 7	12.58 9	5.70
1870 03 01	19 57	GORSKI KOTAR	CVI86		8	45.40 0	14.40 0	5.57
1873 06 29	03 58	Bellunese	CFTI	200	9/10	46.15 0	12.38 0	6.33
1897 05 15	05 57	LJUBLJANA	CVI86		8	46 000	14.50 0	5.57
1900 03 04	16 55	VALDOBBIADENE	DOM	99	6	45.85 0	12.06 7	5.22
1904 03 10	04 26	IUGOSLAVIA	POS85		6	46.50 0	13.80 0	5.32
1908 07 10	02 13	Carnia	CFTI	121	7/8	46.47 0	13.18 0	5.34
1920 05 05	14 41	CARNIA	DOM	35	6/7	46.38 4	13.14 4	5.48
1924 12 12	03 29	CARNIA	DOM	78	7	46.46 2	12.98 1	5.53
1926 01 01	18 04	Slovenia	CFTI	63	7/8	45.77 0	14.28 0	5.71
1928 03 27	08 32	CARNIA	DOM	359	8/9	46.37 2	12.97 5	5.75
1931 12 25	11 41	TARCENTO	DOM	45	7	46.25 9	13.10 4	5.36
1936 10 18	03 10	BOSCO CANSIGLIO	DOM	267	9	46.08 8	12.38 0	5.90
1959 04 26	14 45	CARNIA	DOM	122	7/8	46.48 4	13.02 1	5.23
1976 05 06	20	FRIULI	DOM	772	9/10	46.24 1	13.11 9	6.43
1976 09 15	09 21	Friuli	CFTI	54	8/9	46.25 0	13.12 0	5.92

1977 09 16	23 48	TRASAGHIS	POS85		7/8	46.30 0	12.98 3	5.54
1998 04 12	10 55	SLOVENIA-FRIULI	BMING	227	6	46.06 8	13.34 8	5.70

Tab. 1 – Historical earthquakes of the area ($M_{aw} \geq 5.2$, CPTI Working Group 2004).

Locality	Lat	Lon	Boschi et al.	Sanudo
Bovec	46.344	13.557		HD
Gemona del Friuli	46.278	13.135	9	HD
Osoppo	46.256	13.081	9	HD
Venezzone	46.333	13.139	9	HD
Cividale del Friuli	46.093	13.431	8/9	HD
Tolmin	46.187	13.731	8/9	HD
Villach	46.610	13.849		HD
Bergamo	45.694	9.670		D
Chioggia	45.219	12.279	6/7	D
Cormons	45.959	13.468		D
Ferrara	44.836	11.618	6	D
Gorizia	45.943	13.620		D
Gradisca	45.890	13.498		D
Muggia	45.599	13.768		D
Novigrad	45.317	13.562		D
Padova	45.406	11.876	6/7	D
Spilimbergo	46.110	12.899	7	D
Tolmezzo	46.398	13.019	8	D
Treviso	45.669	12.244	7	D
Trieste	45.656	13.784	8/9	D
Udine	46.063	13.236	8	D
Vicenza	45.549	11.549	6	D
Venezia	45.438	12.335	7	D
Cervia	44.263	12.353		HF
Fanna - Cavasso Nuovo	46.186	12.752		HF
Bondeno	44.944	10.857	5/6	SD
Bologna	44.498	11.340	4	SD
Castelfranco Veneto	45.671	11.926	6/7	SD
Mazzorbo	45.486	12.408	6/7	SD
Mestre	45.493	12.241	6/7	SD
Torcello	45.497	12.418	6/7	SD
Finale Emilia	44.833	11.294		HF
Monfalcone	45.805	13.529		HF
Ravenna	44.417	12.198	F	HF
Rimini	44.059	12.567		F
Urbino	43.726	12.636	F	F
Milano	45.464	9.190		NF

Tab. 2 – Localities quoted by Sanudo (16th cent) compared with the intensity estimation proposed by Boschi et al. (2000): (HD: heavy damage; D: damage; SD: slight damage; HF: heavily felt; F: felt; NF: not felt).

Locality	Lat	Lon	SC	Int	Qc
Cividale del Friuli	46.093	13.431		9	000
Gemona del Friuli	46.279	13.135		9	000
Osoppo	46.256	13.081		9	000
Bovec	46.338	13.553		8/9	000
Faedis	46.151	13.347		8/9	000
Fontanabona	46.142	13.185		8/9	000
Skofja Loka	46.167	14.309		8/9	000
Tolmin	46.187	13.731		8/9	000
Tricesimo	46.160	13.215		8/9	100

