

THE PERFORMART DATABASE

User guide by Michela Berti and Anne-Madeleine Goulet

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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. RESEARCH AIMS

Entitled “Promoting, Patronising, and Practising the Arts in Roman Aristocratic Families (1644-1740): The Contribution of Roman Families’ Archives to the History of Performing Arts,” the research project [PerformArt](#) (2016-2022), directed by Anne-Madeleine Goulet and coordinated by Michela Berti, aims to contribute to the history of the performing arts in Rome. Based on the archives of high-ranking aristocratic families between 1644 and 1740,¹ the project investigates the role of the arts in the everyday lives of the elites, sheds light on the conditions and motivations of their patronage, and evaluates the importance of the arts in the identity-building process of these great families.

Between 2016 and 2022, our team of researchers and archivists located, transcribed, and methodically analyzed documents related to the history of the performing arts found mainly in a dozen family archives in Rome and Frascati (the archives of the Aldobrandini, Borghese, Caetani, Chigi, Colonna, Lante della Rovere, Orsini, Ottoboni, Pamphilj, Ruspoli, and Vaini). Research was conducted primarily in Rome in public archives (*Archivio di Stato*, *Archivio Storico Capitolino*) and private archives (*Fondazione Caetani*, *Archivio Aldobrandini* kept by the family in their villa in Frascati) and at the Vatican (*Archivio Segreto*, *Archivio della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana*). This investigation was complemented by research in other Roman archives, such as the archives of the Collegio Nazareno, Accademia dell’Arcadia, and Sovereign Order of Malta, as well as those held by various European institutions, including the *Biblioteca da Ajuda* and *Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo* in Lisbon, the *Archives diplomatiques* in La Courneuve (near Paris), the *Biblioteca Nacional de España* in Madrid, the *Biblioteca Capitular* and *Archivo de la casa ducal de Medinaceli* in Toledo, the *Sächsische Landesbibliothek* and *Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek* in Dresden, the *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* in Munich, and the *Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (Musiksammlung)* in Vienna.

This relational database contains all the information regarding the performing arts (theatre, music, dance) that the team located and analyzed. The work was carried out over six years by twenty-seven archivists and researchers, each of whom investigated about twenty archives related to their own research. The team did not aim for exhaustiveness (which would have been impossible to achieve). Instead, each member made their individual findings available to the rest of the team, creating a shared research perspective.

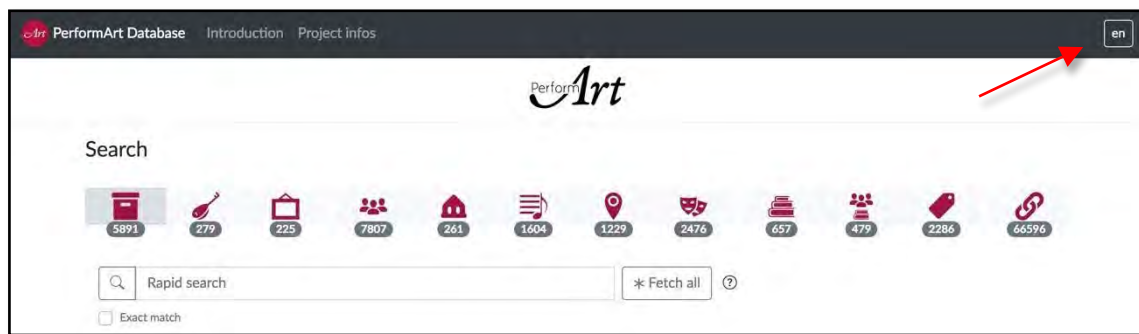
This extensive and collective investigation was the basis for two books:

– [*Spectacles et performances artistiques à Rome \(1644-1740\). Une analyse historique à partir des archives familiales de l’aristocratie*](#), edited by Anne-Madeleine Goulet, José María Domínguez, and Élodie Oriol (Rome, École française de Rome, 2021);

– *Noble Magnificence: Cultures of the Performing Arts in Rome, 1644-1740*, edited by Anne-Madeleine Goulet and Michela Berti (Turnhout, Brepols Publishers, forthcoming).

The search interface is available in English or Italian. The language of the data contained in the database is Italian, and search criteria must be formulated in Italian. Users may choose the interface language via a button in the top right-hand corner of the title bar.

1. In the database, the chronological limits have been extended to include the documentation investigated by several contributors as part of their individual research projects.

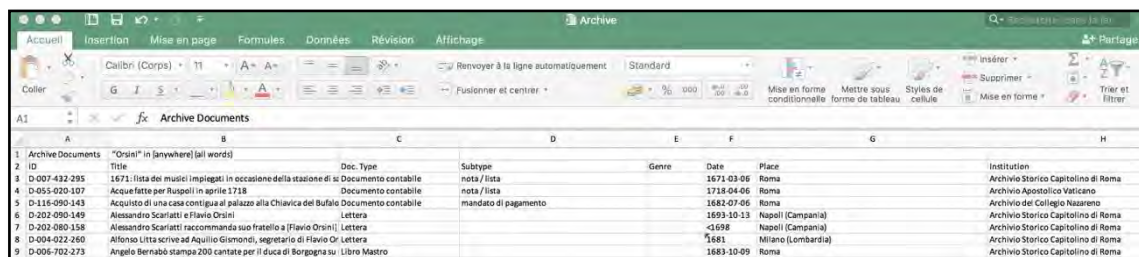


Lists of results can be exported as an Excel spreadsheet via the “Download results” button.

Lists can also be saved in different formats, depending on the browser used:



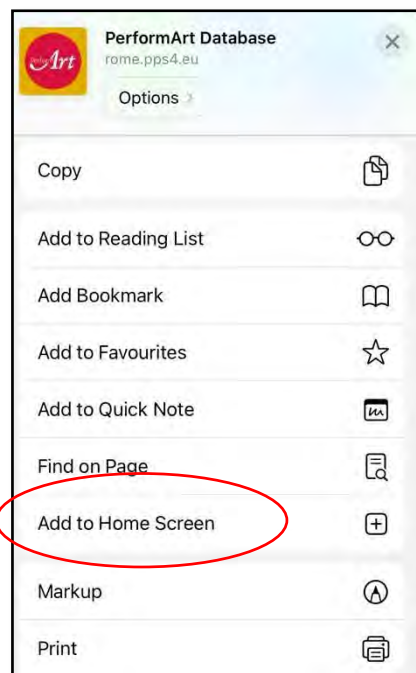
You will then find an Excel spreadsheet with a list of results that can be analyzed and sorted.



User preferences

1. Chrome (Google) automatically proposes translations of the page. You can disactivate this suggestion by choosing the option “Never translate this site” in the Chrome dialogue box.

2. The site can also be consulted on a smartphone (preferably horizontally, for better readability). You can register the site address in your browser’s bookmarks or create an icon on your smartphone’s home screen to access the site directly.



Adjusting and locking the width of columns in the search results list

You can adjust the width of the columns by hovering the cursor just to the left of the small padlock at the head of each column and dragging the red line. To lock a width, click on the padlock to the left. The default width can be restored using the small grid-shaped button in the top right-hand corner of the results list.

	Title	Genre	Main Work	Composer	Librettist	Perform. Date
501	1.0 Intermezzi musicali per il dramma Sant'Alessio - ...	intermezzo	0.0 Sant'Alessio - 1641	Chiavarino, Giovanni Battista (maestro di cappella del Seminario...		1641
502	1.0 Intermezzi nel dramma Demetrio - 1739	intermezzo	0.0 Demetrio (II) - 1739...			1739
503	1.0 Intermezzi nel dramma latino Sant'Eustachio - 1640	intermezzo	0.0 Sant Eustachio - 1640...			1640
504	1.0 Intermezzi nella commedia L'Adulatore - 1724	intermezzo	0.0 Adulatore (L) - 1724			1724
505	1.0 Intermezzi nella pastorale La Virtù negli Amori...	intermezzo	0.0 Virtù negli amori (La)...			1721
506	1.0 Intermezzi nella rappresentazione sacra San Venantio - ...	intermezzo	0.0 San Venantio - 1640...			1640
507	1.0 Intermezzi nella tragedia Agrippa - 1711	intermezzo	0.0 Agrippa - 1711			1711-02
508	1.0 Intermezzi nella tragedia Arminio - 1712	intermezzo	0.0 Arminio - 1712			1712
509	1.0 Intermezzi nella tragicommedia L'Orosmo - 1719	intermezzo	0.0 Orosmo (L) - 1719			1719
510	1.0 Intermezzi nell'opera Il Cid - 1722	intermezzo	0.0 Cid (II) - 1722			1722

1.2. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SEARCHES IN THE DATABASE

The database offers **two types of searches**: simple (also called “rapid”) or advanced (also called “multi-criteria”). A rapid search can be launched by clicking on the magnifying glass to the left of the search area or by clicking the Enter key on your computer keyboard; an advanced search can be launched

by clicking on the pair of binoculars on the bottom of the page. Icons (magnifying glass or binoculars) accompany the results obtained.



