

Series: E Memoirs[36-46]**1361 - 1798** 42

4 envelopes, 4 records, 3 stacks

Collection of information and recollections on the Guadagni family, sketches of family trees and coat of arms and families related to them.

We point out the presence of the rough draft of the “Memoirs of the Guadagni Family described by Mr. Francesco Rondinelli to Mr Tommaso Guadagni from the year 1150 to the year 1639” (in the stack “E.2”), travel journals of some Guadagni of the French Branch of Beauregard (in the stack “E.3”), drafts by Carlo Strozzi, gathered by Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio, “ as a sign of respectful esteem and gratitude towards the venerated remembrance of the abovementioned knight, so well-deserving from our family” in 1747 (in the stack “E.4”),

36_[25]**1361– 1762**

43

“E.1” Guadagni Memoirs

10 files in envelope numbered (1-27)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 14 is missing, it is a passport of Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire Leopoldo for Lorenzo Piccolomini d’ Aragona, from Italy to Germany, in 1688.

File # 1 contains modern transcription of ancient information on Guadagni family relatives. It also has Indian ink drawings of coat of arms of families related to the Guadagni, red ink drawing of the Guadagni crest, with helmet and frame, Indian ink sketch of a Madonna with Child and a holy bishop.

File # 2 has information on the 1427 Florentine land register, in modern transcription.

Files # 1-3, 5-21, are assembled in an envelope named “Licenses and recollections of charges and honors obtained by members of the Guadagni Family of Florence from 1363 to 1759”.

37_[25]**16th – 18th Century**

44

“E.2” Guadagni Family Trees and Memoirs

13 files in envelope numbered (1-14)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 2 is missing. It is a Family tree of the Guadagni of Florence and France.

The documentation consists of notes and outlines for the composition of the family trees of the different branches of the family and in memoirs of the family life of each; file # 4 has the “Memoirs of the Guadagni Family written by Francesco Rondinelli to Tommaso Guadagni from the year 1150 to the year 1639”, in rough draft in file # 8,

with reuse parchment cover, like file # 14 named “Overview of the memoirs of the Noble Guadagni Family”.

38_[27]

17th – 18th Century

45

“E.3” Guadagni of France Memoirs

22 files in envelope numbered (1-22)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 6 and 15 are missing: It is a permit from Ferdinando 1st de’ Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, for Guadagni de Beauregard for a sea expedition, and the map of the city of Laja in Natolia.

File # 4 is a thin cardboard card with three French Guadagni relatives’ coats of arms in Indian ink.

In addition to the memoirs of the French Branch of the Family, there are also travel journals of some of its members in files # 7 (Trip in France of Tommaso Guadagni son of Francesco in 1609), # 12 (“Various reports of sea voyages” in French), ## 13-14 (Sea travel of Guillaume Gadagne de Beauregard with the galleons of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany in 1614 in French).

39_[28]

1595 – 1747

46

“E.4” Examinations of various Writings for the Genealogy of the Guadagni Family written by Eminent Senator Carlo Strozzi

Parchment Bound File (13x9x2 inches)

Assembled by Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni, as a sign of respectful esteem and gratitude toward the eminent memory of the abovementioned Knight to whom the Guadagni Family owes so much year 1747.

At its beginning the file contains also an engraved print of the portrait of Carlo Strozzi; separated from the rest of the file, there is a register with a “Case made in Florence for the proofs of the nobility of the Guadagni Family, for Guillaume de Gadagne of France, when he was made Knight of the Holy Spirit”.

[“On January 5th, 1597, in the Abbey of Saint-Ouen in the City of Rouen, King of France Henry IV gives Guillaume de Gadagne the highest knightly order of the Kingdom of France, the Cross of the Holy Spirit, as an award for all his precious services to the Country and to the King. The Order includes only 100 knights in all the Kingdom of France. Nowadays it is only conferred to the members of the Royal Families of France and Spain (who are related; both have King Henry IV as their direct ancestor). To become a Knight of the Order of the Holy Spirit you have to be:

- a) Catholic;
- b) At least 35 years old;

c) Noble for at least 3 generations.

The King asks the Senate of Florence for proof of the nobility of the Guadagni Family. He receives the proof on October of the same year.]

Rough draft of a letter of our great-uncle Guitto Guadagni (1938), older brother of Tony Gaines' father Luigi and of my grandfather Bernardo, used as a bookmark, to Gunter Beubel, with a note on the acquisition of the Guadagni Archives: "I will tell you of a very stupid thing I did: I bought my Family's Archives. There is not much in them, but some of them you will find interesting when you come here. I also bought ancient seals of the family; from the name written around the coat of arms I found out that the oldest is from the year 1480".

40_[29] **18th Century** 47

"E.5" Historical Information on the Guadagni Family. Volume 1 marked with letter A
Half-Parchment Bound Register (15x10x2 inches) 510 pages; numbering per pages (1-508)
With index per pages (at pages 441-443).

Contains bookmarks with notes on them by marchese Guitto Guadagni, son of Guadagno (1938)

41_[30] **18th Century** 48

"E.6" Historical Information on the Guadagni Family. Volume 2 marked with letter B
Half-Parchment Bound Register (15x10x2 inches) 618 pages;
With index per pages (at pages 615 - 617).

Contains bookmarks with notes on them by marchese Guitto Guadagni, son of Guadagno (1938); dismissal order from the Italian Army, Modena July 22, 1859 to the Tuscan General Guadagno Guadagni (because Guadagno wanted to go and fight under Garibaldi's command to free Southern Italy from the Bourbon Kings. Garibaldi's army was made of private volunteers, not enrolled in the Northern Italian Army of the King of Piedmont, who wanted to avoid an open war with the Bourbon King of the South. So great-grandfather Guadagno had to resign his position of General in the Italian Army and become a Major private volunteer in Garibaldi's Army.)

42_[31] **18th Century** 49

"E.7" Historical Information on the Guadagni Family. Volume 3 marked with letter C
Half-Parchment Bound Register (15x10x2 inches) circa 450 pages;

Contains copies of letters written from the ten of Balia to Vieri Guadagni with answers from the same, together with several other letters and answers written and received by various people, from September 6, 1423 to December 7, 1425.

43_[946] **5/3/1690 -12/4/1798** 50

"E.7 1/2" Royal permits and decrees concerning his Excellency marchese Ascanio Guadagni field marshall of His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty of happy remembrance

Parchment Bound Register (21x13x1 inches)

With paper and parchment acts and decrees numbered from 1 to 98.

It contains also a thank you letter to Vieri Guadagni for the photos given to the Prior of the Innsbruck Servites Monastery in 1990.

44_[32]

17th Century - 18th Century

51

“E.8” Writings concerning the Piccolomini Aragona Family for the Principality of Nachod in Bohemia and the Lordship of Sticciano in Pescaia in Tuscany

Parchment Bound File (13x10x3 inches)

Papers of the lawsuit of Prince Lorenzo Piccolomini Aragona Duke of Amalfi, lord of Nachod in Bohemia and of Sticciano and Pescaia in Tuscany versus Princess widow Maria Benigna Piccolomini Aragona, born of the Dukes of Saxony, concerning the lawsuit between Enea Silvio Guadagni, Pierantonio's heir, and Prince Giovanni Piccolomini.