Venzone	46.333	13.139		8/9	000
Buia	46.205	13.124	MS	8	001
Colloredo di Monte Albano	46.162	13.136		8	100
Fagagna	46.103	13.094		8	100
Maniago	46.167	12.708		8	000
Mels	46.177	13.108		8	100
Moruzzo	46.119	13.123		8	100
Pers	46.176	13.093		8	100
Pinzano al Tagliamento	46.182	12.945		8	100
Tarcento	46.214	13.215		8	100
Villalta	46.104	13.114		8	100
Zucco	46.255	13.160		8	100
Artegna	46.238	13.156		7/8	101
Bled	46.369	14.113		7/8	101
Campeglio	46.129	13.363		7/8	001
Fanna	46.186	12.752		7/8	000
Flaibano	46.058	12.984		7/8	001
Hasperk	45.816	14.267	SB	7/8	101
Ljubljana	46.058	14.503		7/8	000
Moggio di Sopra	46.405	13.189		7/8	001
Polhov Gradec	46.065	14.312		7/8	101
Postojna	45.778	14.219		7/8	101
Qualso	46.175	13.244		7/8	101
San Daniele del Friuli	46.157	13.010		7/8	101
Tolmezzo	46.398	13.019		7/8	001
Turjak	45.878	14.615	SB	7/8	100
Udine	46.063	13.236		7/8	000
Villach	46.616	13.849		7/8	100
Belluno	46.146	12.222		7	001
Sacile	45.953	12.499		7	000
Spilimbergo	46.110	12.899		7	100
Trieste	45.656	13.784		7	000
Venezia	45.438	12.335		7	000
Cormons	45.959	13.468		6/7	000
Gorizia	45.943	13.620		6/7	000
Gradisca d'Isonzo	45.890	13.498		6/7	100
Muggia	45.599	13.768		6/7	101
Padova	45.407	11.876		6/7	000
Pordenone	45.964	12.660		6/7	000
Treviso	45.669	12.244		6/7	000
Vicenza	45.549	11.549		6/7	100
Ferrara	44.836	11.618		6	000
Mantova	45.152	10.775		6	000
Verona	45.438	10.994		6	000
Bergamo	45.694	9.670		5/6	101
Bologna	44.498	11.340		5/6	001
Bondeno	44.889	11.417		5/6	100
Castelfranco Veneto	45.671	11.926		5/6	001
Mestre	45.493	12.242		5/6	001
Wien	48.208	16.373		5/6	101
Cervia Vecchia	44.249	12.332		5	101
Ceské Budejovice	48.976	14.478		5	101
Como	45.810	9.084		5	000
Finale Emilia	44.833	11.294		5	000
Litomerice	50.534	14.127		5	101
Lodi	45.314	9.501		5	000
Monfalcone	45.805	13.529		5	100
Piacenza	45.052	9.693		5	101
Ravenna	44.417	12.198		5	000
Slanj	50.228	14.081		5	101
Chioggia	45.219	12.279		4/5	001
Mazzorbo	45.486	12.408		4/5	001
Modena	44.647	10.925		4/5	000
Parma	44.801	10.329		4/5	000

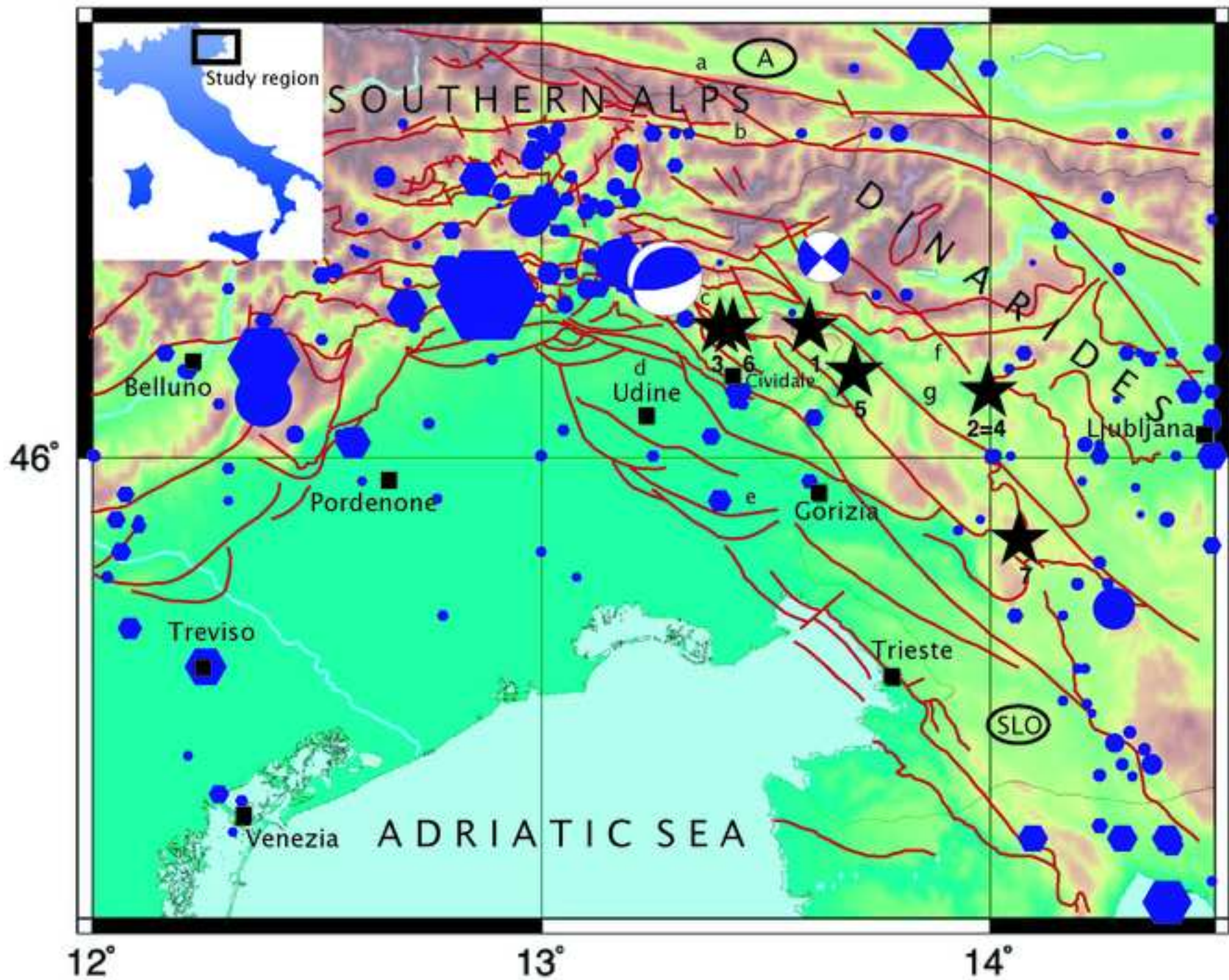
Torcello	45.497	12.418		4/5	001
Gutenberg			SB	D	101
Idrija	46.002	14.030		D	101
Kamnik	46.220	14.612		D	101
Magnano in Riviera	46.231	13.178		D	001
Oberstein	46.224	14.618	SB	D	101
Planina	45.834	14.256		D	101
Prezek				D	111
Smlednik	46.165	14.426		D	101
Susans	46.194	13.048		D	100
Trzic	46.363	14.312		D	101
Albana	46.051	13.492		(d)	101
Altana	46.111	13.548	SS	(d)	101
Antro	46.152	13.478		(d)	101
Attimis	46.188	13.307		(d)	101
Biacis	46.148	13.483		(d)	101
Castelmonte	46.094	13.520	SS	(d)	101
Cergneu Superiore	46.215	13.318		(d)	101
Cialla	46.079	13.481	SS	(d)	101
Ciubiz	46.104	13.588	SB	(d)	101
Codromaz	46.097	13.572	SS	(d)	101
Costne	46.153	13.608	SS	(d)	101
Craoretto	46.025	13.469	SS	(d)	101
Cravero	46.133	13.558		(d)	101
Iainich	46.103	13.548	SS	(d)	101
Kamen	46.382	14.217		(d)	011
Kocevska Reka	45.574	14.801		(d)	101
Lasiz	46.164	13.482		(d)	101
Mereto di Tomba	46.051	13.041		(d)	101
Mozelj	45.586	14.933		(d)	101
Novigrad	45.316	13.562		(d)	100
Pechinie	46.182	13.528		(d)	101
Pulfero	46.173	13.485		(d)	101
S. Leonardo del Friuli	46.118	13.532		(d)	101
San Pietro al Natisone	46.126	13.485		(d)	101
Spignon	46.147	13.465	SS	(d)	101
Stregna	46.126	13.578		(d)	101
Vernassino	46.160	13.519	SS	(d)	101
Vernasso	46.121	13.475		(d)	101
Fratkins	46.267	13.211		EE	011
Montenars	46.256	13.181		EE	010
Alessandria	44.913	8.615		F	001
Bamberg	49.892	10.896		F	101
Bayreuth	49.936	11.590		F	101
Hof	50.332	11.923		F	101
Portobuffolè	45.853	12.538		F	101
Rimini	44.059	12.567		F	100
Urbino	43.726	12.636		F	101
Milano	45.464	9.190		NF	000

