

Dear Guadagni Family and friends,

I will interrupt a moment the Guadagni Archives, because by chance I found a lot of new interesting information on Cardinal Giovanni Antonio (aka Bernardo) Guadagni, mostly published by organs of the Catholic Church, and I want to gather them up before I lose them. Follow me in the unexpected path of findings on Great Uncle Bernardo Guadagni (1674-1759), son of our direct ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718) and brother of Neri Andrea Guadagni (1673-1748), great-great-grandfather, of our common great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni, from whom we all descend.

I was looking on Wikipedia, on internet, on the Guadagni and the March on Rome, which I emailed you a few days ago. I could not find any new information on the Guadagni and the March on Rome, but I found information on Giovanni Antonio Guadagni on Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. What immediately attracted me was a small sentence at the end of the article: "This page was last modified on October 31, 2013 at 9:50 I arrived to two conclusions:

- 1) I did not find this information on Giovanni Antonio on a Guadagni Family history book or Website, but on Wikipedia, an international Website Encyclopedia, which means Bernardo (I will call him Bernardo or Giovanni Antonio, as you know it is the same person: he was born Bernardo Guadagni and changed his name in Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo, when he became a Discalced Carmelite Monk), is internationally famous to everybody, not only to the Guadagni lovers, just like George Washington, or Napoleon, or Ernest Hemingway, etc.
- 2) If the Encyclopedia page was last modified a month ago, it means he is not just a person of the past on which Historian Passerini wrote several pages in 1872, he is also interesting for contemporary historians who add pages on him, nowadays and probably in the future.

Below is the page on Giovanni Antonio Guadagni which I have just copied from Internet Wikipedia.

I found certain things interesting and others unknown to me:


Giovanni Antonio Guadagni

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (1674-1759) was a Cardinal of the Catholic Church.^[1]

Life

Born^[2] in a wealthy family in Florence, at the time under the rule of the house of Medici. His mother was the sister of Pope Clement XII. In his youth he studied law and received a degree in civil and canon law from the university of Pisa. In the early years of 18th century he joined the order of Discalced Carmelites and was ordained as catholic priest on 11 March 1702. Guadagni was later named master of the novice and provincial father for his order. In 1724 he was named by pope Benedict XIII Bishop of Arezzo where a diocesan synod was celebrated in 1730 under his leadership. In 1731 he was named cardinal deacon and from 1732 he assumed the duties as Vicar for of his holiness for the diocese of Rome. In 1750 he was promoted as Cardinal Bishop and with the title of the suburb icarian see of Frascati^[3] in 1756 he was transferred to the see of porto Santa Rufina. Guadagni was also named subdean of the college of the cardinals.

<div> <div>Styles of</div> <div>Giovanni Antonio Guadagni</div> <div></div> </div>	
Reference style	His Eminence
Spoken style	Your Eminence
Informal style	Cardinal
See	San Martino ai Monti (deaconory) as Frascati and Porto (diocese)

References

- ↑ [1] From catholic hierarchy website
- ↑ [2] From Prof.Miranda website
- ↑ [3] From Suburbicarian diocese of Frascati website

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Giovanni_Antonio_Guadagni&oldid=579666445"

Categories: 1674 births | 1759 deaths | Italian cardinals | People from Florence

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I checked the references:

[1] From Catholic hierarchy website:



Su Iglesia ve
mormon.c
Si Cristo restaurara su iglesia hoy .



Giovanni Antonio *Cardinal* Guadagni, O.C.D. †

Deceased

Bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina

Events

Date	Age	Event	Title
14 Sep 1674		Born	<i>Florence</i>
11 Mar 1702	27.5	Ordained Priest	Priest of <u>Order of Discalced Carmelites</u>
20 Dec 1724	50.3	Appointed	Bishop of <u>Arezzo, Italy</u>
31 Dec 1724	50.3	Ordained Bishop	Bishop of <u>Arezzo, Italy</u>
24 Sep 1731	57.0	Elevated to Cardinal	
17 Dec 1731	57.3	Appointed	Cardinal-Priest of <u>Santi Silvestro e Martino ai Monti</u>
4 Nov 1732	58.1	Resigned	Bishop of <u>Arezzo, Italy</u>
23 Feb 1750	75.4	Appointed	Bishop of <u>Frascati, Italy</u>
12 Jan 1756	81.3	Appointed	Bishop of <u>Porto e Santa Rufina, Italy</u>
15 Jan 1759	84.3	Died	Bishop of <u>Porto e Santa Rufina, Italy</u>

MicroData Summary for Giovanni Antonio Guadagni:

Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni O.C.D. (born 14 Sep 1674, died 15 Jan 1759) Bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina

- Consistory - 1731: Created Cardinal
- Conclave - 1740: Participated
- Conclave - 1758: Participated

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a priest for 56.8 years • a bishop for 34.0 years • a cardinal for 27.3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Consecrator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <u>Lorenzo Cardinal Corsini</u> † Cardinal-Priest of <u>San Pietro in Vincoli</u> • Principal Co-Consecrators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <u>Archbishop Pier Luigi Carafa (Jr.)</u> † Titular Archbishop of <u>Larissa in Thessalia</u> ◦ <u>Bishop Filippo Carlo Spada</u> † Bishop of <u>Pesaro</u>
Episcopal Lineage / Apostolic Succession:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Consecrator of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <u>Bishop Severino Antonio Missini</u> † (1732) ◦ <u>Bishop Federico Alamanni</u> † (1732)