The **Reset search** button resets the search criteria but does not change the selected table. It is not necessary to reset the criteria to launch a new search.

Searches (simple or advanced) are carried out on the selected table only. They are reset if the table is changed. It is not possible to refine the results of a search by adding new criteria after you have already obtained results. Instead, each record displays hyperlinks to the data in other tables, so that you can navigate freely between records and explore their contents. Each entry opens in a new window.

Advanced searches can include chronological references. You can indicate a single date, a start and end date, or before and after dates.

1.3. TABLES AND MAIN CONTENTS

The website contains information related to objects or entities of various types organized into the following tables: transcriptions of **Archive documents** (including scores and libretti), **Realia**, descriptions of **Iconography**, **People**, **Collectivities**, **literary or musical Works**, **Places**, **Events**, a **Thesaurus**, and a **Bibliography** pertaining to each of these elements and accompanied by a table of the **Authors** of these bibliographical references. By convention, we will call these objects “entities.”

Each table is represented by an icon in the menu bar. The table names do not appear; to see the name of each table, hover the cursor over the icon.













Below the icon, a number indicates either the total number of records in the table, or the entries found after a search.

Data related to entities of different types are linked together. These links are collected in an additional **Links** table, symbolized by the icon . Each entity groups together a set of information specific to that table, but other information related to that entity is accessible from all other types of entities. Thus, an “evento-spettacolo” (performance-event) – or “evento performativo” (performative event) –² is, first and foremost, a subject, a place, and a date, but it also involves people, institutions (collectives), places, sources, works, and a bibliography. Finally, it is described by terms entered in a thesaurus.

2. We borrow these expressions from Guy Spielmann and Michela Berti. See Guy Spielmann, ‘L’“événement-spectacle”’, *Communications*, 92 (2013), pp. 193-204; Michela Berti, ‘Definire l’evento performativo’: Riflessioni sulle fonti da due casi della famiglia Vaini a Roma (1712 e 1725)’, in *Spectacles et performances artistiques à Rome (1644-1740): Une analyse historique à partir des archives familiales de l’aristocratie*, ed. by Anne-Madeleine Goulet, José María Domínguez, and Élodie Oriol (Rome: École française de Rome, 2021), pp. 115-131.

The tables associated with sources are presented first (documents, *realia*, iconographic documents). They are followed by all the tables associated with concepts, called “context tables”: (people, collectivities, works, places, events). The tables that help verify and enrich information (bibliography, bibliography authors, and thesaurus) come last.

The records in the first three tables are signed by their authors, while the records in the context tables are entered anonymously and collectively, except for a few records which bear the names of the researchers who were primarily responsible for inputting specific pieces of information.

 5891 Document table (descriptions, locations, the archival collection to which each document belongs, etc.)	 279 <i>Realia</i> table	 225 Iconography table (paintings, engravings, etc.)	 7821 People table
 261 Collectivities table	 1604 Works table (theatrical, musical, choreographic, literary, etc.)	 1228 Places table	 2206 Events table (historical events, festivals, performances)
 656 Bibliography table	 478 Bibliography Authors table	 2206 Thesaurus	 66373 Links

The first letter of each table appears in the ID number for each entry.

Documents (e.g. D-001-172-206)

Realia (e.g. R-171-300-142)

Iconography (e.g. I-029-180-107)

People (e.g. P-155-420-146)

Collectivities (e.g. C-110-790-194)
 Opere, or *Works* (e.g. O-002-150-092)
 Luoghi, or *Places* (e.g. L-237-040-156)
 Events (e.g. E-138-510-107)
 Bibliography (e.g. B-228-500-116)
 Authors (e.g. A-215-520-192)

These letters are also used in each entry to indicate the table to which the links belong.

Links			
Luogo (storia di un -) Abita 1668-06-30 1668-07-19			
P	Vaini, Carlo (1620-1679) > abita		L Palazzo Barberini (Rione Trevi, Roma) > abitato da
Documento descrizione Luogo di scrittura 1668-06-30			
L	Roma (Lazio) > luogo di scrittura		
Bibliografia Citato (doc.) 2014			
B	Le "giustificazioni" dell'Archivio 2014 > pp. 112 - 113		

Hover the cursor over the link title (in bold) to see the link URL and the record ID in the status bar.

Links

Transazioni

Fornitore (pers.) di beni / servizi > Acquirente (coll.)

1731-12

P

Serenari, Gaspare (pittore, 1707-1759) > fornitore di beni / servizi (a coll.)

C

Collegio Nazareno > acquirente di beni / servizi (da pers.)

D

Spese del Collegio Nazareno da febbraio a dicembre 1731 (I-Rcn) > attesta

Transazioni

Donatrice (coll.) > Ricevente (pers.)

>1731-12-18

P

Marefoschi, Prospero (cardinale, 1653-1732) > ricevente

C

Collegio Nazareno > donatrice

D

Spese del Collegio Nazareno da febbraio a dicembre 1731 (I-Rcn) > attesta

Transazioni

Ricevente > Donatore (oggetto in dono)

>1731-12-18

P

Marefoschi, Prospero (cardinale, 1653-1732) > ricevente (dono)

D

Spese del Collegio Nazareno da febbraio a dicembre 1731 (I-Rcn) > attesta

Transazioni

Donatrice (coll.) > Ricevente (pers.)

>1731-12-18

P

Marefoschi, Prospero (cardinale, 1653-1732) > ricevente (dono)

D

Spese del Collegio Nazareno da febbraio a dicembre 1731 (I-Rcn) > attesta

iconografia

Luogo di conservazione

1731-12

L

Palazzo del Collegio Nazareno (già Palazzo Tonti) (Rione Trevi, Roma) > luogo di conservazione

Bibliografia

Citata (iconog.)

2010

B

Primarosa, Serenari 2010

Citazione

Per utilizzare le informazioni contenute in questa scheda, si prega di citare il seguente riferimento:

Michela Berti, 'Affresco della volta del salone del Collegio Nazareno' (I-246-470-195). *PerformArt Database* 2016-2022 (Michela Berti, Scientific Coordinator and Database Administrator - Anne-Madeleine Goulet, Programme Principal Investigator).
Retrieved 04/12/2022 from <http://rome.pps4.eu/schede/I-246-470-195/>

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rome.pps4.eu/schede/B-186-110-180

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1.3.1. DOCUMENTS

The **documents** we studied range from account books to private correspondence and include notarial documents (dowry contracts, wills, sales, etc.), the newspapers of the time (*avvisi*), libretti (and their frontispieces, when present), and musical scores. From our perspective, some inherently non-archival objects can become historical records comparable to archival documents: for example, an annotated opera libretto or an early music instrument.

The structured information regarding the documents corresponds to their location (country, city, archive, shelf number), their type (accounting document, correspondence, inventories, wills, newspapers, etc.), their date, their author, and their possible addressee. This information also includes a description or

Document search

Use the advanced search function to extend the search to other fields (transcription, summary, description of the source, incipit, etc.).

You can also search specific archival or library collections by selecting a specific Institution and/or Fonds.

Select the Documents table; choose search with optional filters; choose “Archivio Storico Capitolino” from the Institution drop-down menu; choose “Cam. Cap.” (Camera Capitolina) from the Collection drop-down menu; choose “Diario” from the Document Type drop-down menu.

In the Documents and Events tables, you can search using descriptors. When you type the first few letters of the term you wish to search, available descriptors will appear allowing you to choose the most appropriate term. Use the thesaurus to find relevant terms that can be used to search these two tables.

