

**22**<sub>[11]</sub>

**1652– 1715**

28

*“D.11” Firenze (Florence) Divisions and Donations between Guadagni and Guadagni*

4 Files in envelope, numbered (1-4)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 1 is the stack concerning the lawsuit between Vieri and Pierantonio Guadagni, sons of Tommaso on one side, and their nephew Neri Andrea (Saint Faustina’s body carrier to Florence), son of Donato Maria Guadagni on the other, because of a donation of 20,000 golden coins to Neri Andrea, from his uncle Francesco (older brother of Vieri and Pierantonio), in 1696 (1698). [fcdq: Not only was Francesco Guadagni leaving his title of marchese of San Leolino to his younger brother Donato Maria, skipping Vieri and Pierantonio, but he was also donating a very large sum of money to Neri Andrea, one of Donato Maria’s sons...! By the way in 1696, Neri Andrea was the only surviving son of Donato Maria, and the only one married with children, who could continue the Santo Spirito newly formed branch of the Family! Why was not Francesco donating such a large amount of money or at least half of it to Pierantonio’s children? Vieri had never married and had no children, but Pierantonio had 3 daughters and 4 sons, the eldest of whom was the abovementioned violent abbot and marquis Enea Silvio, another, the only married with children to continue the Montepescali Marquis Branch of the Family, was Ottavio!!!

Was not this donation another unfair favoritism of Francesco Guadagni toward his youngest brother’s branch of the family? Thus the lawsuit ensued...!] It would be interesting to find out who won the lawsuit! Maybe another Guadagni Archive, not yet examined, will tell us more about it...!

File # 3 is the stack, bound in parchment of reuse, of the process for the improvements of the goods owned by the Guadagni brothers (1652-1703).

**23**<sub>[12]</sub>

**1618– 1683**

29

4After 1618 - 1683; 1781

*“D.11 1/2” Tithes of the Marchesi Guadagni*

File bound in parchment (13x9x2 inches) in papers 142; numbered by paper (1-12)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Copy of the year 1618 tithes owed to the Grand-Duke, of the area of San Giovanni, sector Chiave, a.c. 52, assigned to the brothers Francesco, Vieri, Pierantonio and Donato Maria Guadagni, sons of Francesco, son of Jacopo Guadagni, with a note on the changes of the tithes until 1679, Note on the divisions of 1682-1683.

There is also a file of papers “To put back in the tithes D 11 ½ given to Bartolo Simonetti and copy of 2 letters to the Grand-Duke (1780-1781).

“D.12” Firenze (Florence) 1702-1715

30 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-28)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 5-16 are kept in an envelope named “Orto della Mattonaia” (“Garden of the brick factory”) (1614-1707), ownership by endless renting obtained by Ortensia Guadagni, daughter of Francesco, and widow of Salviati, from the San Paolo Hospital of Florence.

File # 21 is a stack containing “Acts and inventory of the inheritance of Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni” (1709).

File # 25 is the stack of a small lawsuit of Maria Violante Guadagni, Pierantonio’s daughter, in 1714, against her paternal uncle (the only one alive at that time was Donato Maria (dies in 1718), her mother, Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini of Aragona (dies in 1725), and her brothers, Enea Silvio, Abbot and 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquis of Montepescali, Ottavio, still single at the time, and Ascanio, future famous Marshall of the Holy Roman Empire, to obtain a dowry so she could get married. I do not know if she won her lawsuit but that same year, at 21 years old, she married Francesco Maria Pasquali, son of Cosimo, and 21 years later, in 1735, I presume she had become a widow, she married Curzio Ceuli, son of Domenico, of Pisa. She had two older sisters, Maria Benigna, born in 1677, and Maria Maddalena, born in 1679, who both became nuns in the Convent of San Domenico in 1695, when she was only 2 years old. Was she afraid if she did not obtain a dowry by force of a lawsuit, to end up in a convent like them? Was she filing a lawsuit against her uncle Donato Maria, for the same reason her father and uncle did, because he had been favored by her uncle Francesco? We must remember that at that time, nobles were not allowed to work. So their fortune and their income depended only on their inheritance from parents and other relatives and on their wife’s dowry. If you wanted to increase your income, after all the relatives you could inherit from had died, the only way was to file a lawsuit against your living relatives trying to change your share of inheritance versus theirs.

“D.13” Firenze (Florence). Guadagni lawsuits for division of goods. Piccolomini against Guadagni and Guadagni. Guadagni against Averani, Salviati and Baccini

5 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-5)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 1 is a stack of “Writings concerning the litigation between Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni on one side and his nephews Marchesi Enea Silvio, Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni (sons of Pierantonio and nephews of Donato Maria) on the other side because of the division of goods” (1709-1714).

File # 2 is a reuse parchment bound stack of the lawsuit of Ottavia Piccolomini Aragona, wife of Pierantonio Guadagni, versus her sons Enea Silvio and Ottavio Guadagni (1711).

