

1799-1807 - FLORENCE : PLAYING CARDS AT COCOMERO

by Franco Pratesi – 11.10.2013

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important theatres in Florence has been Teatro Niccolini; (1) it has been closed for the last years, but hopefully will soon find a new life. It has been an important institution for stage shows in Florence, even at the national level. It is easy to find historical information about it, because there have been many historians interested in the tradition of the great Florentine theatres.

The current name of Teatro Niccolini had been for centuries Teatro del Cocomero, taken up from the street where it had been built, Via del Cocomero, now Via Ricasoli, situated between Piazza San Marco and Piazza del Duomo. Cocomero is the Italian word for watermelon, and the street had seemingly received this name from the vegetable gardens near the ancient city walls, located just to the North of the cathedral.

Somewhat harder is to find a detailed history of the other activities of the company responsible for the establishing and functioning of the theatre, the Accademia degli Infuocati. Corresponding to its name, as inflamed or burning, a bomb had been chosen as their emblem – and a bomb model is still visible above the front door of the theatre.

As in other cases, the activity of the academy was not limited to organise performances in their theatre. There were many events, dances, parties, and celebrations, which involved not only the theatre, but also several rooms around it.

In particular, what we are mostly interested in is a branch that has been less studied by the scholars of local history, the Stanze, the rooms where games were allowed, including Trucco, billiard, and card games.

Le Stanze

In the course of time, many places in Florence have offered the possibility to card players to spend time and money in their preferred entertainment. In a few other towns of Tuscany, there mainly were in the 19th century two such places, the exclusive Casino dei Nobili, and Casino dei Cittadini, with increasing popularity of the latter.

If we neglect the several other academies and societies active in Florence, here too the two main places were the same – Casino dei Nobili and Casino dei Cittadini – with the difference that in the latter case they did not have a dedicated house that could be named Casino.

The usual way to name it was Le Stanze, the rooms, or “Le stanze della civile conversazione”. In any case they were indicated together with the name of the street, Via del Cocomero, or better with the name of the theatre with which they were associated. We can thus often find a long sentence as its complete name: “Le stanze della civile conversazione annesse al Teatro del Cocomero dell’Accademia degli Infuocati”. For many years the capital initials “I. e R.” were added before Teatro, indicating its attributes of imperial and royal.

As a typical development, there had been an academy, which had soon established its own theatre; then, a kind of Ridotto was born, in a time in which it became permitted and fashionable. The association of a theatre with gambling and playing was a standard solution in Tuscany, especially in times in which it remained the only place in town in which playing was allowed and gambling tolerated.

Having the Stanze associated with the theatre may remind of the Venetian Ridotto, even though there is a key difference between the two apparently similar places. The Ridotto of Venice was so famous throughout the whole of Europe that people of the high-class could even come to Venice precisely to visit the Ridotto, as it obviously occurred with professional gamblers. The Cocomero rooms were instead visited mainly by local players. It was possible to find visitors coming from abroad at play there, but nobody could arrive in Florence just to take part in these games.

In any case, for many years this has been the most important and frequented place of its kind in Florence, a real equivalent of the Casino dei Cittadini of other Tuscan towns. Actually, in many occasions it has been used as a precursor for other institutions.

When in minor towns regulations were compiled for controlling the game activities, those of Cocomero were often copied verbatim, because they had been approved by the authorities and thus represented a kind of guarantee for the authorisation of the new establishment.

The administration and supervision of Le Stanze were usually subcontracted to one or another manager. Specific account books were thus kept for many years, separately from the other activities of the theatre and of the academy.

Previous studies and new information

I first found some original documents on the activity in the Stanze in the 1980s, in a couple of items of Biblioteca Riccardiana in Florence; on their basis, I wrote two articles, with one corresponding to the first of the “New discoveries” series, as titled by Sylvia Mann; (2) the second article was published in a journal of local history. (3)

I was very satisfied to have discovered this piece of documentation, in spite of its narrow coverage. Now, more than a quarter of century later on, I have hit on a whole archive section devoted to Teatro Niccolini, with no less than 222 folders and registers. This occurred in Archivio Storico del Comune di Firenze (ASCFI), when I visited it in search of the law of 1829. (4) To that note let me refer for further information on this archive and its setting.

I have not studied all of these items, but could already leaf through a lot of them. Understandably, the major part contains documents for the theatre activity. Even cash books often deal with incomes and expenses connected with the various performances.

