

Section: Santo Spirito Branch - Registers

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The personal administration registers of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Branch have a numeric shelfmark which does not momentarily correspond to descriptive lists. The Nunziata Branch has a similar problem. The numeration is written in Indian ink on paper labels glued to the sides of the books of Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), of his children and grandchildren, until Tommaso Guadagni (1743-1814), son of Donato (1719-1797). It is likely due to the intervention of the commission given by Tommaso's son, Neri Guadagni (1790-1862) to the archivist who reorganized and described the patrimony papers of 1824, put the receipts in order, reorganized the registers of the farms and arranged the personal papers of Niccolò Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio (1684-1746), last of the Annunziata Branch, whose properties had added themselves to the ones belonging to Neri Guadagni son of Donato's branch.

The same considerations we made for the registers of the other branch of the family (see the introduction to the "Annunziata Branch – Registers). They have determined the choice, today (year 2007) to reclassify the books by "person", type and finally chronological order.

Series: Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), son of Tommaso (1582-1652)

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Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), founder of the Santo Spirito Branch, was married three times. In 1666, when he was twenty-five, he married his first wife, Maria Maddalena Corsini. Her father was Marchese Bartolomeo Corsini (1622-1685). [Donato Maria Guadagni is the direct ancestor of all of us, so all these relatives I am writing about are also our direct ancestors, unless they are priests or nuns, then they are our direct uncles or aunts].



Corsini Palace al Parione in Florence, on Lungarno Corsini

Bartolomeo Corsini had an older brother, Neri Corsini (1614-1678), who was a cardinal. He was the uncle of Pope Clement XII Corsini and great uncle of Cardinal Andrea Corsini.

A cleric of the Apostolic Chamber under Pope Innocent X, he became Treasurer in 1660. He was made a cardinal presbyter in the January 14, 1664, consistory and two months later given the Title of Saints Nereus and Achilleus.

From 1672 to 1677 he was put in charge of the diocese of Arezzo as a personal titular of the archbishop. He also took part in the 1667, 1669-70 and 1676 papal conclaves. His remains are buried in the Corsini Chapel in Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence.



Santa Maria del Carmine is a church of the Carmelite Order. It is famous for its Brancacci Chapel which houses magnificent Renaissance frescoes by Masaccio and Masolino da Panicale, later finished by Filippino Lippi.

The unfinished facade of Santa Maria del Carmine Church in Florence (not far from the the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito).



The Corsini Chapel of the Church with the white and red diagonal stripes Corsini family crest held by two sculpted angels high on the fore front above the main entrance of the Chapel.

The Corsini Chapel of the church was built by the Corsini, probably the richest family in Florence during the 17th-18th centuries. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew Corsini, a Carmelite bishop of Fiesole who was canonized in 1629. The architect Pier Francesco Silvani chose a baroque style for the chapel. The small dome was painted by

Luca Giordano in 1682. The elaborated Rococo ceiling is the work of one of the most important 18th century artists in the city, Giovanni Domenico Ferretti. We can see part of Ferretti's ceiling in the picture.

Cardinal Bernardo Guadagni (1674-1759) (aka Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo), son of Donato Maria Guadagni and Maria Maddalena Corsini, used to go and pray in the Corsini Chapel often, when he was in Florence.



Interior of the church

Maria Maddalena's mother, Bartolomeo Corsini's wife, was Elisabetta Strozzi, who died in 1682, three years after her daughter.



Our ancestors' Strozzi Palace, Florence.

Maria Maddalena died in 1679, after 13 years of marriage. She gave Donato Maria three sons, Tommaso, Bernardo and Neri Andrea, and one daughter, Elisabetta. I am going into details on everybody, because these are all our close direct ancestors and relatives, this being our branch of the family.



Cardinal Lorenzo Corsini (1652-1740) (Maria Maddalena Corsini Guadagni's brother) by artist Francesco Trevisani. He is Donato Maria Guadagni's brother-in-law. He will become Pope Clement XII. He is the uncle of Tommaso, Bernardo, Elisabetta and Neri Andrea Guadagni and the great-uncle of all of us.

[From the Catholic Encyclopedia] Born in Florence, April 7, 1652, elected Pope on July 12, 1730, died in Rome on February 6, 1740. The pontificate of his predecessor, the saintly Orsini pope, Benedict XIII, had left nothing to be desired from the standpoint of the spiritual interests of the Church. He had, however, given over temporal concerns into the hands of rapacious ministers; hence the finances of the Holy See were in bad

condition; there was an increasing deficit, and the papal subjects were in a state of exasperation. It was no easy task to select a man who possessed all the qualities demanded by the emergency. After deliberating for four months, the Sacred College united on Cardinal Corsini, the best possible choice, were it not for his seventy-eight years and his failing eyesight.

A Corsini by the father's side and by the mother's a Strozzi, the best blood of Florence coursed through his veins. Innumerable were the members of his house who had risen to high positions in Church and State, but its chief ornament was St. Andrew Corsini, the canonized Bishop of Fiesole.

Lorenzo made a brilliant course of studies, first in the Roman College, then at the University of Pisa, where, after five years, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Returning to Rome, he applied himself to the practice of law under the skilled direction of his uncle, Cardinal Neri Corsini, a man of the highest culture. After the death of his uncle and his father, in 1685, Lorenzo, now thirty-three years old, resigned his right of primogeniture and entered the ecclesiastical state. According to the custom of the time, he purchased a position of prelatial rank from Pope Innocent XI for 30,000 ecus, and devoted his wealth and leisure to the enlargement of the library bequeathed to him by his uncle.



Corsini Library in the Corsini Palace, Rome.

