VMAD:
The Venetian Mental Asylums Database, 1842-1912

Introductory Guide

Copyright Professor David Gentilcore and Mr Egidio Priani
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1. Introduction to the 'Rough Skin' Project

In 1805 a poor cobbler from the village of Casale di Zoldo, in Italy's Dolomite mountains, attempted to crucify himself in Venice, having previously castrated himself and proclaiming himself to be the second Christ. After the dramatic incident he was hospitalised at San Servolo, and died a year later of consumption, following an extended fast. His experience was one of the first examples of insanity to be written up as a case history, by a local professor of surgery who had been the first to treat the cobbler, Cesare Ruggieri (1814). The case of Mattio Lovat, the name of the cobbler-mystic, caused much interest throughout Europe at the time and is well known to historians of early psychiatry. What received little attention was that that Lovat came from an area which had recently taken up maize cultivation and that the cause of his long suffering was pellagra—a terrible and relatively new disease spreading through northern Italy.

First identified in Italy in the 1760s, the popular label for the disease was *pelle agra*, literally meaning 'rough skin'. This soon became the accepted medical term (in both Italian and, later, English). Pellagra was identified as the disease of the four 'd's: dermatitis, diarrhoea, dementia and death. Contemporaries were also struck by how the appearance and spread of the pellagra epidemic coincided with the start and spread of maize cultivation and consumption.

That said, the precise link between maize and pellagra, its nature as a deficiency disease (in this case a lack of the essential amino acid niacin), and an effective treatment for the terrible scourge, all eluded medicine until the 1930s. And whilst debate continued over the exact causation, the number of sufferers grew. In Lombardy in 1830, something like 1.4% of the inhabitants in maize-growing areas were pellagra sufferers; after Italian unification (1861) there were around 150,000 pellagra victims in Lombardy and the Veneto. The epidemic seemed to be spreading, appearing further south, into Tuscany and the Marche, even down to the gates of Rome.

What must have seemed like a positive agricultural development—the introduction of maize, with its prodigious yields and its ability to feed so many—had some very negative long-term implications in Italy. Maize cultivation and consumption altered longstanding landholding patterns, adversely affected peasant conditions and livelihoods (culminating in

mass emigration), and radically transformed food habits (resulting in pellagra and pellagrous insanity).

The 'Rough Skin' project, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and based at the University of Leicester (2013-16), reconstructs and analyses the effects of the introduction of maize cultivation and consumption in northern Italy, in all these aspects. (The full project title is 'Rough Skin: Maize, Pellagra and Society in Italy, 1750-1930', ES/K010212/1.) What were the consequences of this fundamental shift towards monocrop agriculture in parts of Italy during the 'long nineteenth century', from changes in land ownership to mass emigration on a scale never seen before? The project also investigates the most deleterious consequence: the 150-year-long pellagra epidemic. How did pellagra transform the lives of ordinary Italians, compounding the changes brought about by maize cultivation? How did society, and the Italian State, cope with what was essentially a man-made disease, recognised as a 'disease of poverty'? How did the medical community respond to the epidemic? The project answers these questions by adopting an interdisciplinary approach, and by consulting a wide range of hitherto either unused or understudied archival and printed sources.

2. Introduction to VMAD

The third stage of pellagra is insanity, often of a violent kind. Families and local authorities were unable to cope and so sent sufferers to the regional insane asylums. The result was that insane asylums in areas where pellagra was epidemic were overwhelmed with cases of 'pellagrous mania'. This aspect of the disease has not merited serious historical study. To rectify this, one of the key aims of the 'Rough Skin' project was the preparation of a data set based on the patient records of pellagra-sufferers hospitalised at Venice's twin insane asylums of San Servolo (for men) and San Clemente (for women).

The resulting **Venice Mental Asylums (VMAD)** data set covers the period 1842 through to 1912, in the broader context of all the mental illnesses treated there. VMAD provides a key resource for exploring the social conditions of pellagrins, as well as analysing changing treatment regimes. More broadly, it allows us to answer questions about the construction of disease categories relating to mental illness in Europe over the period.

Located on two small islands in the Venetian lagoon, within sight of Venice, the institutions of San Servolo and San Clemente served respectively as the regional insane asylums for men and women, from their founding in the nineteenth century until their closure in 1978. Patients came from all over the Veneto, and beyond. All documents are held in the former asylum of San Servolo, now overseen by San Servolo-Servizi Metropolitani di Venezia. The archives of San Servolo (men) are complete and intact from the 1840s onwards; the records of San Clemente (women) begin somewhat later, in 1873, coinciding with the foundation of that asylum.

There is no similar set of hospital records anywhere in Italy which can be used to shed light on the treatment of pellagrins in the nineteenth century within the broader contexts of the classification of mental illness (on the one hand) and socio-economic conditions (on the other). The VMAD data set is crucial to the research project itself for the data it provides on the experience and treatment of pellagra and pellagrous insanity; but it will also allow comparison between the extensive work on 'insanity's archive' in the English-speaking world and Europe (particularly France and Germany) with the much less studied Italian experience.