It is evident that what we are interested in, documents on card playing, unavoidably is just a minor part of the archive group. The main problem is perhaps due to the different ways used for compiling the registers, and for keeping them afterwards.

I could not find a series of registers covering many years of the activity in the Stanze, in spite of the huge time interval from beginning 18th century to late 20th. As a result, I have decided not to try and compile an extended report – just a few notes based on documents homogeneous enough.

This is thus the first of notes dealing with the subject in different times. The time interval in this case is very limited, in comparison with the whole interval of the documents, only from 1799 to 1807, corresponding to the documents studied.

The archive group and the relevant section

In this archive section there are so many items that it is useful to deal with coherent subsets separately. For this note, only a few registers have been studied, essentially three of them, with a few others checked for confirmation of the data. Let me however provide a short description of the whole archive group, which I will not repeat in future notes about the same milieu; it has been directly taken from the inventories of the ASCFI. (5).

Fondo Teatro Niccolini. 1699-1945. The official mark of this section is: IT ASCFI TN, with individual series labelled with their No, as follows.

No.	Title of series	Time
1	Deliberazioni, capitoli e statuti	1700-1921
2	Scritture e negozi	1713-1850
3	Contabilità	1700-1931
4	Cause	1699-1912
5	Bordereaux e locandine	1885-1917
6	Affari diversi	1839-1917
7	Palchi	1710-1932

8	Lavori	1725-1887.
9	Forestieri	1794-1818
10	Conversazione accademica	1700-1813
11	Decime	1770-1773
12	Varie	1714-1945

Let us examine series No. 3. There are several similar indications for the accounts of the Stanze, in which the academy is usually quoted together with the subcontractor, in one of the following titles. “Accademia degli Infuocati. Per il provento del giuoco.” “Azienda del provento del giuoco nelle stanze di conversazione annesse all’I. e R. Teatro di via del Cocomero.” “Accademia degli Infuocati e Azienda del provento del giuoco nelle stanze annesse al Teatro del Cocomero.”

We then have two subseries, according to the format of the documents, receipts and registers:
Sottoserie - Libri contabili per il provento del giuoco IT ASCFI TN 3 No.

No.	Title of subseries	Time
1	Ricevute	1700 - 1931
2	Libri contabili	1709 - 1930

The corresponding individual items are as follows.

Ricevute - IT ASCFI TN 3 1.2 / No.

No.	Shelf mark	Title	Time
1	TN 47	A	1817-1829
2	TN 66	B	1799 - 1810
3	TN 73	C	1837-1840

A - Filza di ricevute del provento del Giuoco dal di primo maggio 1817 al di 30 aprile 1829.

B - Filza di ricevute del provento del giuoco dal di primo maggio 1799 al di 30 aprile 1810.

C - Ricevute attinenti all’amministrazione del provento del giuoco nelle stanze annesse all’I. e R. Teatro di via del Cocomero di pertinenza dell’Accademia degli Infuocati.

Libri contabili - IT ASCFI TN 3 2.2 / No.

No.	Shelf mark	Title of register	Time
1	TN 30	Debitori e creditori	1799-1810
2	TN 31	Debitori e creditori A	1807-1840
3	TN 32	Debitori e creditori B	1840-1849
4	TN 38	Entrata e uscita D	1807-1828
5	TN 39	Entrata e uscita	1799-1809
6	TN 40	Entrata e uscita A	1807-1829
7	TN 41	Giornale	1799-1807
8	TN 42	Giornale D	1808-1840
9	TN 43	Giornale A	1807-1840
10	TN 84	Entrata e uscita	1829-1840
11	TN 121	Bilanci	1710-1842

Documents studied

As mentioned above, the material for this note has been found in three different items of the TN section in ASCFI. They are different, but represent together the maximum that any researcher can hope to find.

TN 39 is a ledger with expenses recorded one after another in chronological order. In the title page we read “Questo Libro coperto di Cartapecora Bianca intitolato Entrata, e Uscita, e Quaderno di Cassa appartiene all’Azienda del Provento del Giuoco nelle Stanze annesse al Teatro del Cocomero.” Dimensions are 23x31cm.

It is divided into three sections, as indicated in the title itself, Entrata up to f.19, Uscita from 40 to 75, Quaderno di cassa from f.101 to 147, and a dozen blank folios at the end. The beginning is dated 1 May 1799 and signed by Treasurer Alessandro Romualdo Scurtz. Playing cards are found here between many other different items acquired, or expenses for repairs, rent money, and so on. Each entry has the corresponding receipt indicated with its identification number.