In 1691 he was made titular Archbishop of Nicomedia and chosen nuncio to Vienna, capital of the Holy Roman Empire. He did not proceed to the imperial court, however, because Emperor Leopold advanced the novel claim of selecting a nuncio from a list of three names to be furnished by the pope, which Pope Alexander VIII refused to admit. In 1696 Corsini was appointed to the arduous office of treasurer-general and governor of Castle Sant' Angelo.



Castle Sant'Angelo, Rome, on the Tiber River. It used to be the highest building in Rome.



Part of the castle.

Castel Sant'Angelo, was an impregnable fortress built by the Popes over the remains of the Tomb of Roman Emperor Hadrian. When Holy Roman Emperor Charles V conquered Rome in 1527 and sacked it, Medici Pope Clement VII sought refuge in the Castle and the Emperor's powerful army was unable to dislodge him from there.

Lorenzo's good fortune increased during the pontificate of Clement XI, who employed his talents in affairs demanding tact and prudence. On May 17, 1706, he was appointed Cardinal-Deacon of the Title of Santa Susanna, retaining the office of papal treasurer. He was attached to several of the most important congregations and was made protector of a score of religious institutions. He advanced still further under Benedict XIII, who assigned him to the Congregation of the Holy Office and made him prefect of the judicial tribunal known as the Segnatura di Giustizia. He was successively Cardinal-Priest of San Pietro in Vincoli and Cardinal-Bishop of Frascati.

He had thus held with universal applause all the important offices of the Roman Court, and it is not surprising that his elevation to the papacy filled the Romans with joy.



Pope Clement XI (1649-1721)

In token of gratitude to his benefactor , Pope Clement XI, and as a pledge he would make that great pontiff his model, he assumed the name of Clement XII. Unfortunately he lacked the important qualities of youth and physical strength. The infirmities of old age bore heavily upon him. In the second year of his pontificate he became totally blind; in his later years he was compelled to keep his bed, from which he gave audiences and transacted affairs of state.



Pope Clement XII with nephew Cardinal Neri Maria Corsini.

Notwithstanding his physical decrepitude, he displayed a wonderful activity. He demanded restitution of ill-gotten goods from the ministers who had abused the confidence of his predecessor. The chief culprit, Cardinal Coscia, was mulcted in a heavy sum and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.



Cardinal Niccolò' Coscia.

Clement surrounded himself with capable officials, and won the affection of his subjects by lightening their burdens, encouraging manufacture and the arts, and infusing a modern spirit into the laws relating to commerce. The public lottery, suppressed by the severe morality of Benedict XIII, was revived by Clement, and poured into his treasury an annual sum amounting to nearly a half a million of ecus, enabling him to undertake the extensive buildings which distinguished his reign. He began the majestic façade of St. John Lateran and built the magnificent chapel of St. Andrew Corsini in that basilica.



Façade of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, the Cathedral of Rome.. On the top printed line between the statues above and the columns below you can read starting from the left

the name of our great-uncle “CLEMENS XII PONT MAX...” Latin for “Clement XII Greatest Pontiff (i.e. Pope)”



St. Andrew Corsini Chapel in the Basilica of St. John Lateran

He restored the Arch of Triumph of the Roman Emperor Constantine, who converted the Roman Empire to Catholicism.



Arch of Constantine, Rome.

He built the governmental palace of the Consulta on Quirinal Hill.



Consulta Palace on Quirinal Hill.

For 60,000 ecus, he purchased Cardinal Albani's fine collection of statues, inscriptions, etc. with which he adorned the gallery of the Capitol.

Pieces of Cardinal Albani's collection of Greek and Roman ancient artifacts



Demosthenes



Lion



Ancient relief decorating the coffee house.

He began the construction of the great Trevi Fountain, one of the noted ornaments of Rome



Center of the Trevi Fountain, Rome.



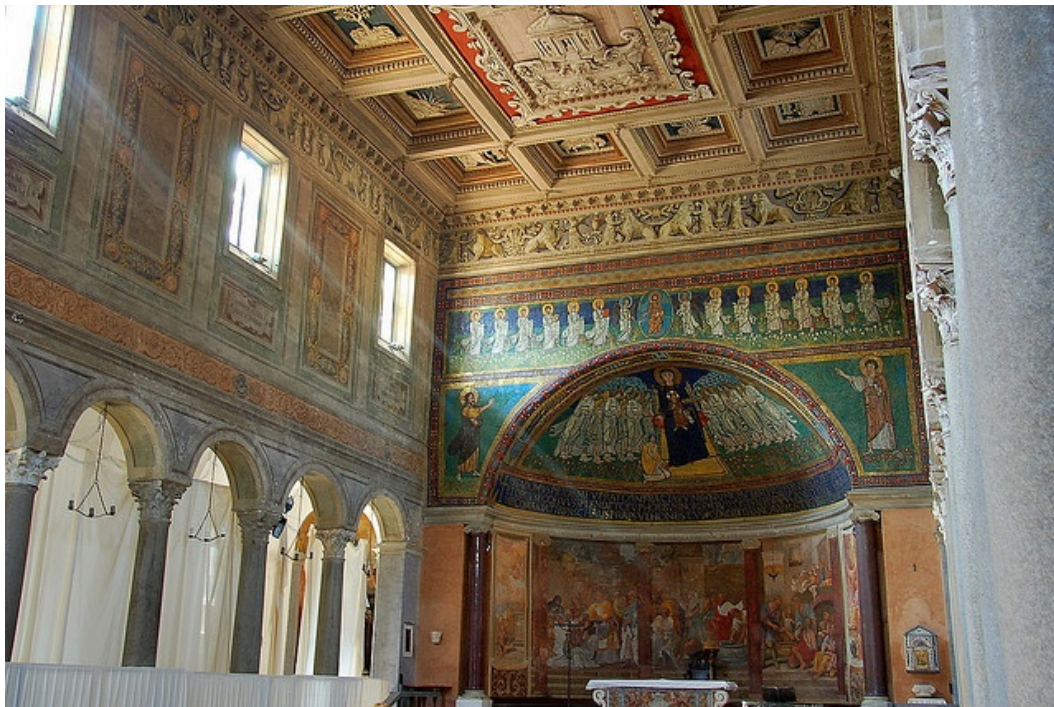
He paved the streets of Rome and the roads leading from the city, and widened the Corso Street (above, with the 1,700 years old walls of Rome on the left)

In order to facilitate the reunion of the Greeks, Clement XII founded the Corsini College for Greek students at Ullano, in Calabria.