Once sufferers were admitted either asylum, their treatment regime began. This is recorded in the detailed patient files, the main source for VMAD. Patient files, eventually

complete with photograph, were kept for each patient. Known as 'tabelle nosologiche', the patient files record a wide range of information on what became standardised, printed, four-page forms: name, place of birth and residence, age and sex, economic status, occupation, family members, nature of the illness and patient behaviour, length of stay, as well as all the stages of treatment and other interventions (dietary, pharmacological, surgical, etc.), and their impact, throughout the patient's stay, until they were either discharged or died in care.

The patient files are all archived according to the differing final outcome, as either 'Usciti' (discharged) or 'Morti' (deceased). In the case of pellagra patients, discharge generally meant a return to the conditions of extreme poverty that had caused the disease, and so it was not unusual for sufferers to be admitted to San Servolo or San Clemente more than once.
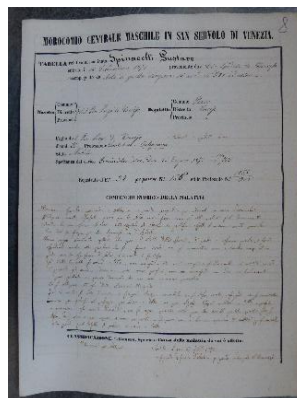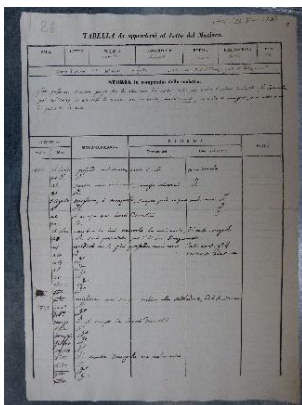
The forms used for the patient files evolved over the period

Due to the very high numbers of admissions over the course of the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, VMAD records one year in five. It begins with 1842 for the men (San Servolo) and in 1873 for the women (San Clemente, when it opened), and ends in 1912. Even so, this records 5,701 admittances, corresponding to 4,621 different patients, of whom 2,492 men and 2,129 women. VMAD has been done in Access and consists of twelve inter-related tables, providing information on vital statistics, sex, file position, diagnosis, domicile, province, job, outcome, ordering body, committal (with dates of committal and discharge and also length of hospitalisation in days).

To retain the authenticity and directness of the records, the information in many fields has been recorded as originally provided in the patient files. This means that much is in the original Italian; but **glossaries of all terms are provided in separate appendixes**. We hope that this will enable consultation of VMAD by both English- and Italian-speaking users.

Egidio Priani, the 'Rough Skin' project RA, was responsible to the creation of the data set, with oversight by the project PI, David Gentilcore. The data set respects current ethical guidelines regarding the collection and publication of sensitive data and has been approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the College of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities at the University of Leicester.

3. Sources Consulted for VMAD

a. Archives

San Servolo Archives, Island of San Servolo, 30124 Venice, Italy

Formerly, 'Archivio Fondazione San Servolo IRSESC'; now 'San Servolo - Servizi Metropolitani di Venezia'. Includes archives of the former asylums of San Servolo and San Clemente.

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Director: Luigi Armiato l.armiato@servizimetropolitani.ve.it

Archivist: Fiora Gaspari f.gaspari@servizimetropolitani.ve.it

b. Secondary Sources

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Sarteschi, P., M. Guazzelli, A. Cittadini (1994) 'I sistemi classificatori nell'ospedale di S. Maria della Pietà a Roma nella second metà dell'Ottocento', in F. Fedeli Bernardini, ed. *L'ospedale dei pazzi di Roma dai papi al '900*, Roma, vol. 2, 151-6.

Sassi, M., Biagioni, S., Pardelli, G. (2014) 'A Linguistic and Gender Approach to 1841 Tuscany Population Census', *US-China Foreign Language*, April 2014, Vol. 12, No. 4, 318-329.

Statuti organici dei manicomi delle province venete di S. Clemente e di S. Servolo in Venezia approvati definitivamente dal Comitato di stralcio del fondo territoriale (1873), Venezia.

Vigna, C. (1887) 'Il manicomio centrale femminile di San Clemente: memoria', *Memorie del Reale Istituto Veneto di scienze, lettere ed arti*, vol. 23, 47-114.

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4. Explanation of Tables and Fields

VMAD is based on admittances, each coinciding with single patient record (clinical file). The number of 5,701 records corresponds to 4,621 different patients (see Table 'Personal Data'), because of numerous repeat admittances. VMAD records admittances for one year out of five, from 1 January to 31 December, for each of the following years: 1842, 1847, 1852, 1857, and so on, until 1912. The exception to this is to include 1873 for San Clemente, the year it was founded, before picking up the five-year pattern with the year 1877. Repeat admissions pertinent to individual patients are also included in the data set, even if these happened in years outside of those recorded.

VMAD consists of 12 tables. All the tables contain the precise text as it appears in the patient records. This includes the use of such signs as '?', as written by the compiler of the patient file. The entries which appeared blank (unfilled) in the files are marked with 'n.i.', for 'not indicated'.