⊕ Advanced search: Archive Documents ⓘ

⊕ Optional filters ⓘ

⊕ Search by dates ⓘ

⊕ Search by descriptor ⓘ

☐ Extended search

and ▾

can|

canaria → canario

canario

cancelli

candelai

candele

candellieri

candelora

candelottari → candelai

canditi → frutta candita

canevari → canovai

cani

cania → cagne

ⓧ Reset search

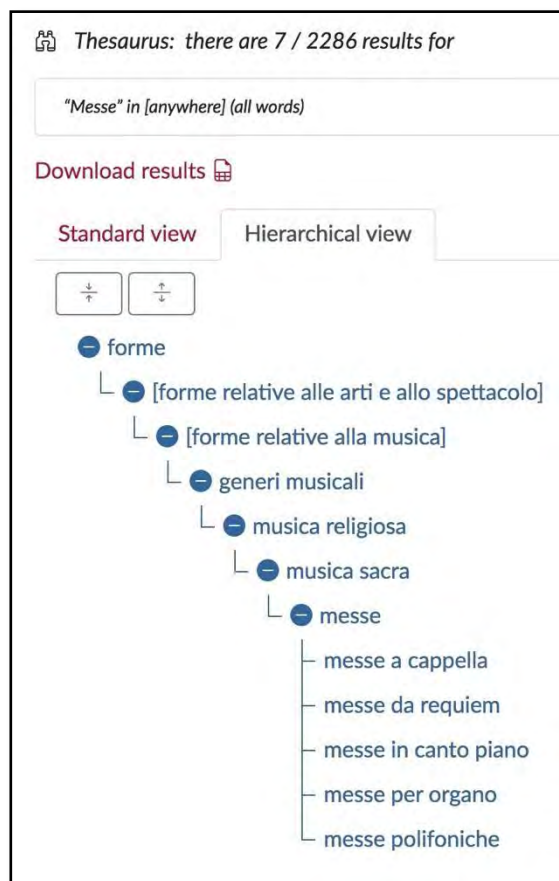
🔍 Start search

Example: Cantata

Hoping to find all documents that discuss the musical genre of the cantata, I perform an advanced search using the term “cantata”. My results include documents that mention the term “cantata”, but also include those documents that mention, for example, a “messa cantata”. On the contrary, the search does not find those entries that mention “cantate” (plural), “cantatina/e”, or “cantatille” (the same genre, in a different language). To overcome these problems, the PerformArt database uses a specially created thesaurus for the performing arts. In each record, there is a descriptors field containing controlled terms, chosen from those in the thesaurus, that describe and characterize its contents. The descriptor “cantate” is thus added to the records that mention the musical genre of the cantata, while it is not added to those that mention a “messa cantata”. This avoids ambiguity; if, instead of a simple search, you search the descriptor “cantate”, the search results will include only those records mentioning the musical genre of the cantata, indexed with the relative descriptor. This allows the user to avoid having to perform further searches on the results of a generic simple search for the term “cantata”.

To see the hierarchical tree of a thesaurus descriptor: select the Thesaurus table; search for the descriptor using rapid search or advanced search; choose the visualization of the hierarchical List.

The extended search by descriptor conducts a simultaneous search on all specific descriptors (which become more precise as the hierarchy descends). Usually, this is the most targeted type of search. Searching on the descriptor “musica religiosa” and ticking “Extended search” will result in all records containing more specific descriptors, such as, for example, “messe a cappella”.



1.3.2. REALIA

This table includes objects with a material dimension, whether they still exist today or are only attested in the sources: musical instruments, weapons, textiles, clothing, collections of books, paintings, statues, etc.

Search on Realia (objects, extant or not)

The rapid search function only searches the title of the *Realia* record.

To extend the search to include other fields (As Mentioned, Description), you must use advanced search.

1.3.3. ICONOGRAPHY

This table includes all descriptions of iconographic evidence in the archival fonds studied. It indicates the title of the document, the date, its author and location, as well as the subject depicted (“Soggetto di scena”).

Search on Iconography (paintings, maps, frontispieces, engravings, etc.)

The rapid search function only searches on the title of the Iconography record.

To extend the search to include other fields (Caption, Author, Lettering, etc.) you must use advanced search.

1.3.4. PEOPLE

This table includes the people mentioned in the documents, works, events, etc. It includes artists (painters, sculptors, architects, musicians), but also patrons. Each record contains univocal data (first name, surname, father, mother, date and place of birth, date and place of death) as well as multi-value data (name variants, professions, relatives, social relationships, institutions of affiliation, works, portraits, etc.). The links in each record make it possible to establish the career path of each artist, showing how artists could move from one family to the next, or work for different families at the same time. This also allows for the reconstruction of artistic networks.

In the database we have attempted to respect two principles: (a) for the data generated, to make use of the thesaurus, authority files, and other references already elaborated elsewhere; (b) in cases of externally imported data, to store the data ID so that it is referenced unequivocally. The People table thus contains a cross-reference to the VIAF record ID ([Virtual International Authority File](#), the world directory of named entities), which refers in particular to the records of the [Istituto centrale per il Catalogo unico delle biblioteche italiane e per le informazioni bibliografiche](#) [ICCU].

Persona P-001-400-054			
Referente: Anne-Madeleine Goulet			
cr. 30/11/2016 mo. 04/02/2019			
Nome	Orsini, Flavio ♂		
Titolo	duca di Bracciano e San Gemini		
Attività principale	librettista		
Data di nascita	1620-11-07	Luogo di nascita	Roma (Lazio)
Data di morte	1698-04-05	Luogo di morte	Roma (Lazio)
Padre	Orsini, Ferdinando (m. 1660)		
Madre	Orsini, Giustiniana		
Varianti di nome	Orsini, Flavio Filosinavro		
ID VIAF	71700264		

Guidelines for searching on people

Here are the recommended ways to search for a specific person

1. Beginning letters of Surname, Beginning letter of Name
2. Beginning letters of Surname
3. Beginning letters of Name (preceded by a comma).

Thus, to search for “Flavio Orsini” you can type the beginning of the surname and of the first name (“Ors, F”) or type “, Flavio” to find all Flavios in the database.

If you do not get any results with these searches—and only in this case—you can perform a rapid search.

Searching for a person

Example: Scarlatti, Alessandro

In the People table, you can search for a specific person. When you open the corresponding record, you will see all information and links between Alessandro Scarlatti and the other records in the database: documents, places, works, etc.

You can also select the Documents table and perform an advanced search, putting Scarlatti’s name in any of the fields available. The list of results will include all documents in which the word “Scarlatti” appears; some of these may refer not to the musician Alessandro, but to other people.

1.3.5. COLLECTIVITIES

The collectivities listed include academies, colleges, confraternities, chapels, and churches. The collectivity “Collegio Cardinalizio” thus includes all cardinals cited in the various tables in the site.

Collettività C-038-040-194
cr. 21/12/2017 mo. 27/06/2022
Nome Collegio cardinalizio
Nome breve Collegio cardinalizio
Descrizione
Elenco dei membri
Abbati Olivieri, Fabio (cardinale, 1658-1738) > membro (1715-05-06 – 1738-02-09)
Acciaioli, Nicolò (allievo del Seminario Romano, cardinale, 1630-1719) > membro (1669-11-29 – 1719-02-23)
Acquaviva d'Aragona, Troiano (allievo del Seminario Romano, cardinale, 1694-1747) > membro (1706-05-17 – 1725-01-09)
Albani, Giovanni Francesco (cardinale, 1720-1803) > membro (1747-04-10 – 1803-09-15)
Alberoni, Giulio (cardinale, 1664-1752) > membro (1717-07-12 – 1752-06-26)
Aldobrandini, Alessandro (cardinale, nunzio apostolico, 1667-1734) > membro (1730-10-02 – 1734-08-14)
Aldobrandini, Baccio (allievo del Seminario Romano, cardinale, 1613-1665) > membro (1652-02-19 – 1665-01-21)
Aldobrandini, Ippolito (cardinale, 1596-1638) > membro (1621-04-19 – 1638-07-19)
Aldrovandi, Pompeo (cardinale, 1668-1752) > membro (1734-03-24 – 1752-01-06)
Aldrovandi, Pompeo (cardinale, 1668-1752) > membro (1734-03-24 –)
Althann, Michael Friedrich von (cardinale, 1682-1734) > membro (1719-11-29 – 1734-06-20)
Altieri, Giovanni Battista (cardinale, comprotettore della Cappella Pontificia, 1673-1740) > membro (1724-09-11 – 1740-03-12)

We have created some collectivities to designate groups useful for our research. For example, collectivities have been created for the different *Camere* or *Camerate* of the *Seminario Romano*, each grouping the students according to their age and level (see the screenshot below).