Tab. 3 – Table of intensities according the present study (SC= Special Case. MS: Multiple Seattlement; SB: Solitary Building; SS: Small Seattlement). Quality Code (Qc) according Musson (1998). Intensity codes: (d): information of damage to a single monumental building; EE: environmental effects; F: felt; NF: not felt)

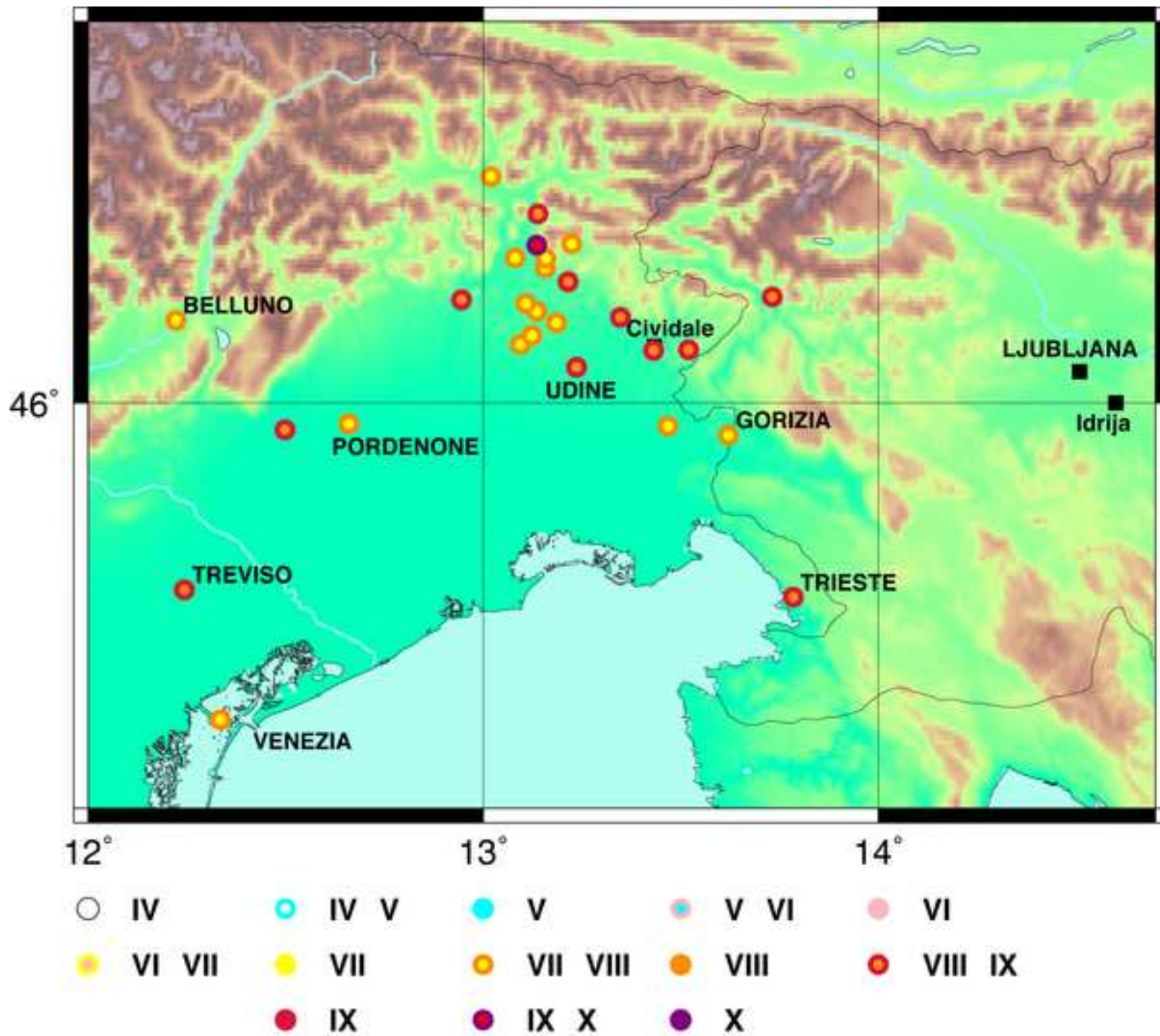
Date	Time	Area	Eff.	Main References
1510	-		FAKE	
1511.03.26	15.30	Friuli Main shock	HD	
1511.03.26	19.30	Venezia, Udine	F	Sanudo (16 th cent), Roberto da Latisana (16 th cent)
1511.03.27	5	Venezia, Udine	F	Sanudo (16 th cent), R.da Latisana (16 th cent)