4.1 Personal Data

This table contains data for a univocal identification (by a code number) of each patient, by name and surname of the patients and of their parents. It also includes the gender of the patients. In few cases the patient files record that the inmate is the son/daughter of '*ignoto/ignoti*' (i.e. parents unknown) or 'N.N.' (i.e. no one). Because the data is more than one hundred years old, full names and surnames have been provided.

ID_Patient	Surname	First_name	Parents
1	Agostinetto	Domenico	ignoti
2	Ambrosi	Gerolamo	Giacomo e di ignoto Angela
3	Artuso	Alessandro	Matteo e di Velchiato Chiara
4	Artuso	Lorenzo	Valentino e di Franzoso Domenica
5	Astolfi	Giovanni Battista	Vincenzo e di Pentivara Apollonia
6	Baggio	Bortolo	Carlo e di Tartaglia Maria
7	Ballaroto	Giuseppe	Antonio e di Ferrari Fellon Rosa
8	Bardin	Francesco	Biaggio e di Arso Giuseppa
9	Basso	Bortolo	ignoto e ignoto Maddalena
10	Bernardo	Angeli	Giovanni e di ignoto

4.2 Referral

The Referral table indicates the place from which the patient was recently transferred or referred (in the form: *Proveniente da …*). In many cases sufferers arrived at San Servolo or San Clemente from a civic hospital or asylum. They might also come direct from home (*dalla famiglia*, for example) or from their town of origin. An origin from the town of Adria could be noted on the patient file as *Adria* or as *comune Adria* (the municipality of Adria).

In several files this entry is not reported ('n.i.').

In addition to being referred from other hospitals or from their municipality, more rarely patients might come from other institutions: a '*casa di salute*' (private hospital), '*casa di lavoro*' (workhouse), '*pellagrosario*' (a specialized hospital for pellagrins), or '*casa di detenzione*' (prison).

Referral	ID
n.i.	1
Ospedale	2
Civico Ospedale di Padova	3
Casa di correzione	4
Civico Ospedale di Treviso	5
dalla famiglia	6
Civico Ospedale di Venezia	7
Casa d'arresto	8
Civico Ospedale di Udine	9
Casa di ricovero	10

4.3 Referring Body

This table refers to patients whose admittance involved public order. It indicates the administrative body or organ which ordered or carried out the patient's hospitalisation, almost always the local police or magistrates.

Referring_Body	ID	
⊞ Imperial regia direzione generale di polizia	1	
⊞ Imperial Regio Commissariato di Polizia	2	
⊞ Ospedale civile	3	
⊞ n.i.	4	
⊞ Imperial regio comando di trasporto	5	
⊞ Imperial regia casa d'arresto	6	
⊞ Ordinanza Direzione Generale di Polizia	7	
⊞ Imperial Regio Commissariato Mestre	8	
⊞ direzione degli Esposti di Ve	9	
⊞ Imperial Regia Commissione Castello	10	

4.4 Diagnosis

The contents of the Diagnosis table have usually been transcribed verbatim from the patient files (in Italian). **A glossary of English equivalents is supplied below in Appendix 1.** The format and shape of the printed forms used for the patient files changed substantially over the period 1842-1912, as did the diagnostic and descriptive criteria and language.

The main diagnostic terms are: *alcolismo* (alcoholism), *cretinismo* (cretinism), *demenza* (dementia), *epilessia* (epilepsy), *frenosi* (phrenosis), *idiotismo* (idiocy), *imbecillità* (imbecility), mania, *melanconia* (melancholy), monomania, *paralisi progressiva* (progressive paralysis), *pazzia* (madness), pellagra, and *psicosi* (psychosis). Where there is a hyphen in the field, this indicates a double diagnosis, as in the case of *alcolismo – epilessia* in the illustration below.

Causes were also frequently given, and these have been retained, separated in this table by the use of a semi-colon (;), as in the example '*aberrazione ; abuso alcolici*' ('mental aberration ; abuse of spirits') in the illustration below, where the first part is the diagnosis and the second part is the cause. Where further descriptions of or details about the disease accompanied a diagnosis, these are also reproduced following the semi-colon.

A question mark directly following a term indicates that this is how is appears in the original patient file; whereas a question mark in square brackets [?], indicates that the doubt is ours (as may occur in an illegible entry).

4.5 Place of Origin

This table indicates the patient's town or place of normal residence.

Place_of_Origin	ID	Click to Add
Abano Terme	156	
Adria	229	
Affi	852	
Agordo	301	
Alano di Piave	810	
Albaredo	325	
Albaredo D'Adige	599	
Alberoni	552	
Albettone	457	
Albignasego	23	

4.6 Province of Origin

This table indicates the patient's province of residence and is related to the Place of Origin table. Provinces were the main administrative units, both before and after the Unification of Italy (1861), and have been recorded as they were at the time. For the most part patients came from provinces in the Veneto: BL (Belluno), PD (Padua), TV (Treviso), VR (Verona), VI (Vicenza), and VE (Venezia).

A list of provincial acronyms is provided in Appendix 2.

Patients also came from the province of Udine (in the current Italian Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia) or further afield: 'Dalmazia' (Dalmatia) and the 'Impero Austro Ungarico' (the provinces of Trento, Bolzano and Trieste in the Austro-Hungarian Empire). Exceptionally, because of Venice's importance as a port, patients came from abroad: 'Galizia' (Galicia), 'Francia' (France) , 'Grecia' (Greece), 'Impero Britannico' (British Empire), 'Impero Ottomano' (Ottoman Empire), 'Russia', or 'USA'.