For each collectivity the following information is provided: its name, a list of members, the positions or roles of each member, and bibliographical references. For convenience, we have also included families in this table so that a list of members is easily available. In this way, it was possible to create links between documents naming certain families without mentioning a particular person and the families, understood as a whole.

Collettività C-169-720-119	
Referente: Gloria Giordano	
cr. 10/07/2020 mo. 12/03/2022	
Nome	Camera di San Giovanni Evangelista – convittori del Seminario Romano
Nome breve	
Descrizione	Camera dei convittori del Seminario Romano
Elenco dei membri	
Albergati, Pietro Ercole (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1651 –)	
Albergati, Pietro Ercole (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1652 –)	
Bedoro, Anton Francesco (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1651 –)	
Bedoro, Anton Francesco (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1652 –)	
Bevilacqua, Luigi (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1632 –)	
Bevilacqua, Luigi (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1634 –)	
Bevilacqua, Onofrio (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1632 –)	
Borgarucci, Francesco Maria (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1653 –)	
Bottini, Cesare (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1634 –)	
Bovio, Andrea (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1653 –)	
Brandano, Lorenzo (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1632 –)	
Campanari, Stefano (allievo del Seminario Romano) > membro (1651 –)	

Searching on Collectivities

The rapid search only searches the title of the collectivity record.

To extend the search to include the description filed of the record, you must use advanced search.

To exclude the families, or limit the search to families only, you can search using optional filters.

1.3.6. WORKS

The works table includes the choreographic, musical, theatrical, and literary works for which we have found material evidence in the archives. The hierarchical organization of this table makes it possible to link main works to variants (*opera versione*) and included works (*opera inclusa*): prologues, intermezzi, *balli*, and *abbattamenti*. Thus, a *ballo* in an opera intermezzo has a distinct record and is presented as a work included in the intermezzo, which in turn is included in the opera record. The numbering system for the opera versions and the included works allows us to present them in hierarchical order.

The website offers two modes of visualization. In list view, the results will appear as follows:

Works: there are 12 / 1604 results for "cinna"

Download results

Standard view Hierarchical view

	Title	Genre	Main Work	Composer	Librettist	Perform. Date
1	0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701	opera	= Cinna (II)		Corneille, Pierre (drammaturgo, 1606-1684)	1701
2	0.0 Cinna (II) - 1734	opera	= Cinna (II)			1734
3	1.0 Intermezzi per l'opera II Cinna - 1734	intermezzo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1734			1734
4	1.0 Prologo nell'opera II Cinna - 1701	prologo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701			1701
5	1.1 Abbattimento nel Prologo dell'opera II Cinna - ...	abbattimento	⇌ 1.0 Prologo nell'opera II Cinna...			1701
6	2.0 Primo intermezzo [Deidamia e Ulisse] nell'opera II...	intermezzo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701			1701
7	2.1 Ballo [per otto] nel Primo Intermezzo [Deidamia...	balletto	⇌ 2.0 Primo intermezzo [Deidamia e...			1701
8	3.0 Secondo intermezzo [Del Dottor Bolognese e la...	intermezzo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701			1701
9	4.0 Terzo intermezzo [Vendetta del Dottor Bolognese] nell'opera...	intermezzo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701			1701
10	5.0 Quarto intermezzo [Tancredi] nell'opera II Cinna - ...	intermezzo	⇌ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701			1701
11	5.1 Ballo [di Trionfo] nel Quarto intermezzo [Tancredi]...	balletto	⇌ 5.0 Quarto intermezzo [Tancredi] nell'opera...			1701
12	Cinna (II)	opera			Corneille, Pierre (drammaturgo, 1606-1684)	

In hierarchical view, the results appear as they do below. You can expand or collapse the various levels of the table.

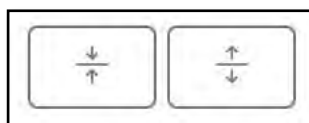
Works: there are 12 / 1604 results for "cinna"

Download results

Standard view Hierarchical view

- Cinna (II)
 - ≈ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1701
 - ⇌ 1.0 Prologo nell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 1.1 Abbattimento nel Prologo dell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 2.0 Primo intermezzo [Deidamia e Ulisse] nell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 2.1 Ballo [per otto] nel Primo Intermezzo [Deidamia e Ulisse] dell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 3.0 Secondo intermezzo [Del Dottor Bolognese e la Caccia] nell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 4.0 Terzo intermezzo [Vendetta del Dottor Bolognese] nell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 5.0 Quarto intermezzo [Tancredi] nell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ⇌ 5.1 Ballo [di Trionfo] nel Quarto intermezzo [Tancredi] dell'opera II Cinna - 1701
 - ≈ 0.0 Cinna (II) - 1734
 - ⇌ 1.0 Intermezzi per l'opera II Cinna - 1734

The two keys shown below allow you to collapse or expand the list.



The screenshot below shows a record for a main work, *Il Cinna*, of which two versions exist, one from 1701 and the other from 1734. The second screenshot shows the 1701 version, linked to the main work.

Opera O-125-940-134	
cr. 07/01/2020	mo. 28/06/2022
Titolo completo <i>Cinna</i> (II)	
Compositore	
Librettista Cornelle, Pierre (drammaturgo, 1606-1684)	
Data di rappr.	Luogo di rappr.
Genere opera	Opera Principale
Versioni 0.0 <i>Cinna</i> (II) - 1701 0.0 <i>Cinna</i> (II) - 1734	

Opera O-127-020-132	
Referente: Gloria Giordano	
cr. 15/01/2020	mo. 18/06/2020
Titolo completo 0.0 <i>Cinna</i> (II) - 1701	
Compositore	
Librettista Cornelle, Pierre (drammaturgo, 1606-1684)	
Data di rappr. 1701	Luogo di rappr. Seminario Romano (Palazzo Gabrielli-Borromeo) (Rione Colonna, Roma)
Genere opera	Opera Versione
Opera principale <i>Cinna</i> (II)	
Opere incluse 1.0 Prologo nell'opera <i>Il Cinna</i> - 1701 2.0 Primo intermezzo (Deidamia e Ulisse) nell'opera <i>Il Cinna</i> - 1701 3.0 Secondo intermezzo (Del Dottor Bolognese e la Caccia) nell'opera <i>Il Cinna</i> - 1701 4.0 Terzo intermezzo (Vendetta del Dottor Bolognese) nell'opera <i>Il Cinna</i> - 1701 5.0 Quarto intermezzo (Tancredi) nell'opera <i>Il Cinna</i> - 1701	

You will notice that the records for the Document-libretto type are always linked to an Opera version record—for example, 0.0 *Cinna* (II)—and not to the main work's record, because these works can be associated with different versions of the opera.

To find all Document-libretto type records, select the Documents table and perform an advanced search using optional filters.

Optional filters

Institution
Fonds
Doc. type Documento litt. mus. cor.
Subtype libretto

In all records from the hierarchically structured tables (except those at the beginning of the hierarchy), the work's position in the hierarchy appears at the top (below the creation and modification dates), like a clickable “Ariadne's thread”.