1511.03.28	14.30	Ljubljana, Udine, Venezia, Vicenza, Ferrara, Ravenna, Padova	HD	R.da Latisana (16 th cent) Rodi 16 th cent), Sanudo (16 th cent), Terremoti (16 th cent)
1511.04.01	17/21	Gemona, Udine, Venezia, Ferrara, Padova	D	Mulioni (16 th cent), Decio (16 th cent), R. da Latisana (16 th cent), Terremoti (18 th cent); Sanudo (16 th cent), Sanvito (16 th cent)
1511.04.03	22/23	Venezia	F	Terremoti (18 th cent);
1511.04.04	22/23	Venezia	F	Terremoti (18 th cent); Sanudo (16 th cent)
1511.04.06	23	Venezia	F	Terremoti (18 th cent);
1511.04.07	midnight	Venezia	F	Terremoti (18 th cent);
1511.04.11	21	Venezia	SF	Sanudo (16 th cent)
1511.04.20	7	Ljubljana	HF	Radics (1901):
1511.06.06	13	Ljubljana	HF	Radics (1901):
1511.06.25	before 1	Ljubljana, Venezia, Udine	HF	Sanudo (16 th cent), Radics (1901); R. da Latisana (16 th cent) Joppi (18 th cent)
1511.06.26	23	Udine	D	R. da Latisana (16 th cent)
1511.07.14	-	Ljubljana	F	Radics (1901)
1511.08.08	-		<i>FAKE</i>	
1511.08.16	3.30	Venezia, Sacile	HF	Terremoti (18th cent); Joppi (18 th cent); Sanudo (16 th cent)
1511.08.26	9	Venezia	HF	Terremoti (18th cent); Joppi (18 th cent); Sanudo (16 th cent)
1511.09.31		Ljubljana	F	Radics (1901)
1511.10.03		Ljubljana	F	Radics (1901)
1512.02.08	10.30	Venezia	HF	Sanudo (16 th cent)
1512.02.15		Udine	F	Amaseo (16 th cent)
1513.02.25	9.30/10.30	Gemona	HF	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1513.05.20	15.30/16.30	Gemona	SF	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1513.05.28	21.30	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1513.12.16	5	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.01.01		Gemona	HF	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.01.15	5.20	Gemona	HF	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.01.30	15	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.04.12		Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.06.17		Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.07.04		Gemona	SF	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1514.07.07	22	Venezia	HF	Sanudo (16 th cent)
1514.07.12	8/9; 18	Gemona, Venezia	HF	Mulioni (16 th cent); Sanudo (16 th cent)
1514.09.30	3 and 5	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1515.07.31	1	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1515.10.25	15	Venezia	HF	Sanudo (16 th cent)
1516.03.02	5.	Gemona	F	Mulioni (16 th cent)
1516.12.19	23	Gemona	HF	Mulioni (16 th cent)

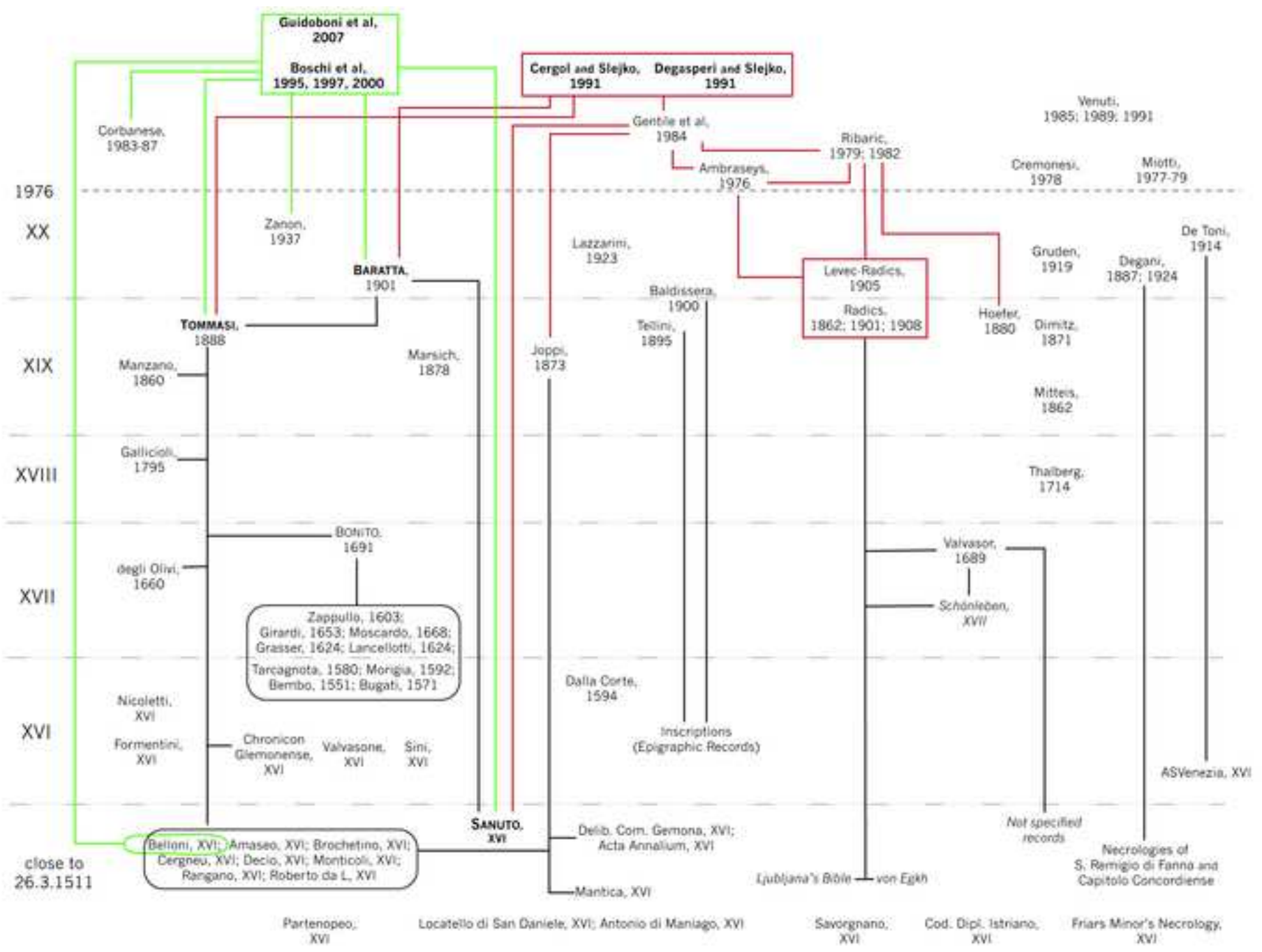
Tab. 4 – Informations available on the seismic sequence.

