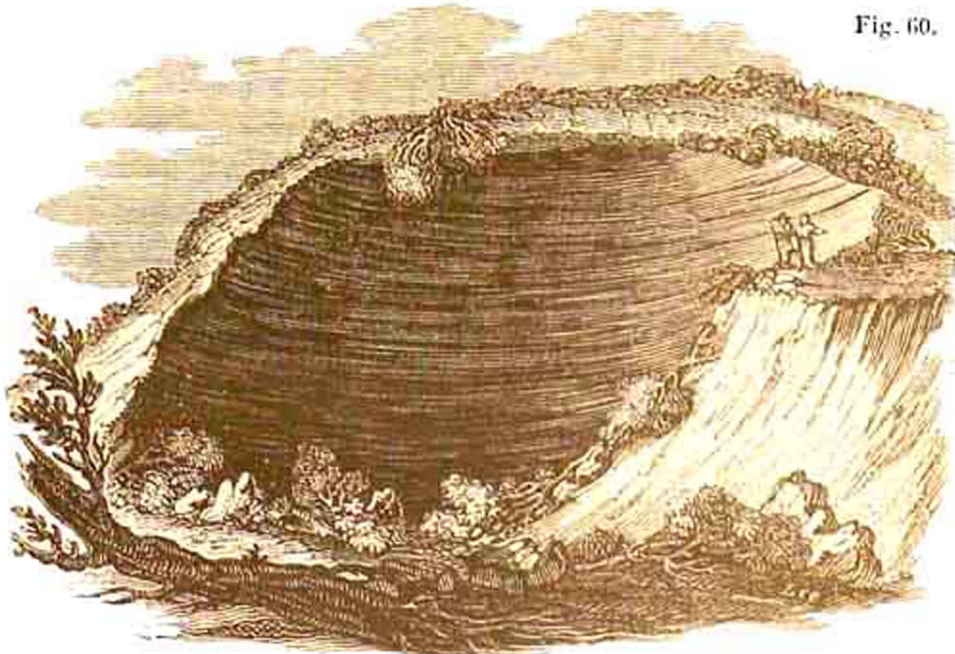


Fig. 60.



Chasm formed by the earthquake of 1783 near Oppido, in Calabria.

and twenty-five feet deep; and another of similar dimensions in the territory of Rosarno. A ravine *nearly a mile long*, 105 feet broad, and thirty feet deep, opened in the district of Plaisano, where, also, two gulfs were caused — one in a place called Cerzulle, three quarters of a mile long, 150 feet broad, and above *one hundred feet deep*; and another at La Fortuna, nearly a quarter of a mile long, above thirty feet in breadth, and no less than 225 feet deep.

In the district of Fosolano three gulfs opened: one of these measured 300 feet square, and above thirty feet deep; another was nearly half a mile long, fifteen feet broad, and above thirty feet deep; the third was 750 feet square. Lastly, a calcareous mountain, called Zefirio, at the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, was cleft in two for the length of nearly half a mile, and an irregular breadth of many feet. Some of these chasms were in the form of a crescent. The annexed cut (fig. 61.) represents one by no means remarkable for its dimensions, which remained open by the side of a small pass over

Fig. 61.



Chasm in the hill of St. Angelo, near Soriano, in Calabria, caused by the earthquake of 1783.