

**Series: Miscellaneous [223-229]  
Century**

266

**17<sup>th</sup> Century – 18<sup>th</sup>**

6 envelopes, 1 register

Manuscripts of historical interest, maps and notes. Drafts of genealogical family trees, inscriptions, funeral orations (one of them was for the death of Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), son of Ottavio, delivered by Doctor Francesco Vajori in the Fief of Montepescali in 1762). Compositions copied out by Niccolo' himself.

The envelopes are addressed to "Marchese Neri [son of Donato Maria Guadagni]", with printed label, because he reorganized the disorganized archives of the Annunziata Branch, which he had inherited.

Note of fcdq: Niccolo' Guadagni, last member of the Annunziata Branch died in 1805. Donato Maria Guadagni lived from 1641 to 1718, his son Neri Andrea lived from 1673 to 1748. There is a Neri Guadagni (1749-1784), son of Donato (1719-1797). Then there is a Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), son of Tommaso (1743-1814). For reasons of dates, fcdq believes the abovementioned Neri is the last one, but the "addressed envelopes" seem to testify otherwise.

**223** [840]

**16<sup>th</sup> Century – 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

267

*Manuscripts [of historical interest, maps and notes]*

Folders in envelope.

With repertory of documents.

The repertory is written by Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio.

**224** [852]

**17<sup>th</sup> Century – 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

268

*Family information*

Folders and loose papers in envelope.

Drafts of Guadagni and Piccolomini d'Aragona genealogical trees, inscriptions, funeral orations.

We point out the presence of "The funeral organization for the death of marchese Pier Antonio Guadagni, composed and delivered by Doctor Francesco Vajori, in the Fief of Montepescali, on the occasion of the Funeral Church Service in the year 1762".



Montepescali - Church of San Niccolò'



Church of San Niccolò (above) and Saints Stefano and Lorenzo (below), are the only two churches in Montepescali. Pier Antonio Guadagni's funeral Mass must have been in one of the two. Let us imagine, coaches and horses and servants outside the church, instead of cars, and friends and relatives, both from Montepescali and Florence, probably even the Grand-Duke or a close relative of his, Pierantonio's deeply saddened wife Teresa Strozzi and siblings Ottavia with her husband Fabio Gori Pannilini of Siena, and Niccolò Guadagni, his mother Ottavia del Ruota still alive, devoutly assisting at the funeral Mass for the young, esteemed and beloved, prematurely departed, Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762).



Grand-Duke of Tuscany and Holy Roman Emperor Francis Stephen, father of Queen of France Marie-Antoinette, was probably at the Funeral in Montepescali too. Historian Passerini states: "Pier Antonio Guadagni's 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. "

So let us imagine also all the bright colored uniformed personal guards of the Grand Duke around the church, and the town population pressing around with curiosity and admiration.

Doctor Francesco Vajori is probably a bit nervous in front of all these important nobles and his highness Grand Duke and Holy Roman Emperor Francis Stephen, himself, with all his dignitaries around him, filling the small church of Montepescali to the utmost. He stammers a little bit and chokes a second or two at the first words he says. Niccolo' Guadagni nods at him and reassures him. It is a beautiful and touching ceremony, forever remembered in the history of Montepescali.

**225** [843]

**1630 - 1879**

269

*Ancient Documents*

Folders in envelope.

Manuscripts, records and correspondence, among which we have:

- Archbishopric of Florence, with transcript of 10 parchments dated from the year 730 to the year 1122, of opinions, letters and reports.



Statue of Charlemagne, sculpted by Agostino Cornacchini in 1725. Charlemagne was crowned first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in the year 800 by the Pope. In those years, the Western Roman Empire had disappeared, conquered by roaming tribes of

German barbarians. The Arabs had landed in Europe from Gibraltar in 711 AD. They conquered almost all of Spain and Portugal and half of France, before being defeated at Tours by Charles Martel (“Charles the hammer”), grandfather of Charlemagne.



Charles Martel defeats the Arab in 732 AD in the battle of Tours (Poitiers) and saves Europe from becoming ruled by the Arabs.

The first transcript parchment of the Guadagni Archives of the year 730AD is from those remote historical years of the early Middle-Ages.

-“Copybook of rough drafts of letters of diverse quality and feelings” to an anonymous farm manager of the Guadagni (1813-1821).