Item TN 66 is precisely the Filza containing all these receipts. Filza is the name of a folder in which loose sheets of paper have been pierced together. The name has remained in common usage in the archives, even when the procedure of document piercing had become obsolete.

The usual case in the archives is that after some years only the register is kept and the receipts eliminated. Here we are fortunate enough to have both kinds of documents, which can complement each other and together provide a complete view on the situation.

The register TN 30 has the same dimensions and aspect as TN 39. “Questo Libro coperto di Cartapecora Bianca intitolato Debitori e Creditori appartiene all’Azienda del Provento del Giuoco nelle Stanze annesse al Teatro del Cocomero.” Instead of entries listed in chronological order, they are organised into groups according to the persons or the trades involved.

Fortunately for us, within this register there are scattered lists precisely devoted to Spese di carte, where we find collected together all the data we are interested in, and only them. This occurs on folios 28, 53, 61, and 74.

Such being the case, the last register could satisfactorily represent our best and only source. Of course, it is easier to copy the information from it, and mistakes are less probable. However, the two previous items are still useful, because in the register TN 30 there are several values missing, such as sometimes the number of packs corresponding to the money account recorded.

Negligible is instead the contribution from a further register of the series, TN 41, “Giornale”, which has only fourteen folios written. Some additional information about playing cards is actually present there, but mainly involves the quantity of card packs that was available to the managers at various times, and this complementary documentation I have not considered for the moment.

As a matter of fact, the most detailed information for card purchases is contained in the receipts of TN 66. Only in some of these receipts we can retrieve the individual supplies of cards, whereas as a rule in the registers we only find the total amount for a month.

Maybe it can be significant that cardmaker Vincenzo Baragioli in person does sign his receipts as Vincenzo, instead of the more usual spelling Vincenzo, often found in the place.

Political background

The years involved in this study were out of the ordinary. The after-effects of the French revolution were leaving traces in Tuscany. In particular, Leghorn was a navy base under English influence and was therefore occupied by the French armies in 1796. In March 1799, when this study begins, Grand Duke Ferdinand III was exiled into Vienna.

In the summer 1799, a rather strangely allied army from Arezzo, Russia, and Austria succeeded in expelling the French troops from Florence, but Napoleon re-established the French power in the following year. From 1801 to 1807, the last year of this study, Tuscany became the Kingdom of Etruria, ruled by the House of Bourbon (especially, directly or indirectly, in the person of Queen Maria Luisa, born and brought up in the Spanish court – one of the fourteen children of king Carlos IV and Queen Maria Louisa).

Of course, the social and military events had their influence on the citizens of Florence, and contrasts between factions occurred. It is natural to envisage that also the Stanze di conversazione changed habits and subjects of their “conversation”.

However, drastic changes are not evident in the account books of the Stanze, and only some Pharaoh, always prohibited together with Bassetta, seems to have been introduced by the French occupants. It seems, in particular, that the Florentine players of Minchiate continued to enjoy their entertainment unperturbed.

Kinds of playing cards

In these documents, we essentially see two kinds of cards acquired, Basse and Minchiate. Other cards are recorded too, but only in very small amounts, and in sporadic occasions. Basse represent the most common purchase. It is not expressly stated, which kind of packs they corresponded to. In principle, they could be 32-, 40- or 52-card packs, and in each case either of the Grandi or of the Piccole quality.

There are essentially two possible interpretations: first, all or most of these possible kinds were acquired, but they were not distinguished in the accounts; second, only one kind of these cards was acquired. It is almost certain that the latter hypothesis is true, in correspondence with 40-card packs, Grandi.

I must acknowledge nevertheless that the absence of other kinds of cards is somewhat surprising, given the relatively high number of active players, some of them coming from other towns or even countries.

As for Minchiate, the appearance of variants within this group was not expected, because changes of their pattern or dimension were rare. Something surprising we can observe here too: in particular, the ratio of Minchiate to the cards as a whole is high, as one might better have expected for one century earlier on.

Some comment may be useful for the other cards acquired now and then. To begin with, some of these cards were not acquired from the Florentine cardmakers, contrary to the common usage. This in particular occurred with cards Spagnole – 96 packs of them were purchased in 1806 and 1807, apparently unstamped, and only for 10 of them the payment of the corresponding stamp tax was then recorded.