- Lorenzo Cardinal Corsini † (1690)
Cardinal-Priest of San Pietro in Vincoli
- Flavio Cardinal Chigi (Sr.) † (1686)
Cardinal-Bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina
- Paluzzo Cardinal Paluzzi Altieri Degli Albertoni
† (1666)
Cardinal-Priest of Santa Maria in Trastevere
- Ulderico Cardinal Carpegna † (1630)
Cardinal-Priest of Santa Maria in Trastevere
- Luigi Cardinal Caetani † (1622)
Cardinal-Priest of Santa Pudenziana
- Ludovico Cardinal Ludovisi † (1621)
Archbishop of Bologna
- Archbishop Galeazzo Sanvitale † (1604)
Archbishop Emeritus of Bari (-Canosa)
- Girolamo Cardinal Bernerio, O.P. † (1586)
Cardinal-Bishop of Albano
- Giulio Antonio Cardinal Santorio † (1566)
Cardinal-Priest of San Bartolomeo all'Isola
- Scipione Cardinal Rebiba †
Cardinal-Priest of Sant'Anastasia

- Bishop Carolus Ronchi † (1732)
- Archbishop Francesco Guidi † (1733)
- Bishop João da Madre de Deus Seixas da Fonseca Borges, O.S.B. † (1733)
- Bishop Giacomo Beni † (1733)
- Serafino Cardinal Cenci † (1733)
- Archbishop Gaetano Calvani † (1734)
- Bishop Carlo Filippo Incontri † (1734)
- Bishop Dominicus Laymo † (1734)
- Bishop Vincentius Cossovich † (1734)
- Bishop Giuseppe Suares de la Concha † (1735)
- Giacomo Cardinal Lanfredini † (1735)
- Bishop Vincenzo Maria Diedo † (1735)
- Bishop Alberico Simonetta † (1735)
- Bishop Gaetano de Arco † (1735)
- Bishop Francesco De Novellis † (1735)
- Bishop Francesco Maria Ginori † (1736)
- Bishop Claudio Domenico Albini † (1736)
- Bishop Balthasar Maria Remondini † (1736)
- Luca Melchiorre Cardinal Tempi † (1736)
- Bishop Andreas Venditti (Vinditti) † (1737)
- Archbishop Francesco Lanfreschi † (1737)
- Bishop Melchiorre Delfico † (1738)
- Archbishop Francesco Gaetano Incontri † (1738)
- Bishop Ludovicus Benzone, O. Carm. † (1738)
- Bishop Giovanni Andrea Schiano † (1738)
- Bishop Francesco Antonio Salomone (Salamone) † (1738)
- Bishop Gaetano Fraccagnani † (1738)
- Bishop Joannes Ferro † (1738)
- Bishop Pietro Antonio Zuccari † (1739)
- Ferdinando Maria Cardinal de Rossi † (1739)
- Ignazio Michele Cardinal Crivelli † (1739)
- Bishop Ludovico Ancaiani † (1739)
- Bishop Antonio Vegni † (1739)
- Bishop Bartolomeo Mollo † (1739)
- Bishop Francesco Viviani † (1740)
- Archbishop Francesco Maria Piccolomini † (1741)
- Bishop Petrus Antonius Raimondi † (1742)
- Bishop Francesco Antonio Spadea † (1742)
- Bishop Giovanni Andrea Tria (II) † (1742)
- Bishop Angelo Maria Marculi, O.S.A. † (1742)
- Bishop Marino Bozzatini † (1742)
- Archbishop Mattaeus Caraman † (1742)
- Bishop Biagio Chiarelli † (1742)
- Bishop Isidoro Pitellia, O.M. † (1743)
- Bishop Bernardino Antonio Diego Bernardi, O.M. † (1743)
- Bishop Filippo Felice del Prete † (1744)
- Bishop Vito Moio (Mojo) † (1744)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bishop Silvestro Lodovico Paparelli</u> † (1744) • <u>Bishop Diego Andrea Tomacelli</u> † (1744) • <u>Bishop Felice Leone</u>, O.S.A. † (1745) • <u>Bishop Giuseppe de Vignoli</u> † (1746) • <u>Bishop Bernardo Bernardi</u>, O.F.M. Conv. † (1746) • <u>Bishop Nicolaus (Arcangelo) Bianchini</u>, O.C.D. † (1746) • <u>Bishop Nicola Brescia</u> † (1747) • <u>Bishop Francesco Antonio Scoppa</u> † (1747) • <u>Bishop Giovanni Bufalini</u> † (1747) • <u>Bishop Cosimo Pierbenedetto Maculani</u>, C.O. † (1748) • <u>Bishop Giuseppe Du Mesnil</u> † (1748) • <u>Bishop Giustino Bagnesi</u>, O.S.B. † (1748) • <u>Bishop Nicola Cimaglia</u>, O.S.B. † (1748) • <u>Bishop Benedetto Gaetani</u> † (1749) • <u>Bishop Domenico Poltri</u> † (1749) • <u>Bishop Panfilo Antonio Mazzara</u> † (1749) • <u>Bishop Federigo Muschi</u> † (1749) • <u>Archbishop Giuseppe Agostino Delbecchi</u>, Sch. P. † (1751) • <u>Bishop Francesco Antonio Rocco</u> † (1751) • <u>Bishop Segherio Felice Seghieri</u> † (1751) • <u>Christoph Bartholomäus Anton Cardinal Migazzi Von Waal Und Sonnenturn</u> † (1751) • <u>Bishop Giovanni Carlo Antonelli</u> † (1752) • <u>Archbishop Nicolò Lercari</u> † (1753) • <u>Bishop Angelo Maria Venizza</u> † (1754) • <u>Bishop Jacopo Gaetano Nicolò Inghirami</u> † (1755) • <u>Bishop Domenico Gaetano Novellucci</u> † (1755) • <u>Bishop Filippo Niccolò Cecina</u> † (1755) • <u>Carlo Maria Cardinal Sacripante</u> † (1756) • <u>Bishop Carlo Augusto Peruzzini</u>, B. † (1756) • <u>Bishop Adeodato Andrea Aldobrandini (Bivignano)</u> † (1757) • <u>Bishop Pietro Maria Franzesi</u> † (1757) • <u>Patriarch François Mattei</u> † (1757) • <u>Bishop Bartolomeo Felice Guelfi Camaiani</u> † (1758) • Principal Co-Consecrator of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vincenzo Cardinal Malvezzi Bonfioli</u> † (1754) • <u>Henry Benedict Mary Clement Cardinal Stuart of York</u> † (1758)
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Source(s):