- Transcript of reports and documents of historical interest, also by Niccolo’ Guadagni personally.
- Brief academic speech by Francesco Vajori, composed and delivered after a sudden command of very eminent marchesa Teresa Strozzi Guadagni in the villa of Le Fonti of the very eminent marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni in honor of Mary Assumed in Heaven”(1772).
- Letter to Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso (1631).
- Letter to Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio (1730), and to Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio (1751).

- Letters to Giovan Biagio Crudeli from San Lorino (i.e. San Leolino) (1709-1712).
- Letters to the Guadagnis of the Santo Spirito Branch, among whom Tommaso (1743-1814) son of Donato, Caterina degli Alessandri (1724-1782) wife of Donato, Piero, aka Pietro (1688-1764), son of Donato Maria (half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century).
- Letters to Giuseppe Sandrini, chief steward in the Santo Spirito Palace (half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century).
- Letters to Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio (end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century).
- Expenses for the death of Lucrezia Capponi married Guadagni (1817). Lucrezia, wife of Neri Guadagni, died on November 13, 1817 while delivering her first child, Ottavia Guadagni. On October 5, 1837, Ottavia married Marchese Odoardo Massimiliano Dufour-Berte and started the Guadagni Dufour-Berte Branch.
- Expenses for works in the Santo Spirito Palace (1862).
- Opera of the "Madonna del Sasso" (1878-1879). Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) obtained the patronage of the famous Oratory of the Madonna del Sasso, near Fiesole, for himself and his descendants from Pope Alexander VI (Borgia) in 1496. He shared it with the Pazzi, the Catellini da Castiglione and the Cambini. The 4 families together built the large, beautiful and famous Church of the Madonna del Sasso (see the 2 pictures below) in a harsh and solitary place. The church was always provided for and patronized by Ulivieri's descendants.



Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso, near Fiesole, built by the Guadagni, at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. You can see the Guadagni Crest in color clearly, painted above the central door, under the bell tower. The one on the left is the Catellini da Castiglione. If you remember, great-grandfather Guadagno's grandmother was a Catellini da Castiglione. They were one of the other three families to whom the Pope had given the Madonna del Sasso Sanctuary.



Two other views of the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso, near Fiesole, built and patronized by the Guadagni.

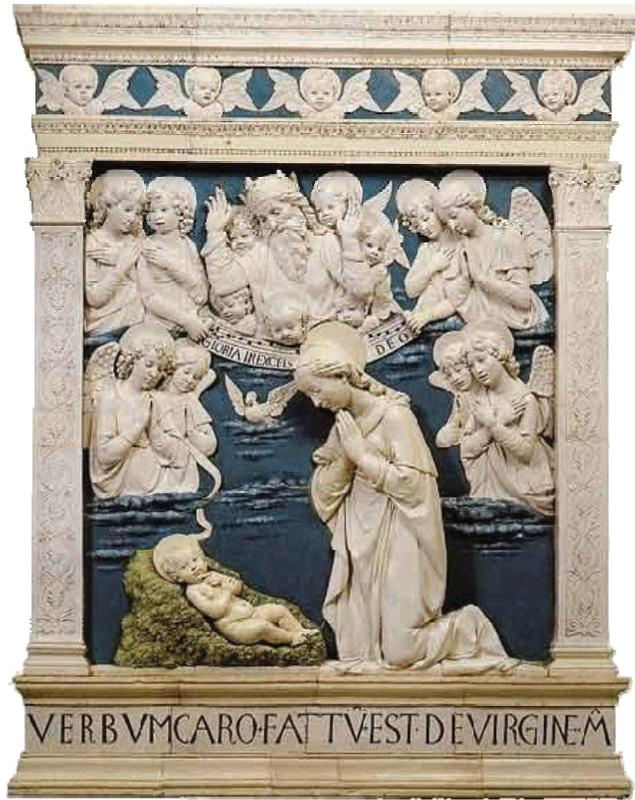




Inside of the Sanctuary



Statue of the Madonna del Vangelo (Blessed Virgin Mary of the Gospel) on the main altar of the Madonna del Sasso Sanctuary (near Fiesole)



One of Della Robbia Renaissance masterpieces in white and blue, can be seen in the Madonna del Sasso Church.

Close up of the entrance of the Sanctuary (below).