Another kind of cards is found initially among the second-hand cards sold, Carte da Faraone, cards for playing Pharaoh, better known later as Faro. This was a 52-card pack (similar, or identical, to Picchetti piccoli or Picchettini) mentioned as connected with the presence in Florence of the French troops. Faraone was frequently declared in the laws of Tuscany as a strongly prohibited game, together with Bassetta.

Packs purchased per year (dozens)

New card packs were acquired by the dozens; only as a few exceptions, half dozens or even individual packs can be found recorded. The following table reports the amounts of cards purchased for the use of the Stanze from 1799 to 1807, expressed in dozen packs. These values have been obtained by summing up the corresponding records of the individual payments, as reported in the appendix.

Year	Basse	Minchiate	Total
1799 (part)	35	13	48
1800	99	26	125
1801	75	35	173
1802	105	25	130
1803	75	36	111
1804	90	30	120

1805	90	20	110
1806	90	15	105
1807 (part)	30	5	35
Total	689	205	957

The first and last years are only present for some months, whereas we have the total amounts for the seven intermediate years. This is due to the fact that the annual balances were then settled on the 30 April; in these registers we have therefore the records for the complete eight years, from 1 May 1799 to 30 April 1807.

An average value can thus be obtained as one eighth of the total: 86 dozen packs Basse, roughly one thousand packs per year; to be compared with about three hundred packs of Minchiate. The approximate ratio of Minchiate to the total amount of cards purchased was thus greater than 21%.

Individual purchases of playing cards

As known, cards were traded by dozens of packs. It usually was the price of a dozen packs that was denoted by a whole number of liras. Only in special occasions, or for special cards we see individual packs recorded.

As a rule, the accounts of new cards sold by the Florentine cardmaker were settled every month; if in a given month this was not needed, the payment was delayed to the next month. It is noteworthy to observe how many dozens of packs were usually acquired for utilisation in the Stanze.

We may probably use five dozens as a guideline here: typical purchases were of five dozens Basse together with five dozens Minchiate, somehow alternate with ten dozen Basse and zero Minchiate – because the need for Minchiate was lower than for Basse as a whole. Apart from individual cases with different values, we roughly observe an increase in the quantity of cards purchased in the course of time, with dozens of packs in about a month passing from ten to fifteen.

From a few receipts we get additional information on the real supplies of playing cards to the Stanze, which occurred more frequently than we can derive from the dates of payments. For instance, receipt No. 79 of the year 1800, for a total of L.363 for 20 dozens of Basse and 6 of Minchiate, has a list of no less than six supplies of Basse and three of Minchiate, as in the following table.

mmdd	Basse	Minchiate
0307	1	0
0308	2	0
0314	2	0
0322	3	1
0327	2	1
0329	10	4
Total	20	6

This is only an example, for showing how detailed the data provided by the receipts can be – and how helpful had to be the cardmakers. Similar lists could be reported for some further cases; however, it will be hard to find a researcher wishing to study the subject on data more detailed than listed in the appendix.

Sales of second-hand cards (packs)

In the initial part of register TN 30, where all the incomes are recorded in chronological order, we find the money amounts cashed in by selling out packs of cards used in the Stanze and evidently

still useful for playing in other places or to be refurbished by the same cardmakers who were supplying the new packs.

In most cases, except for the earliest times, we find the additional indication, most useful for our aims, of which packs corresponded to which price. These trades did not occur using the current dozens of packs as units – individual packs were apparently used as units for these sales.

The table below reports the yearly values, again obtained as the sums of the records copied in the appendix. This table uses packs of cards as units, as in the corresponding trades.

Year	Basse	Minchiate	Total
1800 (part)	445	112	557
1801	1192	302	1494
1802	974	434	1408
1803	1102	363	1465
1804	964	333	1297
1805	1059	307	1366
1806	1119	225	1344
1807 (part)	437	87	524
Total	7292	2163	9455

In comparison with the corresponding table of the cards purchased, we have here one year less, because initially the amounts of cards sold were not recorded. We can thus divide the total amount by seven in order to obtain the corresponding average values and the ratio of Minchiate to total packs.