Italian-Albanian Monastery in Ullano, Calabria.

With a similar intent he called the Greek-Melchite Monks of Mt. Lebanon to Rome and assigned them the ancient church of Santa Maria in Domnica.



Church of Santa Maria in Domnica, Rome.

Lorenzo dispatched Joseph Simeon Assemani to the East for the twofold purpose of continuing his search for manuscripts and presiding as legate over a national council of Maronites.



Maronites

“We make no attempt, states the Catholic Encyclopedia, to enumerate all the operations which this wonderful blind-stricken old man directed from his bed of sickness. His name is associated in Rome with the foundation and embellishment of institutions of all sorts. The people of Ancona (Region of Marche, Central Eastern Italy, part of the Papal States) hold him in well-deserved veneration and have erected a statue in his honor on the public square.



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Statue of Pope Clement XII in Ancona

He gave them a port which excited the envy of Venice, and built a highway that gave them easy access to the interior.”

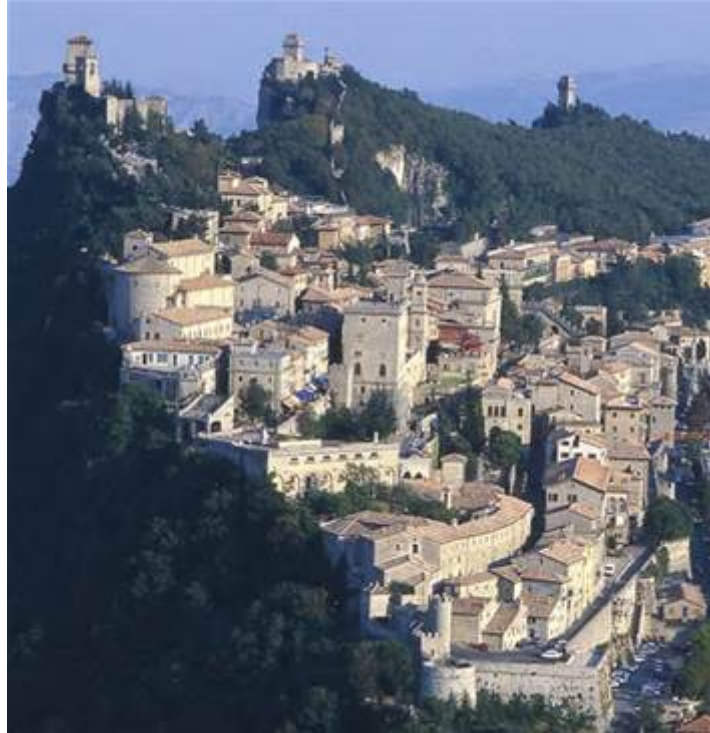


Port of Ancona



Port of Ancona seen from above
Port of Ancona seen from above

He drained the marshes of the Chiana near Lake Trasimeno by leading the waters through a fourteen mile long ditch into the Tiber. He disavowed the arbitrary action of his legate, Cardinal Alberoni, in seizing San Marino, and restored the independence of that miniature republic.



Republic of San Marino, still an independent country in the center of Italy. It is smaller than the "Duchy of Gadagne" in Southern France.

Lorenzo's activity in the spiritual concerns of the Church was equally pronounced. His efforts were directed towards raising the prevalent low tone of morality and securing discipline, especially in the cloisters.

He issued the first papal decree against the Freemasons (1738). He fostered the new Congregation of the Passionists and gave the church and monastery of Sts. John and Paul, with the beautiful garden overlooking the Colosseum, to his fellow Tuscan St. Paul of the Cross.



St. Paul of the Cross

He canonized Sts. Vincent de Paul, John Francis Regis, Catherine Fieschi Adorni, Juliana Falconieri, and approved the cult of St. Gertrude.