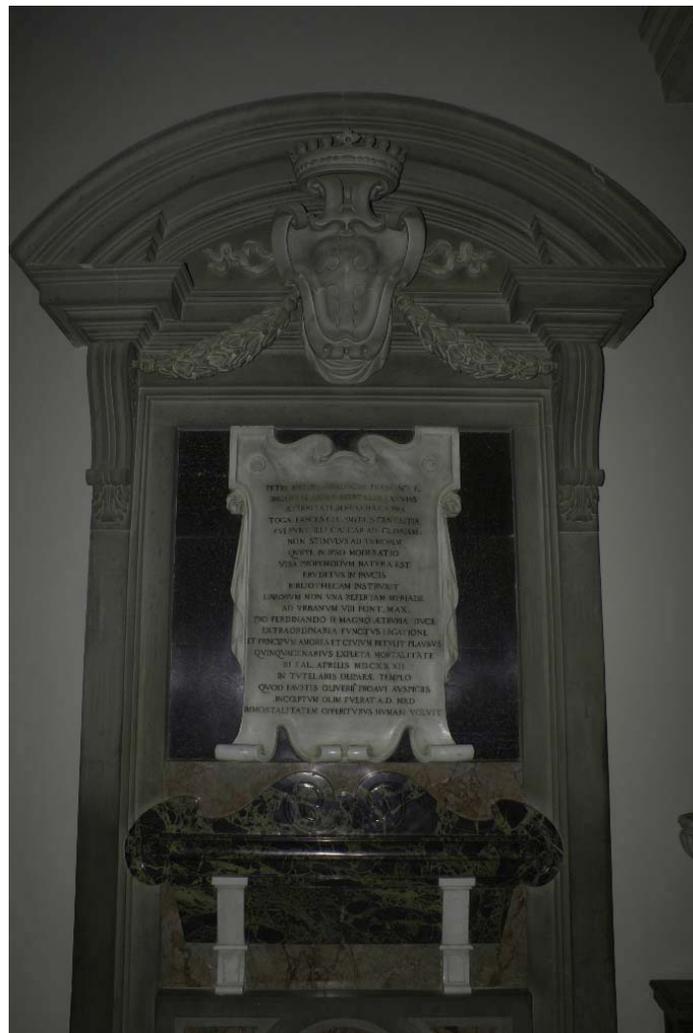




The Sanctuary in the near Fiesole countryside.



I was here with uncle Vieri Guadagni, my mother Isabella Guadagni and my niece Maria Carolina Profilo several years ago. The Guadagni crest is painted on the main door on the other side of the arches.



Here is the Guadagni Crest (if you look at it very closely, with your nose touching the screen, you can see it very clearly) with the crown of Marchese on top. It is above a small side altar with Guadagni names and other information written in Latin.



Pope Alexander VI Borgia (1492-1503) gave the patronage of the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso to Ulivieri Guadagni and his descendants in 1496.

- Guadagni inheritance, receipts of the patrimony (1882-1883).

**226** [841]

**1719 - 1758**

270

*Manuscripts [letters and honorific titles]*

Folders in envelope; numbered (1-104).

Diploma from Holy Roman Emperor Leopold, King of Bohemia, to Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso (May 26, 1690), in paper.



Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, king of Hungary and Bohemia

Bull of Pope Clement XII Corsini to Neri Andrea Guadagni (1673-1748), son of Donato Maria, giving him the faculty to celebrate Mass in the oratory of his newly constructed building (September 23, 1719). The building is probably the Santo Spirito Palace bought by his father. Donato Maria had just died the year before and probably Neri Andrea was modifying the inherited palace to his taste, thus the sentence “newly constructed building”. Neri Andrea brought Saint Faustina’s body to his chapel in the Guadagni Santo Spirito Palace.



Pope Clement XII Corsini (1652-1740), brother of Maria Maddalena Corsini, who was Donato Maria Guadagni’s wife and Neri Andrea’s mother. So the Pope was Neri Andrea’s uncle and our great-great uncle, as we all descend from Neri Andrea.



Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito.

Transcription of a similar faculty from Florentine Archbishop Luigi Strozzi for the Guadagni Oratory of Masseto (1732).



Guadagni Villa of Masseto

- Letters to Ascanio Guadagni (1685-1759), field-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Pierantonio;
- from Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) to others (1737-1743);
- from Cardinal Guadagni (1674-1759) (1736-1758);
- from Ottavio Piccolomini Aragona (1740-1756);

- from the Pasquali Family (1740-1758);
- from various Family members (mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century).
- Papers of Field-Marshal Ascanio.
- Letters from Marshall Ascanio to Cardinal Giovanni Antonio (Church name of Bernardo Guadagni).
- Letters from Cardinal Giovanni Antonio (Bernardo) Guadagni, son of Donato Maria, to his nephew (Donato son of Luigi?) and a few others [mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century].