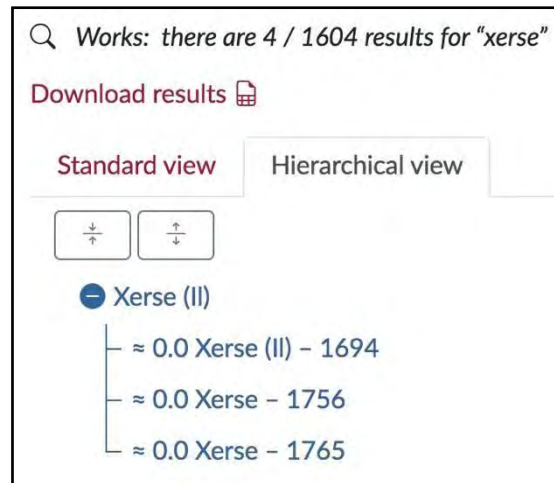
Opera O-169-820-121	
Referente: Gloria Giordano	
cr. 11/07/2020	mo. 14/11/2020
0.0 Teodobero (II) - 1646 > 1.0 Barriera nella fine dell'Atto II della tragedia Teodobero - 1646	
Titolo completo 1.0 Barriera nella fine dell'Atto II della tragedia Teodobero - 1646	
Compositore	
Librettista	
Data di rappr. 1646	Luogo di rappr. Seminario Romano (Palazzo Gabrielli-Borromeo) (Rione Colonna, Roma)
Genere abbattimento	Opera Inclusa
Opera principale 0.0 Teodobero (II) - 1646	
Sinossi fine Atto II sc. 7 Otto Fanciulli figliuoli dei primi Signori. Si sforzano di far ancor essi qualche giuoco per il trionfo del Principe a imitazione de' lor Padri.	

Searching for a work

Example 1: *Il Xerse*

In the Works table, you can search for a specific work, in this case, *Il Xerse*. When you open the corresponding record, all the information and links between *Il Xerse* and other records in the database will be displayed: documents, places, people, events, etc.

In addition, a search for *Il Xerse* automatically results in a search for the different versions of the work. The results can be visualized in a list or in a hierarchical list in which you can see the chronological relation of works with the same title.

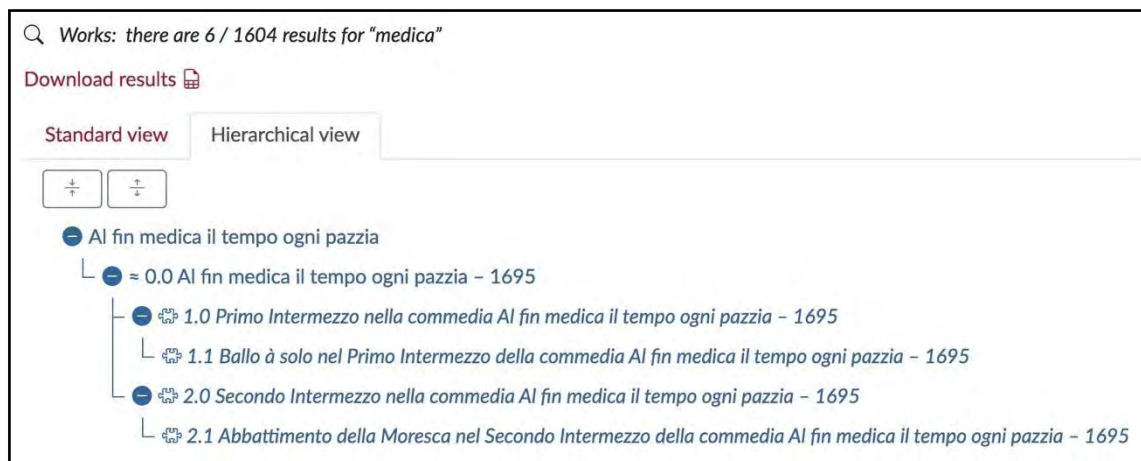


Using the optional filter search function, you can filter works by genre (aria, cantata, *dramma per musica*, etc.)

Example 2: *Al fin medica il tempo ogni pazzia*

It is possible to search for only those words that make up titles. For example, searching for “pazzia” yields six results.

When you display the results as a hierarchical list, they appear in the order that makes up the structure of the opera itself: the two *intermezzi* within the opera; the two *balli* within the two *intermezzi*.



Searching for all works by a composer

There are two ways to display all works by a composer, librettist, etc.

1) In the People table, search for the desired author and display the record, which contains links to the author's works.

2) In the Works table, perform an advanced search for a librettist or composer to display a list of their works.

1.3.7. PLACES

The places listed include the palaces and villas of various families. Place records are not merely addresses, but also information regarding the residences of the families. Each place is provided with GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude). The Places table provides a hierarchical structure, with all expected specificities, i.e., all levels of information, from the country (the broadest level) to the specific room of a building (the most detailed level). Each place is arranged in the hierarchy: Country > Region > City > District > Area > Building > Room. For convenience, we have used the current categories of the geographical subdivision of Europe for our categories of Country and Region.

However, to respect and convey the geographic divisions of the time, we have also indicated historical states, using links between records to indicate connections. This means a city such as Avezzano appears in the main hierarchy of places (Italia – Abruzzo – Avezzano) and also in a parallel hierarchy constructed through links: Italia – Regno di Napoli – Abruzzo Ultra – Avezzano.

Each place is linked to a generic place of a higher level; for example, a neighborhood is linked to its city. The completeness of the hierarchy depends on the needs of the research conducted and on the specifics of the territories themselves.

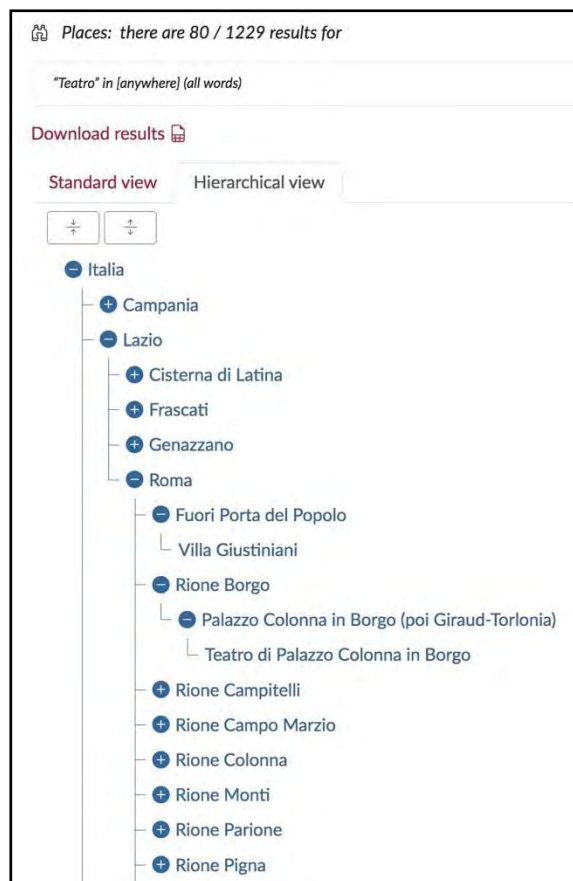
Like searching for works, searching for a place, regardless of its hierarchical level, automatically results in a search for more specific places. For example, searching for “Rome” will result in all the specific places connected to Rome at a lower hierarchical level, all the way down to specific rooms in buildings.



Searching for places

A search for places can be performed by typing a word in the rapid search field. For example, a search for “teatro” will find all records with the word “teatro” in the title.

Display the results in hierarchical form to view them according to geographical breakdown by Country, Region, City, or District.



Open the individual record for a theatre to view all related events, operas, people, etc.

If you want to view all theatres in a specific city, simply add the city in advanced search mode by choosing the City option in the drop-down menu.

Using Optional Filters, you can choose a place type to search for from the drop-down menu: Country, Region, City, District, Area, Building, or Room.

1.3.8. EVENTS

This table includes three types of events:

- General history: events related to general history (The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the birth of the Duke of Burgundy in 1682, the liberation of Vienna in 1683, etc.).
- Roman family history: events related to Roman families (marriages, births, deaths, etc.)
- Cultural life: events related to cultural life in general (Carnival, performances, publications of books, etc.).

As for the last event type, we have classified all performative situations as events related to cultural life. For example, *andare in villeggiatura* (going to the country villa), *il radunarsi di danzatori e musicisti per le prove* (gatherings of dancers and musicians for rehearsals), *la lezione di ballo o di musica* (a dance or music lesson), etc.

Optional filters ?

Event type ✓ -

- Storia delle famiglie a Roma
- Storia generale
- Vita culturale

Search by dates ?

Like the Places and Works tables, the Events table has a hierarchical structure that allows each event to be included in a generic event and to be associated with other events at the same level.

For example, if we display the generic Event record “Carnevale 1695”, we will find within it all individual and specific events that occurred during this time frame.