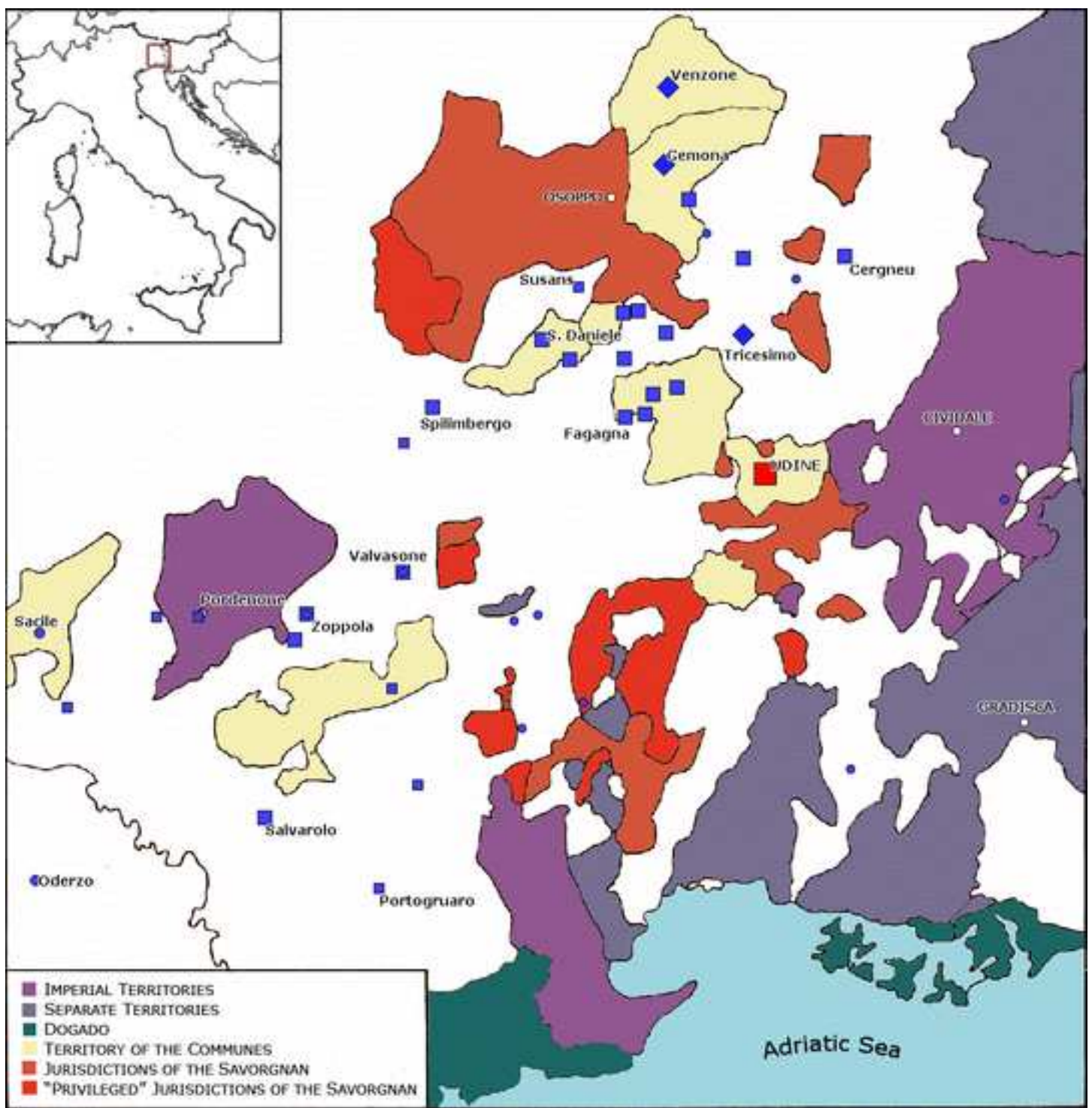


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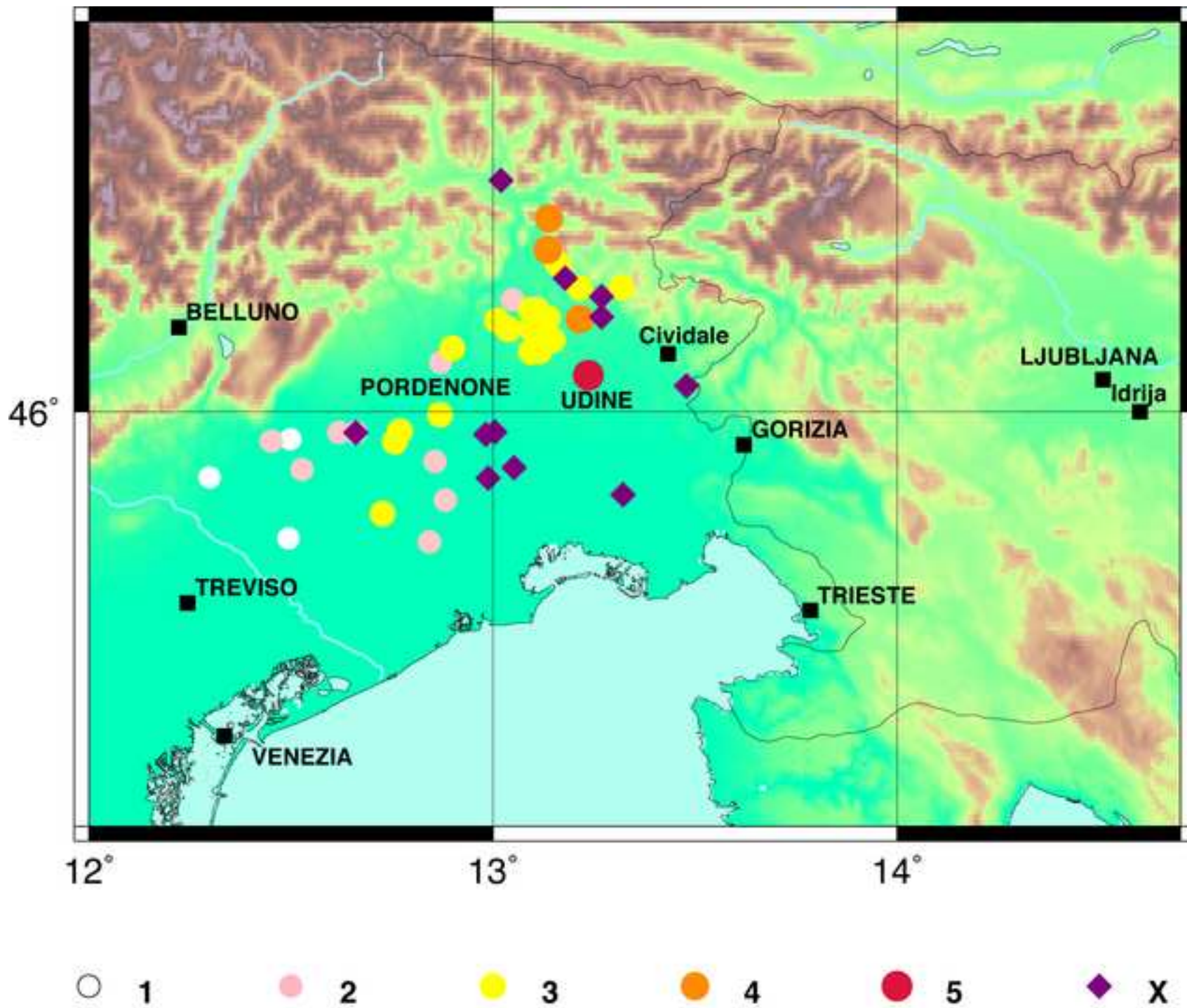