- b: The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, 24 Sep 1731

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Recommend this on Google

<http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/bguada.html>

12/2/2013

As we see from the document “Catholic Hierarchy”, Giovanni Antonio Guadagni was consecrated Bishop on December 31, 1724 by his uncle Cardinal Lorenzo Corsini, future Pope Clement XII, assisted by Archbishop Pier Luigi Carafa and Bishop Filippo Carlo Spada.

During his 27 years of Cardinalate, Cardinal Guadagni was the “Principal Consecrator” of 6 Cardinals, 8 Archbishops, 66 Bishops and 1 Patriarch; he was also the “Principal Co-Consecrator” of 2 Cardinals.

He also participated in the election of 2 Popes, Benedict XIV on August 17, 1740, and of Clement XIII on July 6, 1758.

[2] From Prof. Miranda Website

GUADAGNI, O.C.D., Giovanni Antonio (1674-1759)



At the end of this article I was really surprised and happy to find a “portrait” of Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni, by artist Giorgio Domenico Dupra’.



I was not able to enlarge it. Portrait of Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni attributed to the same artist as above, Giorgio Domenico Dupra. It is called: "Portrait of a Cardinal in cardinals robes, holding a letter at a table".

Oil on Canvas, painted in 1741.


39 inches by 28.7 inches

It is listed on sale at an auction, in internet, but I could not find out where or the price.

Somewhere in the world some art collector is buying the portrait of great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni.

I found the following page on Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni's cause for Beatification on the Document "Other Pre-19th Century Causes".

His cause obtained the "Nihil Obstat" (Nothing against it) on November 27, 1940.

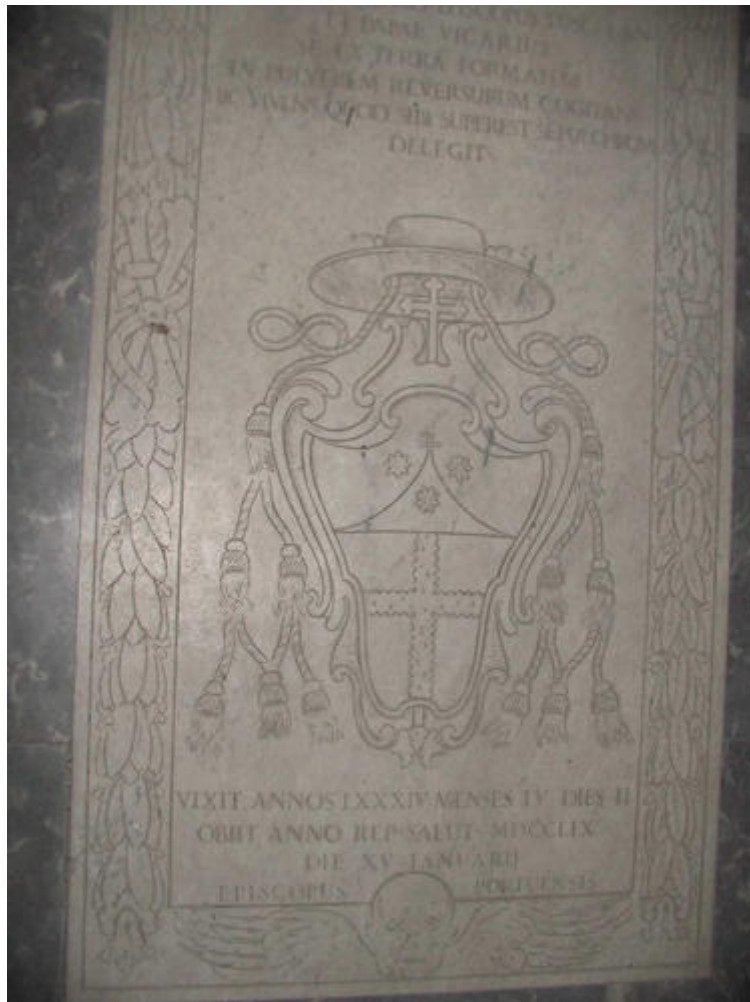
15 January 1759 in Rome (Italy)	
GIOVANNI ANTONIO GUADAGNI professed priest, Discalced Carmelites; cardinal born: 14 September 1674 in Florence (Italy)	
competent forum: Rome CCS protocol number: 357 type of cause: heroic virtues	
opening of informative process: closing of informative process: nihil obstat*: 27 November 1940 introduction of cause: decree of "non cultu": opening of apostolic process: closing of apostolic process: decree on validity of informative and apostolic processes: ante-preparatory congregation: preparatory congregation: general congregation:	
postulator: petitioner: <i>Postulazione OCD, Corso d'Italia, 38, 00198 Roma, ITALY</i> website:	



I also found an “engraving” of Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (aka Great-uncle Bernardo for the Guadagni Family) by artists Pietro Nelli and Rocco Pozzi.

