

Series: F Church Benefits [47-51]**16th century - 1767** 54

4 envelopes, 4 records, 3 stacks

Acts related to the authentication of relics and management of church goods pertaining to the Guadagni, among which the altar of Saint Thomas in the Duomo of Fiesole, provided for in the will of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), son of Francesco, in 1652; the church of San Miniato a Pagnolle (Pontassieve), of which Pope Clemente VIII granted the patronage in 1604; the church of San Cristofano in Novoli (Florence), whose patrons used to be the Rinieri Family, granted to the Guadagni in 1640; the chapel of Saints Domenico and Francesco in the oratory of San Giovanni Battista of Florence, whose patronage was inherited by Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805) from his mother Camilla del Ruota.

47_[34]**16th century - 1760** 55*"F.1" Benefits and other Church matters*

32 files in envelope numbered (1-32)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 32 contains authentications of relics, with 7 paper Episcopal Bulls (1722-1743).

There is also a letter written in 1881 to Raffaello Pampaloni on the suppression of the altar dedicated to San Tommaso belonging to the Guadagni in the Duomo of Fiesole, provided for in Tommaso Guadagni's will in 1652.

48_[35]**1531 – 1605**

56

"F.2" San Miniato a Pagnolle

6 files in envelope, numbered (1-6)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 1 is a stack related to "The lawsuit of the estate for Madam Bartolomea [daughter of Mechero] wife of deceased Silvestro son of Maso dalle Lucole versus her father-in-law Maso's goods, for the restitution of her dowry" (1531).

File # 3 is a reuse parchment bound stack related to the lawsuits between the San Martino a Maiano nuns versus the parishioners of the parish of San Miniato a Pagnolle (1563).

It also contains a file taken from Stack 11, # 17, of a 19th Century assortment, with "Expenses required to place the body of Saint Faustina Martyr, brought from Rome by Marchese Neri Andrea Guadagni in 1735, in the Chapel of the Guadagni Palace in Florence".

I will now insert the photocopies of the first three authentic documents of the Guadagni Archives in Florence, and the information on how we obtained them. We will follow this procedure for all the photocopies of the authentic Guadagni Archives we will obtain by inserting them immediately after the title copied from the Guadagni Archives inventory of the Florentine State Archives. Hopefully many more documents will find their place in our Guadagni Archives Section of the Guadagni Family Website.

Dear Guadagni cousins,

Two days ago I started reading the huge list of documents contained in the Guadagni Archives. These archives were kept in a large room on the second floor of Masseto. When the villa was sold by Chuck Guadagni in 2005, the Archives, which still belong to our branch of the Guadagni, were transferred to the Florentine State Archives, under the supervision of Lawyer Aiazzi. In the Internet I was able to get the list of all of them (just the list of the documents contained in the Guadagni Archives is over 200 pages long) and I am reading through them. In page 23, the title of a document caught my attention; I am translating it in English: "Expenses sustained by Marquis Neri Guadagni to carry the body of Saint Faustina Martyr, from Rome to Florence, in 1735, and put it in the Chapel of the Guadagni Palace." Neri (1673-1748) was the grandfather of Luigi, grandfather of our Great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni, from whom we all descend.

What happened to the body of Saint Faustina, probably killed in the Colosseum, either devoured by the lions or burned alive at the stake, or slaughtered by a gladiator, under the amused look of the Roman Emperor? and maybe preserved miraculously intact? Where is it now? It belongs to our family. I will tell you more as soon as I find out.

Francesco

P.S. One of the greatest joys of my life was when Vieri made me historian of the Guadagni Family. It is mind-boggling!

Dear Guadagni cousins and family,

The exciting story of the bringing of the body of a martyr from the Roman times (close to 2,000 years ago) to the Guadagni Chapel in Florence has come to a happy conclusion. There are more questions to answer and things to discover but now we know where Saint Faustina's body is exhibited and we can go and see it if we go to Florence or/ and we can pray "our" Saint for necessary graces.

I enclose below the first two emails I sent to the Guadagnis and Family concerning Saint Faustina's body's transferral to Florence by Marquis Neri Guadagni. First of all, Marquis Neri Guadagni is in reality Marquis Neri Andrea Guadagni (1673-1748), in case you want to check him in the Family Tree. Andrea is the name of a girl in English but it means "Andrew" in Italian, "Andreina" is the Italian name for girls.

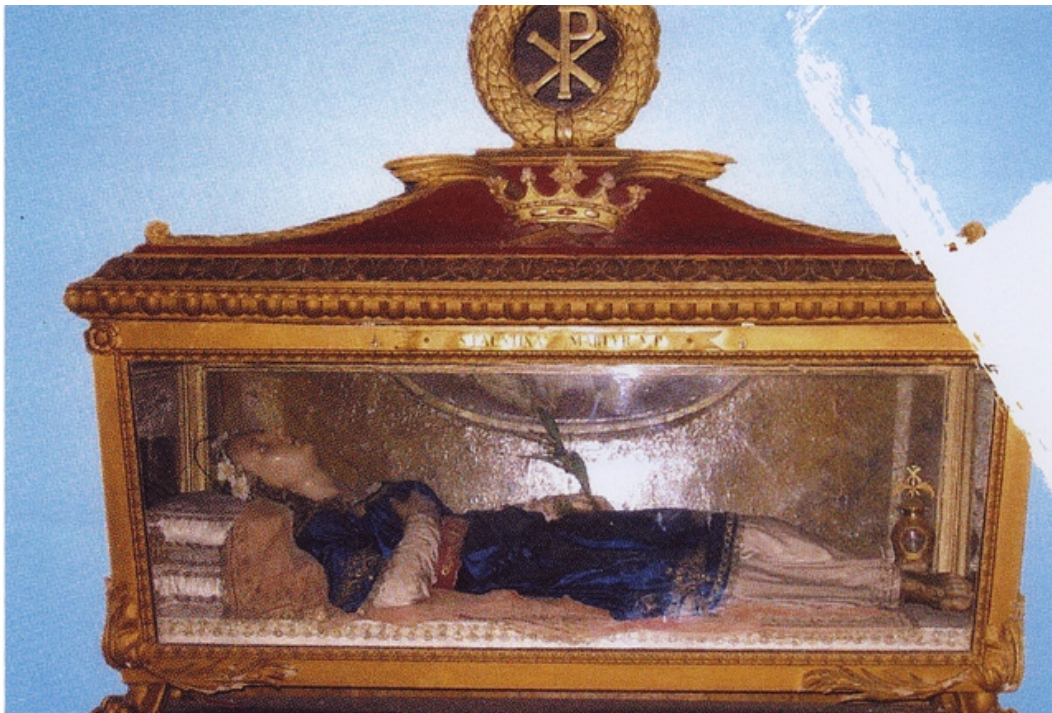
In 1683, Neri Andrea's father, Donato Maria Guadagni, 3rd Marquis of San Leolino, bought the ancient and grandiose palace of the Dei family, whose line had died out a few years before. The palace is located in Piazza Santo Spirito. Donato Maria restored the old palace and

decorated in a noble fashion. It is the most famous of the Guadagni palaces and the most imitated and copied palace of Florence. Neri Andrea was 10 years old when the palace was bought and probably was excited to move into this new beautiful house, as were his parents and his seven siblings.

When Donato Maria died in 1718, Neri Andrea became the 4th Marquis of San Leolino and inherited the palace. The palace had a private chapel. Probably Neri Andrea thought at first to get a relic of a saint to adorn the chapel. However, Neri Andrea's brother, Bernardo, was Cardinal Vicar of Rome (i.e. did the Pope's job when the latter was absent from Rome) and his uncle, Lorenzo Corsini, was the Pope Clement XII himself. So maybe Neri Andrea thought: "Why not a whole Saint, instead of just a finger or a bone?" And so, in 1735, he carried to Florence the miraculously kept body of Saint Faustina, Martyr of Rome.

Maybe, after a few years or a few decades he, or one of his descendants, thought the miraculous body of Saint Faustina could be seen and venerated by more people than just the Guadagni Family. So he moved it to the Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle, which was under the patronage of the Guadagni Family, and is located only a few miles from the Guadagni villa of Masseto.

My nephew, Gian Antonio Profilo, emailed me the following page on the Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle, from which I got most of my information. .First I will show you a picture of a Saint Faustina sent me by our French cousin Daniel Thuret. It is a beautifully preserved body but it is a different Saint Faustina, kept in Viterbo, Italy, a small historical town close to Rome.



Santa Faustina

I will translate in English what might be of interest on the Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle. However, I want to add something first. As far as I know, before today, no Guadagni knew about the Guadagni appropriation and transfer to Florence of the miraculous body of Saint Faustina, except obviously in Neri Andrea's time. If Vieri had not asked me to translate all the Guadagni Family history in English, and gather as much information on the family past as I could find, this important and fascinating detail would have been lost forever. So, thanks to Vieri, we are not only translating history we are writing history. Thank you Vieri, from all the Guadagnis of the present and the future.

<i>Commune</i>	<i>Plebato</i>	<i>Popolo</i>
<u>Pontassieve</u>	<u>Lubaco</u>	<u>Pagnolle</u>

Popolo di S. Miniato a Pagnolle

Town of San Miniato a Pagnolle

Indice



- La chiesa di S. Miniato
 - Storia e architettura
 - Arredi interni
 - Archivio Parrocchiale
- Il popolo di Pagnolle
 - mappa
 - toponimi
- Il monumento al partigiano Vittorio Barbieri

Il restauro della chiesa ha lasciato intatto il portichetto frontale
The restauration of the church has kept the front little portico (cloister?) intact.

La Parrocchiale di S. Miniato a Pagnolle

The Parish Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle

Storia e architettura

History and Architecture

La chiesa di S. Miniato è ricordata in due bolle papali, una di 1102 di papa Pasquale II e l'altra del 1134 di Innocenzo II.

The church of San Miniato is mentioned in two Papal Bulls, one of Pope Pasquale II in the year 1102 and the other of Pope Innocent II in 1134.
Se ne ha notizia nel decimario vaticano del 1274.

It is mentioned in the Vatican Document of 1274.

Nel 1301 la troviamo già costituita a parrocchia.

In the year 1301 the church is already a parish.

Fino dal 1436 era unita al Monastero di S. Martino a Maiano dal quale ne fu staccata nel 1606.

Since 1436 it was united to the Monastery of San Martino a Maiano. It was detached from it in 1606.

In seguito ne ebbe il patronato la famiglia dei Marchesi Guadagni.

After that, it was under the patronage of the family of the Marchesi Guadagni.

Ha pianta a capanna con coperture a capriate di legno; il porticato esterno fu aggiunto nel corso del XVI sec. La cella campanaria presenta una caratteristica merlatura.



l'interno/ the interior of the church



La facciata e il portico/ the façade and the portico (cloister?)



Il campanile a vela/the bell tower

Gli arredi interni

Interior decorations

Al suo interno sono conservati una *Madonna con Santi* di scuola bolognese del XVII sec., e un dipinto raffigurante *S. Miniato* con la propria testa in mano.

Inside the church you can find a 17th century Bologna School Madonna with Saints and a painting of beheaded Saint Miniato holding his head in his hands.

Tra gli arredi segnaliamo un calice del XV sec. di Benedetto da Maiano e un reliquario cinquecentesco.

There are also a chalice of the 15th century made by Benedetto da Maiano and 16th century relics.

Sotto l'altare si trova l'urna con il corpo mummificato della martire S. Faustina.

Under the altar of the church there is the shrine containing the mummified body of Martyr Saint Faustina.



Teca con Santa Faustina
Shrine with Saint Faustina

Il martirio di S. Miniato

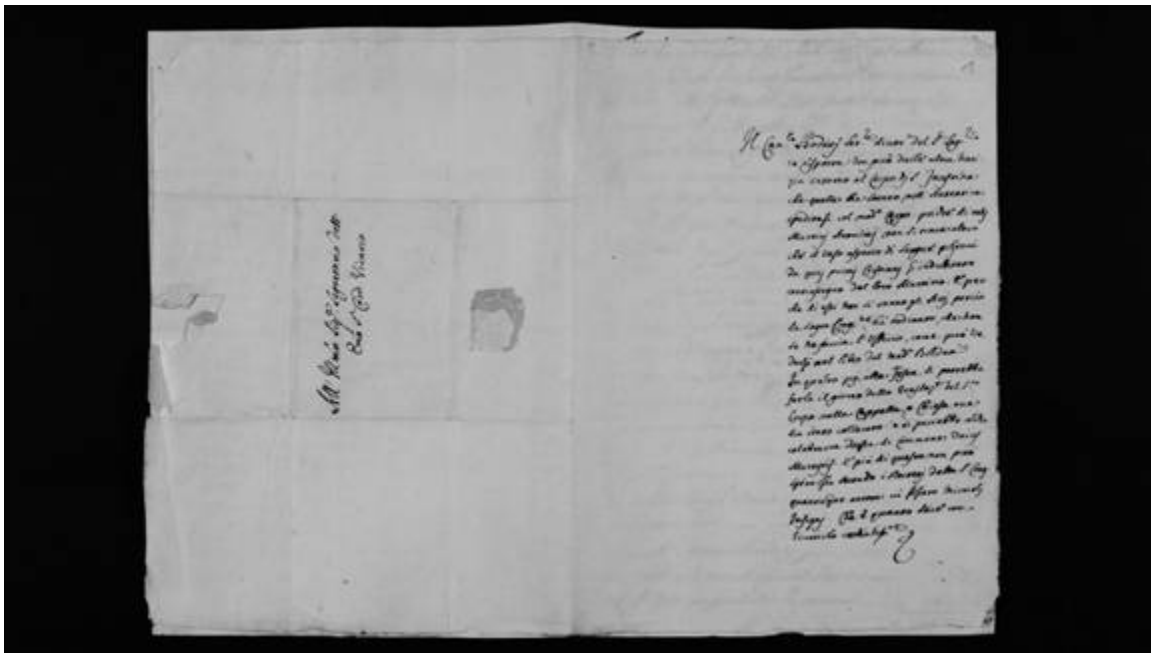


Il martirio di S. Miniato, tela di ..., sec
The martyrdom of Saint Miniato, canvas by...century....

If you enlarge it you can see decapitated Saint Miniato calmly walking away holding his head in his hands.



So the first 3 photocopies of the Guadagni Archives are on Saint Faustina. I will add important historical information at the end of this email: read and enjoy! First comes a photocopy of the original document, then the English translation, finally the original Italian text of the document.



Document 1:

To the most distinguished Secretary of the Very Eminent Cardinal Vicar,

Canon Bodesti, devout servant of Mister Secretary, can only answer by stating that all the information he has on Saint Faustina's Body is contained in the letter annexed to the Saint's body. Of these Anonymous Martyrs as Saint Faustina the only thing we have is the vase full of the blood they lost during their martyrdom, which the first Christians kept as the proof of their death as Martyrs. And as we do not have their Acts of Martyrs, the Holy Congregation of the Catholic Church has decreed not to recite the Martyrs' Office for them as you can see in Bodega's book.

We could celebrate her Feast Day on the anniversary of the day her Holy Body is taken inside the Chapel or the Church where it is going to be kept. It would be preferable to celebrate her Feast day in common with that of Many Martyrs. According to the Decrees of the Holy Congregation this is all you can hope for, even if she will be able to make noteworthy miracles. This is what I must tell you,
Cordially yours,

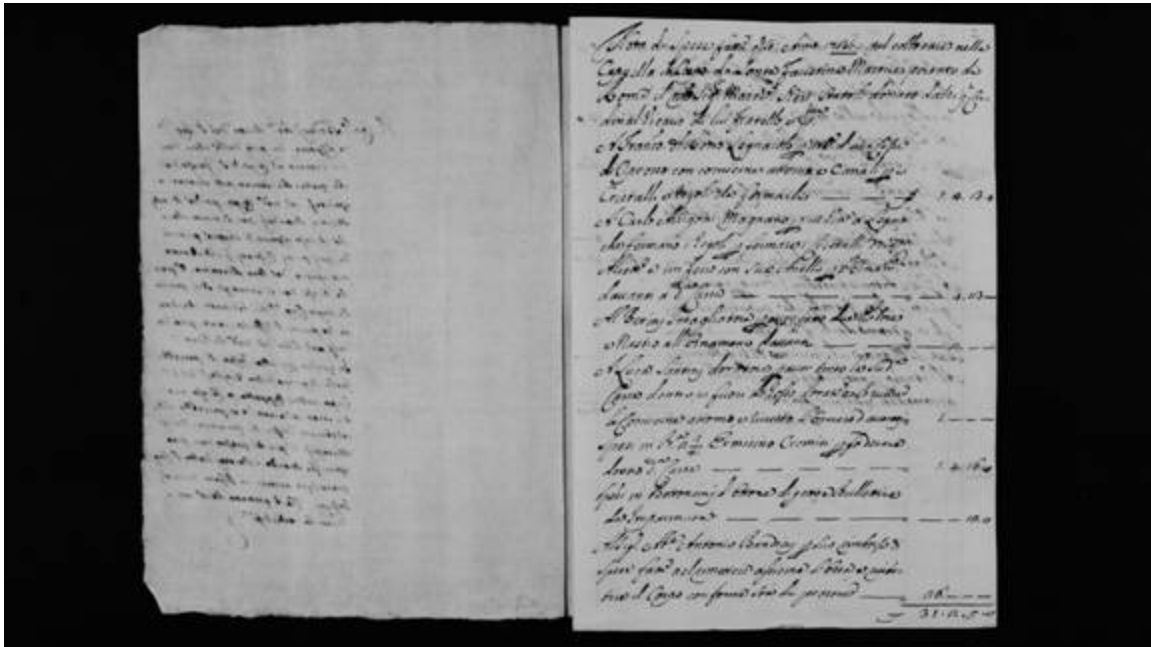
E.

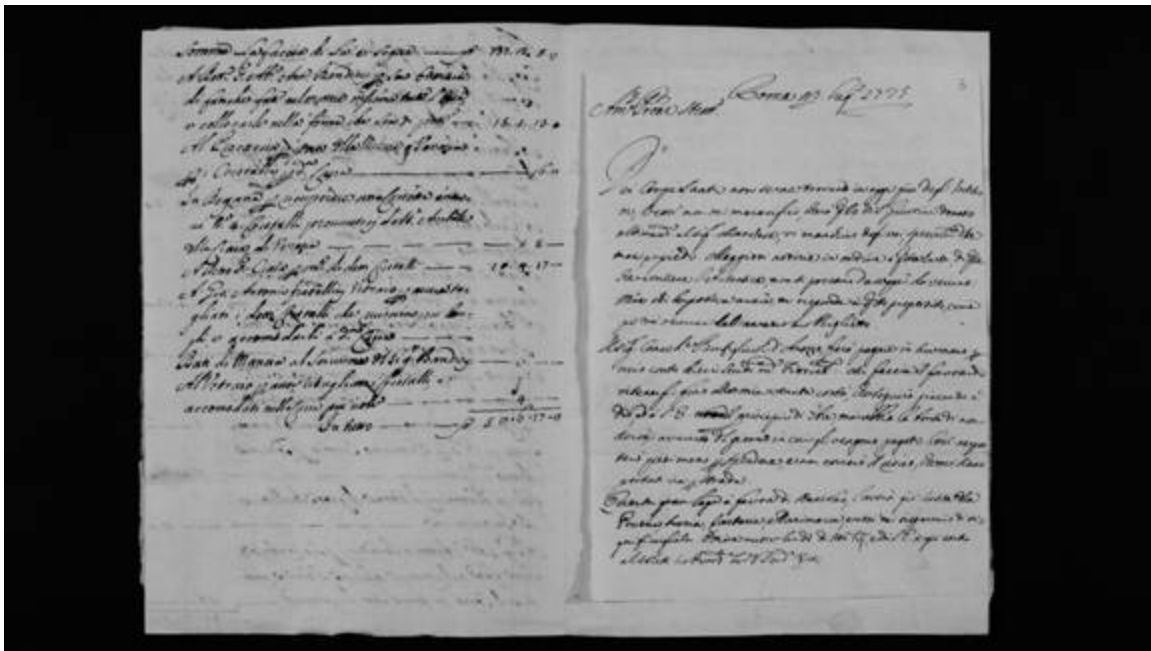
All' Illustrissimo Sig. Segretario dell'Eminentissimo Sig. Cardinale Vicario,

Il Canonico Bodesti Servitore devoto del Sig Segretario in risposta non puo' darle altra notizia intorno al corpo di Santa Faustina che quelle che stanno nella busta speditagli con il medesimo corpo: poiche' di tali Martiri Anonimi non si aveva altro che il vaso appresso di sangue profuso da quei primi Cristiani custodito come contrassegno del loro Martirio. E poiche' di poi non si sanno gli Atti, percio' la Sacra Congregazione ha ordinato che non se ne faccia l'Ufficio, come puo' vedere nel libro del medesimo Bodeca.

In quanto poi alla Festa, si potrebbe farla il giorno del traslazione del Santo Corpo nella Cappella o Chiesa ove sia stato collocato e si potrebbe anche celebrarla meglio di commune con Varii Martiri. E piu' di questo non puo' sperare second i Decreti della Sacra Congregazione quantunque ancora vi fossero miracoli insigni. Che e' quanto devo comunicarVelo con cordialita',

E.





Document 2 (top right page and bottom left page):

Record of the expenses made in the year 1735, to take Saint Faustina Martyr's Body from Rome to Marquis Neri Andrea's Chapel. The Holy Body was given to Neri Andrea by his dearly beloved brother Cardinal Vicar.

To Franco di Bono, carpenter for his trunk of cypress tree with little frames around it and bars of crystal and tiles to keep it closed _ _ _	14 & 3/4 ecus
To Carlo Arrigoni Magnano for wooden steps to enclose the tiles and the crystals around the trunk with rings attached in front of it _ _ _	4 & 1/3 ecus
To Berini wood carver for having made two ornament palms and ribbon in front of it _ _ _	1 ecu
To Luca Santini gold carver for having finished golden and browned accessories outside and on the left of the trunk _ _ _	1 ecu
Spent 3/4 ecus for Ermisino Cremisi to line the inside of the trunk_	
	1.4.16 ecus
For small brass and plaster buttons_ _ _	
1 ecu	
To reimburse Mr. Antonio Bandigi for his expenses in putting Saint Faustina's bones back together so it could look like her Body _ _ _	16 ecus
	<hr/>
	31.2.5.00 ecus
Top of page #2	31.2.5 ecus
To Bett. And Abb. Ant. Bandini for assembling all of Saint Faustina's bones and putting them together in the trunk in the shape of a human body_ _ _	15.1.13 ecus

To Procaccia for putting in order the crystals of the trunk__ _
 —
 16 ecus
 At the Customs office (let us remember Italy was divided in many little countries so to go from Rome to Florence you had to cross a border and pay customs) to recuperate a little trunk containing 4 crystals from glazier Annibale from Venice__ _ _
 1.5 ecus
 To Betto and Ciaio for carrying said crystals__ _ _
 10.4.17 ecus
 To glaziers Gio. Antonio Fratellini for cutting said crystals in the appropriate length and arrange them at fixed intervals__ _ _ ?
 Given to Mr. Bandini's servant as a tip__ _ _
 6 ecus
 To the glazier for cutting the crystals and arranging them lower in the trunk
 4 ecus
 Total__ _ _
 56.17 ecus

Lista di spese fatte nell' anno 1735, nel collocare nella Cappella il Corpo di Santa Faustina Martire portato da Roma al Sig. Marchese Neri Andrea donato dal Sig. Cardinal Vicario di lui fratello Amatissimo.

A Franco di Bono legnaiuolo involucro di una cassa di cipresso con cornicine attorno e canali di cristalli e tegoli per fermarlo __ _ _ 14 e . $\frac{3}{4}$ scudi;
 A Carlo Arrigoni Magnano pradini in legno che fermano I tegoli per fermarci cristalli mettendoli intorno con suoi anelli attaccati davanti alla cassa __ _ _ 4 e $\frac{1}{3}$ scudi
 Al Berini intagliatore per aver fatto due palme e nastro all'ornamento davanti __ _ _ 1 scudo
 A Luca Santini doratore per aver finito la suddetta cassa dentro e fuori di polso dorato e brunito le fornicine attorno e a sinistra Ginano di accessori__ _ _ 1 scudo
 Spesi in borsa $\frac{3}{4}$ scudi Ermisino Cremisi foderare dentro la cassa __ _ _ 1.4.16 scudi
 Spesi in bottoncini d'ottone di gesso e bullettine da ingrammare__ _ _ 1scudo scudi
 Al Sig. ... Antonio Bandigi per il suo rimborso di spese fatte nel mettere assieme le ossa e rimettere il Corpo conforme sin di presenza__ _ _ 16 scudi

31.2.5.00 scudi

Somma la faccia di la' e seguito 31.2.5 scudi

A Bett. e Abb. Ant. Bandini suo onorario di fatiche fatten el mettere insieme tutte le ossa e collocarle nella forma che sia di corpo __ _ 15.1.13 scudi

Al Procaccia posto delle misure a Venezia dei cristalli della cassa __ _ 16, scudi

In Dogana il recuperare una cassetta contenente numero 4 cristalli pronnistici dall'Annibale vetraio di Venezia __ _ 1.5 scudi

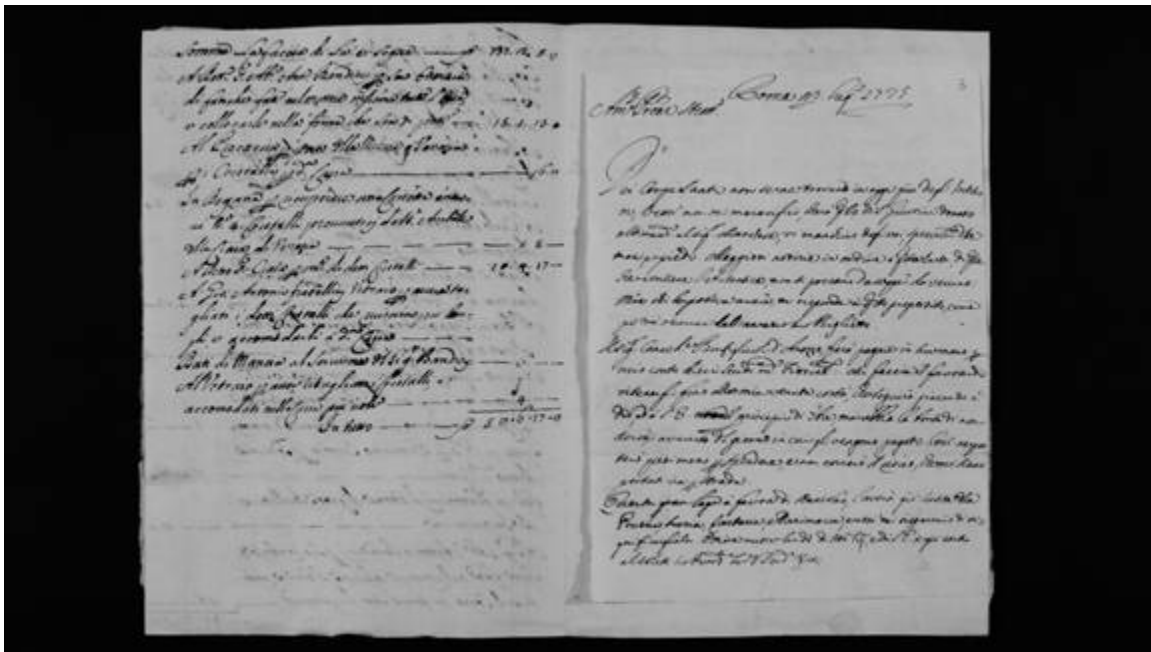
A Betto e Ciaio portatori di detti cristalli __ _ 10.4.17

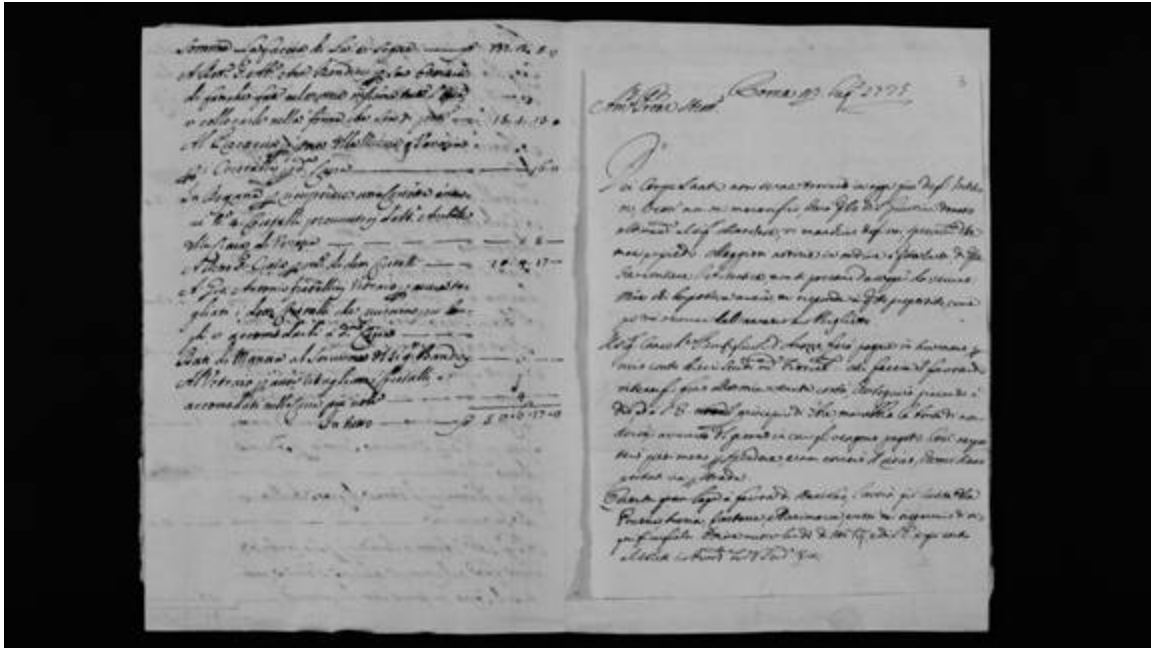
A Gio. Antonio Fratellini Vetraio, aver tagliati i detti cristalli che misurino piu' lunghi ed accomodarli a distanza fissa

Dati di mancia al Servitore del Sig. Bandini __ _ 6.

Al Vetraio per aver tagliato i cristalli e accomodati nella cassa piu' sotto __ _ 4.

In tutto __ _ 56.17 scudi





Document 3 (right page):

Letter to Cardinal Bernardo Guadagni
Rome, July 3, 1735

Nowadays, it is impossible to find any more complete intact Holy Bodies, so I am not surprised if, in Saint Faustina's body given as a present to Marquis Guadagni, some bones are missing, mostly from her hands and feet. Nobody knows anymore any information on Saint Faustina's Body and of what is authentic about it. All I could find about it is contained in the enclosed note.

Chancellor Buonfiglioli of Arezzo will pay ten ecus to Mister Fiorchi on my account...could he please keep them until I get there. I will be there at the beginning of October, if it is God's will and Your Eminence's. However may he please tell me which day he is going to pay him. So I can justify my expense and not risk the money being stolen from me during the journey.

You have probably already heard about the great league of Prussia, Sweden, Barbary Land and Denmark in favor of nominating Stanislaw Leszczynski King of Poland so I am not going to mention it. I express again all my respect for Your Eminence and I remain Your Very Devout Servant Fernando Ziti.

Roma 3 luglio 1735

Dei Corpi Santi non se ne trovano oggi piu' degli interi, cosi' non mi meraviglio, dovro' dirlo del Corpo di Santa Faustina donato altrimenti al Sig. Marchese, vi manchino delle ossa specialmente di mani e piedi. Maggiori notizie in ordine al Corpo della Santa, di

quello che contiene di autentico, non si possono avere piu' da nessuno. Per poterne avere, vi rispondo in questo proposito, come potra' osservare dall'attaccato biglietto.

Il Sig. Cancelliere Buonfiglioli di Arezzo fara' pagare di sua mano per mio conto dieci scudi al sig. Fiorchi...mi faccia il favore di tenerli fino alla mia venuta costi', che seguira' piacendo a Dio ed a V. Eminenza al principio di Ottobre ma abbia la bonta' di avermi avvisato del giorno in cui gli vengono pagati. Così' rispondero' piu' o meno dello spendere , e non correrò il rischio che mi siano portati via in strada.

Questa gran lega a favore di Stanislao, l'aveva gia' sentita da Prussia, Svezia, Barbaria e Danimarca, e così' mi risparmio di significargliela. Di nuovo le bacio mani di Vostra Eminenza rimanendo al solito Vostro Devotissimo Servitore Fernando Ziti.

As you can read in these historical Guadagni documents Saint Faustina's body was given to Neri Andrea Guadagni by his brother Bernardo Guadagni, who was Cardinal Vicar of Rome. Bernardo' uncle was Pope Clement XII Corsini, brother of his mother Maria Maddalena Corsini. From Neri Andrea descend all of us actual Guadagni. So the body of Saint Faustina belongs to all of us forever, as it was given to our ancestor as gift from his brother. If you read the email I sent you a while ago about Saint Faustina, you remember the photograph of her body in a glass case under the main altar of the church of San Mignano a Pagnolle. She is all dressed up so we do not know if she is missing any fingers or toes like the first document seems to suggest. I have already picked her as my patron Saint, and we could all do the same.

In the last document Fernando Ziti mentions King Stanislaw of Poland. It was a big European controversy in 1735, even though it has nothing to do with Saint Faustina, nor do I think have the ten ecus owed to Mister Forchi. However it is important because it is personally written to our great-uncle Cardinal Bernardo Guadagni, the first one is written to his Secretary, the second one is an invoice.

49^[36]

1563 - 1757 57

"F.3" San Miniato a Pagnolle

18 files in envelope numbered (1-17)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

The documentation concerns the acquisition of properties by Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611), son of Iacopo, from the nuns of San Martino a Maiano and the lawsuit between these nuns and the parishioners of the Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle. The Church is located in the Diocese of Fiesole and included in the properties bought by Francesco. Finally Pope Clemente VIII gave its patronage to the Guadagni in December 1604.

File #3 contains the parchment Apostolic Brief of Clemente VIII.

File # 6 has the receipts paid by Francesco Guadagni for the necessary restaurations of the Church and the parsonage (1605 – 1606).

File # 7 is a register of the “expenses to the church and the house of San Miniato a Pagnolle in the Diocese of Fiesole” filled out bills 67 (1605-1612).

50_[37]

Beginning 17th century - 1675 58

“F.4” *SanCristofano a Nuovoli*

32 files in envelope numbered (1-32)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

The documentation concerns the Church of San Cristofano a Novoli (Florence), of ancient Rinieri Family patronage. At the beginning of the 17th century the patronage was seized due to the rebellion of some of the Rinieri. The last Rinieri, Rinaldo of Alessandro, (died on December 30, 1640), had won his case against the police captain and regained the patronage of the church. However he gave it up to the Guadagni in 1638.

File # 29 contains the donation act in parchment of September 21, 1638.

51_[38]

1644- 1767 59

“F.5” *Santi Domenico and Francesco in San Giovanni*

8 files in envelope numbered (1-8)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

The documentation relates to the management of the inheritance of Mauro Domenico Giovannini, son of Matteo, suitcase maker at the Canto della Paglia (“Hay Corner”) and founder of the Chapel dedicated to Saints Domenico and Francesco in the Oratory of the Church of San Giovanni Battista of Florence, with his will of December 10, 1649. The executors of his will were Orlando del Ruota and Vincenzo Alessandrini. As son and heir of Camilla del Ruota, Niccolo’ Guadagni (1730-1805) inherited the patronage of the above mentioned chapel to Saints Domenico and Francesco.

File # 1 is the copybook of “Entries and losses of the Inheritance” (1649-1655).