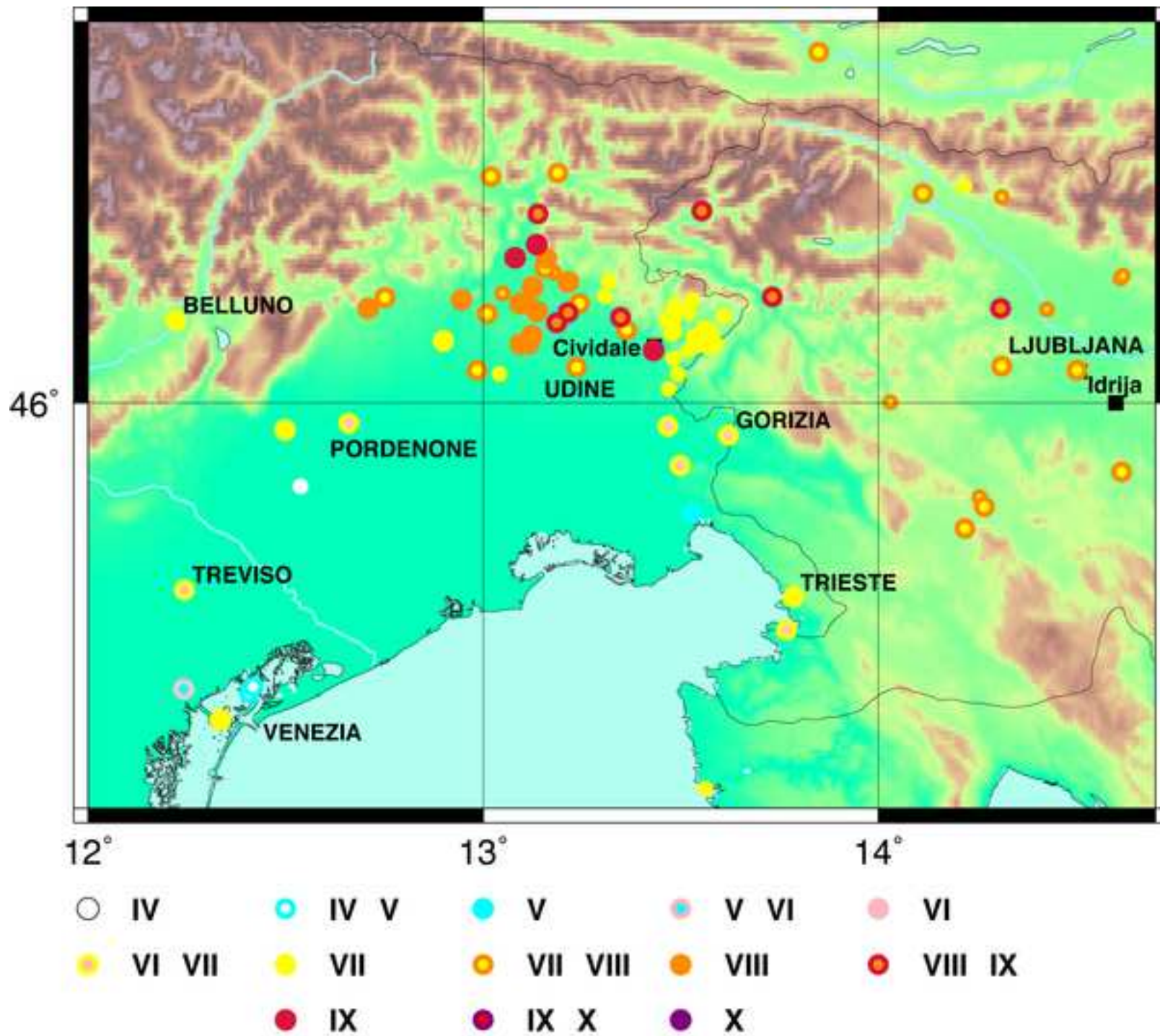
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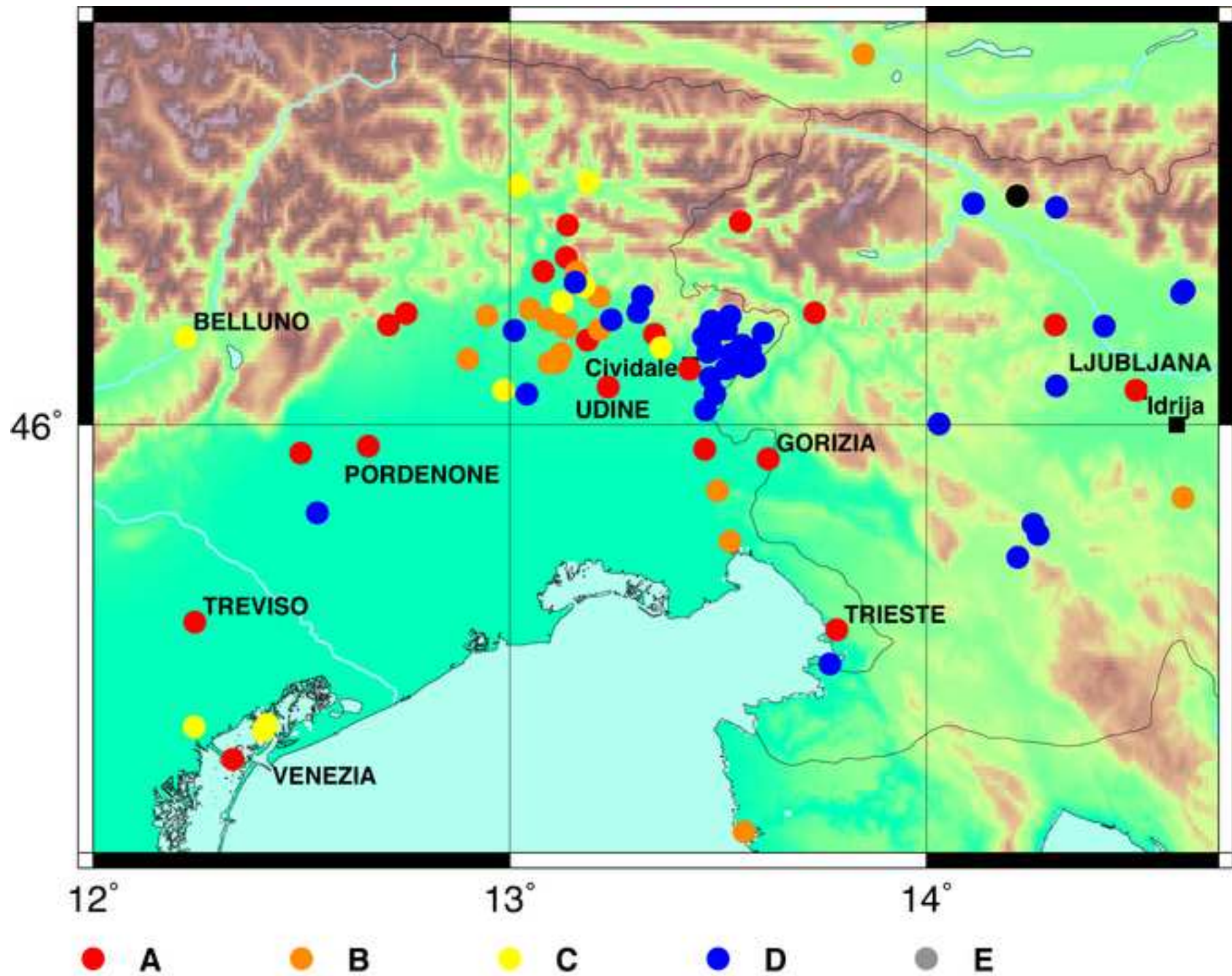