And I also found two pictures of the tomb he had built for himself in the choir situated on the left side of the main altar of the Carmelite church of Santa Maria della Scala, Rome. He also composed the inscription on his tomb.

The first picture concentrates on the bottom part of Cardinal Giovanni Antonio’s tomb, the second on the top. In both we can see well how under the reproduction of the Cardinal’s hat and the crest of the Order of the Discalced Carmelites to which he belonged, the Guadagni Crest of the Cross with thorns is well evident. The dots on the cross indicate the shining Gold of the cross on the uniform red background. As we mentioned above, Cardinal Guadagni drew the model for his tomb himself.





Crest of the Order of the Discalced Carmelites. As we see, the Crest of the Order of the Discalced Carmelites is just above the Guadagni Crest.

Main Altar of Santa Maria della Scala in Rome. The choir, where Giovanni Antonio's tomb is located, is on the left of the main altar..


15 January 1759 in Rome (Italy)

GIOVANNI ANTONIO GUADAGNI
 professed priest, Discalced Carmelites; cardinal
 born: 14 September 1674 in Florence (Italy)

competent forum: Rome
 CCS protocol number: 357
 type of cause: heroic virtues

opening of informative process:
 closing of informative process:
 nihil obstat: 27 November 1940
 introduction of cause:
 decree of "non cultu":
 opening of apostolic process:
 closing of apostolic process:
 decree on validity of informative and apostolic processes:
 antepreparatory congregation:
 preparatory congregation:
 general congregation:

postulator:
petitioner: Postulazione OCD, Corso d'Italia, 30, 00198 Roma, ITALY
website:




Main Altar of Santa Maria della Scala in Rome. The choir, where Giovanni Antonio's tomb is located, is on the left of the main altar.

Same as above. Different views



We will copy here Giovanni Antonio's life from "The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church – Biographical Dictionary – Pope Clement XII (Corsini, Bernardo's uncle) 1730 – 1740 (years of Pope Clement XII's reign, he died in 1740) - Consistory of September 24, 1731 celebrated in Rome (When Giovanni Antonio Guadagni was created Cardinal).

It includes many interesting details not present in Passerini's book, from where I got most of Bernardo Guadagni's life.

Birth. September 14, 1674, Florence. Of a noble family. Only child of Marquis Donato Guadagni, of a senatorial family, and Maddalena Corsini. Nephew of Pope **Clement XII**, on his mother's side. One mistake: as we know Bernardo was not the only son of Donato Maria Guadagni and Maria Maddalena Corsini, he was the second of 4 siblings: the other 3 were in order of birth: Tommaso Guadagni, born in 1668, page of Grand Duke of Tuscany Cosimo III de' Medici, Elisabetta, who married Filippo Antinori, and Neri Andrea, our direct ancestor, who married Argentina Vettori. They had only one son, Donato, who continued the family. Donato Maria's wife died in 1679 and he married two more times: Maria Maddalena Niccolini, who died in 1683, without giving him any children, and Maria Alamanni, who gave him 4 more children: Vittoria, who married Senator Cerchio de' Cerchi, Teresa, who became an Oblate nun, and the twins Pietro and Jacopo Gaetano. The latter was born crippled in his hands and feet and became a clergyman. So Bernardo was in reality the second of 8 siblings, from 2 different mothers.

Education: He studied at the University of Pisa (doctorate in *utroque iure* (Latin for "both laws"), both canon law and civil law, May 3, 1696).



University of Pisa: It was founded in 1343 by an edict of Pope Clement VI. It is the 19th oldest extant university in the world and the 10th oldest in Italy. Among its alumni were Galileo Galilei and Enrico Fermi (co-inventor of the atomic bomb).



Enrico Fermi (1901-1954), Italian Physicist, referred to as one of the “fathers of the Atomic Bomb”.

Early life: He obtained a Canonicate in the cathedral chapter of Florence. He studied at the University of Pisa. He went to Rome to practice law. He returned to Florence and decided to embrace the religious life. He entered the Order of Discalced Carmelites in Arezzo, against the will of his family.

[Passerini recounts:”Bernardo’s father saw that he had a vocation for the religious life, so he sent him to Rome to be educated by the Jesuits. Donato Maria obtained a canonry from Grand Duke Cosimo III for his son, in the Archdiocese of Florence, in 1693.

Even though he was busy at the canonry, Bernardo continued to pursue his studies and obtained a doctorate in Civil and Canon Law at the University of Pisa. Then he returned to Rome, to improve his knowledge of the Canon Law. He remained there until 1697.

However, Bernardo had a great desire to live a holy life, so he went secretly to Arezzo, in 1699, and became a Discalced Carmelite. He adopted the name of Brother Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo.”

In both biographies, Bernardo’s family is not against his desire of religious life. His youngest brother, Jacopo Gaetano, also became a clergyman. However, they were against his desire of becoming a Discalced Carmelite.

Why?

By the middle of the 17th century the Carmelites had reached their zenith. At this period, however, they became involved in controversies with other orders, particularly the Jesuits. The special objects of attack were the traditional origin of the Carmelites and the source of their scapular.

In 1696, a decree of the Archbishop of Valencia, inquisitor general of the Holy Office, forbade all further controversies between the Carmelites and the Jesuits. Two years later, on November 20, 1698, Pope Innocent XII issued a brief which definitely ended the controversy on pain of excommunication.

A year later, in 1699, Bernardo joins the Discalced Carmelite in Arezzo. Probably the Guadagni were in favor of the Jesuits, as we can see by the fact that Donato Maria sent his son Bernardo to be educated by the Jesuits in Rome. This is why they were against their son joining the main adversaries of the Jesuits.