Province	ID	Click to Add
AL	46	
BA	41	
BG	14	
BL	10	
BN	48	
BO	29	
BS	50	
Circolo di Galizia	18	
CO	33	
CR	11	
CZ	32	
Dalmazia	12	

4.7 File Location

This table indicates the precise location of the patient file in the San Servolo Archive, according to: a) folder (*busta*), the first number appearing in the field; and b) the order of the individual patient file inside the *busta*, the second number in the field. Thus, in the first example below, the patient file is the first file in *busta* 254. Where there is only one number in the field, this is the *busta* number.
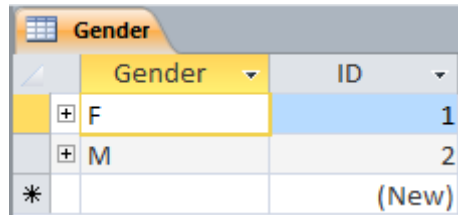
File_location	ID	Click to Add
⊞ 254 1	1	
⊞ 254 9	2	
⊞ 254 20	3	
⊞ 254 21	4	
⊞ 254 54	5	
⊞ 254 5	6	
⊞ 254 30	7	
⊞ 254 34	8	
⊞ 254 37	9	
⊞ 254 19	10	

All patient files are archived, first, according to the asylum, either San Servolo (men) or San Clemente (women), and, second, according to the individual patient's outcome, either disharge (hence in *Usciti*) or death (in *Morti*), according to the date this outcome occurred. This information is also available in tables 4.11 and 4.12: however, since all folders are numbered sequentially, it is not necessary to know whether they died or were discharged in order to locate a specific patient file.

Single *buste* often contain more than one year, so it may be important to bear in mind both the *busta* number and the year. Simply for reference, *buste* 1-29 contain the files of male patients deceased in San Servolo between 1842-1912, and *buste* 254-337 contain the files of male patients discharged from San Servolo between 1842-1912. *Buste* 538-567 contain the files of female patients deceased at San Clemente between 1873-1912, and *buste* 651-687 contain the files of female patients deceased at San Clemente between 1873-1912.

4.8 Gender

This table indicates the patient's gender, either M (male) or F (female).

Gender	ID
F	1
M	2
	(New)

4.9 Hospitalisation

The Hospitalisation Table is the core element of VMAD, summarising all data about the patients and linking these by relationships to the other Tables. The Hospitalisation table also provides the patient's age, admission and discharge dates, the duration of stay (in days), file position, residence and occupation.

Hospitalisation

ID	Patient	Age	Admission_	Discharge_dat	Recovery_d	File_position	Domicile	Province	Job
3006	3007	66	09/07/1873	27/01/1884	3854	B.662/8	Padova	PD	domestica
1683	1683	50	27/01/1897	17/06/1897	141	289 19	Pettorazza	RO	mugnajo
2012	2013	69	19/12/1907	21/09/1909	642	b. 26 ex 501	ADRIA	RO	contadino
1884	1885	16	29/01/1907	25/03/1908	421	45-46	ADRIA	RO	contadino
4616	4617	40	27/06/1912	05/02/1920	2779	B.691/2c	ADRIA	RO	n.i.
1743	1743	26	27/01/1897	27/01/1900	1095	19 ex 484	ADRIA	RO	villico
1522	1522	17	26/01/1876	12/05/1876	107	274 30	ADRIA	RO	cordajo
5034	4632	18	20/07/1887	01/11/1887	104	283 193	Ariano Polesin	RO	terriere
1266	1266	50	08/12/1880	19/02/1881	73	278 11	Massa Superio	RO	villico
5050	1522	21	21/08/1879	28/02/1880	191	277 11	ADRIA	RO	cordajo

Hospitalisation

Job	Commandin	Diagnosis	Coming_fro	Destination_or_decease_cat	Leaving	Click to Add
domestica	n.i.	c. ered. R.m.abuso di alcolici-mania cn delirio di gr	??	n.i.	NO	
mugnajo	n.i.	demenza consecutiva o frenosi alcolica	Adria	ritirato dai fratelli e da una figl	SI	
contadino	Tribunale Civil	demenza senile	Adria	bronchite cronica	NO	
contadino	Tribunale Civil	Frenastenia-demenza precoce	Adria	trasferito in famiglia	SI	
n.i.	n.i.	imbecillita'	Adria	asma cardiaca	NO	
villico	n.i.	imbecillità con accessi impulsivi (idiotismo con acc	Adria	gastro enterite lenta	NO	
cordajo	n.i.	mania senza furore	Adria	U	SI	
terriere	n.i.	mania senza furore	Adria	guarito	SI	
villico	n.i.	mania senza furore c1 miseria	Adria	U	SI	
cordajo	n.i.	monomania religiosa	Adria	U	SI	

4.10 Occupation

This table provides the occupation of each patient, copied verbatim from the patient files. Some of the occupations and terms used are unique to Venice. **English translations of the terms used are provided in Appendix 3.**

Occupation	ID
guardia di finanza	1
villico	2
muratore	3
bettoliere	4
lavoratore di seta	5
calzolaio	6
facchino e carrettiere	7
caffettiere	8
fu impiegato	9
possidente	10

4.11 Discharge

The Discharge Table indicates whether or not the patient was discharged from the asylum: *SI* (Yes) or *NO* (No). In the case of 'NO', the patient died in the asylum.