St. Vincent de Paul



St. John Francis Regis



St Catherine Fieschi Adorni

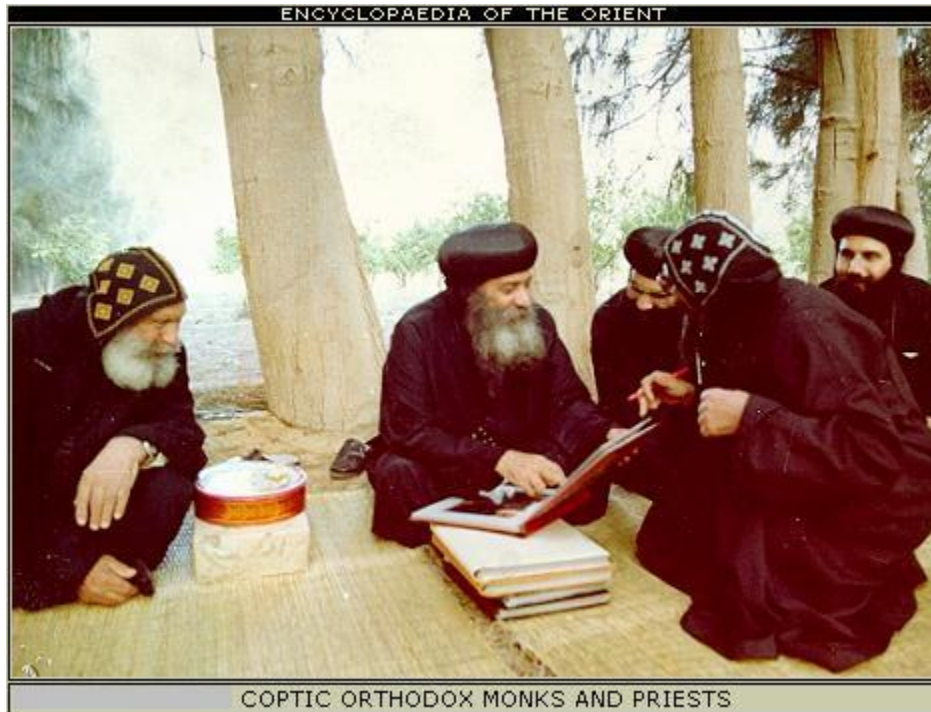


St. Juliana Falconieri



St. Gertrude

He proceeded with vigor against the French Jansenists and had the happiness to receive the submission of the Maurists to the Constitution “Unigenitus”. Through the efforts of his missionaries in Egypt 10,000 Copts, with their patriarch, returned to the unity of the Church.



Copts

Clement persuaded the Armenian patriarch to remove from the diptychs the anathema against the Council of Chalcedon and Pope St. Leo I.

Council of Chalcedon (451)



Council of Chalcedon



Pope St Leo I

In his dealings with the powers of Europe, by a union of firmness and moderation he managed to preserve or restore harmony; but he was unable to maintain the rights of the Holy See over the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza.



Parma



Piacenza

In 1731 the combined Duchy of Parma and Piacenza was given to the House of Bourbon, the last of whom, Carlo III, was stabbed in the city on March 26, 1854, and left it to his widow Luisa Maria of Berry. On September 15, 1859, the dynasty was declared deposed and with the plebiscite of 1860 Parma and Piacenza became part of the unified Kingdom of Italy.



Duke Carlo III of Bourbon-Parma

It was a consequence of his blindness that he should surround himself with trusted relatives; but he advanced them only as they proved their worth, and he did little for his family except to purchase and enlarge the palace built by the Riarii Family in the Trastevere neighborhood of Rome, now known as Corsini Palace. In it, in 1754, his nephew Cardinal Neri Corsini, founded the famous Corsini Library, which in 1905 included about 70,000 books and pamphlets, 2,288 *incunabula* or works printed in the first fifty or sixty years after the discovery of printing, 2,511 manuscripts, and 600 autographs.

Retaining his extraordinary faculties and his cheerful resignation to the end, our great-uncle Clement died in the Quirinal Palace at 88 years old. His remains were transferred to his magnificent tomb in the Basilica of St John Lateran, on July 20, 1742.



Tomb of Pope Clement XII with the Corsini Family Crest on top in the center.



Corsini Family Crest (above and below)



Back side of the Corsini Palace (called Palazzo Corsini alla Lungara) in Rome.

In the 17th century, during 1659-1689, before being bought and enlarged by the Corsini, the Palace had hosted the eccentric Queen Christina of Sweden, who abdicated,

converted to Catholicism, and moved to Rome. Under her patronage, this was the site for the first meetings of the Roman Arcadian Academy.



Bedroom of Queen Cristina in the Corsini Palace.

The Corsini assembled a large beautiful art collection, initially gathered by Pope Clement XII and his nephew, our cousin Cardinal Neri Maria Corsini. In 1883, the Corsini Palace was sold to the Italian Government and the Corsini art collection, located in the first floor of the palace, was donated by the Corsini Family to the Italian State. It is now called the “National Gallery of Antique Art in the Corsini Palace” and it is a public ArtM useum. The art collection includes mainly Italian Art from early Renaissance to late 18th century. It has both religious and historical works, as well as landscapes and genre paintings.

- [1 Galleria Corsini](#)

GALLERIA CORSINI in Corsini Palace

VIA DELLA LUNGARA, ROME, ITALY (LAZIO) - ITALY



GALLERIA CORSINI - LAZIO

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The collections of works of art of the *CORSINI* family had come to form in the course of the seventeenth century by Cardinal *CORSINI*, to which were added materials from the branch of the family who had settled in *ROME* previously acquired direct Pope Clement XII when he was still a cardinal, and his nephew, along with numerous gifts that the family received following the pre-eminent social position acquired with the new status. In 1883 the building was sold to the state and the collections donated to the same. Only recently has it been possible to reconstruct the *GALLERIA CORSINI* as an autonomous entity, bringing together much of the original material in its historical site. The gallery features paintings from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, with a prevalence of six eighteenth-century authors, ancient and modern sculptures, bronzes and furniture of the eighteenth century. Schools are well represented Roman, Neapolitan and Bolognese of the seventeenth century, with major nuclei bamboccianti and landscapers. It contains works by Fra Angelico, Rubens, Murillo, Luca Giordano.