Bernardo took the name of Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo; he made his solemn profession on November 1, 1700. He studied philosophy and theology in the Carmelite convents in Florence. He will be known as Giovanni Antonio Guadagni O.C.D. O.C.D. are the initials of the Spanish “Orden de los Carmelitanos Descalzos”, “Order of the Discalced Carmelites” in English.



Unfinished façade of the church of Santa Maria del Carmine (Saint Mary of Carmel) of the monastery of the Carmelite order in Florence.



The interior of the Church of Santa Maria del Carmine



The Corsini Chapel in the Church of Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence.
We can see the Corsini Crest, diagonal blue and white alternated stripes, in the dark top center of the picture, with two angels holding it.

The Corsini, one of the richest families in Florence during the 17th-18th centuries, had this chapel built in 1675, to hold the remains of St. Andrew Corsini, Carmelite (1301-1374), a member of the family who became a Carmelite friar and the Bishop of Fiesole. He was canonized in 1629.

The elaborated Italian Rococo' ceiling is from one of the most important 18th century artists in the city, Giovanni Domenico Ferretti.

Bernardo Guadagni was one year old when his mother Maria Maddalena's family, the Corsini, built this famous Chapel in the Carmelite Church in Florence, not far from the Santo Spirito Guadagni Palace, where he grew up. While he was studying philosophy and theology in the monastery, he probably spent some time in the Corsini Chapel, praying his great-uncle Carmelite Saint and Bishop Andrea Corsini to help him and inspire him in his new life as a Discalced Carmelite.



Saint Andrea Corsini(1302-1373) in prayer, by Artist Guido Reni (1630-1635).

As we are the direct descendants of Donato Maria Guadagni and his wife Maria Maddalena Corsini, Saint Andrea Corsini is also our great-uncle and family saint.

I will add a few words on this interesting great-uncle of ours. Andrea Corsini was born in Florence on November 30, 1302, a member of the illustrious Corsini family. Wild and dissolute in youth, he was startled by the words of his mother about what had happened to her before his birth. He became a Carmelite friar in his native city and began a life of great mortification. He studied at Paris and Avignon,

On his return, Corsini became the “Apostle of Florence”. He was regarded as a prophet and a wonderworker. After being elected to the office of Bishop of Fiesole, which he did not want, he fled.

He was discovered by a child at the Charterhouse at Enna (Sicily), several hundreds of miles away, and was subsequently compelled to accept the honour.

Corsini redoubled his austerities as a bishop, was lavish in his care of the poor, and was sought for everywhere as a peacemaker. In Bologna he was sent as a papal legate to heal the breach between the nobility and the people.

After 12 years in the episcopacy, Corsini died in his native Florence in 1373, at the age of 71.

In the early 18th century, Bernardo Guadagni’s uncle, Pope Clement XII, born Lorenzo Corsini, erected a magnificent chapel dedicated to his 14th century kinsman in the Roman Basilica of St. John Lateran, Cathedral of Rome.



Ceiling of the Corsini Family Chapel in the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome. It says in Latin “Supreme Pontiff Clement XII”, the Corsini Pope, uncle of Giovanni Antonio Guadagni and great-uncle of ours.



Corsini Family Chapel in Rome in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. With painting of Saint Andrea Corsini on the altar.



Grille of the Corsini Chapel in the Basilica of Saint John Lateran in Rome. Notice the Tiare and the Keys of the Pope.

Priesthood: Giovanni Antonio Guadagni was ordained on March 11, 1702. In his order, he was a master of novices; prior of the monastery of San Paolo in Florence; provincial of Etruria (old name for Tuscany); and founder of a convent in Pisa. At the request of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Gian Gastone de' Medici, he was promoted to the episcopate.



Grand Duke of Tuscany, Gian Gastone de' Medici by artist Ferdinand Richter

Episcopate: Giovanni Antonio was elected Bishop of Arezzo, on December 20, 1724, with dispensation of his vow of not accepting ecclesiastical dignities. He was consecrated on December 31, 1724, in the Carmelite Church of Santa Maria della Scala, in Rome, by

Cardinal Lorenzo Corsini, future Pope Clement XII, assisted by Pietro Luigi Carafa, titular archbishop of Larissa, and by Filippo Spada, bishop of Pesaro.

As bishop of Arezzo, he was prince of the Holy Roman Empire and count of Cesa.



Crown of the Holy Roman Empire



Imperial Banner of the Holy Roman Empire..

He was made Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, on January 1, 1725. By special papal grace, he was granted the *pallium*, proper of the metropolitan archbishops only; he received it from his uncle Pope Clement XII in the private chapel of the Quirinale Palace on November 22, 1730. He celebrated a diocesan synod in 1730.



The Quirinale Palace in Rome.

It is located on the Quirinale Hill, the highest of the seven hills of Rome. It extends for an area of 110,500 square yards and is the 6th largest palace in the world in terms of area, as well as the largest residence of a Head of State.

The current site of the palace has been in use since Roman times, as excavations in the gardens testify. On this hill, the Romans built temples to several deities, from the Flora to Quirinus, after whom the hill was named.

The Quirinale palace itself was built in 1583 by Pope Gregory XIII as a papal summer residence. The pope wanted to find a location which would have been far away from the humidity and stench coming from the river Tiber.



Pope Gregory XIII (Papacy: 1572-1585) by sculptor Alessandro Menganti

In September 1870, Papal Rome was attacked and conquered by the troops of the King of Italy. Rome became the capital of the new Kingdom of Italy. The palace became



King of Italy Victor Emmanuel II, who attacked and conquered Papal Rome, and made it the Capital of Italy in 1870.