Discharge	ID
⊞ SI	1
⊞ NO	2
⊞ n.i.	3

4.12 Outcome

The Outcome Table records the results for each patient's stay in the asylum, as reported in the patient file.

Where the patient was discharged, the Outcome Table records the entire range of possibilities. The first word in the field indicates the nature of the discharge; what follows the hyphen provides precise details or modalities of this. Thus the category *casa* ('home') indicates that the patient was returned home; whilst an expression following *casa* – for instance, *consegnato al padre* – indicates that the patient was collected by his or her father. Similar to this is the category *comune* ('municipality'). This indicates that the patient was collected by an official of the town of his or her residence. Normally, these patients were then taken back home.

Another common class of outcome has been indicated as *trasferimento* ('transferral'). This is where the patient was transferred to another institution, hospital or asylum. Here, too, what follows the hyphen provides the details of this transferral.

A much less common class of outcome has been labelled *pubblica sicurezza* and refers to patients who were delivered into the hands of public order officials, such as police or the military.

Outcome	ID	Click to Add
n.i.	1	
casa - stato di libertà	4	
casa - famiglia	6	
casa - uscito sotto la responsabilità di terzi	16	
casa - consegnato alla madre	19	
casa - consegnato a suo padre	21	
casa - consegnato a suo fratello	22	
malattia - vajuolo	23	
malattia - marasmo con paralisi	24	
malattia - epilessia	25	

For patients who died in the asylum (*decesso*: i.e. deceased), the cause of death is indicated. All of these cases have been categorised with the first word *malattia* ('illness'). Thus, where the first word of the outcome field is *malattia*, the patient died in the asylum;

what follows the hyphen is the exact cause of death, as indicated in the patient record. (Where there are two causes of death these are separated by a semi-colon.) Thus '*malattia – epilessia'*, indicates that the patient died in the asylum and that the cause of death was epilepsy.

A glossary of English translations for causes of death is provided in Appendix 4.

A related category for patients deceased in the asylum has been labelled *morte accidentale* ('accidental death'), with details following the hyphen. This refers to suicides or other suspicious deaths, of which there are a handful.

Where this section of the patient file was originally left blank, and thus no outcome information was provided in the patient file, the formula 'n.i' (not indicated) is used. However, an indication of whether the patient was discharged or died in the asylum can be found in the Discharge Table (discussed above, 4.11).

5. Relationships of Tables
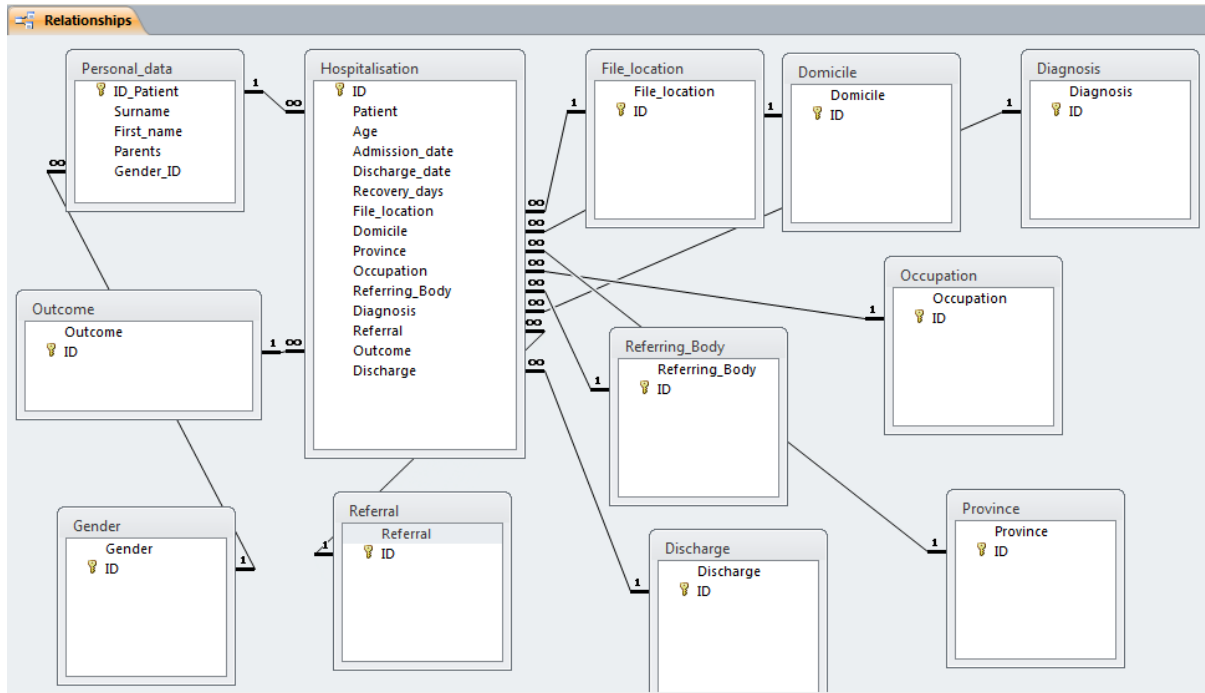
Note that the query 'Global' contains and recapitulates all of the above Tables. This query shows the complete content of all the VMAD fields, by which it is possible to obtain all information.