The values thus obtained are once more about one thousand packs per year for Basse and 300 for Minchiate, with again a presence of Minchiate greater than 20% among the cards sold out. (The exact value of the Minchiate fraction derived from these records could be slightly greater than for new packs, but the two sets of numbers are probably not reliable enough to validate that difference.)

What we find in the aggregate is very similar to the values reported for the new cards. This is a proof that few packs were seriously damaged by the players. Evidently brand-new packs were used for a short time, and sold out before becoming flawed or worn.

Card prices

In the lists of the appendix, the cost of each card purchase or sale is reported in the corresponding column. As usual, the money units are Liras, Soldi, and Denari, L.s.d., with 12d. making 1s. and 20s. making 1L. Obviously, a value indicated in the list as 30, for instance, corresponds to 30L. 0s. 0d., and so on.

It was always a seldom occurrence that the cost of a card pack could be expressed by a whole number. Much more frequent was the case of whole numbers corresponding to dozens of packs. Here too, we often see in the last records that a dozen packs had a price of 14 and then 13L. with Minchiate prices rather constantly at 20L. per dozen.

However, and especially in the initial purchases from Tanini, we find that also dozens of packs were not priced with whole numbers of Liras. Initially, three dozen packs of Basse had a price of 37L.

Apparently, the price of the second-hand cards sold by the Stanze was not fixed rigidly. It could reach one half of that due for the same brand-new cards, but it is not straightforward to determine it on the basis of these records.

Cardmakers

We know that a few cardmakers were active in Florence at the time, producing playing cards for the whole of Tuscany. Each of them could be selected as supplier for the cards used in the Stanze.

As a matter of fact, we see three different Florentine cardmakers recorded as supplier in those years. However, their presence is never simultaneous. Initially we find a few purchases by Vincenzo BARAGIOLI, then by Giuseppe TANINI, up to 26 March 1803. After a single purchase on 4 April 1803 of 18 packs Minchiate for L.30 refunded to the keeper, the regular supplier is again Vincenzo BARAGIOLI, who continued to 19 July 1806, followed lastly by Luigi MOSCHINI, up to the end of these records.

Whichever the reason for changing supplier, this could not be motivated by any saving on the corresponding expenses: in both last cases the new cardmaker asked for a somewhat higher price in the sale of the same kinds of cards.

In a few cases, cards were acquired that apparently could not be provided by the local cardmakers. This corresponds to entries, as for Spagnole, in which the payment for the cards was not given to a cardmaker, but refunded to the keeper, who had acquired them.

CONCLUSION

This note reports new information on playing cards purchased by the “Stanze annesse al Teatro del Cocomero”, in Florence. The documentary source belongs to a big archive group kept in the ASCFI, which has been briefly described here.

The main sources have been in this case ledgers TN 39, TN 30, and folder TN 66, containing about half thousand receipts pierced together. They provide a full coverage for the years 1799-1807. The average yearly amounts of new card packs purchased and sold back after a short use was of about one thousand Basse and three hundred Minchiate, corresponding to a Minchiate fraction greater than 20%.

Further items for other time intervals are under study and the corresponding data will be reported and discussed as soon as possible.

NOTES

- (1) [http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teatro_Niccolini_\(Firenze\)](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teatro_Niccolini_(Firenze))
- (2) Franco Pratesi, *The Playing-Card*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (1986) 29-34.
- (3) Franco Pratesi, *Rassegna storica toscana*, Vol. 39 No. 1 (1993) 181-191.
- (4) <http://trionfi.com/evx-giuseppe-berretari>
- (5) <http://archinet.comune.fi.it/easyweb/w0100/>

APPENDIX

1. Playing cards acquired (dozen packs)

Year	mmdd	Receipt No.	Basse	Minchiate	Cost (L.s.d.)	Maker
1799	0531	11	8	1	882.10*	VB
	0701	20	7	0	733.10**	VB
	0730	30	6	0	325***	VB
	0831	35	0	2	38	VB
	0925	50	6	2	108	GT
	1123	56	8	3.5	181.10	GT
	0131	65	9	4	188.13.4	GT
	0308	72	10	4	201	GT
	0402	79	20	6	363	GT

1800	0519	94	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0623	97	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0719	101	0	3	58.5	GT
	0809	106	5	2	100.10	GT
	0831	113	5	2	100.10	GT
	0913	114	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0920	116	20	5	343.15	GT
1801	0207	135	5	5	158.15	GT
	0314	141	5	5	158.15	GT
	0418	144	5	5	158.15	GT
	0523	153	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0704	160	5	5	158.15	GT
	0829	171	5	5	158.15	GT
	0919	175	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	1031	182	5	5	158.15	GT
	1114	189	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	1219	198	15	5	282.1.8	GT
1802	0121	205	10	5	220.8.4	GT
	0220	208	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0313	211	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0327	215	5	5	158.15	GT
	0424	219	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0605	232	10	5	220.8.4	GT
	0724	239	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	0821	245	10	0	123.6.8	GT
	1016	252	20	5	343.15	GT
	1215	265	10	5	220.8.4	GT
1803	0122	272	10	5	220.8.4	GT
	0219	276	10	5	220.8.4	GT
	0326	283	10	5	220.8.4	GT
	0604	294	0	1.5	30	RF
	0716	302	15	5	295	VB
	1001	311	10	5	230	VB
	1203	323	10	5	230	VB
	1224	328	10	0	130	VB
1804	0225	339	10	5	230	VB
	0428	352	20	5	360	VB
	0616	358	10	5	230	VB
	0804	368	10	0	130	VB
	0915	374	0	5	100	VB
	1006	378	10	5	230	VB
	1215	387	30	5	490	VB
1805	0302	402	10	0	130	VB
	0420	408	20	5	360	VB
	0613	422	10	0	130	VB
	0914	433	20	10	460	VB
	1130	441	20	0	260	VB
	1228	446	10	5	230	VB
	0301	452	20	5	360	VB
	0329	457	10	0	130	VB

1806	0531	468	10	5	230	VB
	0719	473	10	0	130	VB
	0829	476	10	5	245	LM
	1021	483	10	0	140	LM
	1108	487	10	0	140	LM
	1206	491	10	0	140	LM
1807	0124	499	10	5	245	LM
	0206	501	10	0	140	LM
	0306	504	10	0	140	LM

Cardmakers: VB = Vincenzo Baragioli, GT = Giuseppe Tanini, LM = Luigi Moschini, RF = refunded to the keeper.

* The price includes 82 dozens of Francese packs and 7 dozens of Picchetti.

** The price includes 47 dozens of Francese packs and 25 dozens of Picchetti.

*** The price includes 82 dozens of Faraone packs (13 unstamped) and 10 dozens of Picchetti (4 and one half unstamped).

Packs of Spagnole

yymmdd	Receipt No.	Spagnole	Cost (L.s.d.)	Transaction
061206	490	48	25	Acquired
061210	492	10	6.13.4	Stamped
070430	517	48	32.13.4	Acquired

2. Second-hand playing cards sold (packs)

Year	mmdd	Basse	Minchiate	Cost (L.s.d.)
1799	0531	?	?	69.3.4
	0701	?	?	48.10
	0801	?	?	3.5
	0903	?	?	34.16.8
	0930	?	?	30.2.4
	1221	?	?	50.13.4 *
	1231	?	?	108.13.4
1800	0201	?	?	82
	0301	?	?	49.1.8
	0403	100	32	71
	0501	22	8	16.6.8
	0531	26	13	21.13.4
	0714	47	5	23.16.8
	0731	31	19	28.3.4
	0906	58	10	35.13.4
	1004	161	25	97.3.4
1801	0120	389	53	229.16.8
	0207	62	36	55
	0228	32	47	47.6.8
	0411	88	20	57.6.8
	0430	40	15	30
	0808	110	27	73
	0930	163	26	97.16.8

	1130	308	78	206
1802	0109	142	74	113.13.4
	0403	244	55	158.13.4
	0430	54	19	29.13.4
	0904	164	24	98
	1016	0	200	75 **
	1120	370	62	226.6.8
1803	0108	337	65	211.16.8
	0303	122	62	122.6.8
	0430	93	50	79.16.8
	0930	225	80	165.16.8
	1231	325	106	233.3.4
1804	0331	223	88	170.3.4
	0430	96	35	71.6.8
	0831	241	93	182.10
	1231	404	117	310
1805	0430	331	103	234.3.4
	0831	185	66	136.10
	1231	543	138	363.10
1806	0430	429	102	282.10
	0831	195	57	135.10
	1231	495	66	291.10
1807	0430	437	87	276.10

* Exceptionally, this amount is indicated as given by 13 dozen packs of Faraone, unstamped, and 4 dozens of Picchetti.

** sold to Giuseppe Tanini on particular terms.