Interior Courtyard of the Quirinale Palace

the official royal residence of the Kings of Italy. The monarchy was abolished by referendum in 1946 and the Quirinale Palace became the official residence and workplace of the Presidents of the Italian Republic. It is Italy's White House.



Enrico de Nicola, 1st President of the Republic of Italy



The main entrance of the Quirinale Palace with the Bernini's loggia.



Room of the Cuirassiers in the Quirinale Palace.



Michelle and President Barack Obama saluted by the Italian Cuirassiers at Quirinale Palace.



The Quirinale in the 18th century, when Giovanni Antonio Guadagni received the pallium in a private chapel of it.



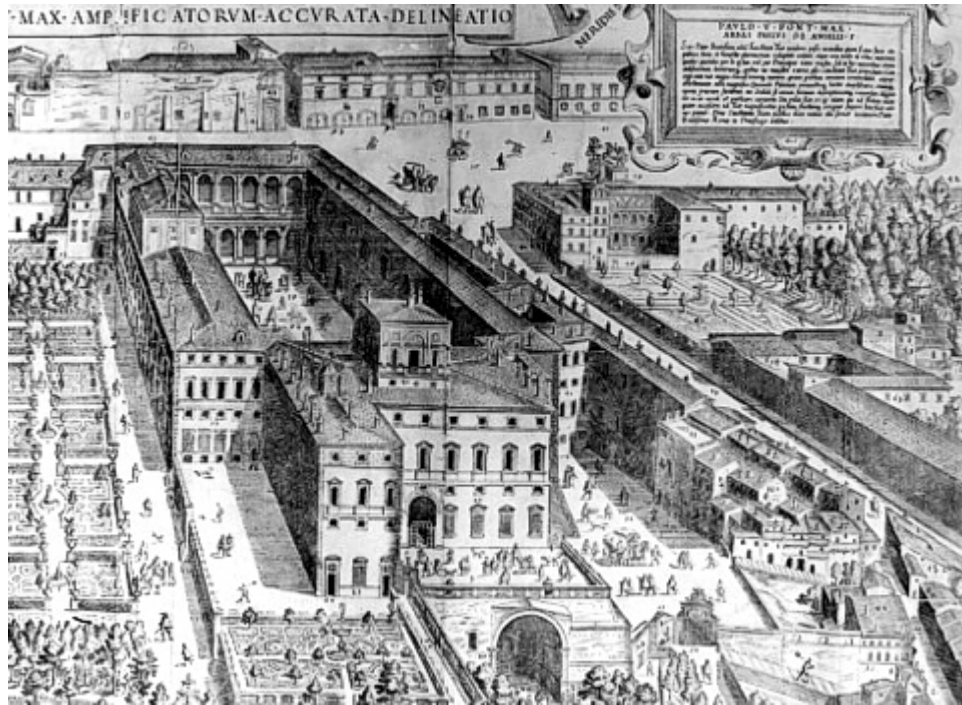
Living room of the Quirinale.



The Reception Hall.



The mission of the Apostles by Artist Tommaso Minardi.



Quirinale Palace of the Popes in 1612.



Qirinale Palace Staircase by architect artist Mascarino.

Cardinalate: Giovanni Antonio was created cardinal priest in the consistory of September 24, 1731. He accepted the promotion for holy obedience. By an apostolic brief on September 26, 1731, Pope Clement XII, his uncle, sent him the red biretta (cardinal's hat). He arrived in Rome from Arezzo on the following November 7; on November 11, he made his solemn entrance through Porta Pia. Rome was still surrounded and protected by the old walls of the Roman Emperors, so you had to enter by one of the old Roman doors in the walls.



Pope Pius IV, born Giovanni Angelo de' Medici had the inner gate of Porta Pia's (renamed after him) redone after drawing by Michelangelo. See the "Medici Crest of six balls" sculpted on top of the door).



Outer gate of Porta Pia, from which Giovanni Antonio Guadagni entered Rome. The Statue of the angel was added after request of Pope Pius IX who was not sure his Papal soldiers would be able to defend the walls of Rome without the help of the angels.



Old Roman walls, built by Emperor Aurelianus, in the 3rd century, to protect Rome from the Barbarian invasions, next to Porta Pia.

Giovanni Antonio received the red hat of cardinal on November 22, 1731, and the title of San Martino ai Monti, on December 17, 1731. He took possession of the title on December 30. He ascribed to the SS.CC (Latin for“Sacrorum Cordium” “Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary”) of Bishops and Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Religious Discipline, Rites, Holy Office and Tridentine Council.

He was created Vicar general of Rome and its district, on March 1, 1732. He resigned the government of the diocese of Arezzo, on November 4, 1732. He was made Cardinal Protector of the Benedictine Congregation of Vallombrosa, on August 21, 1734.



Abbey of Vallombrosa

The Vallumbrosan Order is a Roman Catholic religious order, which derives its name from the motherhouse, Vallombrosa, situated 20 miles from Florence on the Northwest slope of Monte Secchieta. The founder, a Florentine noble named Gualberto Visdomini, was born in the year 985 or 995, and died at Passignano on July 12, 1073. His feast is still celebrated on this day. He was canonized in 1193. Because one of his relatives was murdered, his duty was to avenge the deceased. He met the murderer in a narrow lane and was about to slay him, when the man threw himself upon the ground with arms outstretched in the form of a cross. John forgave him through the love of Christ. On his way home, he entered the Benedictine Church of San Miniato to pray, and the figure on the crucifix bowed its head in recognition of his generosity. John Gualbert became a Benedictine monk at San Miniato, but left that monastery to lead a more perfect life. His attraction was for the cenobitic life, and not eremitic life, so after staying for some time with the monks at Camaldoli, he settled at Vallombrosa, where he found his monastery, a little before the year 1038.