Appendix 1. Translation of Diagnostic Terms

Diagnosis (Italian)   *English*

Diagnosis (Italian)	English
Aberrazione	Mental aberration
Alcolismo	Alcoholism
Cretinismo	Cretinism
Demenza	Dementia
Epilessia	Epilepsy
Frenosi	General term for insanity, mental disease
Idiotismo	Idiocy
Imbecillità	Imbecility
Mania	Mania, frenzy
Melanconia	Melancholy
Monomania	Monomania
Paralisi progressiva	Progressive paralysis/palsy
Pazzia	Madness, lunacy
Pellagra	Pellagra, pellagrous insanity
Psicosi	Psychosis

Appendix 2. Acronyms of Italian Provinces

AL	Alessandria	PD	Padova
BA	Bari	PG	Perugia
BG	Bergamo	PR	Parma
BL	Belluno	PE	Pesaro
BN	Benevento	PV	Pavia
BO	Bologna	RG	Ragusa
BS	Brescia	RM	Roma
CO	Como	RO	Rovigo
CR	Cremona	SI	Siena
CZ	Catanzaro	SO	Sondrio
FO	Forli	GE	Genova
FE	Ferrara	SS	Sassari
MI	Milano	TO	Torino
MN	Mantova	TP	Trapani
MO	Modena	TV	Treviso
ME	Messina	UD	Udine
NA	Napoli	VE	Venezia
NO	Novara	VI	Vicenza
PA	Palermo	VR	Verona

Appendix 3. Occupations

Italian	*English*
Accattone-mendicante-questuante-pilotto-Pezzente	Beggar
Acquaiolo	Waterman
Affittanziere	land holder
Affittuario-fittaiolo/a	Tenant farmer
Agente	Agent, representative
Agricoltore	Agricultural labourer
Agrimensore	Land surveyor
Albergatore	Hotelier
Alunno	Pupil, student
Argentiere	Silversmith
Armajuolo	Armorer, gunsmith
Arrotino	Knife grinder
Artigiano	Artisan
Artista	Artist
Avvocato-dottore in legge	Lawyer
Ballerina	Dancer
Bandajo-battirame-carpentiere	Tinman, tinsmith
Barbiere	Barber
Barcajo-baracjuolo-battellante-burchiaio	Boatman, bargeman
Beccaio	Butcher
Becchino-seppellitore comunale	Gravedigger, undertaker
Berrettajo-cappellaio-cappellaja	Hatmaker, hatter
Bettoliere-oste-ostessa	Innkeeper
Biadajuolo	Provender seller
Bidello	Janitor
Boaro-bovaro-boattiere	Drover
Boscaiolo	Woodsman
Bottajo	Cooper
Bottegaio	Shopkeeper
Bracciante-giornaliero-lavorante	Day labourer, field hand
Cabanajo-rimessaio-calafataio-zaffago	Boat house, boat storage worker
Cacciatore	Hunter
Caffettiere	Café owner
Calderajo	Brazier
Calzettaja	Hosier, socks maker
Calzolaio	Cobbler, shoemaker
Cameriere	Waiter-waitress
Campagnolo	Peasant
Campanaro	Bell ringer

Canapino giornaliero-canapaio	Hemp day labourer
Cancelliere- addetto cancelleria	Chancellor, registrar
Cantante	Singer
Cantoniere ferroviario	Railway guard
Capitano	Captain
Carabiniere	Carabiniere (police official)
Carbonaio	Coalman
Carradore-carrettiere-carraio	Wheelwright-carter
Cartiere-cartolaio	Stationer
Casalinga-attendente a casa-donna di casa-Massaia-massaga	Housewife
Cavafango	Canal dredger
Cavallante	Horse keeper
Cavallerizzo	horse rider, horseman
Cavapietra	Quarrier
Cenciajuolo	Ragman, rag-gatherer, rag-dealer
Ceraio	Wax maker
Cerchiaio	Rim manufacturer or seller
cestajo-cestaio	Basket-maker
Chierico	Ecclesiastic
Chincagliere-rivendigolo-rivendivolo	Bauble dealer
Chiodajuolo	Nail-maker
Cimadore di panni-sarto	Tailor
Civile	Civilian, professional
Commerciante-esercente-trafficante-venditore	Merchant, seller
Commesso-commissionato	Salesman, clerk
Conciatore di pelli	Tanner, leather worker
Conchigliante	Cockleshell-seller
Collettore esattoriale	Tax collector
Concubine	Paramour
Contabile	Accountant
Contadino-terriere	Peasant
Coradiuolo – cordaio	Rope-, twine-, cordmaker
crivellatore-crivellino	Sieve, sifter maker
Cucitrice	Seamstress
Cuoco	Cook
Cursore comunale-municipale	Municipal delivery man
Detenuto	Imprisoned
Di tutto	No one
Disegnatore	Illustrator
Dottore in lettere	literature graduate
Dragone di fanteria	Dragoon
Droghiere-pizzicagnolo-salsamentario	Grocer
Elettricista	Electrician
Erbaiuolo	Herb dealer, herbalist