**227** [311]

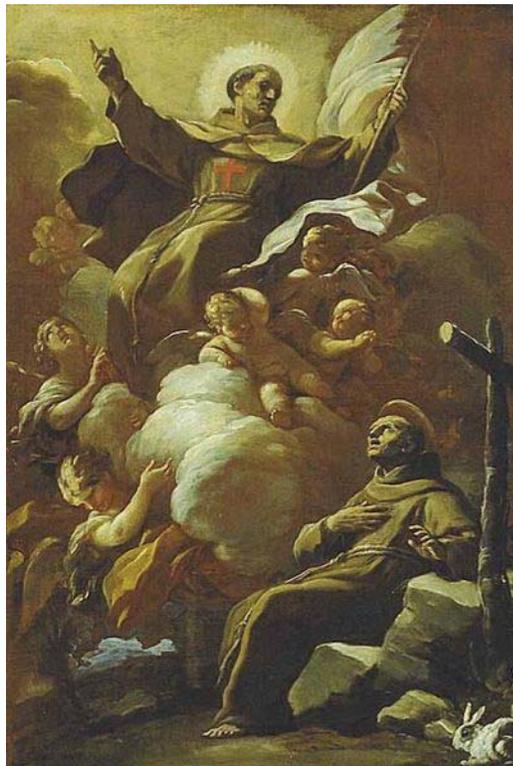
**Second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

271

*Guadagni. Various papers.*

Folders in envelope.

- Transcribed compositions by Niccolo' Guadagni , with “List of the compositions and other unpublished and handwritten by various authors present in this book”, cc. 192-437.
- 
- Papers related to the theatre of the Company of Saint John Evangelist of the City of Florence (1756, 1761).
- 
- “Indulgences for the canonization of Saint Peter of Alcantara and Saint Mary Magdalen de' Pazzi and other papers originating from the Holy See”.
- 



The Apparition of Saint John of Capistrano to Saint Peter of Alcantara (1499-1562) by artist Luca Giordano (1632-1705).



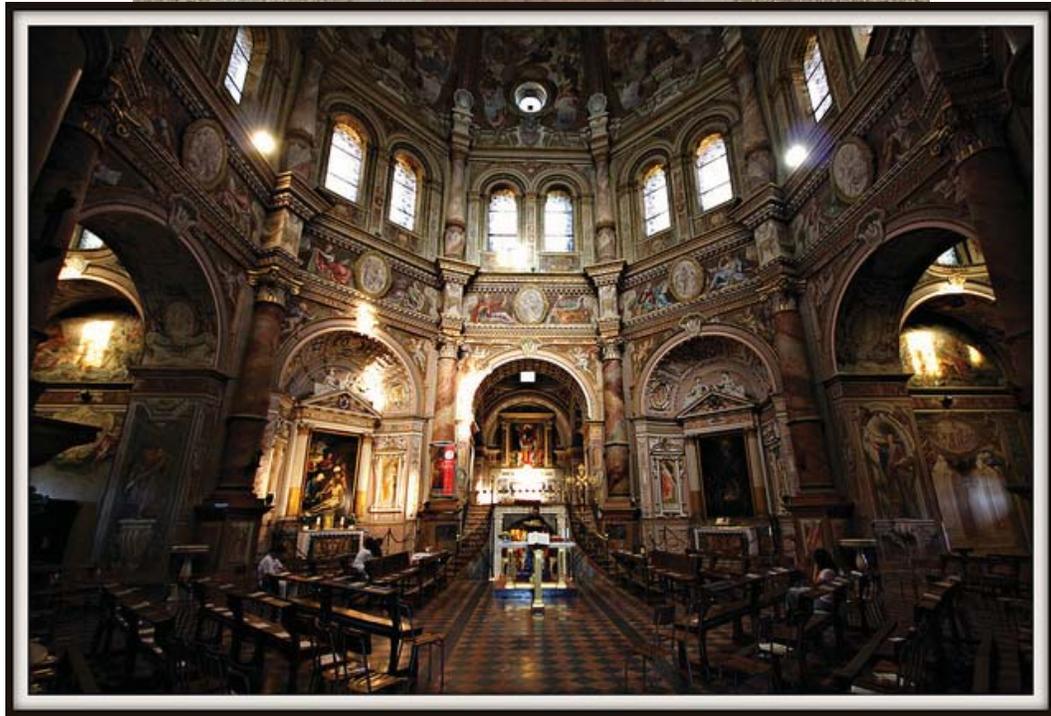
Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi before she became a nun.



Saint Mary Magdalen de' Pazzi (1566-1607).

As we remember the Pazzi was one of the three Florentine Families, who, together with the Guadagni, were given the patronage of the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso by Pope Alexander VI in 1496. Mary Magdalen was born 70 years later. Did praying as a child in the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso influence her choice of becoming a Carmelite Nun and a Saint?

- Drafts on the Company of Saint Mary of the Cross, after 1790, handwritten by Niccolo' Guadagni.



Saint Mary of the Cross (Santa Maria della Croce in Italian) is a Catholic Sanctuary in Crema, in the Province of Cremona (Northern Italy). The church was built about one and a half mile from the city center, outside the medieval walls, on the road to Bergamo. The site was chosen because it was the place where a miracle might have happened to Caterina degli Uberti, a woman from Cremona. Legend holds that on April 13, 1490, she was fatally wounded by her husband in a wood close to the town. Wishing to die in the Grace of God, she implored the help of the Virgin Mary who, it is said, carried her to a nearby farmhouse. The following day she was moved inside the city walls where she died, after receiving the Last Rites and pardoning her husband. A simple wooden cross was placed where the murder came about.



Detail of the Western Portal.

However miracles continued to happen time and again transforming the site into a holy place to such an extent that the local authorities decided to build a sanctuary. In 1694 the sanctuary was committed to the care of the Discalced Carmelites who began the construction of the annexed convent in 1706. Santa Maria della Croce was named a “minor Basilica” by our cousin Pope Pius XII, in 1958.



Our Cousin Pope Pius XII (1876-1958).

**228** [952]

**Last fourth of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

272

*Unpublished diverse compositions, assembled in several different moments, as they are described in this book as useful reminders.*

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

Handwritten by Niccolo' Guadagni.

**229** [851]

**Second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

273

*Miscellaneous.*

Folders and loose papers in envelope..

Records and documents related to the patrimony of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio: bills, letters, receipts, announcements, deeds, among which those related to the lawsuits Tidi and Zeffi, those related to the adjustment with the public prosecutor Pietro Fanfani, to the expenses for his brother Pierantonio Guadagni's funeral (1762), to the lawsuit for the principality of Nachod.

It also contains a folder of papers related to Niccolo's grandfather, Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso (second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century), with "Copies of bills paid and adjusted by my brothers Vieri and Donato Maria during my serious illness" (1671-1674); Notes on the valuable objects and clothes and other found at the death of Niccolo's brother, Pierantonio, son of Ottavio (1762); files of the death place of Donato Acciaoli (December 9, 1645), Francesco Guadagni, son of Tommaso (January 19, 1686), and Maria Camilla Del Ruota (May 12, 1732).

We also point out the presence of papers related to the works to be made to Niccolo's houses in Pisa, in San Frediano Square and "Borgo Stretto" ("Narrow Street") (1774-1882); Bills for the works in the house in Florence, in the San Felice neighborhood.

### **Series: Writings of Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718)**

**[230-231]**

**1545 – 1780**

274

2 envelopes

The envelopes contain some of the original contracts concerning the constitution of the farm of Masseto, starting from the time of Jacopo Guadagni (1497-1569), son of Ulivieri. The farm was later bought by Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), founder of the Santo Spirito Branch, son of Tommaso, at the time of the divisions with his brothers Francesco, Pier Antonio and Vieri in 1682.

The contents of the only original envelope fully correspond to the description contained in the "General inventory of all the authentic documents of the very eminent marchese Donato Maria Guadagni", described in the section "Inventories and Indexes." This is the only envelope remained in the form given to the documents at the time of the drafting of the inventory. The contents of the other envelopes have been reorganized in the early 1820s, following the decision of the last descendant of the eldest branch of the Guadagni, Neri, Knight of Santo Stefano and 7<sup>th</sup> Marchese of San Leolino ((1790-1862), son of Tommaso.

We recognize the unmistakable pink cardboard bound folders, even though the original numbering has always been erased in the new reorganization. A repertory of the contained folders, described until the year 1681, is kept inside the envelope.

**230** [336]

**1545 - 1780**

275

*[Masseto Contracts from 1545 to 1627]*

13 folders in envelope, numbered 1-15.  
Contracts related to the acquisition of farmland and farming plots to form the Masseto Farm.

The folders, cardboard bound as in the precedent organization before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century reorganization, still have the original shelf-marking, numbering from 1 to 15 (only ## 5 and 11 are missing) and are kept in chronological order.

It also contains an “Inventory of the documents concerning the possession of Masseto”.

**A** [942] 276

*Inventory of the Documents related to the Possession of Masseto*

Cardboard bound folder.

With list of 25 folders from 1545 to 1681.

**1** [823] 1545 - 1559 277

*# 1 Masseto 1545 to 1559*

Parchment bound folder with 20 written papers

With alphabetical repertory.

”More instruments of Jacopo Guadagni, son of Ulivieri.”

**2** 1545 277

*# 2 Masseto 1545*

Cardboard bound folder

”Documents concerning the acquisition of the farming plot of Peretola”.

The Italian word for “farming plot” is “podere” which is a typical Tuscan farming organization. A “podere” is a farming plot cultivated by one family of sharecroppers; it can be small, average or large (from a few acres to several tens of them); it can be a steep rocky hill of olive trees, with not even a dirt road to get there, so it has to be cultivated and harvested by hand, or a rich, flat, river near, fruit or vegetables or wheat cultivated parcel and so forth. A farm can have few or many “poderi”. By law, the owner supplies a free housing (he must also take care of the upkeep of it like repairing a broken window or a hail and snow damaged roof) and working tools, hoe, shovel, eventually tractor. The house (and barn) and working tools remain property of the owner, the sharecropper has only the free usage of them. However the sharecropper has no salary. He only gets his share of the crop (it used to be 50% of it, now it has become 58%). As we will see in the following page, the Guadagni have been adding “poderi” to Masseto, who eventually became a rich large farm. Usually each podere has its own name. In the above case the name of the podere is “Peretola”.

**3** 1545 277

*# 3 Masseto 1545*

Cardboard bound folder

”Document of goods in payment to Jacopo Guadagni son of Ulivieri against Piero Ciacchi”.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p><b>4</b><br/> <i># 4 Masseto 1549</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder<br/> "Document relating to the purchase of the Podere of Pratellino and Lasti".</p>  | <p><b>1549</b>      277</p>       |
| <p><b>6</b><br/> <i># 6 Masseto 1594</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder<br/> "Document relating to the purchase of a pasture in the Podere of San Donato".</p>   | <p><b>1594</b>      277</p>       |
| <p><b>7</b><br/> <i># 7 Masseto 1616</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder<br/> "Contract of the purchase of a pasture in a place called Montile".</p>  | <p><b>1616</b>      277</p>       |
| <p><b>8</b> [740]<br/> <i># 8 Masseto 1616</i><br/> Folder (12x9x1 inches); numbered (1-15 2<sup>nd</sup>)<br/> "Documents relating to the purchase of the podere of Malcantone near San Bartolomeo Brancaccini".</p> | <p><b>1616 May 5</b>      278</p> |
| <p><b>9</b><br/> <i># 9 Masseto 1616</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder.<br/> "Some information concerning the claims of the Friars of San Domenico of Fiesole on the Podere of Villa".</p>                              | <p><b>1616</b>      278</p>       |
| <p><b>10</b><br/> <i># 10 Masseto 1617</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder.<br/> "Documents concerning the purchase of the Podere of Colonne."</p>  | <p><b>1617</b>      278</p>       |
| <p><b>12</b><br/> <i># 12 Masseto 1621</i><br/> Cardboard bound folder.<br/> "Documents concerning the purchase of the Podere of Poggio Secco di Sotto, al Fornello" (Skinny Hill underneath the Burner).</p>         | <p><b>1621</b>      278</p>       |



Convent of San Domenico in Fiesole. Famous early Renaissance Artist Friar Beato Angelico used to live here. It is a few miles from Masseto.

**13**

**1625** 278

# 13 Masseto 1625

Cardboard bound folder.

”Documents concerning the purchase of the Podere of Masseto.”

**14** [821]

**1625 March 13** 279

# 14 Masseto 1625

Cardboard bound folder.

”Documents concerning the purchase of the Podere of San Donato near San Bernardo Giuliani.”



"Podere of San Donato", near Pontassieve.

**15**

**1626** 279

# 15 *Masseto* 1626

Cardboard bound folder.

"Documents concerning the purchase of a wood in a place called Le Filettole."

**231** [336]

**1630 - 1780** 280

*[Masseto Contracts from 1630 to 1780]*

13 folders in envelope, numbered 16-25.

Contracts related to the acquisition of farmland and farming plots to form the Masseto Farm.

The folders, cardboard bound as in the precedent organization before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century reorganization, still have the original shelf-marking, numbering from 16 to 25 (# 18 is missing) and are kept in chronological order.

The last two folders are not numbered and are related to:

- 1756, Contract of a purchase of a piece of land from the Fathers of the Santissima Annunziata to build the road.
- 1780, Eviction from the podere of Scopeto and the samplers of it.

**16**

**1627** 280

# 16 *Masseto* 1627

Cardboard bound folder.

"Documents concerning the purchase of the Podere della Pieve."



Pieve



Pieve di Lubaco

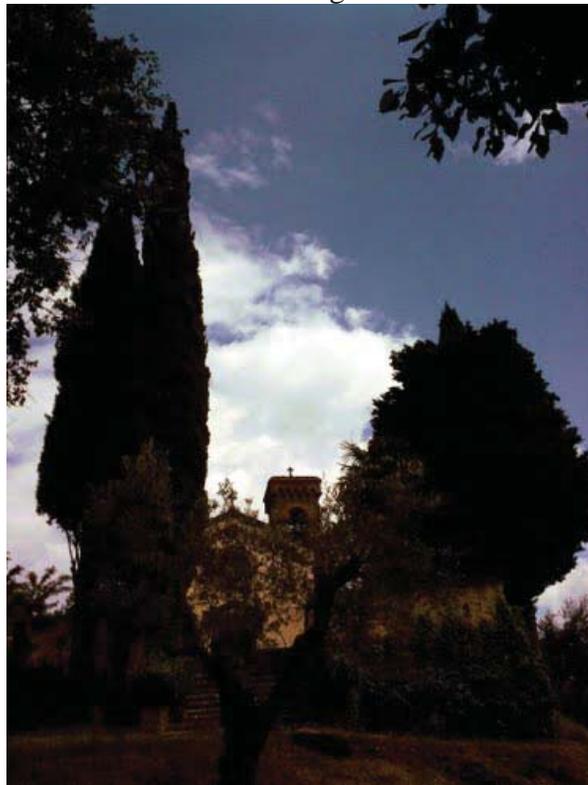
**17** [771]  
# 17 *Masseto 1627 F*  
Folder.

**1627** 281

”Contract of the Santa Brigida mill.”



Santa Brigida.



The Church of Santa Brigida

**19** [822]

**1630** 282

# 19 *Masseto 1630 F*

Cardboard bound register.

”Lawsuit and documents and clarity in the purchase of the goods of Uliveta, village of San Romolo in Casapieri, podere in Vicchio di Mugello. Pierantonio Guadagni bought it on October 8, 1630 from Piero Del Danza, son of Michele.



Vicchio di Mugello.

**20** [920]

**1631 Oct. 13** 283

# 20 *Masseto 1631 F*

Cardboard bound register.

”Documents relating to the purchase of the podere of Scopeto for 1,100 gold coins from Sir Bernardo Giuliani”.



Podere of Scopeto farmer's house.

- 21** [921] **1634** 284  
# 21 *Masseto 1634 F*  
Cardboard bound register.  
"Documents relating to the podere of Valimagna".
- 22** **1634** 284  
# 22 *Masseto 1634*  
Cardboard bound register.  
"Documents relating to the purchase of the Goods of Mont'Acerai".
- 23** **1650** 284  
# 23 *Masseto 1650*  
Cardboard bound register.  
"Documents relating to the exchange of the Podere della Pieve for the Podere del Castelluccio".
- 24** **1679** 284  
# 24 *Masseto 1679*  
Cardboard bound register.  
"Contract of the level of the podere of Massetino".
- 25** [825] **1681** 285  
# 25 *Masseto 1681*  
CFolder: numbered (1-15 second)  
"Document on the convention of a piece of land with many chestnuts."