St. John Gualbert with other Vallumbrosan saints and beati (“blessed”).

Cardinal Guadagni was made Prefect of the SS.CC. of the Discipline of Regulars and of the Residence of Bishops, on January 1737. He was appointed Abbot Commendatario (“in commendam”) of Grottaferrata, on September 1738.

The abbey of Grottaferrata is named after “crypta ferrata”, a funerary cell which was closed by two iron railings (in Italian ferro = iron). It is situated on the lower slopes of the Alban Hills, 12 miles south east of Rome. The history of Grottaferrata identifies largely with that of the Basilian Monastery of Santa Maria, founded here in 1004 by Saint Nilus the Younger. The founding legend narrates that, at the spot where the abbey now stands, the Virgin Mary appeared and bade him found a church in her honor.

In 1462 began a line of non resident abbots “in commendam”, fifteen in number, of whom all but one were cardinals. One of them, Giulio Della Rovere, who later became Pope Julius II, erected the castle and surrounded the whole monastery with the imposing fortifications that still exist.



Abbey of Grottaferrata seen from Monte d’Oro.



(Left) “Old Shrine” and behind it “Crypta Ferrata” (Iron Crypt); (right) modern statue of St. Nilus the Younger by Raffaele Zaccagnini.



Fortifications of Grottaferrata, made by Cardinal Della Rovere.

After Cardinal Della Rovere, being the abbot in commendam of Grottaferrata became a highly regarded appointment. Giovanni Anonio was one of the 15 abbots.

He participated in the Conclave of 1740, which elected Pope Benedict XIV. He was appointed “Camerlengo” of the Sacred College of Cardinals, from January 28, 1743, until February 3, 1744. He opted for the order of bishops and the suburbicarian see of Frascati, on February 23, 1750.

He was elected Sub-Dean of the College of Cardinals. The College of Cardinals is the body of all the cardinals of the Catholic Church. The Dean of the College of Cardinals and the Sub-Dean are the president and vice-president of the college. Both are elected by and from the cardinals holding suburbicarian dioceses, and the election requires Papal confirmation.

The seven suburbicarian dioceses are Roman Catholic Dioceses located in the vicinity of Rome, whose titular bishops form the highest-ranking order of Cardinals, the Cardinal Bishops. They consist of the

- Diocese of Ostia (since 1150 the see of the Dean of the College of Cardinals)
- Diocese of Velletri-Segni
- Diocese of Porto-Santa Rufina
- Diocese of Frascati (Tusculum)
- Diocese of Palestrina
- Diocese of Albano
- Diocese of Sabina-Poggio Mirteto

Giovanni Antonio has been Cardinal of Frascati, in 1750 and of Porto-Santa Rufina in 1756.

He opted for the suburbicarian see of Porto-Santa Rufina on January 12, 1756. He participated in the Conclave of 1758, which elected Pope Clement XIII. He was the Cardinal Protector of the Benedictine Congregation of the Guglielmiti monks; of the Piarist Fathers;



Order of Poor Clerics Regular of the Mother of God of the Pious Schools (Piarist Fathers)

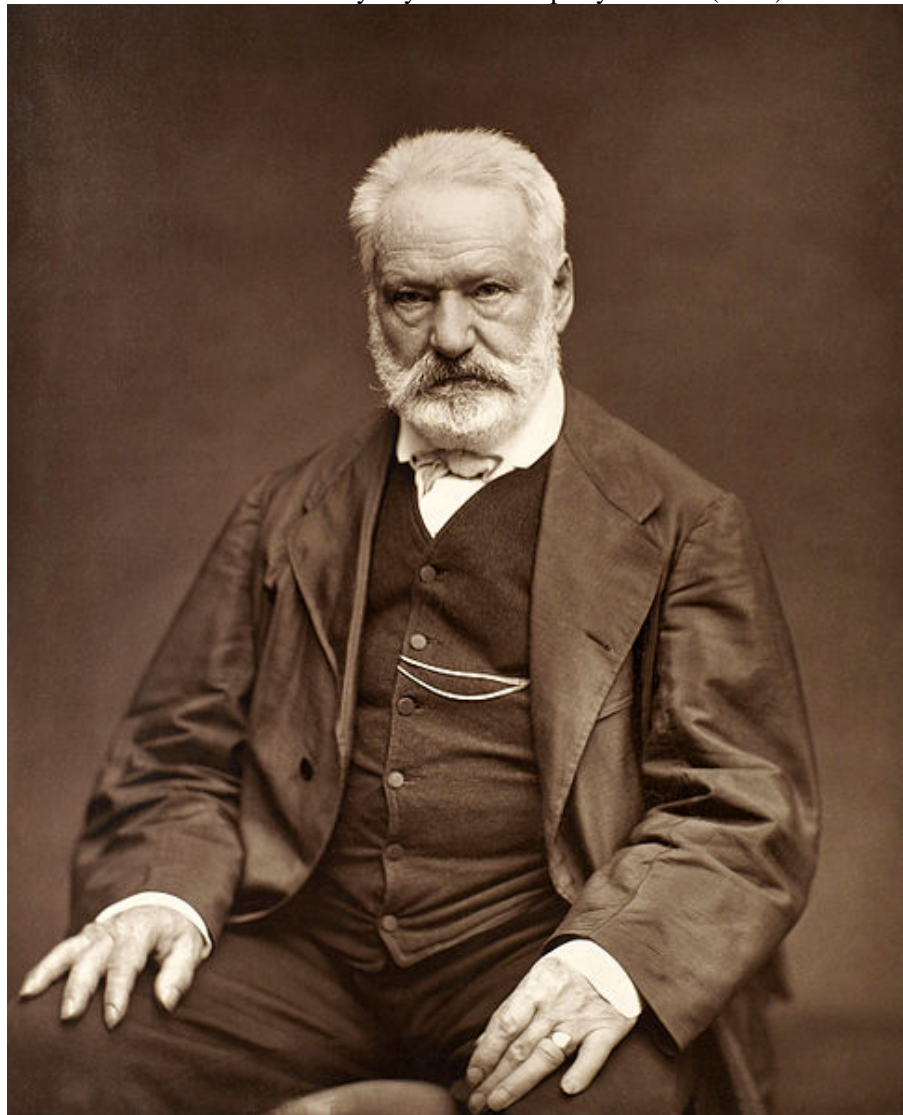
The Order of Poor Clerics Regular of the Mother of God of the Pious Schools (Latin: Pro Clericorum Regularium pauperum Matris Dei Scholarum Piarum, Sch. P. or S.P.) or in short Piarists, is the name of the oldest Catholic Educational Order also known as the Scolopi or Poor Clerics of the Mother of God). Founded by Saint Joseph Calasanz, the main occupation of the Piarist fathers is teaching children and youth, the primary goal being to provide free education to poor children. The Piarist practice was taken as a model by numerous later Catholic societies devoted to teaching, while state-supported public school system in certain parts of Europe also followed their example. The Piarists have had a considerable success in the education of physically or mentally disabled persons. Some famous individuals of the last few centuries, including **Pope Pius IX, Goya, Schubert, Gregor Mendel, and Victor Hugo**, were taught at Piarist schools.