Fabbricante-fabbricatore	Manufacturer, mason
Fabbro ferrajo	Blacksmith
Facchino	Porter
Falciatore	Reaper
Falegname-intagliatore	Woodworker, carpenter
Familiar	Domestic
Fante	Foot soldier, infantryman
Farmacista	Chemist, pharmacist
Fattorino	Delivery man, porter
Ferroviere	Railway worker
Fiammiferaia	Matchstick seller
Filatrice	Spinning worker
Finestraio	Window manufacturer
Fioraia-margaritaia	Florist
Fornaciajo – fornasier	Furnace worker
Fornajo-prestinaio-panettiere	Baker
Fotografo	Photographer
Fruttaiolo – fruttivendolo - ortolano	Fruiterer, greengrocer
Fuochista	Stoker
Garzone	Shop boy
Geologo	Geologist
Giardiniere-pianticultore	Gardener
Ginnasta	Gymnast
Gioielliere	Jeweller
Giornaliere	Day labourer, field hand
Girovago	Itinerant pedlar
Gondolier	Gondolier
Guardia- custode	Guard
Guardia di finanza	Italian finance police
Guida	Guide
Ignota	Unknown
	Woman who covers bottles and demijohns
Impagliatrice di vetro	With straw
Impiegato	Clerk
Imprenditore	Entrepreneur
Industriante-manovale	Unskilled worker or merchant
Infermiere	Nurse
	Pearls necklaces and jewels female
Infilzaperle-perlaio-perlaia	Manufacturer
Ingengnere	Engineer
Iniziato laico cappuccino	Lay brother (religious)
Insegnante	Teacher
Interprete di piazza giornaliere	Street artist, actor
Ispettore scolastico	School inspector
Istruttore di (...??)	Teacher of (...?)

Lanajuolo	Wool worker
Lattivendolo	Milk-seller
Lavandaja	Laundress
Lavorante-lavoratore	Worker
Levatrice	Obstetrician, midwife
Libraio	Bookseller
Liquorista	Spirits seller
Litografo	Lithograph
legatore-ligator di libri	Bookbinder
Lustrino-patinista	Shoe-shine; boat varnisher
Macchinista	Engine driver
Macellaio	Butcher
Maestro-maestra	Teacher, master
Maggiore	Major
Mandriano	Stockman, herdsman
Maresciallo	Marshal
Marinaio - marittimo-navigante	Sailor, seaman
Mastellajo	Wash tub maker
Materassaio	Mattress maker
Meccanico	Mechanic
Mediatore-sensale	Intermediary
Medico - chirurgo-laureando in medicina	Physician, surgeon
Mercante-mercantino	Merchant
Merciaio	Haberdasher, milliner
Meretrice	Prostitute
Merlaja-merlettaia	Lacemaker
Mezzadro-messatore	Sharecropper
Militare	Soldier, trooper
Minatore	Miner
Miserabile	Pauper
Misuratore	Measurer
Molinajo-mugnaio	Miller
Monaca-suora-frate	Nun, monk
Mosaicista	Mosaic worker
Muratore	Mason
Musicista - musicante-filarmonico-suonatore	Musician
N.I.	No indication
Negoziante	Shopkeeper
Nutrice	Wet-nurse
Offelliere-pastiere-pasticcere	Pastry chef
Operaio	Labourer, workman
Orifice	Goldsmith, jeweller
Ornatista	Decorator
Ospitaliere	Male nurse
Ozioso	Idle, inactive

Pastore	Shepherd
Pedagogo giornaliere	Occasional teacher
Pellattiere- pellicciaio	Furrier, skinner
Peltrajo	Pewter worker
Pensionato-giubilato	Retired person, pensioned
Pentolaio	Pots maker
Pescatore	Fisherman
Pescivendolo	Fishmonger
Pettinajo-fabbricatore di pettini	Comb-, weave-maker
Pianista	Pianist, piano player
Pilota	Pilot
Pittore	Painter
Pollajuolo-pollivendolo	Poultry seller
Pompiere	Fireman
Porta lettere	Postman
Portiere – portinaio	Porter, doorman
Possidente – proprietario	Owner
Postiglione	Carriage attendant, postilion
Povera incapace al lavoro	Unable to work
Pretore	Magistrate
Procuratore	Solicitor, lawyer
Professore	Professor
Pulitore	In charge of cleaning
Ragioniere	Accountant
Religioso-sacerdote-chierico-arciprete	Churchman, priest, ecclesiastic
Ricamatrice-veletaja	Embroidering woman
Ricoverato/a	Inmate
Rigattiere	Second hand dealer
Sacrestano-nonzolo	Sacristan, sexton
Scalpellino-tagliapietre	Stone cutter
Scolaro-studente	Student
Scopettiere-soldato di fanteria	Soldier
Scrittore	Writer
Scritturante-scrivano	Scribe
Scultore	Sculptor
Secondino carcerario	Jailer, prison guard
Segantino-segatore	Sawyer
Seggiolajo	Chairs maker
Segretario comunale	Municipal administrator
Servo-servente-servitore-domestico-inserviente	Servant
Soldato	Soldier
Spazzacamino	Chimney sweep
Spazzino	Street cleaner
Stagnatore	Tinkerer
Stalliere	Groom, stable hand

Stampatore	Printer, pressman
Stenografo	Shorthand typist
Stiratrice	Ironer woman
Stovigliere	Flatware dealer
Stradino	Road worker
Stuccatore	Plasterer
Tabaccaio-tabacchino -sigaraio	Tobacconist
Tapezziere	Upholsterer, wallpaperer
Telegrafista	Telegraphist
Tenente contabile	Lieutenant
Terrazzaio	Tiler
Tessitore-tessitrice-veletaja	Weaver
Tintore	Dyer
Tipografo	Typographer
Tornitore	Lathe turner
Travasatore di vino	Winery worker
Impiegato postale-ufficiale di posta	Post office worker, public employee/official
Ufficiale perlustratore	Patrolling official
Ufficiale presso contabilità di stato	Public official state accounting office
Usciere	Usher, janitor
Vetturale	Coachman, driver
Villico	Peasant, ploughman

Appendix 4. Causes of death

Italian	*English*
Affezione	Disease; affliction
Accesso	Onset
Adiposi	Cardiac dysfunction
Affogamento	Drowning; suffocation
Anasarca	Generalized oedema
Annegamento	Drowning
Angina di petto	Angina pectoris
Apoplessia	Apoplexy
Arteriosclerosi diffusa	Arteriosclerosis
Ascesso per congestione	Abscess
Ascite	Ascites
Asfissia	Asphyxiation
Asma	Asthma
Assideramento	Exposure
Ateromasia diffusa cancro del retto	Atheroma and rectum cancer
Bronchite	Bronchitis
Broncopolmonite-Broncopneumonite	Bronchial pneumonia
Cachessia pellagrosa	Pellagrous cachexy - cachexia
Cancrena-cancro-carcinoma-Gangrena	Cancer - gangrene - carcinoma
Cardiopatia	Heart condition
Catarro cronico	Phlegm – mucus – chronic catarrh
Cerebro spinite	Cerebrospinal infection
Cerebropatia nefrite	Nephritis
Cirrosi epatica	Cirrhosis
Colera	Cholera
Collasso	Collapse
Congestione cerebrale	Cerebral congestion
Consunzione	Consumption
Diarrea	Diarrhoea
Difterite	Diphtheria
Dispepsia	Dyspepsia
Edema cerebrale	Cerebral oedema
Embolia cerebrale	Embolism
Emiplegia	Palsy
Emorragia cerebrale	Cerebral haemorrhage
Encefalomalacia	Cerebral softening due to circulatory diseases
Enterite	Enteritis
Epatite	Hepatitis
Epilessia	Epilepsy

Febbre catarrale	Catarrhal fever (adenovirus)
Febbre tifoidea	Typhoid fever
Flemmone cancrenoso - flogosi cancerosa	Cancer inflammation
Gastro enterite - catarro intestinale	Gastroenteritis
Idrope del pericardio - idrocardite	Heart dropsy – oedema
Impiccamento	Hanging
Infezione piaghe da decubito	Bedsores infection
Insufficienza cardiaca	Heart failure
Insulto apoplettico	Apoplexy
Ipertrofia cardiaca	Heart hypertrophy
Itterizia	Yellow jaundice
Leucocitemia	Leucocyte deficiency
Marasmo	Consumption
Meningite - pachimeningite	Meningitis
Metrorragia (polipo utero)	Haemorrhage due to uterine polyp
Mielite cronica	Myelitis
Migliare	Type of infectious fever called
Miocardite	Inflammation of the cardiac muscle due to a virus
Nefrite cronica	Chronic nephritis
Occlusione intestinale	Intestinal occlusion
Oligoemia	Lack of blood in the body
Paralisi	Paralysis
Paraplegia	Paraplegia
Pericardite cronica	Affection of pericardium
Periencefalite	Encephalitis
Peritonite	Peritonitis
Piaghe decubito	Bedsores
Pleurite - pleuro pneumonite	Pleurisy - pneumonia
Rammollimento cerebrale	Brain softening
Risipole - erisipola - erisipela	Dermatitis - acute skin inflammation
Scompenso cardiaco	Heart deficiency
Scorbuto	Scurvy
Scrofola	Scrofula
Setticemia	Septicaemia
Sincope	Syncope
Stasi cerebrale	Brain infarction - ictus
Strangolamento	Strangulation
Tabe-atassia locomotoria progressiva	Ataxia
Tifo	Typhus
Tisi polmonare - tubercolosi - tbc -	Phthisis - pulmonary tubercolosis
Vajuolo	Smallpox
Vomica	Vomica (ejection of infected fluid by the mouth or nose)