[note of fcdq: At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Guadagni were at the top of their wealth and importance in Florence: different members of the Family were at the same time owners of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all the largest and most beautiful palaces of Florence, they were related by marriage to the most important and wealthy families of Florence and Tuscany (Donato Maria Guadagni's brother-in-law for example was Pope Clement XII Corsini), they owned both the most important artistic masterpieces private collection in Florence and the largest collection of ancient books]

File # 3 is the stack of the lawsuit between Guadagni and Averani, Salviati and Baccini (1715).

**26**<sub>[15]</sub>

**1697– 1705**

32

*"D.14" Firenze (Florence). Involved in the company Tiburzi, and Casanova and Creditors*

3 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-3)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

The files consist in 2 stacks of documents related to the "interested in the company Tiburzi and Casanova and Creditors", i.e. the families Albizi, Niccolini, Badii, Guadagni and others: a file of "Entries copied from its original in Spain for the same lawsuit".

**27**<sub>[16]</sub>

**1641– 1728**

33

*"D.15" Firenze (Florence). Involved in the company Tiburzi, and Casanova and Creditors*

32 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-31)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

The file contains miscellaneous documentation on business and interests, including the marriage of Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio, with Camilla Gaspera daughter of Cesare del Ruota (1724). [Of Pierantonio's 4 sons, Enea Silvio, Ulivieri, Ottavio and Ascanio, Ottavio was the only one who got married with children and continued the Nunziata Branch of the Family]

Files # 19 to 27 are kept in an envelope related to the sale of the Guadagni Villa and Farm of Montauto to chancellor Spagni (1724-1726).

File # 28, bound in reuse parchment, contains 7 files of Monte in parchment (1641 – 1726).

In his book on the History of the Guadagni Family, historian Passerini states that abovementioned Ottavio Guadagni marries Ottavia, daughter of Niccolo' del Ruota, heiress of her family fortune, in October 1724. The detail is not so important, however we



read above in the “Guadagni Archives” that Ottavio’s wife was not named “Ottavia” (which sounds kind of funny “Ottavio marries Ottavia”) but “Camilla Gaspera” and her father was not named “Niccolo” del Ruota but “Cesare” del Ruota.

**28**<sub>[17]</sub>

**1678– 1735**

34

*“D.16” Firenze (Florence). 1731 – 1735*

15 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-14)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 1-5 contain documentation on the lawsuit filed by marchesi Ottavio Guadagni and siblings, Ascanio and Violante Maria (Enea Silvio and Ulivieri were already deceased in 1731) against Counts Guido della Gherardesca and brothers in 1731 (1678-1734).

File # 10 is a stack of “Different writings in a lawsuit of survey due to the rector of the Chapel of Sant’ Eustachio in the Church of Sant’ Ambrogio in Florence, founded by Stagio Barducci in 1557...”.

**29**<sub>[18]</sub>

**1705– 1745**

35

*“D.17” Firenze (Florence). 1736 – 1745*

19 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-29)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 12-29 are kept in an envelope named “Entries concerning the money which Mr. Antonio Maria Gherardini received from Marchese Ottavio Guadagni and transfer of the rent of a house to the Marchese” (1722-1743).

Files # 26-29 are gathered in an envelope of “Different writings from the year 1726 to 1745 between the Piccolomini of Aragona Family residing in Germany and the Piccolomini Family of Siena for the dependency of the Priorate of Pisa...”.

File # 27, described as a family tree of the Piccolomini Family, is missing.

**30**<sub>[19]</sub>

**1741– 1746**

36

*“D.18” Firenze (Florence). Lawsuit of Del Ruota Guadagni versus Guadagni*

6 files contained in envelope; numbered (1-6)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the lawsuit of Camilla del Ruota versus her husband Ottavio Guadagni and the donation of Elisabetta Firidolfi del Ruota to her daughter Camilla.

**31**<sub>[20]</sub>

**1742– 1744**

37

*“D.18 1/2” Del Ruota Guadagni versus Guadagni*

Parchment bound file (13x9x2 inches) of 184 papers

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Information on the lawsuit of Camilla del Ruota versus her husband Ottavio Guadagni gathered by prosecutor Ferrante Belloni Maggi.

**32**<sub>[21]</sub>

**1729– 1746**

38

*“D.19” Firenze (Florence) Marini and Guadagni*

29 files in envelope numbered (1-28)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to Benedetto Marini, by profession milliner in de' Servi Street in Florence, whose inheritance is of interest to marchese Ottavio Guadagni.

Files # 25 – 28 are stacks of lawsuits to recover Marini's credits versus Innocenzio Tosetti, Francesco Tondelli, Domenico Batacchi, Giuseppe Pananti.

**33**<sub>[22]</sub>

**1714– 1764**

39

*“D.20” Firenze (Florence) 1746-1758*

15 files in envelope numbered (1-31)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 4 is missing. It relates to the inventories made after marchese Ottavio Guadagni's death in 1746, concerning his palace in Florence, his villas of Le Fonti, and Parrana, his palaces of Montepescali, and Pisa and his villa of Arena.

Files # 13-19 are gathered in an envelope concerning the lawsuit of marchesi Neri, and the brothers Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni versus Giovan Francesco Bonini, rector of the chapel of San Giuseppe in the Duomo (Cathedral) of Florence, for a house in Borgo (Street) Ognissanti of Florence (1742-1764). {note of fcdq: who is Neri? Passerini mentions “Ulivieri” as the brother of Ascanio and Ottavio...]

Files # 21-31 are in an envelope related to the marriage of Ottavia Benigna, daughter of Ottavio Guadagni, with Giulio Corti, baptized as Fabio Gori Pannilini (1752-1758).

**34**<sub>[23]</sub>

**1731– 1768**

40

*“D.21” Firenze (Florence)*

30 files in envelope numbered (1-29)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 21 is missing. It is already mentioned as “vacat” (latin for “missing”) in the original list.

We find the “Journal of Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni from April 7 to October 6 of the year 1760“ with annotations on the daily events and travel impressions of the author.

**35**<sub>[24]</sub>

**1712– 1765**

41

*“D.22” Marini and Manetti Business*

11 files in envelope numbered (1-24)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 10-23 are gathered in an envelope named “Various writings concerning Mariano Manetti’s interests” (1712-1754).

Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) of the Nunziata Branch, and Camilla Gaspera del Ruota, was born on October 10, 1727. From his childhood, he showed great inclination for studying, so his father sent him to the school of the Scolopi Fathers, where he could study Latin. Doctor Ceccherelli, well known public lawyer, taught him Law. Lami was his teacher in Greek language and literature. Pierantonio also studied German, English and French, until he was fluent in all three.

When his father died, in 1746, Pierantonio, who was 19, started traveling, not for leisure, but to improve his knowledge. He went to Germany and Hungary, where he remained for some time. He collected Latin inscriptions.

When he returned to Florence, he started studying the history of his home town. Historians say that, in Pierantonio's time, no one could be found who knew the history and monuments of Florence as well as Pierantonio did. He was also the most learned man of his time in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.

He considerably increased the family library, started by his grand-father Pierantonio Guadagni, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquis of Montepescali. He bought mostly precious ancient manuscripts. He gave free access to their consultation to anybody who was interested. His house was the meeting place of all the learned and the scholars who were living in Florence at that time. He was generous in financially helping the poorer scholars who did not have the means to study or to publish their work.

Abbot Mehus was one of his dearest friends. Pierantonio helped him publish the letters of Ambrogio Traversari, and the learned preface in which Ambrogio illustrated the history of Italian literature so well. On May 8, 1761, when he was 33, he married Teresa, daughter of Count Piero Strozzi, widow of Ugo Samminiati. A year later, while he was getting ready to publish some of his own works, he died, at only 34 years of age, on the night of August 24, 1762, at Bagni of San Casciano. His death was considered a public misfortune. All the literary gazettes wrote about him.

Even the Grand-Duke lamented his death, with many public declarations of the high esteem he held for Pierantonio Guadagni. Pierantonio would have obtained even more attention from critics and authorities, if he had cared for them at all. He avoided public office. He only worked in the Department of Public Health. In 1755, he was lay alderman of the Inquisition. His task consisted in refraining the excessive zeal of the Inquisitors. He had their sentences suspended if they proved too harsh or against the civil rights.

Pierantonio had the title of Marquis, but no fief attached to it. One of his great-uncles, Francesco, had left the fief of San Leolino to a younger brother of his, Donato Maria, skipping Pierantonio's grandfather, also called Pierantonio. As we recall, his grandfather had then bought the Marquisate of Montepescali. His uncle Enea Silvio Guadagni, became the second Marquis of Montepescali, However, when, on his deathbed, Enea Silvio confessed the crime of having wounded his cousin Giovambattista Guadagni, Grand-Duke Cosimo III declared that the Guadagni family lost the right to the title of Marquis of Montepescali, and gave it to a friend of his, Count Tommaso Federighi.

Pierantonio's father, Ottavio Guadagni, opposed said decision immediately. A dispute started over who the Marquisate rightly belonged to. The Guadagni and Federighi children carried on this dispute. The dispute over the fief finally ended in 1768, through friendly agreement, 6 years after Pierantonio's death. His younger brother, Niccolo'

Guadagni (1730-1805), was given the Marquisate back and Grand-Duke Cosimo III's decision was considered null. As soon as the Marquisate was returned to Niccolo', the latter renounced to any feudal rights over it, and kept only the honorific title for himself and his male descendants [Eventually Niccolo' was the last of the Nunziata Branch, with no male descendants, so the title of Marchese of Montepescali ended with him].