Events: there are 6 / 2476 results for “Carnevale 1695”

Download results

Standard view Hierarchical view

Carnevale 1695

- Al fin medica il tempo ogni pazzia - Rappresentazione della commedia - Seminario Romano - carnevale 1695
- Alfonso (L) - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Seminario Romano - Carnevale 1695
- Rappresentazioni teatrali - Carnevale - Collegio Nazareno - 1695
 - Sia filosofo chi è re - Rappresentazioni dell'opera - Carnevale - Collegio Nazareno - 1695
- Tiridate (II), ovvero Il Re da Scena nel giuoco della fortuna - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Seminario Romano - Carnevale 1695

Another possible display: the event record for “Carnevale 1695”.

Titolo	Data di inizio	Data di fine	Luogo
Carnevale 1695	1695	1695	Roma (Lazio)

Eventi specifici

Al fin medica il tempo ogni pazzia - Rappresentazione della commedia - Seminario Romano - carnevale 1695 Alfonso (L) - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Seminario Romano - Carnevale 1695 Clearco in Negroponete - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Teatro Capranica - 1695 Giustino (II) - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Teatro Tordinona - 1695 Muzio Scevola (II) - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Teatro Tordinona - 1695 Nerone fatto Cesare - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Teatro Capranica - 1695 Rappresentazioni teatrali - Carnevale - Collegio Nazareno - 1695 Tiridate (II), ovvero Il Re da Scena nel giuoco della fortuna - Rappresentazione dell'opera - Seminario Romano - Carnevale 1695

Searching for events

When you perform an advanced search, you can search not only the Event Title field, but also the Event Description field.

Example

The record below includes a series of performances of an opera by Alessandro Scarlatti in the Orsini family palace during the Carnival of 1683. Intended to celebrate the birth of the Duke of Burgundy (Generic Event), the performances of the opera were alternated with a comedy including musical interludes, *La Dama di spirito geloso* (Related Event). The performances were prepared through a series of rehearsals (Specific Event).

Evento E-028-770-127		
Referente: Anne-Madeleine Goulet		
cr. 28/11/2017 mo. 06/06/2022		
Nascita del duca di Borgogna a Versailles – 1682 > Arsate (L) – Rappresentazioni dell'opera – Palazzo Orsini – Per la nascita del duca di Borgogna – Carnevale 1683		
Titolo Arsate (L) – Rappresentazioni dell'opera – Palazzo Orsini – Per la nascita del duca di Borgogna – Carnevale 1683		
Titolo breve Rappresentazioni dell'Arsate		
Data di inizio	1683-02-19	Data di fine
		Luogo Palazzo Orsini (Rione Parione, Roma)
Tipo di evento Vita culturale		
Evento generico Nascita del duca di Borgogna a Versailles – 1682		
Indirizzo piazza di San Pantaleo, 10		
Città Roma (Lazio)		
Descrizione L'Arsate venne rappresentato nel teatro domestico di palazzo Pasquino alternato a La Dama di spirito geloso, una commedia in musica pubblicata con lo pseudonimo Filosinavro.		
Eventi specifici Arsate (L) – Prove – Palazzo Orsini – Carnevale 1683		
Eventi correlati Dama di spirito geloso (La) – Rappresentazioni dell'opera – Palazzo Orsini – per la nascita del duca di Borgogna – Carnevale 1683		
Descrizione		
Descrittori opere in musica teatri		

1.3.9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

This table includes the bibliographic references associated with the records for the different entities in the database.

Bibliography Search

The Bibliography table indexes all works cited or used within the database.

You can use rapid or advanced search; once you have the results, the record for each bibliographical reference will indicate all the other records (Documents, People, Works, Places) that cite it.

Conversely, to find the bibliographical references that discuss a specific person, theatre, work, etc. you must find the specific record for that entity.

1.3.10. BIBLIOGRAPHY AUTHORS

This table has been cross-checked with VIAF authority files (see 1.2.4) and includes the records of the authors of the bibliographical references used in the database.

Autore A-045-570-178		
cr. 25/02/2018 mo. 08/10/2021		
Nome	Franchi, Saverio (1942-2014)	
ID VIAF	7564576	

Bibliography Author search

To display all works by a single author, you can start your search in the Authors table. Each author has an individual record in which all titles of her or his works are listed. You can click on each title to open its record and see linked records from other tables (People, Works, Events, Places, etc.).

You can also search for an author by performing an advanced search in the Bibliography table. In this case, instead of the author record, your results will directly display the titles of the author's works.

1.3.11. THESAURUS

The database's hierarchical thesaurus, created under the direction of Manuela Grillo and Michela Berti, in collaboration with Marco Cavietti, is based on an already-existing thesaurus, entitled [Nuovo Soggettario](#),³ produced by a team based at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

3. On the PerformArt thesaurus, see Manuela Grillo, 'La costruzione di un thesaurus per la "performance"', in *Spectacles et performances artistiques à Rome (1644-1740): Une analyse historique à partir des archives familiales de l'aristocratie*, ed. by Anne-Madeleine Goulet, José María Domínguez, and Élodie Oriol (Rome: École française de

In each descriptor record, abbreviations for standard denominations appear after the term: BT (Broader Term), RT (Related Term), USE (“See”), DEF (Definition), SN (Scope Note), NT (Narrower Term).

Although descriptors have been added to only part of the records in the database, our thesaurus makes it possible to greatly increase the precision of searches in the Documents and Events tables.

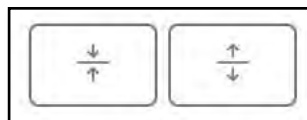
You can display the results as a Hierarchical list to see where each term is situated within its tree.

Example

Searching the descriptor “associazioni di fedeli”, we obtain the following results:



Using the two buttons below, you can collapse or expand the hierarchical list:



2. CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE DATA

2.1. ORGANIZATION OF LINKS

PerformArt is a classic relational database. In contrast, the organization of links between the contents of the main tables is original. The most common practice is to establish a connection between two pieces of content through a qualified link. Instead, the data model for PerformArt makes it possible to establish a

Rome, 2021), pp. 85-95; see also Michela Berti and Manuela Grillo, 'From Scientific Research to a Difficult Definition, and Back Again: "Magnificenza" as a Paradigm in the Development of a Thesaurus', in *Noble Magnificence: Cultures of the Performing Arts in Rome, 1644-1740*, ed. by Anne-Madeleine Goulet and Michela Berti (Turnhout : Brepols, [2023]). For a general discussion of thesauri on the performing arts, see Manuela Grillo, 'Il Thesaurus va in scena: Una panoramica internazionale su KOS per le arti performative', in *Viaggi a bordo di una parola: Scritti sull'indicizzazione semantica in onore di Alberto Cheti*, ed. by Anna Lucarelli, Alberto Petrucci, and Elisabetta Viti (Rome: Associazione italiana biblioteche, 2019), pp. 119-127.

link between the contents of multiple tables simultaneously. There is one link for each table, but there are also links between two sets of contents in the same table. This multi-link can also contain a date or a date range.

Evento (contrib. ad un -) Danzato 1747-01	
P Zollio, Giulio Cesare (allievo del Collegio Nazareno) balla da Svizzera > danza	E Potestà di Malmantile (II) - Rappresentazioni dell'opera - Carnevale - Collegio Nazareno - 1747 > ha per danzatore
O 1.0 Primo intermezzo - Ballo di Svizzerj nella commedia Il podestà Malmatile - 1747 > opera danzata	
L Teatro del Collegio Nazareno (Palazzo del Collegio Nazareno, Roma) > luogo di esecuzione	
D Potestà di Malmantile (II) - Scenario - 1747 (I-Rps) > attesta	

This way of organizing links allows for a modeling of historical events, through one or more of the sets of contents structured in this way. The source attesting to the event described (document, bibliographic reference, image, or realia) is itself the subject of a link in the same, linked record.

The record of the link in the example above describes the following historical event: the dancer Giulio Cesare Zollio danced in the first intermezzo of the opera *Il Potestà di Malmantile* in January 1747 during a performance at the theatre of the Collegio Nazareno for the Carnival of that year. This information is attested in a document, which is referenced and described in a record in the database.