GALLERIA CORSINI: Information

- **Location:** VIA DELLA LUNGARA, ROME, ITALY - (LAZIO) - ITALY
 - **From:** March 23, 2014
 - **To:** June 30, 2014
 - **Event type:** exhibition
 - **GPS address:** N41°53,99' - E012°28,05' (41.899833, 12.467500)
 - **The Event has been updated on:** March 26, 2014
 - **Ideas for travels Id:** 132LA1LH0ALLM2ZE
 - **More information:**  
 - **QR Code:**
-

GALLERIA CORSINI: the around area: accommodations - what to see - what to visit

Galleria Corsini[[edit](#)]

Partial list of collection[[edit](#)]

Label	Painter	Span	Work	Date	Link
1	Beato Angelico		<i>Pentecost, Ascension, and Last Judgement</i>		[1]
2	Cavalier d'Arpino	1560-1640	<i>Resurrection of Lazarus</i>		
3	Jacopo Bassano	1515-1592	<i>Adoration of the shepherds</i>		[2]
4	Marco Benefial	1684-1786	<i>Vision of Santa Catherine of Genoa</i>		
5	Annibale Carracci	1560-1609	<i>St. Francis</i>		
6	Caravaggio		<i>St. John the Baptist</i>	c. 1600	[3]
7	Marten Van Cleef		<i>Rural festivity</i>		
8	Donato Creti	1671-1749	<i>Adoration by the Magi</i>		
9	Donato Creti	1671-1749	<i>Vision of Jacob</i>		
10	Cristoph van Der Lamen		<i>The rescue</i>		
11	Anthony van Dyck	1599-1641	<i>Madonna della Paglia</i>		[4]
12	Marcantonio Franceschini	1648-1729	<i>Ascension of the Magdalen</i>		
13	Francesco Francia	1450-1517	<i>St. George and the dragon</i>		
14	Orazio Gentileschi	1563-1646	<i>Madonna and child</i>		[5]
15	Luca Giordano	1634-1705	<i>Christ before the doctors</i>		
16	Luca Giordano	1634-1705	<i>Entry of Christ to Jerusalem</i>		
17	Guercino	1591-1666	<i>Apollo and Marysas</i>		
18	Hans Hoffmann		<i>The Leper</i>		
19	Angelica Kauffman		<i>Portrait</i>		
20	Giovanni Lanfranco		<i>St. Peter and St. Agatha</i>		
21	Giovanni Lanfranco	1582-1647	<i>Ascension of the Magdalen</i>		
22	Giovanni Lanfranco	1582-1647	<i>Tamar and Judith</i>		
23	Master del Solomon's Judgement		<i>Denial by Peter</i>		
24	Carlo Maratta	1625-1713	<i>Madonna with the Bambino</i>		

25	<u>Carlo Maratta</u>	1625-1713	<i>Young St John the Baptist & Angels</i>	
26	<u>Carlo Maratta</u>	1625-1713	<i>Trinity</i>	
27	<u>Carlo Maratta</u>	1625-1713	<i>Martyrdom of St. Andrew</i>	
28	<u>Carlo Maratta</u>	1625-1713	<i>Rebecca at the well</i>	
29	<u>Carlo Maratta</u>	1625-1713	<i>Flight to Egypt</i>	
30	<u>Agostino Masucci</u>	1690-1768		
31	<u>Pier Francesco Mola</u>	1612-1666	<i>Homer</i>	
32	<u>Bartolomeo Esteban Murillo</u>		<i>Madonna with the Bambino</i>	[6]
33	<u>Giovanni Battista Piazzetta</u>	1682-1754	<i>Judith</i>	
34	<u>Nicolas Poussin</u>		<i>Triumph of Ovid</i>	
35	<u>Mattia Preti</u>	1613-1699	<i>Tribute of gold</i>	
36	<u>Mattia Preti</u>	1613-1699	<i>San Bartolomeo</i>	
37	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>Portrait of <u>Beatrice Cenci</u></i>	
38	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>Magdalen</i>	
39	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>Ecce Homo</i>	
40	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>Salomè with head of the Baptist, St. Joseph and Christ crowned with thorns</i>	
41	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>Herod</i>	
42	<u>Guido Reni</u>	1575-1642	<i>St. Joseph</i>	
43	<u>Jusepe de Ribera</u>		<i>Venus and dead Adonis</i>	[7]
44	<u>Giovan Francesco Romanelli</u>	1610-1662	<i>Adoration by the Magi</i>	
45	<u>Giovan Francesco Romanelli</u>	1610-1662	<i>Adoration by the Shepherds</i>	
46	<u>Theodor Rombouts</u>	1597-1637	<i>Concert</i>	
47	<u>Salvator Rosa</u>	1615-1673		
48	<u>Peter Paul Rubens</u>	1577-1640	<i>St. Sebastian healed by angels</i>	[8]
49	<u>Giovanni Battista Salvi (Sassoferrato)</u>	1605-1685		
50	<u>Andrea del Sarto</u>	1486-1531	<i>Madonna with the Bambino</i>	
51	<u>Bartolomeo Schedoni</u>	1578-1615		
52	<u>Johann Heinrich Schonfeld</u>	1609 - 1683		
53	<u>Gerard Seghers</u>	1591-1651		
54	<u>Massimo Stanzione</u>	1585-1656		
55	<u>Nicolas Tournier</u>	1590-1657		
56	<u>Francesco Trevisani</u>		<i>Martyrdom of St. Lawrence</i>	
57	<u>Francesco Trevisani</u>		<i>Martyrdom of St. Lucy</i>	

58	<u>Francesco Trevisani</u>	<i>The Virgin grieving</i>
59	<u>Francesco Trevisani</u>	<i>Magdalen</i>
60	<u>Lucas Van Uder</u>	1595-1672
61	<u>Gaspar Van Wittel</u>	1595-1672
62	<u>Simon Vouet</u>	<i>Herod</i>
63	<u>Philips Wouwerman</u>	1619 - 1668



Caravaggio: St John the Baptist (circa 1600)