Pope Pius IX



Artist Francisco Goya by Vicente Lopez y Portana (1826)



French writer Victor Hugo, author of “Les Miserables” by Etienne Carjat, 1876



Gregor Mendel, German-speaking Silesian Scientist and Augustinian Friar, founder of the new science of genetics



Austrian Music Composer Franz Schubert by Wilhelm August Rieder, 1875

The above mentioned 5 internationally known geniuses in clergy, art, literature, science and music, were all educated in schools of which Cardinal Guadagni was “Cardinal Protector”.

Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni was also Cardinal Protector of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine. The Christian Doctrine Fathers, or Doctrinaries (in Latin *Congregatio Patrum Doctrinae Christianae*), are a religious institute of male consecrated Catholics. The members of this religious congregation add the abbreviation D.C. after their names. The institute was founded on September 29, 1592 in L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue by French priest Cesar de Bus (1544-1607) as a community of priests devoted to the secular

education of children. It was approved by Pope Benedict XIII and Benedict XIV, who in 1747 joined the brotherhood founded in Rome by Marco de Sadis Cusani, while Cardinal Guadagni was its protector.

He was also Cardinal Protector of the Fateben Fratelli Fathers; of the Congregation of Priests; of the Theological Academy; of the Collegio Apostolico de'Sacerdoti; of Seminario Romano;

The Council of Trent in its 23rd session decreed the establishment of diocesan seminaries. Pope Pius IV decided to set a good example, and on February 1, 1565, the Roman Seminary ("Seminario Romano") was solemnly opened with 60 students. The rules were drawn up by Diego Laynez, General of the Society of Jesus. And to this order Pius IV entrusted the management of the college.



Diego Laynez, 2nd Superior General of the Jesuits. Of Jewish ancestry, he was a fourth generation Catholic

Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni was also Cardinal Protector of the Collegio Nazareno, Rome.

Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni died in Rome on January 15, 1759, considered by many to be a Saint. He was buried in the choir situated on the left side of the main altar of the Carmelite Church of Santa Maria della Scala, in the tomb he had built for himself; he also composed the inscription on his tomb.

D . O . M .
FR . IOANNIS ANTONIUS GUADAGNI
ORD.CARMELITAR.EXCARCLATOR
OLIM EPISCOPUS ARETINUS
POSTLAS.R.E.CARD.EPISCOPUS TUSCULAN
EX PAPAЕ VICARIUS
SE EX TERRA FORMATIUM

Brother Giovanni Antonio Guadagni
Order of the Discalced Carmelites
Was Bishop of Arezzo
Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum
Was Vicar of the Pope
If formed by the ground

IN PULVEREM REVERSERUM COGITANS	He thinks he will go back to dust
HIC VIVENS QUOD SIBI SUPEREST SEPULCHRUM DELEGIT	Here while still
	alive he left a tomb which will remain after his death
VIXIT ANNOS LXXXIV MENSES IV DIES II	He lived 84 years, 4 months and 2
	days
OBIIT ANNO REP . SALUT . MDCCLIX	He died in the year 1759
DIE XV IANUARI	on January 15
EPISCOPUS PORTUENSIS	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina

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Saint Anthony's Basilica, Padua, Italy



Inside the Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua, Padua, Italy

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15 January 1759 in Rome (Italy)

GIOVANNI ANTONIO GUADAGNI
professed priest, Discalced Carmelites; cardinal
born: 14 September 1674 in Florence (Italy)

competent forum: **Rome**
CCS protocol number: 357
type of cause: **heroic virtues**

opening of informative process:
closing of informative process:
nihil obstat*: 27 November 1940
introduction of cause:
decree of “non cultu”:
opening of apostolic process:
closing of apostolic process:
decree on validity of informative and apostolic processes:
antepreparatory congregation:
preparatory congregation:
general congregation:

postulator:
petitioner: *Postulazione OCD, Corso d'Italia, 38, 00198 Roma, ITALY*
website:

