

Subseries: Journals [697-698]

1801-1812 910

2 registers

697 [389, 75]

1801 - 1806 911

“75” *Marchese Tommaso Guadagni*

Cardboard bound register (14x10x1 inches) of 44 papers.

This book will be used to annotate by Gaspero Ranfagni everything that will be needed for the service of the very eminent marchese Tommaso Guadagni.

In the present book or in any other successive book following this one will ever be written down any expense of any kind and species nor any cash given on any behalf, without fore warning to and consensus by Marchese Tommaso Guadagni, unique and only payer of the expenses and master of disposing as best he wishes of his own wealth.

In case warning and consensus are missing, you will have to pay out of your own pocket without hope of reimbursement. October 10, 1804.

698 [490]

Feb. 28, 1801

– **May 31, 1812** 912

Journal [of Tommaso Guadagni] A

Parchment bound register with leather supports (19x14x3 inches) of 63 written papers.

Subseries: Debtors and creditors [699]

1801-1812 913

1 register

699 [448]

Feb.

28, 1801 - 1812 914

Ledger of debtors and creditors of Tommaso Guadagni son of Donato

Parchment bound register (19x14x4 inches) of 104 written papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

fc

Series: Neri Guadagni son of Tommaso

915

Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), married Lucrezia Capponi, daughter of Lorenzo in 1816. Lucrezia died in delivering their first baby, Ottavia Guadagni, in 1817. In the years before 1824, Neri commissioned the reorganization of his family archives, to which were added the documents of the Guadagni “Nunziata” Branch at the death of Niccolò’ Guadagni, son of Ottavio. Neri’s mother, Maria Maddalena di Poggio Baldovinetti, had him interdict from the management of his patrimony, which was entrusted first to the curator Pietro Pannilini, and then to curator Ferdinando Arringhetti. At Neri’s death, the title of Marchese of San Leolino was transmitted to his cousin Donato Guadagni (1794-1879), son of Luigi (1751-1799) of the cadet branch.

Subseries: Gain and expense [700-703]

1806-1846 916

4 registers

Cash earnings and outflow (1806-1833); income from products (1831-1846); cowhide register containing list of expenses (1833-1841).

700 [482]

Feb.

28, 1801 - 1812 917

[Cash income and outflow in the hands of Gaspero Ranfagni for the Agency of the House in Florence]

Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x12x2 inches) of 478 papers.

The expenses are listed by expense chapter.

701 [356, 42]

1819 - 1833 918

[42] Income and Expense - B

Parchment bound (15x9 inches) .

The papers of the register are missing.

It contains a register of "Various expenses". The first pages of the book have been taken away and what is left is completely blank (1809-1811).

702

July 31, 1831

– May 31, 1846 919

Income from products of Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), son of Tommaso

Cardboard bound register (14x10x1 inches) .

703 [865]

Jan. 1, 1833 –

March 31, 1841 920

Cowhide register of various expenses [of Neri Guadagni]

Parchment bound register (14x5x1 inches) of 199 pages .

Subseries: Balance sheets

1831-1861 921

1 envelope

Yearly balance sheets during Neri's guardianship. The year 1860 is missing.

704 [782]

May 1, 1831 –

May 31, 1861 922

[Balance sheets of the Guadagni patrimony]

32 folders enclosed in an envelope.

...during Neri Guadagni son of Tommaso's guardianship, taken care of at first by Ferdinando Arringhetti, elected at his predecessor Pietro Pannilini's death.

The envelope dedicated to the rent of Parrana is reused. The year 1860 is missing.

Subseries: Salaries

1807-1860 923

2 registers.

Monthly wages of his staff (1807-1819, 1825-1860).

705 [270]

Nov.

1807 – July 1819 924

Salaries

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

Monthly wages to his staff: Ignazio the cook, the coachman, Baronto, Domenico, Giuseppe, Rocco, Maria and others.

706 [328]

1825 - 1860 925

Salaries

Half parchment bound register (12x8x3 inches) of 341 papers.

Monthly registrations of the paid salaries with the name of the employee, the amount received, and the signature of receipt.

Subseries: Renters [707]

1812-1851 926

1 register.

707 [370]

1812 – 1851 927

Renters – B (Guadagni – Ledgers)

Parchment bound register (14x9x1 inches).

With listing of the names (inserted in opening).

Ledger of the renters of the Guadagni properties.

Series: Ottavia Guadagni, daughter of Neri, married Dufour Berte

928

Ottavia Guadagni (1817-1876), daughter of Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), married Edoardo Dufour Berte, son of Massimiliano. She was the last member of the elder branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito.

Subseries: Inheritance [708 - 710]

1876-1883 929

3 registers.

Books concerning the inheritance left by Ottavia Guadagni, managed by widower Edoardo Dufour Berte, with inventories of works of art, jewels, gold and silver artifacts, silk, drapes, books, furniture and household furnishings from the farms of Le Fonti

(Pontassieve), Palagio (Barberino di Mugello), San Lorino (Londa), La Luna (Florence) and in the studio of Florence (Guadagni Palace of Piazza Santo Spirito).

708 [888]

March 24, 1876 –

May 24, 1878 ⁹³⁰

Inheritance left by noble marchesa Ottavia Guadagni married Dufour Berte

Cardboard bound register (15x10x1 inches) of 57 papers.

Positive, negative and annexes.

709 [930]

May 24, 1878 – May

31, 1883 ⁹³¹

Undivided patrimony related to the inheritance left by noble marchesa Ottavia Guadagni married Dufour Berte

Folder (14x10x1 inches).

Report by Edoardo Dufour Berte, administrator and usufructuary of the available quota.

It also contains a folder with “Inventory and appraisal of the furniture in the palace of Malcontenti Street” and in the first floor room in the Guadagni Palace used as a study.



Malcontenti Street

710 [940]
19th Century 932

Last fourth of the

Inventory of the art objects, jewels, gold and silver artifacts, silk, draperies, books, furniture, household furnishings and so forth of the inheritance left by the noble marchesa Ottavia Guadagni Dufiour Berte.

Half-parchment bound prescribed form register (15x11x1 inches) of 35 papers.

.Divided between Filippo, Massimiliano, Casimiro and Nera Dufour Berte, Lucrezia Bardi Serzelli, Teresa Guarini.

It regards art objects, jewels, furniture, clothing and books; furniture and home furnishings found in the farms of Le Fonti, Palagio, san Lorino, Scrittorio di Firenze (studio on the 1st floor of the Santo Spirito Guadagni Palace), La Luna.



Façade of Canigiano-Guarini Palace



Bardi-Serzelli Palace



Eduardo of the Marchesi Dufour Berte – 1881, descendant of Ottavia Guadagni



Dufour Berte Farm (“Fattoria”) of San Leolino (aka San Lorino)



Guadagni Crest

Series: Edoardo Dufour Berte

933

In 1837 Edoardo Dufour Berte married Ottavia Guadagni (1817-1876), daughter of Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), last of the older Branch of Santo Spirito and heir of the family fortune.

Subseries: Inheritance [711]

1884

934

1 register.

Evaluation of the buildings inherited by Edoardo Dufour Berte in Leghorn (building in via Vittorio Emanuele 30, house in via del Fiore, 1, shop in via del Giardino, 13, 2 box seats in the Theater of the Avvalorati, 1 box seat at the Theater of the Floridi); in Florence (Palace in via dei Malcontenti, 9; with garden in via delle Casine 1; house in via dei Malcontenti 9-11); farming properties in the Province of Pisa (Tenuta (estate) of Peccioli, property of Nugola).



Via Vittorio Emanuele, Leghorn



Teatro degli Avvalorati, Leghorn



Teatro dei Floridi, Leghorn



Via dei Malcontenti (“Street of the unhappy”), Florence



Via delle Casine, Florence



Tenuta di Peccioli, Pisa



Nugola, Pisa

711 [893]

May

14, 1884

935

Inheritance of Knight Marchese Edoardo Dufour Berte. Evaluation of buildings.

Cardboard bound register (13x9x1 inches) .

Buildings in Leghorn (building in via Vittorio Emanuele 30, house in via del Fiore, 1, shop in via del Giardino, 13, two box seats in the theater of the Avvalorati, one box seat in the theater dei Floridi); Florence (palace in via dei Malcontenti 9 with garden in via delle Casine 1, building in via dei Malcontenti 9-11); rural goods in province of Pisa (Estate of Peccioli, property of Nugola).

The appraisal is signed by Engineer Mazzingo Fidi.

Section: Cadet Branch of Santo Spirito - Registers

936

Series: Luigi Guadagni son of Donato

937

Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799) was the founder of the Cadet Branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito, the only remaining branch of the Guadagni Family, from whom we all descend. In 1788 he married Caterina daughter of Francesco Catellini da Castiglione. They had only one son, Donato (1794-1879), our common great-great-grandfather. Caterina died on January 7, 1844.

The series of administration books is incomplete.

As stated above, all of us descend from Luigi Guadagni and Caterina Catellini da Castiglione. Like the Guadagni, the Catellini da Castiglione is one of the ancient noble families of Florence. According to a family legend the first part of their name, Catellini, derives from Catiline, whose name was spelled “Catellina” in the Middle-Ages. Catiline was a very famous Roman military and senator who lived from 108 BC to 62 BC. Very few people in the world can trace their ancestors before the birth of Christ. The Guadagni can.



Detail of Catiline in Cesare Maccari's fresco in Palazzo Madama, Rome.

Lucius Sergius Catilina, known in English as Catiline (108-62 BC), was a Roman Senator of the 1st century BC who is best known for the second Catilinarian conspiracy, a supposed attempt to overthrow the Roman Republic, and in particular the power of the aristocratic Senate.

Catiline was born in 108 BC to one of the oldest patrician (noble) families in Rome, gens Sergia. His father was Lucius Sergius Silo and his mother Belliena. The

family was of consular heritage. The great Roman Poet Virgil later gave the family an ancestor, Sergestus, who had come with Aeneas to Italy.

Aeneas Family tree[\[edit\]](#)

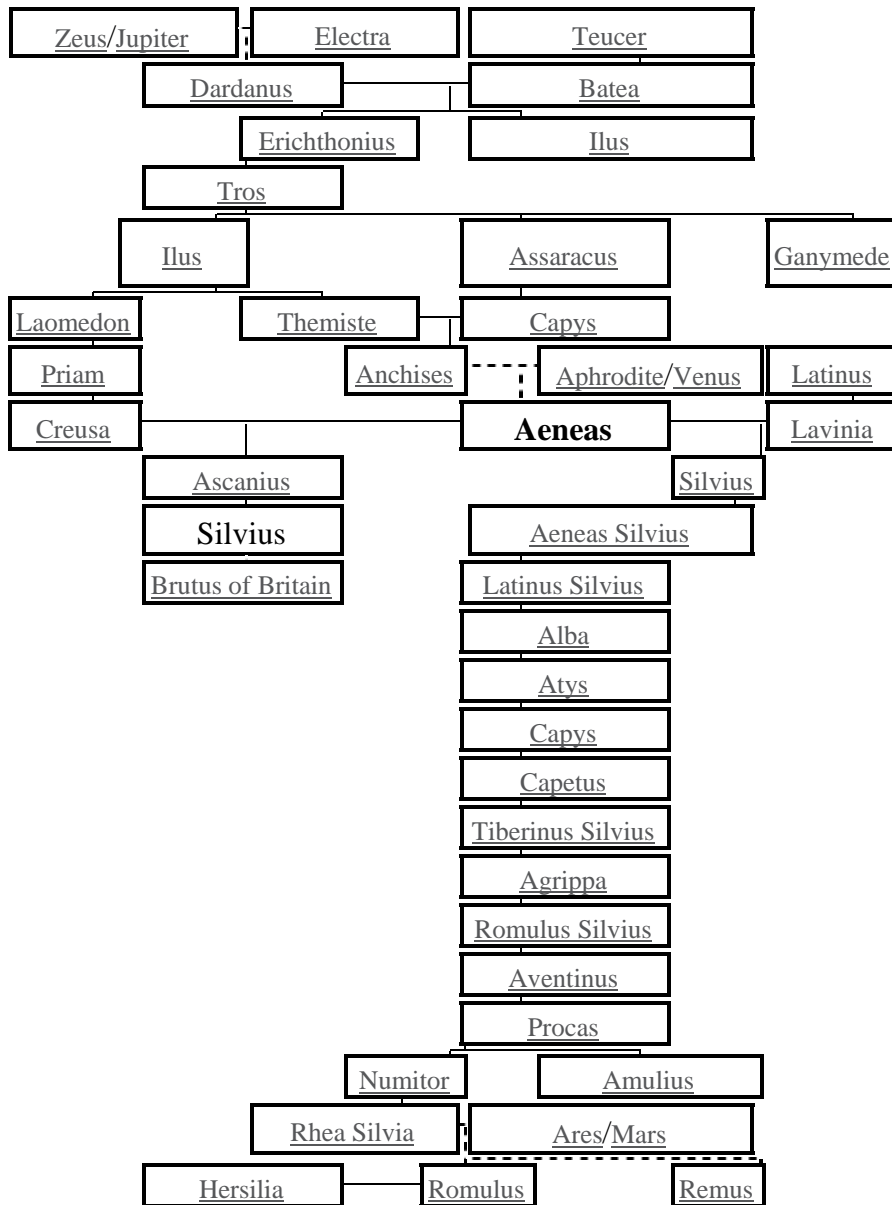


Painting *Venus and Anchises* by [William Blake Richmond](#) (1889 or 90)

Sergestus, founder of the “gens” (“family” in Latin) **Sergia**, from which Lucius **Sergius Catilina** descends, from whom our great-great-great-grandmother **Caterina Catellini** descends, from whom **all the actual Guadagni** descend, fled from Troy with Aeneas.

Aeneas was a Prince of Troy, cousin of Priam, King of Troy. His mother was the Goddess Aphrodite (in Latin Venus, Goddess of Beauty and Love, we will call the Gods by their Latin names, I think they are better known in Italy and the Western World by the Latin names.)

Venus was a very playful and fun-loving goddess. One of her favorites jokes was to make a god, especially Jupiter (aka Zeus), King of the gods, fall in love with a mortal woman. Jupiter did not want Venus to mock the gods so he decided to retaliate. So he put desire in her heart for Anchises, who was tending his cattle near Mount Ida. In his aspect Anchises was as handsome as a god, and when Venus saw him she was totally smitten. She then adorned herself as if for a wedding among the gods and appeared before him. He was quickly overcome by her beauty, believing she was indeed a goddess, but Venus denied herself saying that she was a Phrygian princess. Only when she was expecting a son from him she told him she was actually the goddess of love. Anchises was afraid of what might happen to him as a result of it, but Venus assured that he would be protected and that he would call their son Aeneas. However she warned him he must never tell anyone that Aeneas’ mother was the goddess of love. Instead Anchises bragged that the mother of his son was Venus and as a result was struck in the foot with a thunderbolt from Jupiter. He was thereafter lame in that foot, so that Aeneas had to carry him from the flames of Troy.



While the Greeks were capturing and burning Troy after a long 10 years siege, Prince Aeneas, son of Anchises, of the Royal Trojan Family and of Venus, the Goddess of Beauty, managed to flee Troy with a few companions, among whom our direct ancestor Sergestus, (c 1184 BC) and after a long adventurous journey reach Italy. One of Aeneas'

descendants, Rhea Silvia was the mother of Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome in 753 BC. Their father is said to be Mars, the God of War, or Hercules, a demi-God. So the Guadagni can go back to the year 1184 BC, when they were already princes of Troy, 3,218 years ago.

When the Greeks entered Troy with the stratagem of the “Horse”, and started burning, looting and destroying everything, Prince Aeneas, with his wife Creusa, his son Ascanius, his lame foot father Anchises on his back and a few companions was able to flee from Troy, even though Creusa died during the flight, and sail to Italy. His little group, called the Aeneads, included his father Anchises, his son Ascanius, also known as Julius, from whom the “gens” Julia (the family of Julius Caesar and Emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero descends), Aeneas’ Trumpeter Misenus, the healer Iapyx, the helmsman Palinurus, and Aeneas’ best friends Achates. Sergestus (our direct ancestor) and Acmon, 9 people in all. From these nine people, come Romulus and Remus and the foundation of Rome, and its first 5 emperors, and the Guadagni Family.



Mars, God of War

Romulus and Remus, twins, descendants of Aeneas, were the founders of Rome in 753 BC. Romulus wanted to found the new city on the Palatine Hill; Remus preferred the Aventine Hill. They agreed to determine the site through “augury” but when each claimed the results in his own favor, they quarreled and Remus was killed. Romulus found the new city and named it Rome after himself.

Sergestus was one of the three best Trojan friends of Aeneas. He was the ancestor of the gens Sergia, a famous Patrician (noble) family of which Catiline was a member. In Virgil's *Aeneid* (the story of Aeneas' trip to Italy from Troy), during a funerary ship race, Aeneas gave Sergestus a Cretan (Greek) slave girl named Pholoe in gratitude for saving both ship and crew. If our ancestor had not saved Aeneas' ship and the crew, maybe Aeneas would never have made it to Italy and his descendants would not have found Rome. So we can say that the Guadagni ancestor made the foundation of Rome possible thus becoming co-founder of Rome.



Greek statue of a young woman c. 500 BC.



A bust of Virgil in Naples (70 BC – 19 BC)



Aeneas flees burning Troy, carrying his old father Anchises, with his son Ascanius and his wife Creusa. Creusa, however, is killed during her escape from the city (1598) by Federigo Barocci.



Another picture of Aeneas escaping from burning Troy, carrying Anchises and accompanied by his son Ascanius and his wife Creusa by artist Carle van Loo (1729), Louvre Museum, Paris.

In Western Civilization written history we do not usually go back in time much farther than the War of Troy. So the Guadagni, like the Family of the first Emperors of Rome (“gens Julia”) are among the oldest families of the World.



Arch of the Sergii in Pula, Croatia: one of the first visible architectural beauties of the Guadagni and their ancestors.

Catiline was married twice: Gratiana, sister of Marcus Marius Gratidianus (+ 82 BC), tribune of the “plebs” (common people) in 87 BC and twice magistrate, adoptive nephew of Gaius Marius (a very famous Roman general, see picture below), and Aurelia Orestilla, daughter of Gnaeus Aufidius Orestes (consul in 71 BC). It seemed that Catiline wanted to marry Aurelia only for her striking beauty (she was also very wealthy).

In the Roman Republican Government, instead of by a President, like in the U.S.A., the country was ruled by two consuls, to avoid dictatorship, minimum age 43, for one year at a time (again to avoid that too many years in power in a row could lead to dictatorship).

Catiline's ancient and noble family had not been prominent for centuries. The last Sergius to be consul had been Gnaeus Sergius Fidenas Coxo in 380 BC, 272 years before Catiline's birth. Later, these factors would dramatically shape Catiline's ambitions and goals as he would desire above all to restore the political heritage of his family along with its financial power.

An able commander, Catiline had a distinguished military career. In 89 BC, barely 21 years old, he served in the Social War with Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus and Cicero, under Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo in 89 BC. The Social War, also called the Italian or the Marsic War, raged from 90 to 88 BC between the Roman Republic and the other cities in Italy. For many centuries the other cities in Italy, allied of Rome, had given Rome their soldiers for the Roman Wars, up to 50% or 75% of the total Roman Army.



The Guadagni Roman ancestor, Catiline

However after the end of each war, the Roman soldiers were compensated with a lot more land than the other Italian soldiers, leading to a great poverty of the population in the other Italian cities. So they rebelled and attacked Rome in 90 BC.

The Roman armies defeated the Italian allies but at the end of the war Rome granted Roman citizenship to all the cities which had remained faithful to them.

In 88 BC Catiline enlisted in Consul Sulla's army and followed him in the first Mithridate War in Asia.



King Mithridates VI of Pontus, enemy of Rome

In 84 BC Sulla returns to Rome to fight the “Populares” (Common people) in their civil war against the “Optimates” (Rich and noble people). Catiline sides with Sulla and is without pity against the Populares.

After the death of Sulla, in 78 BC, Catiline is not condemned but obtains his first political successes.

In 78 BC, Catiline becomes quaestor (magistrate), in 74 delegate in Macedonia. In the early 70s BC he served abroad, possibly with Publius Servilius Vatia in Cilicia. In 70 BC he is magistrate for buildings construction, in 68 BC he is praetor and for the following two years he is the propraetorian governor for Africa.



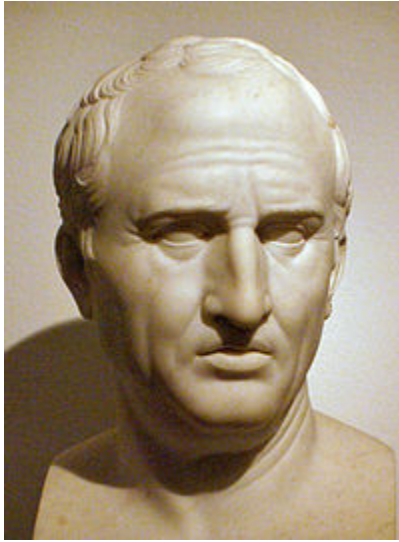
Roman ruins in Timgad, Algeria, North Africa



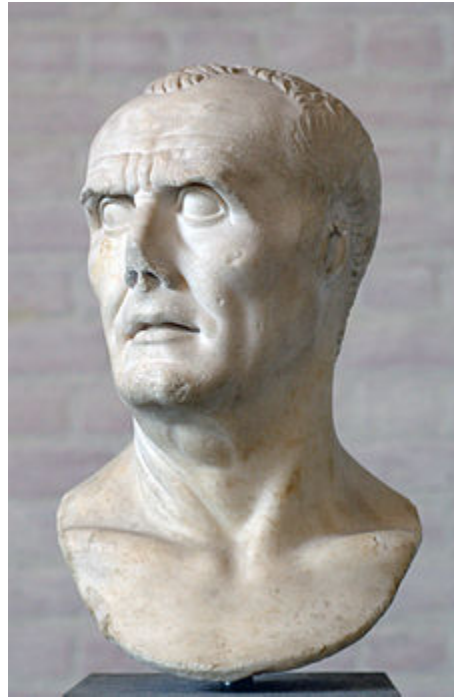
Roman ruins in Sbeitla, Tunis, North Africa



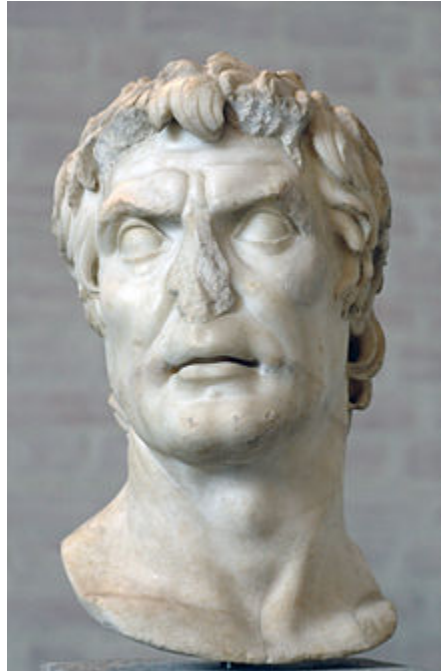
Bust of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (106 BC – 48 BC), in Residenz, Munich



Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC-43 BC)



Gaius Marius (157 BC- 86 BC), Roman military and politician, 7 times Consul of the Roman Republic.



So-called bust of Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138 BC – 78 BC), dictator of the Roman Republic in 82 BC – 81 BC



Alessandro Marchesini: Dedication of a new Vestal Virgin (Early 18th century).

In 73 BC Catiline was brought to trial for adultery with the Vestal Virgin, Fabia, who was a half-sister of Cicero's wife, Terentia, but Quintus Lutatius Catulus, the principal leader of the Optimates ("noble and rich"), testified in his favor, and eventually Catiline was acquitted. Later on, anyway, Fabia became Chief Vestal and then married Consul Publius Cornelius Dolabella.



Catiline and Fabia

Upon his return home in 66 BC, he presented himself as a candidate for the consular elections; it was the highest elected political office of the Roman Republic; there was no Roman Emperor yet, the first Roman Emperor will be Augustus (63 BC – 14 AD, his reign as an Emperor starting in 27 BC). A delegation from Africa, however, appealing to the Senate, indicted Catiline for abuses. This prevented him to be a candidate for the consular elections as the incumbent consul, Lucius Volcatius Tullus, disallowed the candidacy.

He is found innocent but he is accused of a conspiracy with a certain Autronius and Publius Cornelius Sulla, even though the details are not clear. It is enough to ruin his candidacy for consul. In 65 he is still under trial and must postpone his consular candidacy for the following year.

He was finally brought to trial in 65 BC, where he received the support of many distinguished men, including many consulars. Even one of the consuls for 65 BC, Lucius Manlius Torquatus, demonstrated his support for Catiline. Cicero also contemplated defending Catiline in court. Eventually, Catiline was acquitted. Cicero's brother, Quintus Cicero, suggests that Catiline was only acquitted by the fact that: "he left the court as poor as some of his judges had been before the trial," implying that he bribed his judges.

The **first Catilinarian conspiracy** was a plot to murder the consuls of 65 BC and seize power. Historians consider it unlikely that Catiline would have been involved in the First Catilinarian Conspiracy or, indeed, that the conspiracy existed at all.

He tries again to run for Consul in 64 BC. He is officially accepted as a candidate in the consular election for 63 BC. He ran alongside Gaius Antonius Hybrida, who some suspect may have been a fellow conspirator. However, his great popularity scares the Senate, who sends a brilliant and famous lawyer, Cicero, a "*Homo novus*" (Latin for "new man") against him.

[In the Early Roman Republic, both Senate membership and the consulship were restricted to patricians (nobles). When plebeians gained the right to this office during the **Conflict of the Orders**, all newly elected plebeians were naturally *novi homines*. With time, *novi homines* became progressively rarer as some plebeian families became as entrenched in the Senate as their patrician colleagues. Cicero became the first *homo novus* in more than thirty years.]

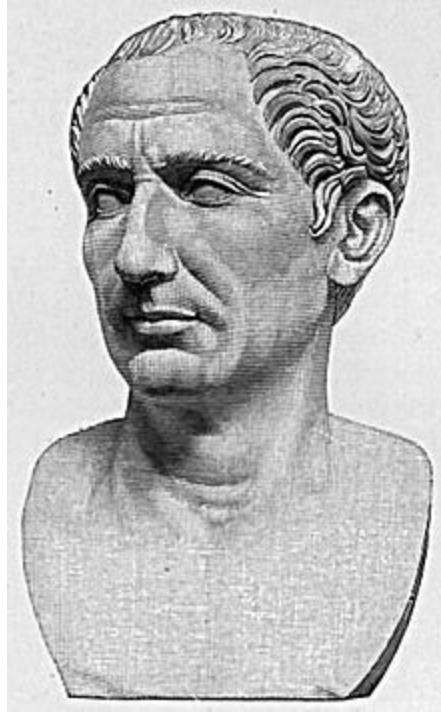
In his opening speech *In toga candida* (Candidates used to wear specially "whitened" (Latin "*candida*") togas; the word "candidate" comes from it) Cicero starts to create a "dark, mean picture" of Catilina. Cicero accuses him of being degenerate, incestuous and murderer. The *Optimates* align themselves with Cicero and Catiline loses the election. Eventually he was defeated by Cicero and Antonius Hybrida in the consular election, largely also because the Roman aristocracy feared Catiline and his economic plan. The *Optimates* were particularly repulsed because he promoted the plight of the urban plebs (lower class) along with his economic policy of *tabulae novae* ("starting again from scratch"), i.e. the universal cancellation of debts.

He was brought to trial later that same year, but this time it was for his role in the Sullan proscriptions. At the insistence of Cato the younger, then quaestor, all men who had profited during the proscriptions were brought to trial.



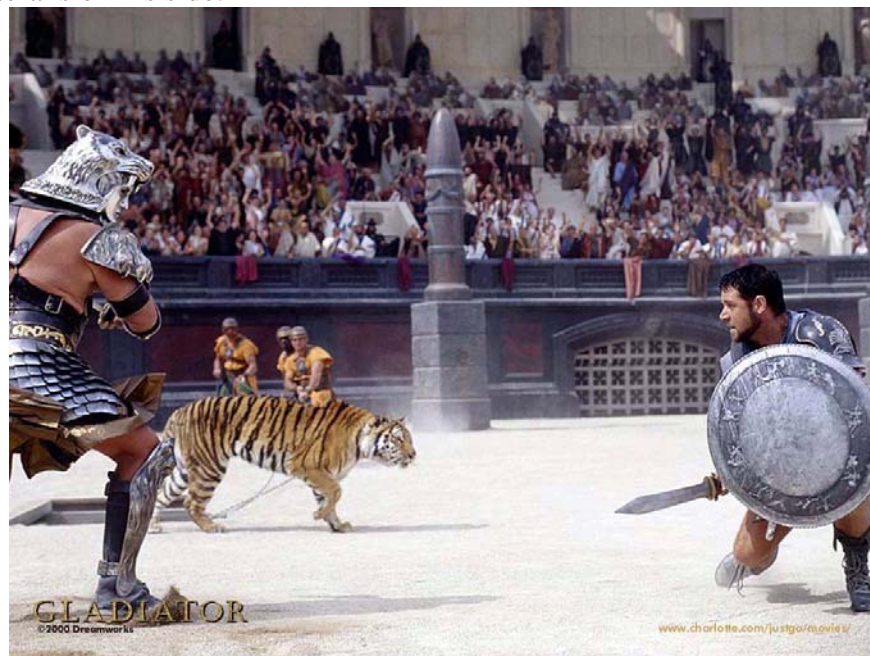
Cato the Younger (95 BC – 46 BC), shortly before committing suicide as a critic of Roman Corruption.

For his involvement in the Sulla proscriptions, Catiline was accused of killing his former brother-in-law Marcus Marius Gratidianus, carrying this man's severed head through the streets of Rome and then having Sulla add him to the proscription list to make it legal. Other allegations claimed that he murdered several other notable men. Despite this, Catiline was acquitted again, though some surmise that it was through the influence of Caesar, who presided over the court.



Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC)

Catilina tries again to obtain the Consulate two years later, in 62 BC. He befriends the common people, the slaves, and also actors and gladiators, idols of the common people. He promoted a redistribution of the State land grants and war plunder, attracting Sulla's veterans on his side.



Gladiators



Roman Actors



Roman Actress



Catiline propaganda cup for the election to 62 BC consulate (right cup). These cups, filled with food or drinks, were distributed to the electors to support the candidates.

However, by the time of the consular election, Catiline had lost much of the popular support he had enjoyed during the previous year's election. In his speech in favor of Murena, Catiline's adversary, Cicero underlines "Catiline's ferocity, the crime in his eyes, arrogance in his words, as if he had already grabbed the consulate." He was defeated by two other candidates, Decimus Junius Silanus and Lucius Licinius Murena, ultimately crushing his political ambitions. The only remaining chance of attaining the consulship would be through an illegitimate means, conspiracy or revolution.

Cicero presents anonymous letters to the Senate, accusing Catilina of conspirating against the Republic of Rome, by sending gifts to the Barbarian Tribes in Gallia (France) to have them as allies against the Senate. It is called the "Plot of Catilina".



"Optimates"



Catilina's conspiracy, a play by amateur actors in a backyard

The **second Catilinian conspiracy** was a plot, devised by Catiline with the help of a group of aristocrats and disaffected veterans, to overthrow the Roman Republic in 63 BC. Cicero exposed the plot, accusing Catilina in front of everybody in the Senate.



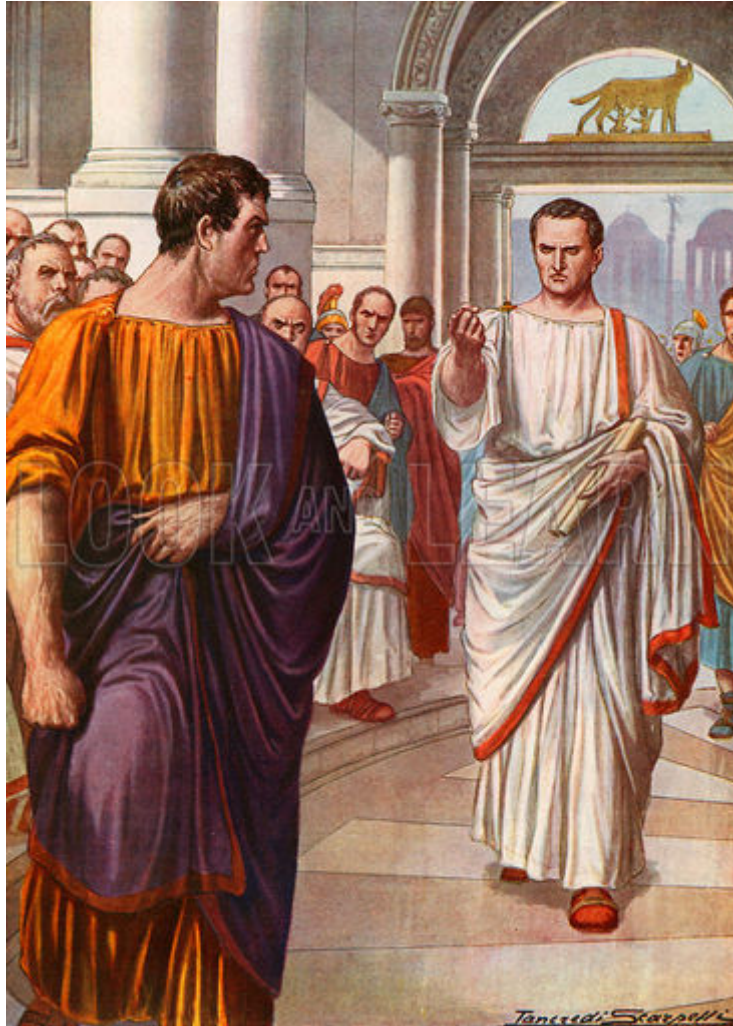
Cicero denounces Catilina's plot in the Senate by artist Maccari (1888).



Another picture of Cicero criticizing Catiline in front of the Roman Senate



Same as above



Same as above: Cicero on the right, Catiline on the left

This forced Catiline to flee from Rome. The failure of his conspiracy was a massive blow to Catiline. In Rome, Consul Cicero obtained from the Senate the power of inflicting death to all whom he judged were enemies of the Republic of Rome. He had Cethegus and Lentulus, two powerful friends of Catiline who had remained in Rome, arrested and strangled. Upon hearing of this many men deserted the army Catiline had assembled out of Rome, reducing the size of it from about 10,000 to a mere 3,000.



Roman Senate and Catiline

Catiline and his ill-equipped army began to march toward Gaul (France) and then back towards Rome several times in vain attempts to avoid a battle. However, Catiline was forced to fight when Quintus Caecilius Metellus Celer blocked him from the North with three legions. So he chose to engage Antonius Hybrida's army near Pistoia, hoping that he could defeat Antonius in the ensuing battle and dishearten the other Republican armies. Catiline also hoped that he might have an easier battle against Antonius who, he assumed, would fight less determinedly, as he had once been allied with Catiline. In fact, Catiline may have still believed that Antonius Hybrida was conspiring with him – which might have been true, as Antonius Hybrida claimed to be ill on the day of the battle.



Oath of Catiline concerning the Conspiracy.

Before the battle, our ancestor told his soldiers: “I know very well that the words of a general cannot add courage to a fearful army. You know our situation: two enemy armies are blocking our way, one from Rome, the other from Gaul. We cannot remain here because we are running out of food. So I exhort you to be ready and, when you will start the battle, remember you are carrying in your right hand wealth, honor, glory, in addition to freedom for your country. We fight for our country, for our freedom, for our life. They are fighting to keep a small privileged group in power. Only winners can change war in peace....When I look at you, soldiers, a great hope of victory permeates me. If luck will be against us, allow our enemies only a bloody and mournful victory, and fight like heroes!”



Roman Legion

Catiline and all his troops fought bravely, with Catiline himself fighting on the front lines. In fact, once Catiline saw that there was no hope of victory, he threw himself into the thick of the fray. When the corpses were counted, all Catiline's soldiers were found with frontal wounds, and his corpse was found far in front of his own lines. In Catiline's War, the first-century Roman historian Sallustius gives the following account:



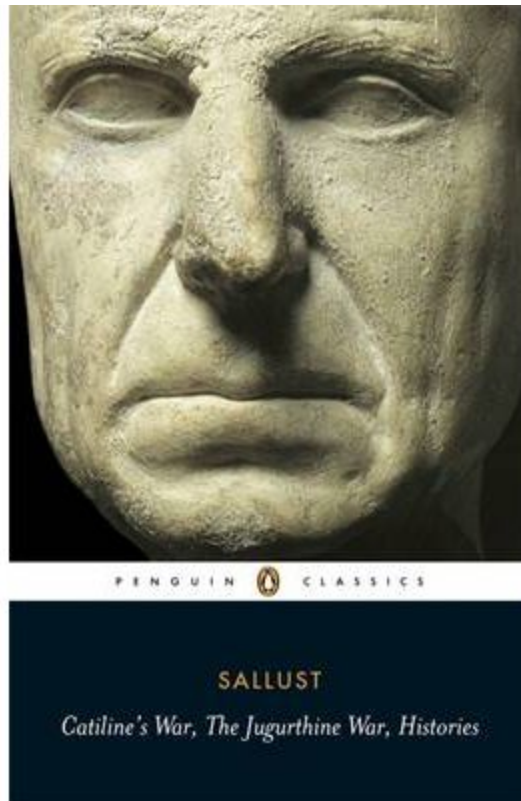
Roman historian Sallustius (86 BC – 34 BC)

“When the battle was ended it became evident what boldness and resolution had pervaded Catiline’s army. For almost every man covered with his body, when life was gone, the position which he had taken when alive at the beginning of the conflict. A few, indeed, in the centre, whom the praetorian cohort had scattered, lay a little apart from the rest, but the wounds even of these were in front. But Catiline was found far in advance of his men amid a heap of slain foes, still breathing slightly, and showing in his face the indomitable spirit which animated him when alive.”

Catiline’s legacy

Catiline was found, far in advance of his men, among the dead bodies of the enemy; a most glorious death, had he thus fallen for his country (from Florus’ *Epitome de Tito Livio* (II.xii))

After Catiline’s death many of the poor still regarded him with respect and did not view him as the traitor and a villain that Cicero claimed he was. However, the aristocratic element of Rome certainly viewed him in a much darker light. Sallustius wrote an account of the conspiracy that epitomized Catiline as representative of all the evils festering in the declining Roman republic. In his book *De coniuratione Catilinae*, 5, (Catilina’s conspiracy) he wrote: “Lucius Catilina, born from a noble family, was a man with great moral and physical strength, but of an evil and corrupt mind.” In this account Sallustius attributes countless crimes and atrocities to Catiline, but even he refuses to heap some of the most outrageous claims on him, particularly a ritual that involved the drinking of blood of a sacrificed child.



Sallustius

Later historians such as Florus and Dio Cassius, far removed from the original events, recorded the claims of Sallustius and the aforementioned rumors as facts. Up until the modern era Catiline was equated, as Sallustius described, to everything depraved and contrary to both the laws of gods and men.

Nevertheless, many Romans still viewed his character with a degree of respect. Well after Catiline's death and the end of the threat of the conspiracy, even Cicero reluctantly admitted that Catiline was an enigmatic man who possessed both the greatest of virtues and the most terrible of vices.

“He had many things about him which served to allure men to the gratification of their passions; he had also many things which acted as incentives to industry and toil. The vices of lust raged in him; but at the same time he was conspicuous for great energy and military skill. Nor do I believe that there ever existed so strange a prodigy upon the earth, made up in such a manner of the most various, and different and inconsistent studies and desires.”

From Cicero's *Pro Celio*(V(<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text.jsp?doc=Perseus:text:1999.02.0020:text=Cael.:chapter=5>))

Catiline spoke with an eloquence that demanded loyalty from his followers and strengthened the resolve of his friends. Without doubt Catiline possessed a degree of

courage that few have, and he died a particularly honorable death in Roman society. Unlike most Roman generals of the late Republic, Catiline offered himself to his followers both as a general and as a soldier on the front lines.

While history has viewed Catiline through the lenses of his enemies, some modern historians have reassessed Catiline, such as Michael Parenti, in “The Assassination of Julius Caesar”. To some extent Catiline’s name has been freed from many of its previous associations, and even to some the name of Catiline has undergone a transformation from a villain and traitor to a heroic agrarian reformer. Thus, some view Catiline as a reformer such as the Gracchi who met similar resistance from the government.



The assassination of Julius Caesar by artist Vincenzo Camuccini (1798)

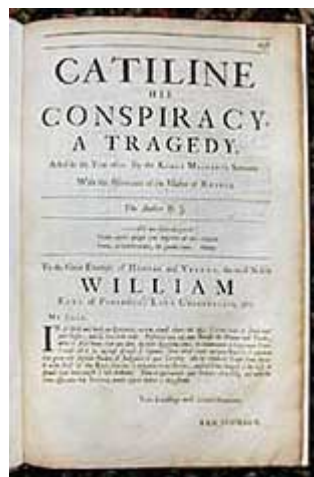
However, many place him somewhere in between, a man who used the plight of the poor to suit his personal interests and a politician of the time no more corrupt than any other. Interestingly in parts of Italy up until the Middle Ages the legend of “Catellina” continued to exist and was favorable to him. Still other scholarly texts, such as H E Gould and J L Whietely’s Macmillan edition of Cicero’s *In Catilinam*, dismiss Catiline as a slightly deranged revolutionary, concerned more with the cancellation of his own debts, accrued in running for so many consulships, and in achieving the status he believed his by birthright due to his family name.

Our direct ancestor, Lucius Sergius Catilina was and still is one of the most famous Romans in the history of Rome and most of all in the last century of the Roman Republic. Countless books have been written about him, his life, his ideas, his influence, his personality by very famous authors, American, Italian, French, Norwegian, and so forth. Also works of fiction and novels on him.

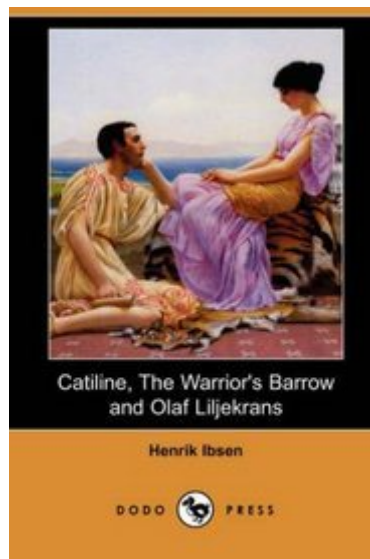
His bibliography was written by famous historians
Cassius Dione, History of Rome
Cicero, Catilinarias
Sallustius, Catilina's conspiracy
Massimo Fini. Catilina, portrait of a man in revolt
Guglielmo Ferrero, Greatness and decadence of Rome

Fiction

. At least two major dramatists have written tragedies about Catiline: Ben Jonson, the English Jacobean playwright, wrote *Catiline His Conspiracy* in 1611; *Catiline* was the first play by the Norwegian 'father of modern drama' Henrik Ibsen, written in 1850.



Title page of Ben Jonson's tragedy (1611) from the Folio of 1692



Catiline, by Henrik Ibsen

. Antonio Salieri wrote an opera tragicomica in two acts on the subject of the Catiline Conspiracy entitled *Catilina* to a libretto by Giambattista Casti in 1792. The work was left unperformed until 1994 due to its political implications during the French Revolution. Here serious drama and politics were blended with high and low comedy; the plot centered on a love affair between Catiline and a daughter of Cicero as well as the historical political situation.

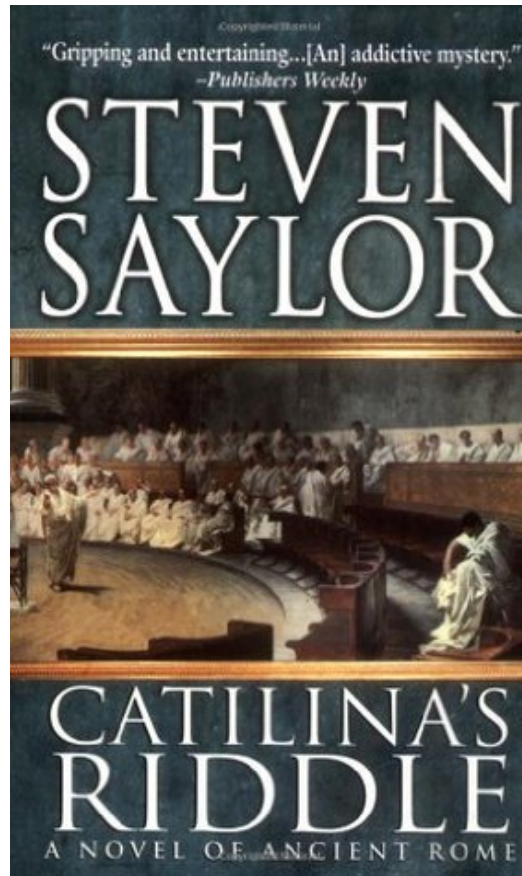


Antonio Salieri (1750-1825)

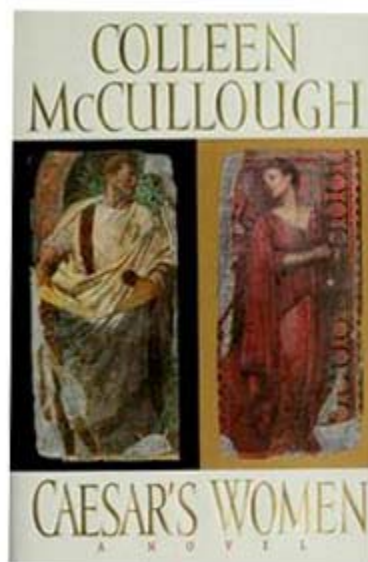


Giambattista Casti (1724-1803)

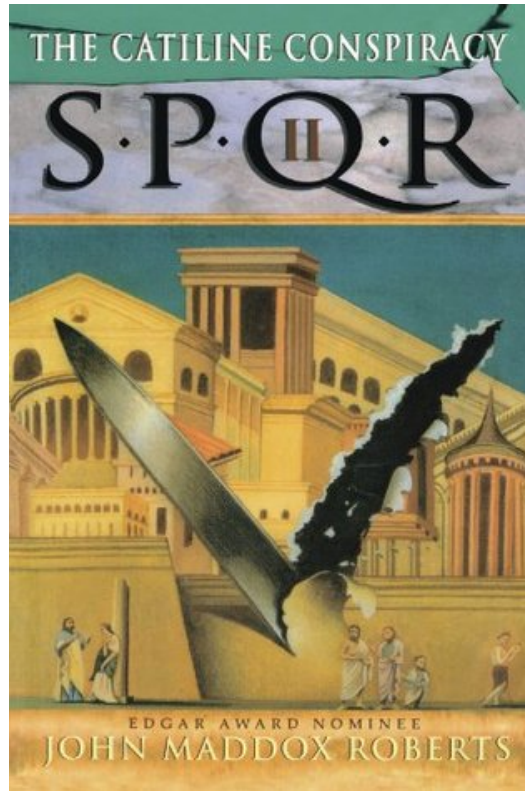
. Steven Taylor has written the novel *Catilina's Riddle*, where the plot evolves between Catilina and Cicero in 63 BC.



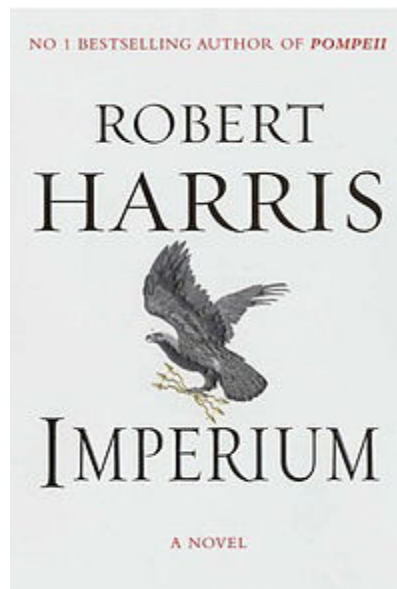
- . Catiline's conspiracy and Cicero's actions as Consul figure prominently in the novel *Caesar's Women* by Colleen McCullough as a part of her *Masters of Rome* series.

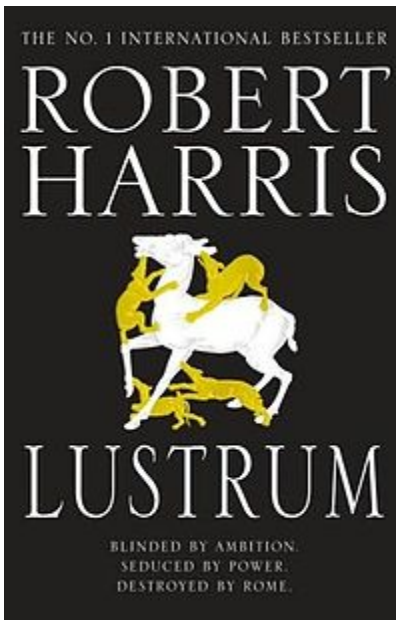


- . SPQR II: *The Catiline Conspiracy*, by John Maddox Roberts discusses Catiline's conspiracy.



. Robert Harris' book *Imperium*, based on Cicero's letters, covers the developing career of Cicero with many references to his increasing interactions with Catiline. The sequel, *Lustrum* (issued in the United States as *Conspirata*), deals with the five years surrounding the Catiline Conspiracy.





.The Roman Traitor or the Days of Cicero, Cato and Catiline: A True Tale of the Republic by Henry William Herbert originally published in 1853 in two volumes.



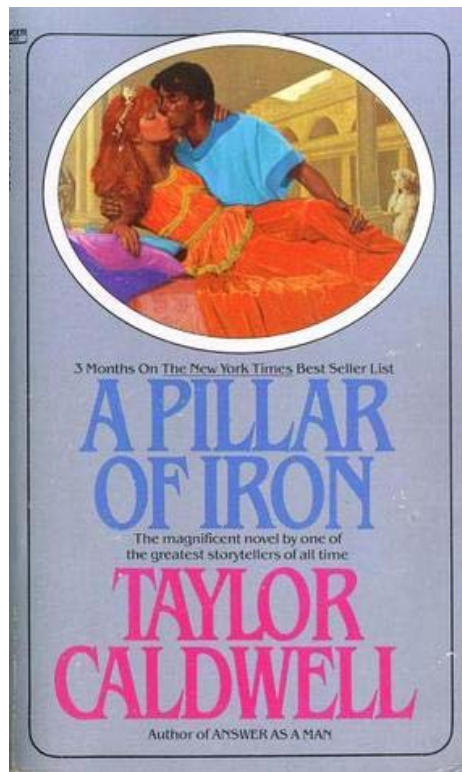
Henry William Herbert (1807-1858)



THE ROMAN TRAITOR: OR, THE DAYS OF
CICERO, CATO AND CATALINE. A TRUE
TALE OF THE REPUBLIC, VOLUMES 1-2

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT

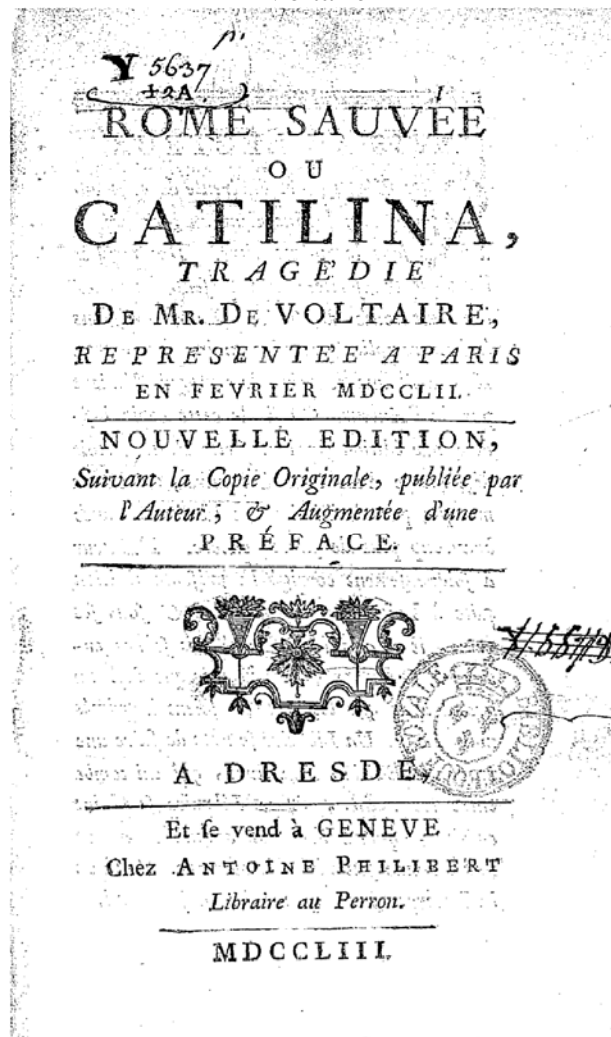
. *A Pillar of Iron* by Taylor Caldwell, published in 1965, tells of the life of Cicero, especially in relation to Catilina and his conspiracy against Rome.



. *Rome sauvée* ou *Catiline* (“Rome saved or Catiline”) by Monsieur de Voltaire, 1752



Voltaire



Catilina, tragedy by French Poet and Tragedian Prosper Jolyot de Crebillon (1674 – 1762)



Crebillon



Castle of Castiglione, owned by the Catellini da Castiglione, and from where the second part of their name originates.



Catellini da Castiglione Palace in Florence



Ancient da Castiglione Family Crest



Detail of a Catellini da Castiglione property.



Cercina, property of the Catellini da Castiglione and church.



The castle of Castiglione (2 photos above) is situated on a hilltop. It is now in a state of serious neglect. It is not falling apart yet, though it is showing alarming signs of degradation.

The castle has always belonged to the Catellini da Castiglione Family. They built it around the year 1000 and they have owned it non stop until the 20th Century (It is very rare for the same family to own a castle or a villa for 1000 years in a row. Masseto of the Guadagni is another rare example of it).

When around 1200 the City of Florence started expanding, absorbing properties and castles of the surrounding Feudal lords, the Catellini were able to keep their properties intact by a political agreement with the Government of Florence and by transforming their medieval fortress in a gentlemanly residence. The actual appearance dates from the 16th century. Only one tower in the South West corner remains of the old stronghold. A little chapel dedicated to Saint Antonino, Archbishop of Florence from 1446 to 1459, who was a guest in the castle several times, was built at the bottom of the tower in the 18th century.

The castle was later sold to the Pozzolini Family (Eugenio Pozzolini, my age, is Godson of Uncle Vieri Guadagni) then to other owners. The castle is now completely abandoned. It has been plundered of all that could be taken away. To try and slow down the decay, in the 1990s some limited interventions of repairing the roof and the attics were made. However the crane used for those repairs is now rusting in the courtyard.



A little way down there is the small Church of San Michele a Castiglione (above photo on the right), which was supported by the Church of Cercina (4 pictures above). Even though it is closed to worship and all its holy attires have been transferred to the Church of Cercina, it is in a good state of preservation. Originally it used to be inside the walls of the castle. It was moved to its present location in 1301, during the transformation of the fortress in gentlemanly residence. After WW II, for a brief period, the pastor of the church was the future Cardinal Silvano Piovanelli, Archbishop of Florence from 1983 to 2001.

Series: Luigi Guadagni son of Donato

937

Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799) was the founder of the Cadet Branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito, the only remaining branch of the Guadagni Family, from whom we all descend. In 1788 he married Caterina daughter of Francesco Catellini da Castiglione. They had only one son, Donato (1794-1879), our common great-great-grandfather. Caterina died on January 7, 1844.

The series of administration books is incomplete.

Subseries: Administration Books [712-714]

1796 - 1799

938

3 registers.

Earning and expense of the “podere” (“farm”) of Montelupo (1796-1799); Copybook of house expenses (1798-1799); Cash expenses (1792-1795).

712 [1021]

Oct. 24, 1792

– **June 3, 1795**

939

Cash expense by me “Camarlengo” (administrator of the goods and finances of a community) of the community of Campi.

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) .



Campi Bisenzio (Florence)

713 [801]

Oct. 9, 1796 – Jan.

29, 1799

940

Montelupo. Earning and expense for the farm and vegetable garden [of the marchese Luigi Guadagni]

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

It also contains a package of receipts for the “Administration of the Farm of Montelupo kept by Francesco Piccioli until Jan. 21, 1801.”



Montelupo Fiorentino

714 [880]

Aug. 11, 1798 – Jan.

1799

941

Little copybook where all the daily expenses of the household of the noble marchese Luigi Guadagni will be kept.

Coverless bound register (12x5x1inches).

Series: Donato Guadagni son of Luigi

942

Donato Guadagni (b. 1794), our great-great-grandfather, lost his father Luigi when he was 4 years old. He remained with his mother, Caterina Catellini da Castiglione (+ 1/7/1844). She managed his fortune as his guardian. On 2/18/1828, he married Luisa, daughter of Francis Lee. Luisa died in 1886.

When his cousin Neri guadagni (1790-1862) of the eldest branch of the Family, died, Donato became the 9th marchese of San Leolino.

The series of the administration books is incomplete.

Subseries: Administration Books [715-718]

1805 - 1839 943

4 registers.

Earnings and expenses (1805-1812, 1834-1839) ; Renters (1812-1813).

It contains also the state of the inscriptions against Luigi and Donato Guadagni (1839).

715 [517]

Sept. 1, 1805

– **Aug. 31, 1812** 944

Gain and Expense B I

Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x3inches) of 373 pages.

...of the patrimony of the noble marchese Donato, Luigi Guadagni's son and heir, managed by marchesa Caterina Cateklini da Castiglione, Guadagni widow, as mother, guardian and administrator.

716 [395]

1812 – 1813 945

Guadagni [renters]

Cardboard bound register (14x8x1inches) of 13 written papers.

717 [362]

Jan. 1, 1834 –

Dec. 31, 1839 946

Earning [of Donato son of Luigi]

Cardboard bound register (14x9x1inches) .

718 [382]

1839 947

Condition of the inscriptions against the noble marchesi Luigi and Donato Guadagni, father and son.

Cardboard bound register (13x9x2inches) .

Drawn up by curator Lino Nobili.

Series: Louisa Lee married Guadagni

948

Louisa Lee married Donato Guadagni in 1828 and died after 1868, the year when she wrote her Will.

Subseries: Renters' books [719]

949

1 register.

719 [917]

Feb. 28, 1865

– **Aug. 31, 1870**

950

Specific patrimony of the noble lady marchesa Luisa Lee married Guadagni. Renters' book of the buildings located outside Porta a Prato

Half parchment bound register (14x10x2inches) of 119 papers.

Series: Guadagno Guadagni son of Donato.

951

Guadagno (1833-1905), married Luisa daughter of James Barlow Hoy in 1860.

Subseries: Various registers [720-726]

1869

952

7 registers.

Takings and expenses (1864-1869, 1882-1887), with calculation of the mortgages and payments for the estate of Masseto, received as a gift by his father Donato, which Guadagno redeemed on April 10, 1869; two planners (1873, 1880); Chronicle of the events in the city of Florence (1872-1886).

720 [762]

May 3, 1864 –

March 31, 1867

953

Cash Book

Cardboard bound register (14x8x1inches) of 358 pages.

721 [874]

January 1867

– **April 1871**

954

[Cash Register]

Cardboard bound register (12x4x1inches).

722 [872]

1869

955

Masseto

On April 10, 1869, purchased by Marchese Guadagno Guadagni the Farm of Masseto which he had received from his father marchese Donato Guadagni as a gift on [...] 47,000 ecus corresponding to Lit 264,600.

With calculation of the mortgages and payments.



Loggia of Masseto

723 [763]

1882-1887 956

[Expense register for woods and coal, servants, endeavor S.P. Pratellino, C.P. Castelluccio]

Cardboard bound register (11x8x1 inches).

Concerning marchese Guitto Guadagni.

724

1873 957

Office memorial

Leather bound register (13x5x1 inches).

Written in English

725 [873]

1880 958

Office program memorial

Half cloth bound register (14x5x1 inches).

Printed in Florence, Cartoleria N. Bonajuti & Co., Tipografia Paolini. For the year 1880.

726 [949]

1872-1886 959

Chronicle

Half-parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 388 pages.

Jumble of the events from January 1st 1872 to 1886.

Mediocre legibility.

Series: Louisa Barlow Hoy married Guadagni

960

Louisa Barlow Hoy, born in 1838, married Guadagno Guadagni, son of Donato in 1860.

Subseries: Various registers [727-731]

961

5 registers.

Notes, observations and accounts; Letter book (1879-1900).

727 [891]

of the 19th century 962

[Annotations copybook]

Half-leather bound register (9x8x1 inches) of 115 papers

In English, French and Spanish. On the back there are a few dates: July 19 – June 28 1819.

Second half

728 [896]

March 19, 1857 963

Louisa Barlow Hoy

Cardboard bound register (9x6x1 inches)

Fragments, poems, annotations in English. The address is 44 Rue do sacramento, Lopa Lisbon, Portugal.



Rue do Sacramento, Lopa Lisbon (2 pictures above)

729 [928]

June 1862 - 1876 964

Builders

Half-parchment bound register (9x6x1 inches)

Annotations of expenses for works on buildings, loose papers.

730 [927]

1897 – July 25, 1900 965

[Letter book of Louisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni]

Leather bound register (9x7x1 inches)

With loose letters and rough drafts.

Same handwriting as in registers!

Jan. 2,

731 [890]

decade of 19th century 966

[Small copybook of annotations]

Leather bound register (8x5x1 inches)

In English, with pencil sketches.

Last

Series: Guitto Guadagni son of Guadagno

967

Guitto Guadagni (1861–1941) married Dorothy Schlesinger. In 1938, he bought the Guadagni Family Documentary Fund from the Dufour Berte and transferred it to the Guadagni Villa of Masseto, where he lived.

Subseries: Ledgers and journals [732-734]

1897 -1922 968

3 registers.

Journal (1897-1905) and Ledgers (1897-1922)

732 [916]

1897 - Dec. 1905 969

Journal

Half-cloth bound register (15x10x1 inches) of 196 pages.

Jan.

733 [908]

1897 - 1905 970

Ledger

Half-cloth bound register (15x10x1 inches) of 197 papers.

With give and take for expense or collection at the beginning of the chapter.

734 [915]

1905 - 1922

971

Ledger

Half-cloth bound register (19x12x1 inches) of 195 pages.

With give and take for chapter of expense and earning, loose papers, letters and bills.

Subseries: House expenses at Masseto [735-740]

1864 -1926

972

6 registers.

Cash books (1864-1871); House expenses (1898-1918); Kitchen bills (1923-1926).



Guadagni Villa of Masseto

735 [905]

Dec. 31, 1901

973

Masseto. House expenses

Half-cloth bound register (15x10x1 inches).

Jan. 5, 1900 –

736 [904]

1902 – 1904

974

Masseto. House expenses

Half-parchment bound register (16x11x1 inches).

It also contains loose receipts.

737 [906]

– **Feb. 23, 1907** 975

Masseto. House expenses

Half-parchment bound register (17x12x1 inches).

It also contains loose receipts.

Sept. 6, 1904

738 [910]

1907 – 1911 976

Masseto. House expenses

Half-cloth bound register (18x13x1 inches).

With loose receipts.

739 [907]

– **Dec. 28, 1914** 977

Masseto. Expenses of the noble house

Half-cloth bound register (18x13x1 inches).

July 10, 1911

740 [909]

Dec. 31, 1918 978

Villa of Masseto. Expenses of the noble house of the marchesi Guadagni

Half-cloth bound register (18x12x1 inches).

With loose receipts.

Jan. 4, 1915 –

Subseries: Kitchen expenses [741-747]

979

7 registers.



Villa of Masseto - Kitchen

741 [898]

June 4, 1898

– **Dec. 29, 1898**

980

Kitchen expenses

Half-cloth bound register (15x5x1inches).

742 [925]

March 11, 1898

– **Dec. 31, 1899**

981

Various expenses

Half-cloth bound register (13x5x1inches).

743 [877]

Jan. 1, 1923 –

June 30, 1923

982

Kitchen bill, etc.

Half-cloth bound register (13x5x1inches).

744 [924]

Jan. 1, 1924 –

Dec. 31, 1924

983

Kitchen bill, etc.

Half-cloth bound register (13x5x1inches).

745 [878]

Nov. 30, 1924

984

Masseto and Traversa, etc.

Half-cloth bound register (13x5x1inches).

June 1, 1924 –



Guadagni Villa of Traversa, park.

746 [859]

Dec. 1, 1924

985

[Daily expenses] Masseto

Mutilated register

Dec. 1, 1924 –

747 [926]

Dec. 1, 1926

986

Various expenses Masseto

Half-cloth bound register (13x5x1inches).

Jan. 1, 1925 –

Subseries: Expenses for Masseto [748-749]

1889 - 1899

987

2 registers.

Expenses for the garden of Masseto and Expenses for the restoration of the Villa.

748 [911]

Feb. 29, 1898 –

Dec. 25, 1899

988

Expenses incurred for the garden of Masseto

Half-cloth bound register (13x9x1inches).

749 [897]

March 1898 –

Dec. 1899

989

Expenses for the restoration of the Villa of Masseto

Half-cloth bound register (11x8x1inches).

With indication of the weekly expenses.

It also contains a booklet with “Measurements of the rooms of Masseto”.



Garden of Masseto.

Section: Registers of the pantry [750-762]

1672 - 1855

990

13 registers.

Abundant provisions for the house in via dei Servi (1672-1684); Pantry books (1732-1735, 1752-1760, 1763-1769); Food expenses (1768-1779, 1831-1855)

- 750** [870] **Sept.**
14, 1672 – 1684 991
Farmer's Copybook for abundant provisions
 Cardboard bound cowhide folder (14x5x1 inches).
Annotation of what will be coming from the farms to the via dei Servi house in this day in which we are coming back to live in it.
- 751** [861] **June 24, 1732**
 – **April 5, 1735** 992
Book of the person who manages the pantry of the Year 731
 Parchment bound cowhide folder (13x5x1 inches) of 97 papers.
- 752** [400] **May 1,**
1752 – 1754 993
Book of the pantry from May 1st 1752
 Parchment bound cowhide folder (13x5x1 inches) of 150 papers.
- 753** [398] **Oct. 1,**
1753 – Jul. 1760 994
[Notes of various expenses]
 Coverless bound register (12x6x1 inches).
- 754** [860] **June**
1, 1754 – May 1756 995
Pantry book
 Parchment bound register (12x4x1 inches).
- 755** [397] **June**
1757 996
Pantry book
 Coverless bound cowhide folder (12x1x1 inches).
- 756** [871] **June**
1763- June 1, 1769 997
Pantry book
 Coverless bound cowhide folder (12x5x1 inches).
- 757** [856] **Oct.**
1768- March 1772 998
Daily food expenses
 Parchment bound cowhide folder (12x5x1 inches).
- 758** [883] **Dec. 1,**
1774- March 13, 1777 999
Food expenses
 Parchment bound cowhide folder (12x5x1 inches).

759 [858] **Nov. 1,**
1775- Dec. 31, 1779 1000
[Food expenses]
Leather bound cowhide folderr (12x5x1 inches).

760 [882] **April 1,**
1777- Dec. 31, 1779 1001
Food expenses for the owners' table
Parchment bound cowhide folderr (13x5x2 inches).

761 [881] **July 1,**
1831- Dec. 2, 1832 1002
Food expenses
Cardboard bound cowhide folderr (12x5x1 inches).

762 [866] **May**
1847- Feb. 1855 1003
Cowhide folder of various food expenses and other
Half parchment bound cowhide folderr (14x5x1 inches) of 188 pages.

Section: Registers of various things [763-769]

1615 – 1841 1004

7 registers.

Earning and expense of Lorenzo Biliotti for the transaction (store) Asini and Lorini (1615); Earnings and expenses of the Oratory of Saint Giovanni Battista (1697-1703); Little copybook of receipts of the Badia of Fiesole (1727-1745); Full payment for the Farm dell'Isola owned by Luigi Berni (1758-1761); Full payment for the farm of Padiglione of Francesco Catellini da Castiglione (1795-1801); Family meetings for the guardianship of pupil Verano son of Jacopo Casanuova (1839-1841), whose guardian was Edoardo Dufour Berte, other related documentation can be found in the Dufour Berte Archives in Florence.

763 [1057] **July 1, 1615 –**
Sept. 3, 1615 1005
Earning and expense by Lorenzo Biliotti for the transaction (store) of [A]sini and Lorini "A-L"
Group of 17 written papers.

764 [588, 1] **June 1, 1697**
– Feb. 4, 1703 1006
[1] Earning and expense A
Parchment register with leather supports (12x9x1 inches) of 284 written papers
This book belongs to P. Paolo Vannini and will be used for gain and expense of the chapel located in the Oratory of Saint John the Baptist on the altar of the Most Holy

Crucifix under the invocation of Saints Dominick and Francis [...] to satisfy the will of Domenico Giovanni maker of the will [for sirTommaso Centenni?].

For more documentation on this oratory, we refer to the patrimony documents of the “Nunziata” Guadagni branch, file “F.5”.

Annexed to it is a register titled “”L. 6 “Receipts book” (1698-1717): “of the temporary rectors of the church of Saint Michele Arcangelo in Compiobbi and of Santa Maria in Remoluzzo annexed of the money given by Giovan Battista Battaglini of the levels”, not better identified, parchment bound (8x6 inches), 7 written papers.

765 [895]

Aug. 3, 1727

– **Dec. 17, 1745**

1007

[Small copybook of receipts] of the badia of Fiesole

Parchment bound register (5x4x1 inches)

Administrator of the goods Paolo Maio, then Francesco Tolomei.



Badia of Fiesole facade



Badia of Fiesole inside

766 [747]

April 27, 1758 –

May 31, 1761 1008

Sale of the Farm dell'Isola of the very Eminent Marchese Luigi Berni

Cardboard bound register (14x10x1 inches) 6 written papers.

767 [885]

July 1, 1795 –

July 31, 1801 1009

Sale of the Farm of the Padiglione of the very Eminent Marchese Francesco Catellini da Castiglione

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

Farmer: Angiolo Conti

768 [886]

Feb. 8, 1839 –

Aug. 19, 1840 1010

Family Councils

Half-parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches).

“...concerning the guardianship of the noble pupil Verano of the late knight general Jacopo Casanuova” of whom was responsible also marchese Edoardo Dufour Berte.

We point out the presence of more documentation concerning the same guardianship in the Dufour Berte Archives of Florence.

769 [887]

March 9, 1841 –

Oct. 5, 1841 1011

Family Councils

Half-parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches).

...concerning the guardianship of the noble pupil Verano of the late knight general Jacopo Casanuova.

Sergius Paulus, of the Sergia Family, related to Catiline and the Guadagni's direct ancestor, was proconsul (governor) of Asia (Roman Middle-East), when Saints Paul and Barnabas went to preach the Gospel there. In Acts 13: 6-12, we read about the meeting of St. Paul with the Guadagni ancestor Sergius Paulus, who was converted to Christianity by it. It was an important meeting also for Saint Paul, because as we read in Acts, it was at that moment that Lucas starts calling him by his Greek name, Paul, instead of Saul, and that he becomes the "real missionary leader".

The great artist Raphael painted the below painting depicting the Bible meeting during the Renaissance. He even wrote in Latin (English translation: "L(ucius)Sergius Paulus Proconsul of Asia, who embraced the Christian Faith thanks to the preaching of Saul"). If we think that every brushstroke of Raphael is worth a fortune, it is impressive that he went through the trouble of neatly writing the above.



Bible quoting: “They (Barnabas, Saul and John) travelled the whole length of the island, and at Paphos they came in contact with a Jewish magician and false prophet called Bar-Jesus. He was one of the attendants of the proconsul Sergius Paulus who was an extremely intelligent man. The proconsul summoned Barnabas and Saul and asked to hear the word of God, but Elymas the magician (this is what his name means in Greek) tried to stop them so as to prevent the proconsul’s conversion to the faith. Then Saul, whose other name is Paul, filled with the Holy Spirit, looked at him intently and said:”You utter fraud, you impostor, you son of the devil, you enemy of all uprightness, will you not stop twisting the straightfoward ways of the Lord? Now watch how the hand of the Lord will strike you: you will be blind, and for a time you will not see the sun.” That instant, everything went misty and dark for him, and he groped about to find someone to lead him by the hand. The proconsul, who had watched everything, became a believer, being much struck by what he had learnt about the Lord. [Acts 13: 6-12]”

Note from the Bible of Jerusalem on this passage: “Luke has given Paul his Roman name for the first time and does not use “Saul” again. He also gives prominence now to Paul who is no longer a subordinate of Barnabas but the real missionary leader.”

In case any reader of the Guadagni Family Website would like to know where I found the information on the Catilina ancestry of the Catellini da Castiglione Guadagni, it was in Wikipedia. Below are the main topics concerning it. You are welcome to do your own research on them, if you are interested, or ask me questions about them. (FCdQ)

Catellini da Castiglione – Wikipedia”

“Catellini da Castiglione is one of the ancient noble families of Florence, enrolled in the “gonfalone” White Lion” of the District of Santa Maria Novella. The complete family name originates, according to the legend, from Catilina, whose descendants would have started the family, while “da Castiglione” comes from the ownership of the Castle of Castiglione, near Cercina (Sesto Fiorentino”), owned by the family since around 1072.

Catilina: Lucius Sergius Catlina (108 BC – 62 BC) was born in Rome from the noble Lucius Sergius Silus. His family, the Sergii, were a noble ancient family of Rome.

The Gens Sergia or Sergii was a very ancient family of the Roman nobility whose origins were said to be Trojan. The City of Troy was destroyed by the Greeks around the 13th Century BC. The founder of the Sergii Family would be Sergestus faithful companion of Aeneas (Trojan member of the Royal Family who escaped from Troy with 8 companions). Poet Virgilius mentions “Sergestus” several times in the “Eneide” his Poem relating the escape of Aeneas from Troy to Italy. Virgilius writes in Latin “and Sergestus from whom the Sergia Family gets its name”.



Remnants of the City of Troy today. In 1998 UNESCO proclaimed it “Patrimony of Humanity”.

Theodor Mommsen, a famous historian of Rome, says that the “gens” (“family” in Latin) Sergia is among the most ancient Roman families, one of the 100 originary families founders of Rome, from the Sergia Tribe, who, according to Roman historian Titus Livius, came from Assisi, in Umbria. [The escape from Troy was in the 13th Century BC, Rome was founded in 753 BC, so I presume for 6 centuries the Sergii lived in Umbria, region in Central Italy between Rome and Florence].

The Sergii were important protagonists in the history of Rome. They were consuls of Rome twelve times.

Some of the best known members of the family are:

Lucius Sergius Paulus: Roman Proconsul in Cyprus, 1st Century AD., mentioned in Acts 13, 6-12.

Lucius Sergius Fidenas, Consul in 437 BC, led the Roman War against the Fidenates, from which he got his name.

Manlius Sergius, Roman military Tribune and Consul in 404 and 402 BC in the siege of Veii.

Marcus Sergius Silus, great-grandfather of Catilina, hero of the war against Hannibal, praetor in 197 BC.

Lucius Sergius Catilina, author of the Catilina Conspiracy, defeated and killed in Pistoia, near Florence in 62 BC.

Section: Loose address books [770-781]

1684 – 1885

1012

12 registers.

770 [884]

18th century

1013

[Cowhide alphabetical address book]

Register in the shape of an address book coverless bound (12x4x1 inches).

Antonio and Fratelli Ricci at c. 38.

771 [780]

1683 1014

[Alphabetical address book]

Register in the shape of an address book paper bound (12x8x1 inches).
Angeloni at c. 1; Berti at c. 2.

772

18th century 1015

[Alphabetical address book]

Register in the shape of an address book paper bound (12x9x1 inches).
Bellini at cc. 164, 225.

773 [402]

18th century 1016

[Alphabetical address book]

Paper bound register (12x9x1 inches).
Bongi at cc. 5, 7, 10, 13 etc.

774

18th century 1017

[Alphabetical address book]

Paper bound register (17x11x1 inches).
Alessandro Brunaccini at c. 148.

775

18th century 1018

[Alphabetical address book]

Paper bound register (18x13x1 inches).
Andrea Gherardelli at c. 4.

776 [932]

18th century 1019

[Trade register alphabetical address book]

Cardboard bound register in the shape of an address book (18x14x1 inches).
With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Pietro Alberti from Brescia at c. 118.

777 [933]

18th century 1020

[Trade register alphabetical address book]

Cardboard bound register in the shape of an address book (18x14x1 inches).
With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Roberto Aubert from Genova at c. 154.

778 [935]

18th century 1021

[Trade register alphabetical address book]

Parchment bound register in the shape of an address book (19x15x1 inches).

With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Francesco Andre' and companions from Marseilles at c. 255.

779 [936]

18th century 1022

“ L “ [*Trade register alphabetical address book*]

Parchment bound register in the shape of an address book (19x15x1 inches).

With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Francesco Maria Aielli from Naples at c. 9.

780 [934]

18th century 1023

“ P “ [*Trade register alphabetical address book*]

Parchment bound register in the shape of an address book (17x13x1 inches).

With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Edmondo Adams from Naples at c. 174.

781 [937]

18th century 1024

“ V “ [*Trade register alphabetical address book*]

Parchment bound register in the shape of an address book (18x14x1 inches).

With letter subdivision for every alphabetical voice of the address book.
Ferdinando Acquaroni from Rome at c.60.

Section: Farms

1025

The documentation assembled in “A” marked envelopes refers to the reorganization of the “Nunziata” Branch of the Guadagni Archives performed by Francesco Casini in 1769 and refers to the farms of La Luna, Masseto, Ruota, Arena, Parrana, Montepescali; the documents assembled in the “B” marked envelopes of the same reorganization refer to the farms of Le Fonti, Montecchio, Tigliano and Montemurlo.

During the recent reorganisation of the Archives (2007), the documentation organized and initialized for each single estate in the 18th century has been supported by the one reorganized in the 19th century by the other branch of the Guadagni Family, the Santo Spirito Branch, who had inherited also the properties of the “Nunziata” Branch at the death of the last representative of the latter, Niccolo' Guadagni in 1805. Each farm is however described according to the alphanumeric shelfmarks of the 18th century.



Masseto



Villa delle Lune - Fiesole



Ruota



Montepescali



Montecchio





Guadagni Chapel in the Villa delle Fonti

Le Fonti (2 photos above: Villa and Chapel)





Parrana (2 photos above)



Tigliano



Montemurlo

Subsection: Farm of La Luna (San Domenico of Fiesole – Florence)

1026

Series: Administration Books [782-787]

1635

– 1818

1027

6 envelopes.

In the first envelope, missing the original shelf mark, are kept 14 registers concerning the farms of Luna, Masseto, San Lorino and Mugello. The others, marked from “A.11” to “A.13” until 1708, contain 68 books Journals of earnings and expenses of the Luna farm (1644-1818).

782 [305]

1635 - 1680

1028

[Administration books of Farms of Masseto, Luna, S. Lorino, Mugello]

14 coverless registers in envelope.

The shelfmark has been assigned.

- 1) “Journal of recollections to do day by day” for San Lorino del Conte, farmer Lorenzo Cassigoli (from May 1st 1635).
- 2) “Collection of wheat and fodder” of Masseto, S. Lorino and Tigliano” (1655).
- 3) Journal (July 13 1663 – June 13, 1664).
- 4) “Copybook of the Farm of Mugello” (1664).
- 5) “Copybook of the Farm of Mugello” (1665).
- 6) “Recollection of all the expenses made by carpenters and manual workers of this Farm” (1664).
- 7) “Balance of 1664”.
- 8) “Fonti Masseto. Balance of 1665”.
- 9) Drafts of Le Fonti and La Luna (1666-1675).
- 10) “Luna” (1668-1669).
- 11) “Luna” (1670– 1671).
- 12) “Examination of Masseto, Tigliano and Sanlorino” (1670-1671).
- 13) “Quadernaccio (Ugly copybook)” (1672-1680).
- 14) “Masseto for 3 years” (1676-1678).



Ruins of the Castle of San Leolino

783 [213, 11]

1664 - 1670 1029

“A.11” Journals, Earnings and Expenses of the Farm of La Luna 1650 – 1670

14 registers tied up in 2 packages contained in envelope.

- 1) “Stack of Journals, Earnings and Expenses”, farmer Tommaso Ranfagni (from 1644 to 1660), carboard bound (1x1 inches).
- 2) C.s. (from 1661 to 1670), c.s. (1x1 inches).

784 [214, 12]

1670 - 1690 1030

“A.12” Journals, Earnings and Expenses of the Farm of La Luna 1670 – 1690

21 registers tied up in 2 packages contained in envelope.

- 1) “Stack of Journals, Earnings and Expenses”, (from 1670 to 1680), carboard bound (1x1 inches).
- 2) C.s. (from 1680 to 1690), c.s.

785 [215, 13]

1690 - 1708 1031

“A.13” Journals, Earnings and Expenses of the Farm of La Luna 1690 – 1708

20 registers tied up in 2 packages contained in envelope.

- 1) “Stack of Journals, Earnings and Expenses”, (from 1690 to 1700), carboard bound (1x1 inches).
- 2) C.s. (from 1700 to 1708), c.s.

786 [194]

1709 - 1788 1032

Administration of the Farm of La Luna 1709 – 1769

7 registers contained in envelope.

- 1) Debtors and creditors, farmer Anton Francesco Targioni (?) (1709-1713), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), cc.64 with repertory.
- 2) “Entry and exit of the oil existing in the warehouse” by Diacinto Biagerelli (1709-1735), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. circa 30.
- 3) “Earning expense and Journal” (from June 1, 1711 to May 31, 1713), parchment bound (1x1 inches), 97 pages.
- 4) C.s, Farmer Giuseppe Ranfagni of the most eminent marchese Neri and Guadagni brothes (from June 1, 1713 to May 31, 1721), c.s., pages 383.
- 5) C.s. (from June 1, 1731 to May 31, 1746), c.s., cc. circa 130.
- 6) C.s. farmer Cosimo Ranfagni of the most eminent marchesi Neri and Piero (aka Pietro, in the family tree) [Neri, aka Neri Andrea 1673-1748) in the family tree, son of Donato Maria Guadagni and his first wife Maria Maddalena Corsini (+ 1/14/1679), is half-brother of Pietro Guadagni (1688-1764), son of Donato Maria Guadagni and his third wife Maria Alamanni (+1692)], later on from 6/1/1746 to 5/31/1769 of Donato Guadagni (1719-1797, son of Neri Andrea), c.s., c. 120 circa.
- 7) “Earning and expense” of the very eminent marchese Donato Guadagni (from 6/1/1769 to 5/31/1788), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), cc. 100 circa.

787 [195]

1770 - 1814 1033

Administration of the Farm of La Luna 1769 – 1818

6 registers contained in envelope.

- 1) “Journal” (1770-1801), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), cc. 60 circa.
- 2) Draft of the journal (1770-1777), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 70 circa.
- 3) C.s. (1778-1787), c.s., cc. 60 circa.
- 4) “Earning and expense”, farmer Donato Ranfagni of Tommaso Guadagni (1743-1814) and of his son Neri (1790-1862), under the guardianship of his brother Luigi (1751-1799), taken care of by Marco del Rosso (frm June 1, 1788 to February 28, 1801), c.s. (1x1 inches) cc. 80 circa.
- 5) “Cash earning and expense and journal of gains”, of the most eminent knight marchese Tommaso Guadagni (from March 1, 1801 to November 3, 1814), parchment bound (2x1 inches), cc. 200 circa.
- 6) “Earning and expense of cash and lard” (from November 3, 1814 to September 9, 1818), c.s. (1x1 inches).

Series: Balances

1683

– 1818

1034

4 envelopes.

The first envelope marked “A.14”, contains 33 registers of balances of the farms of La Luna and Montauto, the latter purchased by the Guadagni following the Acciaioli inheritance (1683-1716).



Castle of Montauto

The following envelopes are not shelf marked because La Luna was inherited by the Santo Spirito Branch in 1708, contain 57 registers (1708-1818). Tommaso, Cosimo, Giuseppe and Donato Ranfagni were farmers of La Luna.

The books concerning the balances for the years after 1830 (1831-1840, 1864-1884) are kept in the Dufour Berte Archives in Florence.

788 [216, 14]

1683 - 1716 1035

“A.14” Balances of the Farms of La Luna and Montauto 1683 – 1716

33 bound registers in 3 packages contained in envelope.

- 1) “Stack of Balances” (from 1683 to 1893), cardboard bound (1x1 inches).
- 2) C.s. (from 1702 to 1703), c.s.
- 3) C.s. (from 1703 to 1716), c.s., since 1708, only of the Montauto Farm. In the last booklet, with the balance from 1714 to 1716, are included “other accounts managed until the year 1723,” by farmer Cosimo son of Tommaso Ranfagni.

789 [174]

1708 - 1750 1036

Balances of the Farm of La Luna 1709 – 1750

23 registers contained in envelope.

- 1) “Luna”, farmer Cosimo Ranfagni of the most eminent marchese Donato Maria Guadagni (1708-1709), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), 25 pages.
- 2) C.s. (from June 1, 1709 to May 31, 1710), c.s., 46 pages.
- 3) C.s. (from June 1, 1710 to May 31, 1711), c.s., 41 pages.
- 4) C.s. (from June 1, 1711 to May 31, 1712), c.s., 51 pages.
- 5) C.s. (from June 1, 1712 to May 31, 1713), c.s., 40 pages.
- 6) C.s. (from June 1, 1713 to May 31, 1714), c.s., 38 pages.
- 7) C.s. (from June 1, 1714 to May 31, 1715), c.s., 34 pages.

- 8) C.s. (from June 1, 1715 to May 31, 1716), c.s., 35 pages.
- 9) C.s. (from June 1, 1716 to May 31, 1717), c.s., 33 pages.
- 10) C.s. farmer Giuseppe Ranfagni (from June 1, 1717 to May 31, 1718), c.s. (1x1 inches), 37 pages.
- 11) C.s. of the most eminent marchesi Neri Andrea, Pietro and Abbot Jacopo Gaetano Guadagni (from September 1, 1718 to May 31, 1719), c.s. (1x1 inches), 26 pages.
- 12) C.s. (from June 1, 1719 to May 31, 1720), c.s., 24 pages.
- 13) C.s. (from June 1, 1720 to May 31, 1721), c.s. 23 pages.
- 14) C.s. (from June 1, 1721 to May 31, 1722), c.s., 29 pages.
- 15) C.s. (from June 1, 1722 to May 31, 1723), c.s., 28 pages.
- 16) C.s. (from June 1, 1723 to May 31, 1724), c.s., 26 pages.
- 17) C.s. (from June 1, 1724 to May 31, 1727), c.s., (1x1 inches), cc.47.
- 18) C.s. (from June 1, 1727 to May 31, 1731), c.s., cc. 60.
- 19) C.s. (from June 1, 1731 to May 31, 1734), c.s., cc. 43.
- 20) C.s. of the very eminent marchesi Neri Andrea and Pietro Guadagni (from June 1, 1734 to May 31, 1738), c.s., cc. 54.
- 21) C.s. (from June 1, 1738 to May 31, 1742), c.s., cc. 51.
- 22) C.s. farmer Cosimo Ranfagni (from June 1, 1742 to May 31, 1746), c.s., cc. 53.
- 23) C.s. (from June 1, 1746 to May 31, 1750), c.s., cc. 60.

790 [175]

1750 - 1811 1037

Balances of the Farm of La Luna 1751 – 1811

17 registers contained in envelope.

- 1) “Luna”, farmer Cosimo Ranfagni of the most eminent marchesi Pietro and Donato Guadagni (from June 1, 1750 to May 31, 1754), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), cc. 61.
- 2) C.s. (from June 1, 1754 to May 31, 1760), c.s., cc. 74.
- 3) C.s. (from June 1, 1760 to May 31, 1771), c.s., cc. 78.
- 4) C.s. of the most eminent marchese and knight Donato Guadagni (from June 1, 1771 to May 31, 1782), c.s., cc. 124.
- 5) C.s. (from June 1, 1782 to May 31, 1792), c.s., cc. 129.
- 6) C.s. farmer Donato Ranfagni (from June 1, 1792 to May 31, 1798), c.s., cc. 94.
- 7) C.s. (from June 1, 1798 to May 31, 1799), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 18.
- 8) C.s. (from June 1, 1799 to Feb. 28, 1801), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 19.
- 9) C.s. (from March 1, 1801 to May 31, 1802), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 26.
- 10) C.s. (from June 1, 1802 to May 31, 1803), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 25.
- 11) C.s. (from June 1, 1803 to May 31, 1804), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 21.
- 12) C.s. (from June 1, 1804 to May 31, 1806), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 20.
- 13) C.s. (from June 1, 1806 to May 31, 1807), c.s. (1x1 inches), cc. 41.
- 14) C.s. (from June 1, 1807 to May 31, 1808), c.s., cc. 39 with “Tutorials (summaries) of the Balance”.
- 15) C.s. (from June 1, 1808 to May 31, 1809), c.s., cc. 39 with “Tutorials (summaries) of the Balance”.
- 16) C.s. (from June 1, 1809 to May 31, 1810), c.s., cc. 43 with “Tutorials (summaries) of the Balance”.

- 17) C.s. (from June 1, 1810 to May 31, 1811), c.s., cc. 41 with “Tutorials (summaries) of the Balance”.

791 [176]

1811 - 1829 1038

Balances of the Farm of La Luna 1812 – 18..

17 registers contained in envelope.

All the registers contain “Tutorials (summaries) of the Balance”.

- 1) “Luna”, farmer Donato Ranfagni of the noble “baron” Tommaso Guadagni (I presume Tommaso had been made “Baron of the “French (Napoleonic)” Empire by Grand Duchess Elisa Baciocchi, Napoleon’s sister, of whom he was “Imperial Chamberlain”; he was also marchese of San Leolino) (from June 1, 1811 to May 31, 1812), cardboard bound (1x1 inches), cc. 43.
- 2) C.s. (from June 1, 1812 to May 31, 1813), c.s., cc. 48.
- 3) C.s. of the most eminent marchese Neri Guadagni son of Tommaso (from June 1, 1813 to November 3, 1814), c.s., 43 pages. [Tommaso Guadagni, Neri’s father, died on November 2, 1814, one day before the end of this period, making Neri marchese Guadagni on the last day of the period).
- 4) C.s. (from June 1, 1814 to May 31, 1816), c.s., cc. 42.
- 5) C.s. (from June 1, 1816 to May 31, 1817), c.s., 44 pages.
- 6) C.s. (from June 1, 1817 to May 31, 1818), c.s., cc. 49.
- 7) C.s. Farmer Tommaso Ranfagni (from June 1, 1818 to May 31, 1819), c.s., 63 pages.
- 8) C.s. (from June 1, 1819 to February 28, 1820), c.s., 48 pages.
- 9) C.s. (from March 1, 1820 to May 31, 1821), c.s., 42 pages.
- 10) C.s. (from June 1, 1821 to May 31, 1822), c.s., 43 pages.
- 11) C.s. (from June 1, 1822 to May 31, 1823), c.s., cc. 39.
- 12) C.s. (from June 1, 1823 to May 31, 1824), c.s., 44 pages.
- 13) C.s. (from June 1, 1824 to May 31, 1825), c.s., 43 pages.
- 14) C.s. (from June 1, 1825 to May 31, 1826), c.s., cc. 42.
- 15) C.s. (from June 1, 1826 to May 31, 1827), c.s., cc. 45.
- 16) C.s. (from June 1, 1827 to May 31, 1828), c.s., cc. 43.
- 17) C.s. (from June 1, 1828 to May 31, 1829), c.s., cc. 42.

Series: Explanations (Accounting)

1797

– 1878 1039

78 packages in 4 envelopes.

792 [197]

31, 1827 1040

Receipts of the Farm of La Luna 1797 – 1827

30 packages contained in envelope.

Farmer Donato Ranfagni (+ September 9, 1818).

Jun. 17, 1797 – May

793 [717]

1828 - 1847 1041

Receipts of the Farm of La Luna from ...

1836; 1837 - 1847

1828 –

18 packages contained in envelope.

Agent Raffaello Ranfagni.

794 [716]

1847 - 1862 1042

Receipts of the Farm of La Luna from ...

1855; 1857 - 1862

1847 –

14 packages contained in envelope.

Agent Raffaello Ranfagni.

795 [724]

1863 - 1878 1043

Receipts of the Goods of La Luna

17 packages contained in envelope.

Agent Raffaello Ranfagni.

On March 24, 1876, Mrs. Ottavia Guadagni, daughter of Neri and last of her branch, married Dufour Berte, passes away. The Dufour Berte inherit the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Palace and the properties of her branch of the Guadagni Family.

Subsection: Farm of Masseto (Pontassieve – Florence)

1044

On June 1, 1683, the farm of Masseto changes ownership. Following the division of the Family properties among the Guadagni brothers, sons of Tommaso (1582-1652), Masseto goes to Donato Maria (1641-1718), founder of the Santo Spirito Branch and our direct ancestor.