Guido Reni (1575-1642): Portrait of Beatrice Cenci



Van Dyck (1599-1641): Madonna of the Straw



Bassano (1515-1592): Adoration of the Sheperds



Beato Angelico (1395-1455): Universal Judgement



Orazio Gentileschi (1563-1646): Madonna with child



Murillo (1617-1682): Madonna with child



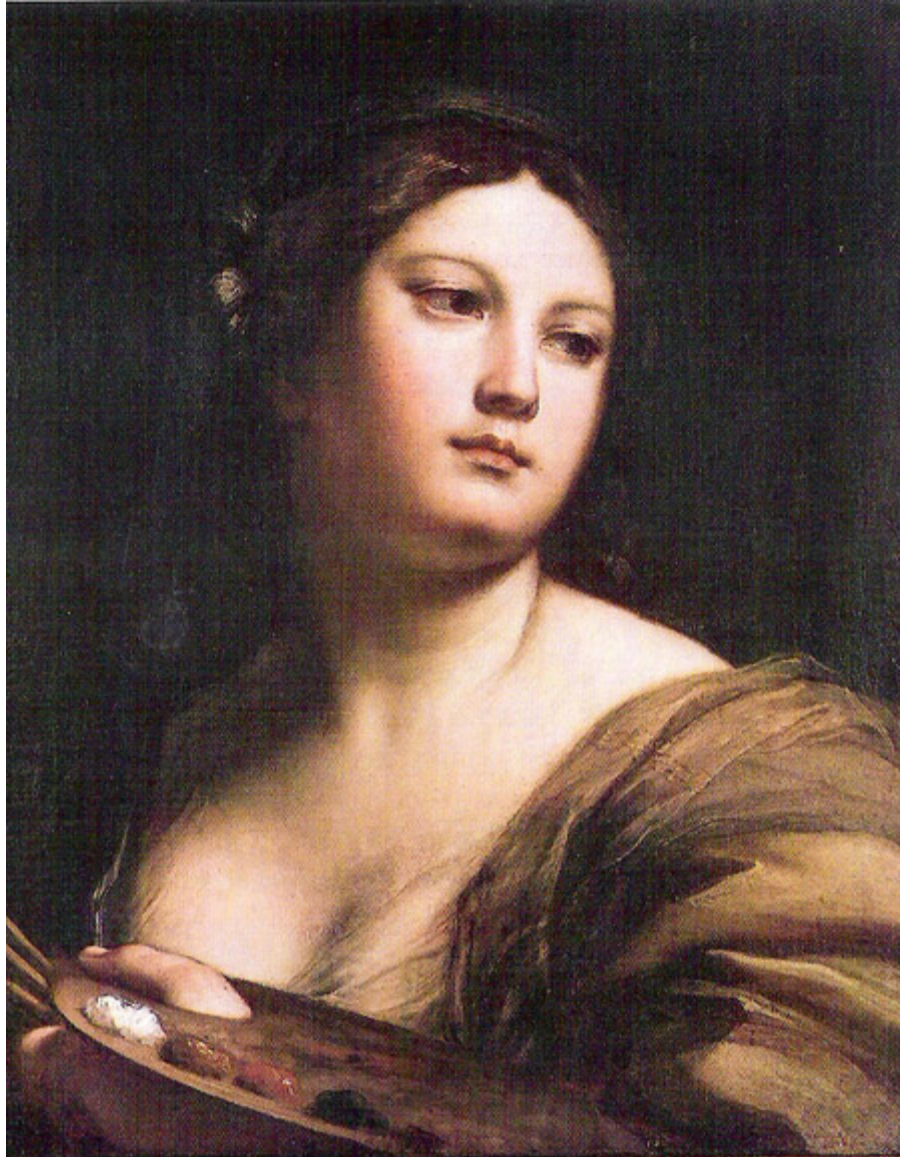
Jusepe de Ribera (1637): Venus discovers the dead body of Adonis



Peter Paul Rubens (1602-1603): St. Sebastian healed by angels.



Peter Paul Rubens : Head of an old man (1609)



Carlo Maratti: *The Painting* (1698); the model is Faustina Maratti, the artist's daughter, who was also a painter.



Gaspar van Wittel: The Borromee Islands (1690 ca)



Lucas van Uden (1595-1672): Winter landscape.

I added above pictures of thirteen of the paintings in the Corsini Gallery; it gives us an idea of what the two great Guadagni Art Galleries looked like; the Guadagni dell'Opera Art Collection and the Guadagni Nunziata art collection, inherited by the Santo Spirito Branch: different paintings but of the same caliber.

Pope Corsini had a brother, Filippo (1647-1706) and a sister, Maria Maddalena (+ 1679). Filippo Corsini, married Lucrezia Rinuccini, and had a son, Bartolomeo (1683-1752). Maria Maddalena married Donato Maria Guadagni and had four children: Tommaso (1668-1696), Neri Andrea (1673-1748), Bernardo, who adopted the name of Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo, when he became a Discalced Carmelite Friar (1674-

1759) and Elisabetta (+1742), who married Filippo Antinori, son of Fiammetta de' Medici, on November 1, 1697.

. Tommaso Guadagni was a page of Grand-Duke Cosimo III. He did not marry and had no offspring. Neri Andrea married Argentina Vettori and had one child, Donato (1719-1797), from whom we and all the Dufour Berte Guadagni descend. Bernardo became a Discalced Carmelite monk, with the name of Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo (he was later named master of the novice and provincial father for his order) and then was appointed Bishop of Arezzo in 1724.



Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (1674-1759)

Copia

Hibernia.

727

Ad humillimas preces Fr. Michaelis Mac Donogh Trinis Predicatorum Epi
Elmored. in Urbe existentis & SSmo Dno Nro prorectas, & a Sanctitate Sua ad
Sacram Rituum longem remissas pro extensione ad Universum f. lorum Sacula:
= ream, & Regularem Utriusque Sexus, tam in Regno Hibernia, quam in Conventibus
& Collegiis Nationalibus Ultramarinis, Missarum, & Officiorum sub Ritu Dupli
Major infrascriptorum Sanctorum, nempe S. Kunaldi Epi Dublinen, & Martiris
prima Julij, = S. Malachia Archiepi Armacani, & Confessoris 3. Novembris =
S. Laurentij, Archiepi Dublinen, & Conf. 14. Novembris = S. Frigidiani Epi
Lucen, & Conf. 18. Martij, = Stee Brigide Abbatisse Lildarien, & Virginis
prima Februarij, prout reperiuntur in Missali, & Brevario Canoniconum Regularium
Lateranensium. Item S. Celestini Primi Papae, & Conf. 6. Aprilis = S. Columbi
Abbatis 9. Junij, = S. Galli Abbatis 16. Octobris = S. Columban Abbatis
24. Novembris = Stee Dymphne Virg. & Martiris 15. Maij, & prout reperi:
= untur in alijs Missalibus, & Brevarijs approbatis, sin minus eorum Missae, &
Officia desumantur de Communi, Sacra eadem Congregatione ad relationem
Epi & Rmi Dni Cardinalis Gotti oratoribus graham juxta petita conceden:
= dam esse censuit. Die VIII. Julij, 1741.

Fr. J. A. Cardinalis Guadagni Pro-Praefectus.

Loco + Sigilli.

Thomas Patriarcha Hierosolymitanus Secret.

Concordantiam hujus Copia cum Autographo, quod aservatur in Archivio Conventus
S. Sixti de Urbe Fratrum Predicatorum Hibernorum, infrascripti attestamus.
Do. m. & Sigillo profati Conventus munitum in Canobis S. Clementis 17. Julij, 1741.

Fr. Jacobus Geraldus Prior, et regim. prior.

Fr. Thomas de Burgo S. Theologia Praesent. & Regens Prim.

Fr. Domel. Lynceus Reg. Sec. & M. Novitiorum.

An original hand-written letter by great-uncle Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (see above). The signature says: Fr. (Friar) G. (Giovanni) A. (Antonio) Cardinalis (Cardinal) Guadagni Pro-Prefectus. (Prefect). It is in Latin.

English translation of the above:

To Spain

Following the very humble prayers of Friar Michael Mac Donogh, Religious Preacher in the Bishopric of Kilmoren, resident in Rome and appointed by His Very Holiness the Pope, we extend to the Sacred Liturgy of the entire Secular and Regular Religious of both sexes, both in the Kingdom of Spain and in the Spanish Convents and universities overseas, in the Missals and Breviaries and Liturgies of the Saints, Saint Romulus, Bishop of Dublin and Martyr, on July 1st ; Saint Malachia, Archbishop of the Amarcans and Confessor on November 3rd; St. Lawrence Archbishop of Dublin and Confessor on November 14; St. Frigidianus, Bishop of Lucern and Confessor on March 18; St. Brigid, Abbess of Tilarien and Virgin on February 1st, to be found in the Missal and Lateran Canonical Regular Breviary. The same for Saint Celestine, first Pope and Confessor on April 6th; Saint Columbian Abbot on June 9th; Saint Gallus Abbot on October 16th; Saint Columban Abbot on November 24th; Saint Dymrna Virgin and Martyr on May 15th; and thus they will be added in all the approved Missals and Breviaries from the Commons, Holy Congregation and Relations with the Cardinal Gotti, requested by prayer, granted by us on this day July 8, 1741

Signed: Friar Giovanni Antonio Cardinal Guadagni Pro-Prefect
Place and Seal :
Secretary Thomas, Patriarch of Jerusalem

We certify that this Copy is concordant with the Original Autograph, as what was observed in the Convent of Saint Sixtus of the Spanish Order of Brothers Preachers
We put the seal given to us by the Convent on the Feast of Saint Clement, July 17, 1741

Prior Brother Jacob Geraldinus
Friar Thomas de Borgo Holy Theologian and ruling prior
Friar Dominick Lynce Regulations Secretary and Master of the Novices

He was reluctant to accept but the Pope forced him to. Giovanni Antonio (aka Bernardo) performed his new duties with zeal and enthusiasm. An example of this was the synod he held in 1729 to reform the loose discipline of the clergy. He published it in Massa in 1730.

The new Pope, his uncle Lorenzo Corsini, with the name of Clement XII, had a special liking for him. While Bernardo was Bishop of Arezzo, in 1630, the first year of his Papacy, Pope Clement XII conceded the “archiepiscopal insignia”, the “pallium” and the “double cross” to Arezzo forever. A year later, on September 24, 1731, the Pope appointed him Cardinal Priest, with the title of San Martino in Monti. However Pope Clement XII had to insist repeatedly and take advantage of his right to be obeyed, in order to overcome the obstinate humility of his nephew, who did not want such an honor. Giovanni Antonio of San Bernardo Guadagni was the first Cardinal from the Order of the Discalced Carmelites.

When Cardinal Marefoschi died, Lorenzo (Pope Clement XII) gave Giovanni Antonio the Vicariate of Rome, in 1732. At that point Giovanni Antonio resigned as

Bishop of Arezzo, after he made sure a good successor was elected, Monsignor Paolo Francesco of the Family of the Counts Guidi.

At this point Giovanni Antonio did not have the rich incomes of the Bishopric of Arezzo any more. His uncle Lorenzo, Pope Clement XII, insured him a dignified income by giving him the Abbeys of Farfa, of Grottaferrata and of Santa Maria di Petroio in the diocese of Citta' di Castello.

Giovanni Antonio was Cardinal Vicar of Rome until his death, in 1759. During three pontificates he served as Secretary to the Consistory. In 1737, Giovanni Antonio was appointed Prefect of the Congregation on the discipline of the regular priests and on the residence of the bishops.

Now and again he was assigned to the congregations of the Holy Office (Inquisition), of the Council of Trent, of the Bishops and Priests, of the Liturgy, of the Ecclesiastical Immunities, of the Indulgences, of the Tribunal of the Holy See, of the Apostolic Visit, and of the Forbidden Books.

Pope Clement XII died on February 6, 1740. The Papal conclave of February 18 to August 17, 1740, convoked to elect a new Pope, after the death of our great-uncle Pope Clement XII, was one of the longest conclaves since the 13th century. It lasted six months.

During all this time, Cardinal Vicar of Rome Bernardo Guadagni had to perform all the duties of the Pope. At the same time, he was also in the list of the Cardinals who could be elected Pope and he had to participate at all the meetings for the election of the new Pope.

Bernardo Guadagni was sub-dean of the Holy College when he died on January 15, 1759. The poor people lamented his death very much, because Bernardo had always been very generous with them. Lorenzo Cardella, biographer of the cardinals, recounts that Bernardo led a very poor and frugal life, so that he could spare money to help the poor. More than once, Cardella continues, Cardinal Guadagni would take off his own clothes to give them to the poor and cover their naked bodies.

Bernardo was buried in the Choir of Santa Maria della Scala, church of his religious order, the Discalced Carmelites. He chose to be buried in a humble tomb, which he had prepared for himself while he was alive. His body lies under a simple stone, with his name carved on it.

The New Catholic Encyclopedia (Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 1981) recounts of him: "He was a man of eminent virtue, devoted to the reform of morals and the care of the poor. His cause for beatification was introduced in 1761 and 1763."



Church of Santa Maria della Scala in Rome, where Bernardo Guadagni is buried. The church (in English its name is: "Holy Mary of the staircase") was built (1593-1610) to honor a miraculous icon of the Madonna. Tradition holds that the icon, when placed on the landing of a staircase of a neighboring house by a mother who prayed before it, had cured her deformed child. Consecrated to Mary, mother of Jesus, it enshrines that icon in the north transept, alongside a baroque statue of St John of the Cross (it is a Discalced Carmelite church; there is also the relic of a foot of Saint Theresa of Avila in an altar in the south transept).



Inside of the Church of Santa Maria della Scala: main altar.

Donato Maria Guadagni's wife, Maria Maddalena, died in 1679, after 13 years of marriage, leaving four small children, Tommaso 11, Neri Andrea 6, Bernardo 5 and Elisabetta. On 7/23/1681, Donato Maria married Maria Maddalena Niccolini, daughter of marchese Lorenzo Niccolini. She died a year and a half later, on 2/28/1683, without giving him any children.

I have a personal detail to add here. When I was seventeen, my father, Tonino Carloni, was Embassy Counselor at the Italian Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Ambassador was Vanni Revedin, your cousin through your grandmother Antonietta Revedin and also our cousin through his Torrigiani mother. Luigi Rossi di Montelera was vacationing with his mother Niccolini in Cyprus, an island in Eastern Mediterranean. His family made a special "detour" to Tel Aviv, so that they could come to our house for "dinner" as they were our cousins. How nice and how touching!!! For one and a half year of marriage between a member of the Guadagni family and a member of the Niccolini family in the 17th century, we were cousins forever!!! By the way the famous Niccolini Palace in "de' Servi Street" is identical to the Guadagni Santo Spirito Palace except it is one window narrower, 6 instead of 7 per floor.



Guadagni Palace 7 windows per floor.

In 1683, Donato Maria bought the Dei Palace in Santo Spirito Square and moved there with his family, after having made the divisions with his brothers in 1682.

On June 9, 1684, he married his 3rd wife, Maria Alamanni. He had four children with her: Vittoria, Teresa, Pietro and Jacopo Gaetano. Vittoria married Senator Cerchio de' Cerchi in 1703. She died on January 1, 1738. Teresa became the Prioress of the Oblate Nuns in the Conservatory of Santissima Trinita', also known as "La Quiete".



“La Quiete”.

Pietro and Jacopo Gaetano were twins, both born on October 10, 1688. Jacopo Gaetano was crippled in his hands and feet. He was a clergyman and died on 4/2/1734. I know nothing about his brother Pietro, who passed away on 4/20/1764.

In 1696, Donato Maria received the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte from his brother Francesco. As Donato Maria is our direct ancestor the Marquisate has been in our family ever since. Right now Charles Migliore Guadagni (b. 1941), son of Guadagno Guadagni (1899-1979), is the 13th marchese of San Leolino del Conte.

I have just come across a publication of the Ecole Francaise de Rome (“French School of Rome”), by Jean Boutier, Brigitte Marin and Antonella Romano: “A compared history of the Italian intellectual “milieux” from the 13th to the 18th century” annexe 2: the Florentine Libraries of Noble Families of the 17th and 18th centuries. We find the Guadagni listed 3 times:

- Guadagni of the “Nunziata Palace”: library of Pier Antonio Guadagni (1579-1632). He has the project of opening it to the public. According to expert Magliabechi, his heirs are neglecting it and there are no recent acquisitions of books.
- Guadagni dell’Opera del Duomo: Magliabechi:”They have books also, but not a real “library”. It contains manuscripts in Tuscan language, and books of Pier Del Nero. Biscioni discovered “200 Ancient Greek, Latin and Tuscan manuscripts, collected in the 16th century, and several of them personally annotated , by Pietro del Nero, son of Simone (Novelle letterarie, 1756, “*literary novels*, 1756”) and nobody in the family knew about them.
- Donato Guadagni (1719-1797), son of Neri Andrea, Guadagni Palace of Porta al Prato: 7,500 volumes “classical books of good ancient editions [...], and “mss” (manuscripts, missals?) not very important”. On sale in 1778.