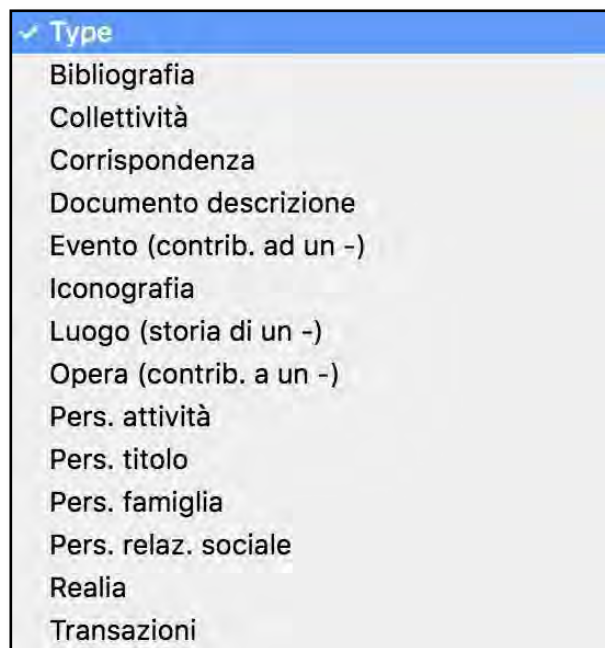
A data model is usually described as factoid when it is structured to describe historical events. The word “factoid” refers to the description of events according to the sources. The veracity of the event itself cannot be assured and may be questioned. The same historical event may give rise to two contradictory descriptions if a source contains errors.

These multi-links are classified in types and subtypes. A particular subtype allows each link to a record in one of the main tables to be qualified. For the sake of clarity, most of the time two main links are chosen and are displayed in bold (in the example: the person and the event). In addition to multiple links, we use the logic of the RDF (Resource Description Framework) model and RDF triples (subject, predicate, object). For example: Giulio Cesare Zollio (subject) dances (predicate) for the performance of *Il Potestà di Malmantile* (object). Conversely, *Il Potestà di Malmantile* (subject) has the dancer (predicate) Giulio Cesare Zollio (object).

The originality of this system lies in its factoid approach, used to structure the data of multi-links, and in its implementation of the logic of the RDF model.

2.2. LINK SEARCHES

Within the database, the data is organized so that all possible relationships between the various types of information can be enhanced. Using the advanced search function, it is possible to search according to fourteen different types of links:



Each link type is accompanied by a set of sub-types, which allow you to refine your search. Thus, after selecting the Documents table, you can choose the type “Document description” and then select a sub-type from the list (an extract is below):



We recommend that to familiarize yourself with the system you explore each drop-down menu of sub-types corresponding to each type of link.

In the Events table, the records offer the unique feature of presenting a summary of events through links: first, the links to various contributions to the event (**L**uoghi, **O**pere, **P**ersone, **C**ollettività). Next, all other links are displayed (**D**ocumenti d'archivio, **R**evalia, **I**conografia, **B**ibliografia).

This summary is especially useful when numerous links and “actors” (in the broad sense) are documented in the event. Of course, this does not take into account all of the information available. For example, it does not tell you which work a given musician performed (if there is more than one). But the addition of the links makes it possible to find this information, if desired.

Evento E-017-330-141		
Referente: Michela Berti		
ca. 10/10/2017 - mo. 01/07/2022		
Conferimento dell'Ordine del Santo Spirito al Principe Girolamo Vaini, 1737 > Componimento a quattro voci - conferimento dell'ordine dello Spirito Santo al principe Girolamo Vaini - palazzo dell'Ambasciatore francese Saint Aignan - 1737		
Titolo: Componimento a quattro voci - conferimento dell'ordine dello Spirito Santo al principe Girolamo Vaini - palazzo dell'Ambasciatore francese Saint Aignan - 1737		
Data di inizio	1737-09-15	Data di fine
		Luogo: Teatro effimero di Palazzo Bonelli (Palazzo Bonelli, Roma)
Tipo di evento: Vita culturale		
Evento generico: Conferimento dell'Ordine del Santo Spirito al Principe Girolamo Vaini, 1737		
Città: Roma		
Descrizione: In occasione del conferimento dell'ordine dello Spirito Santo al principe Girolamo Vaini da parte del re di Francia Luigi XV, l'ambasciatore francese a Roma duca di Saint-Aignan, organizza presso la sua residenza, Palazzo Bonelli, l'esecuzione di un componimento celebrativo per quattro voci.		
Descrizione		
Descrittori: ambasciatori francesi cantate componimenti musicali ordini cavallereschi sovrani		
Descrizione per links		
L. Luoghi dell'evento: Palazzo Bonelli (attuale Palazzo Valentini, Rione Trevi, Roma) Palazzo Mignanelli (Piazza Mignanelli, Roma) Teatro effimero di Palazzo Bonelli (Palazzo Bonelli, Roma)		
O. Opera eseguita: Componimento per Musica - 1737		
P. È commissionato (da pers.): Saint-Aignan, Paul-Hippolyte de Beauvilliers (Ambasciatore, 1684-1776)		
Organizzato da (pers.):		
È suscitato da: Vaini, Girolamo (1697-1744)		
D. Documenti d'archivio: Cantata per la nascita della figlia del Re presso il palazzo dell'ambasciatore Saint Aignan (Vaini) (I-Rasc) Componimento a quattro voci cantato nel palazzo dell'Ambasciatore francese Saint Aignan in occasione dell'ordine del principe Girolamo Vaini a Cavaliere dello Spirito Santo Diario Ordinario - Conferimento dello Spirito Santo a Vaini Gazette de France - Ricevimento del principe Vaini nell'Ordine dello Spirito Santo Gazette de France - Saint Aignan lascia per otto giorni gli apparati fatti per il conferimento dell'Ordine dello Spirito Santo a Vaini Nel Ricevimento di Sua Eccellenza il Principe Vaini Componimento Per musica (I-Ril) Relazione della Cerimonia per il conferimento dell'Ordine dello Spirito Santo al principe Girolamo Vaini		
B. Bibliografie: Berti, La vetrina del re 2012 Berti Musica ambasciata francese 2010 Diario Ordinario di Roma (Chracas)		

You can search for links in each table, which will allow you to select the type of link that collects one record to another.

A direct search on links returns only the first 8000 results so that loading time and user memory use are minimized.

Example 1: Find all bibliographic references linked to Collectivities records.

Select the Collectivities table. Go to “Search by links” and select the type “Bibliography” from the drop-down menu.

If you wish to limit the search to a particular collectivity, simply add its name in the first field of the advanced search.

Example 2: Find singers active between 1690 and 1700.

Select the People table.

Go to advanced search, choose “Main Occupation” from the drop-down menu and type “cantante” in the search field.

Go to search by links and choose the type “Evento (contrib. ad un)” from the drop-down menu; then choose the subtype “Cantato”.

In the “Date of the link” field, choose the relevant dates.

The results will list all singers (main occupation) who sang (subtype of link) at an event (type of link) between 1690 and 1700.

Please note that people whose main occupation is not “cantante” (e.g., an amateur who sings at a given event) will be excluded from the search.

Example 3: Find all documents written in a specific place

Select the Documents table.

Go to search by links and choose the type “Documento (descrizione)” from the drop-down menu; then, choose the subtype “Luogo di scrittura”.

The results include all documents for which the place of writing is indicated. You can sort the results in the Place column using the arrow in the heading, which will display results in alphabetical order of places so you can easily find the place you are looking for.

Example 4: Find all dance teachers active at the Seminario Romano

Select the Events table.

Go to advanced search, choose the field type “Place” from the dropdown menu, and type “Seminario Romano” in the field.

Go to search by links and choose the type “Evento (contrib. ad un)” from the drop-down menu; then, choose the subtype “Maestro di ballo”. This results in a list of eight events: a summary through links. Click on each link to display the event record, which contains a list of dance masters involved.

3. TRANSCRIPTION CONVENTIONS⁴

3.1 LIST OF CONVENTIONS

Our team of archivists and researchers transcribed the documents according to shared conventions that conform to international standards (OAI-PMH protocol for archival documents and ISO 690 for bibliography). We opted for a complete transcription of some documents (for example, letters) in a rich format (paragraph and character styles, tables, etc.) that enables the preservation of a high level of detail, to facilitate effective contextualization of the data. The data, linked to thesaurus descriptors and controlled lists (for people and works), are the subject of a very detailed description according to a grid established at the beginning of the project, in collaboration with project members. For this description, we used an adapted [Dublin Core](#) system, supplemented with a simplified version of [EAD](#) standards. Next, the researchers inserted the metadata necessary for data management.

What follows are the conventions we used for the transcriptions of archival documents in Italian. They have been developed from the rules used for editions of archival documents (see the bibliography below).

- **abbreviations**: have been expanded, as in most modern editions of archival documents⁵;
- **accents**: have been normalized according to current usage⁶;
- **apostrophes**: have been normalized according to current usage⁷;
- **carta** (c.) vs. **pagina** (p.): we have distinguished between *carte* (folios) and *pagine* (pages). For folios, we have specified *recto* or *verso*. In cases referring to both the *recto* and the *verso*, nothing is specified. For *libri mastri*, we specify *sinistra* (sx) and *destra* (dx).
- **punctuation**: has been normalized according to current usage⁸;
- **upper and lower case**: have been modified according to current usage⁹;
- **notes on transcriptions**: we have distinguished between:

4. Editing: Orsetta Baroncelli and Marco Cavietti.

5. Pratesi refers to the editing of medieval documents, for which he suggests including expansions of abbreviations in parentheses. However, for seventeenth-century editions of documents, these criteria were modified, eliminating the use of parentheses. See, for example, *Caravaggio a Roma*.

6. Tognetti pp. 29-31. The author clarifies: “Nelle trascrizioni da volgari italiani, si pongono gli apostrofi secondo l’uso corrente e gli accenti secondo il sistema adottato dal trascrittore, tenendo comunque ferma la distinzione di accento acuto e accento grave per la *e* e per la *o*” (*In transcriptions from Italian vernaculars, apostrophes are placed according to current usage and accents according to the system adopted by the transcriber, keeping in mind, however, the distinction between the acute accent and grave accent for e and o*) (Tognetti, p. 29).

7. Tognetti pp. 29, 31-33. See note 3.

8. Pratesi, p. 111 and Tognetti p. 57.

9. Pratesi, p. 111. For a detailed discussion of cases in which it is necessary to use upper case, see Tognetti, pp. 25-28.

• critical notes: these are notes used to indicate interlinear or marginal additions, erasures, sections of letters begun and left unfinished. They are referenced by alphabetical letters in the footer. The transcriber's commentary is in italics while citations of the text are in roman¹⁰;

• comments: are referenced by Arabic numerals in the footer and are generally used “per illustrare brevemente [...] personaggi o fatti storici [...] che il documento nomina oppure richiama direttamente” (*to briefly illustrate [...] historical figures or events [...] that the document names or directly references*) and to reference other documents¹¹;

– **numerals**: have been restored to modern usage, using a comma for decimals, and adding a zero when the number is not whole. Roman numerals are retained in the transcription¹²;

– **spelling**: has been replicated except in the following two cases:

• *j*: has been substituted with *i*¹³;

• *u*: has been distinguished from *v* according to modern practice¹⁴;

– **separation between words**: has been normalized according to current usage¹⁵;

– **truncations**: have been noted¹⁶;

– **units of measure and currency**: see the appendix, *Abbreviations for units of measure and currency*;

[xyz]: this symbol has been inserted within the transcription to add short annotations, while in other cases, we have used comments;

[...]: this symbol was used to note omissions¹⁷ and to indicate the presence of a lacuna due to physical damage to the document¹⁸;

***: used to note the presence of blank spaces left by the writer¹⁹;

÷: this symbol was transcribed as “1/2”²⁰;

Δ: this symbol was transcribed as “sc.” (see the *List of abbreviations*)²¹.

3.2. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bartoli Langeli, Attilio, ‘Le edizioni dei testi documentari: Riflessioni sulla filologia diplomatica’, *Schede Medievali* 20-21 (1991), pp. 116-131.

Cappelli, Adriano, *Lexicon abbreviaturarum dizionario di abbreviature latine ed italiane usate nelle carte e codici, specialmente del medioevo* (Milan: Hoepli, 1912).

Di Sivo, Michele, and Orietta Verdi, eds, *Caravaggio a Roma: Una vita dal vero* (Rome: De Luca, 2011). See especially the documentary appendix, ed. by Antonella Cesarini.

10. Pratesi, pp. 119-120.

11. Pratesi, pp. 119-121, esp. p. 121.

12. Tognetti, p. 45.

13. Pratesi, p. 114 and Tognetti, p. 15.

14. Pratesi, p. 114.

15. Tognetti, pp. 51-54.

16. Tognetti, p. 33.

17. Bartoli Langeli, p. 123.

18. Pratesi, p. 113 and Tognetti, p. 60. In fact, both Pratesi and Tognetti advise that the brackets should contain as many periods as there are missing letters. However, in editions of modern sources, it is preferable to always use three periods within brackets to indicate a lacuna (*Caravaggio a Roma*).

19. Pratesi, p. 113 and Tognetti, p. 61. In fact, both Pratesi and Tognetti advise that the brackets should contain as many asterisks as there are missing letters. However, in editions of modern sources, it is preferable to always use three asterisks within brackets to indicate blank spaces (*Caravaggio a Roma*).

20. Cappelli, p. 407.

21. Cappelli, p. 411.

Cacciaglia, Luigi, *Le “giustificazioni” dell’Archivio Barberini. Inventario, I: Le giustificazioni dei cardinali* (Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 2014).

Pratesi, Alessandro, *Genesi e forme del documento medievale* (Rome: Jouvence, 1999).

Tognetti, Gianpaolo, *Criteri per la trascrizione di testi medievali, latini e italiani* (Rome: Ministero per i beni culturali e ambientali, 1982).

3.3 ABBREVIATIONS OF UNITS OF MEASURE AND CURRENCY

Because units of measure and currency are so frequent in archival documents, they were abbreviated to speed up the work of transcription. We used the first two letters of the word when only one unit of measurement or currency began with those letters (for example, arido = ar.). But in cases where two or more units of measurement or currency began with the same letters, the most frequent one was abbreviated with the first two letters, and the next ones, in order of frequency, with three or more letters. For example:

- ba. = baiocco, bar. = barile;
- qu. = quattrino, qua. = quarta, quar. = quartuccio, quart. = quartarolo.

The abbreviations for units of measurement and currency are in singular form; the same form was used for plural units.

For correspondences with modern measurement units, consult the standard metrology manuals.

- | | |
|---|--|
| - ar. = arido (grains, fava beans, chickpeas);
measure of capacity | - pa. = palmo; measure of length |
| - ba. = baiocco; unit of currency | - pa. quadro = palmo quadro; measure of surface |
| - bar. = barile; measure of capacity for wine and
oil | - pao. = paolo, unit of currency |
| - bo. = bolognino; unit of currency | - pas. = passo; measure of length |
| - boc. = boccale; measure of capacity for wine
and oil | - pe. = pezza; measure of surface |
| - bot. = botte; measure of capacity for wine | - pi. = piede; measure of length |
| - ca. = canna; measure of length | - pi. quadro = piede quadro; measure of surface |
| - car. = carlino; unit of currency | - qu. = quattrino, unit of currency |
| - cat. = catena; measure of length | - qua. = quarta; measure of capacity and surface |
| - cat. quadra = catena quadra; measure of surface | - quar. = quartuccio; measure of capacity for
wine |
| - co. = corba; measure of capacity, especially for
wine | - quart. = quartarolo; measure of capacity |
| - de. = denaro; unit of currency | - ru. = rubbio; measure of surface and capacity |
| - dec. = decina; unit of capacity for bread | - sc. = scudo, unit of currency |
| - fo. = foglietta; measure of capacity for wine | - sco. = scorzo; measure of surface |
| - gi. = giulio; unit of currency | - so. = soldo, unit of currency |
| - giu. = giustina; unit of currency | - som. = soma; measure of weight and capacity
for oil |
| - li. = libbra; measure of weight | - st. = staia; measure of capacity |
| - lir. = lira, unit of currency | - sta. = staiolo; measure of length |
| - on. = oncia; measure of length and weight | - te. = testone, unit of currency |

4. CREDITS

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