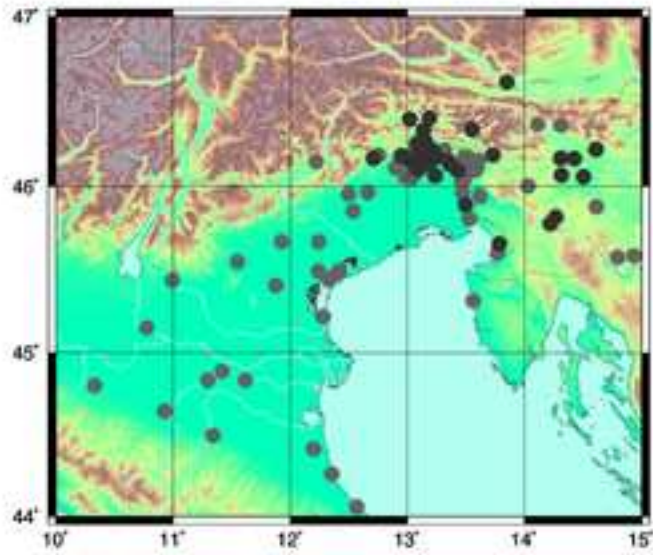
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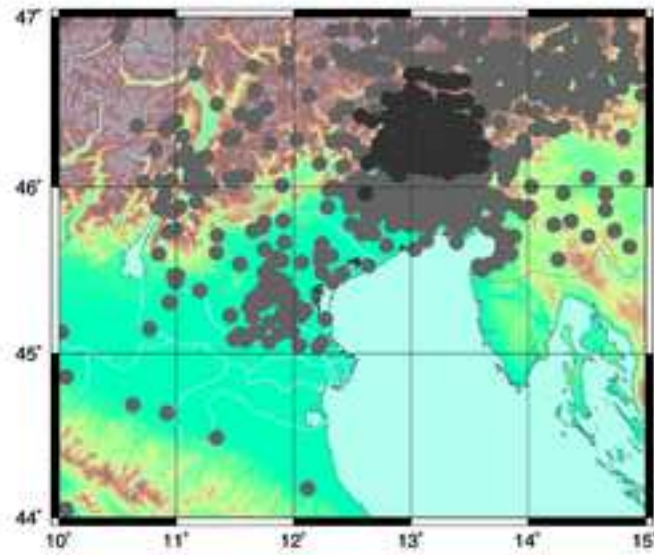




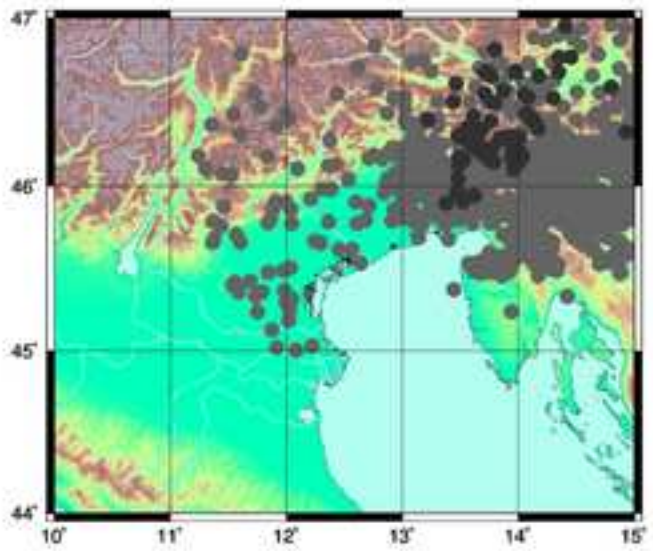
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a

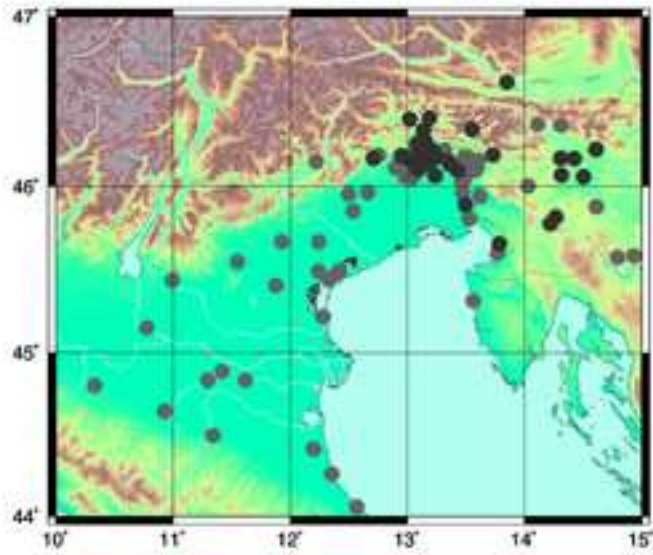


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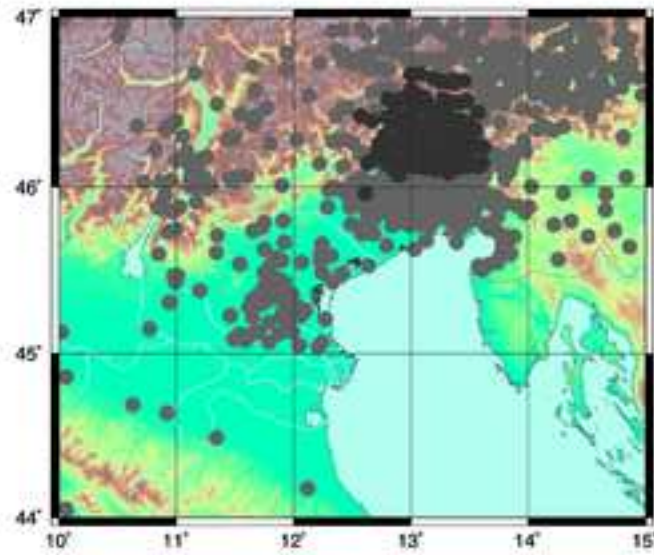


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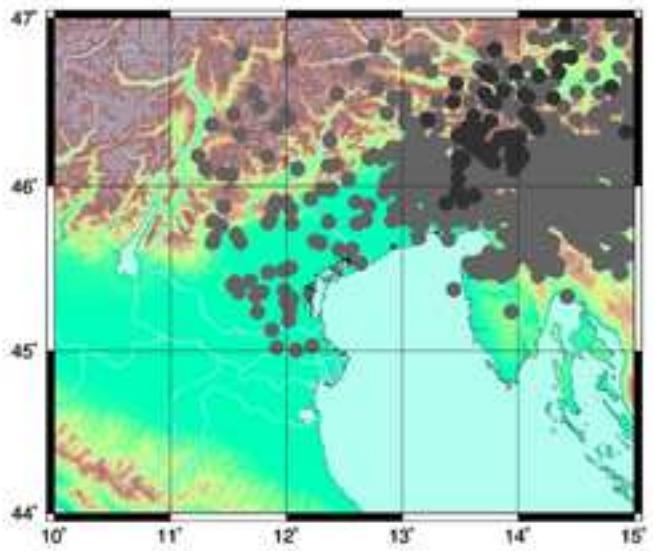
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a



b



c

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