

Section: New Documents not listed in the Guadagni Archives Inventory in ASFi

1849

Colonel Count Alexander Pejacsevich of Verodze, future husband of Aurora Guadagni, is appointed Major General of the Army Corps in Transylvania on July 22, 1849

Caro Francesco,
ti ringrazio della tua utilissima Introduzione agli archivi di famiglia. In occasione dell'entrata della Croazia nell'Unione Europea mi sono occupato del matrimonio di Aurora Guadagni con Alessandro Pejacevich e mi è capitato fra le mani il documento che ti allego. In realtà si sa poco di questo (breve) matrimonio, seguito da quello più noto con il secondo marito e oscurato dalle vicende amorose della sorella Emma. Tuttavia ho trovato interessante questo episodio che in qualche modo anticipa il recente passo della Croazia. Forse alcune difficoltà dell'attuale UE potrebbero essere viste in prospettiva più positiva attraverso la lente storica dell'impero austro-ungarico, di cui qui a Trieste abbiamo ancora tante tracce apprezzabili.
Un saluto cordiale.

Dear Francesco,

Thank you so much for the introduction to the Family Archives. On the occasion of the entrance of Croatia in the European Union I spent some time reviewing the marriage between Aurora Guadagni and Alexander Pejacsevich. I happened to find the document I am sending you. In reality we know very little about this (brief) marriage, followed by Aurora's more glamorous one with her second husband, and overshadowed by the love story of her sister Emma. However, I found this episode interesting, as it somehow anticipates the recent step of Croatia. Maybe we could look at some of the difficulties of the European Union in a more positive way, through the historical experiences of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, of which we still have so many marks in Trieste.

Marco

An IX

den k. k. Herrn Obrist
und Comandanten des
Aussaren Regiments
Graf Radetzky N. 5.

Alexander Graf
Tjasserich von Vötze

Stoffs

zu

Gräffin
in Tuffen

Nr. 5680
H. K.

Ihre Majestät des Kaisers haben über
den Antrag des unterzeichneten Kriegsministers
mit Allerhöchster kaiserlicher Befehl vom 29. Juli 1849
den Herrn Hans zum Generalmajor mit der
Bestimmung als Leutnant bei dem Oberrhein. Corps in
Frankreich allseitig zu ernennen geruht.

Der Herr Generalmajor wurde ferner mittelst
des vorgenannten Dekretes zur Missionsreise und La-
pination mit dem Leutnant in die Rheinlande geschickt,
welche bei dem Krieg vom 12. Juni 1849 stattfand, und mit
dem Tage der Allerhöchsten kaiserlichen Befehl in die neue
Festung und seine kaiserliche Kommandierung haben.
Wien am 30. Juli 1849.

G. v. S.
v. S.



An den k. k. Herrn Oberst
und Comandanten des

Hußaren Regiments
Graf Radetzky N. 5
Alexander Graf
Pejacsevich von Verotze

zu
?osse

Graffinberg
in Schlesien

Seine Majestät der Kaiser haben über
den Antrag des unterzeichneten Kriegsministers
mit allerhöchster EntschlieÙung vom 22 Juli 1849
den Herrn Obersten zum Generalmajor mit der
Bestimmung als Brigadier bei dem Armee-Corps in Sie-
benbürgen allergnädigst zu ernennen geruht.

Der Herr Generalmajor werden hieran mittelst
des gegenwärtigen Dekretes zur Wissenschaft und Le-
gitimation mit dem Beifügen in die KenntniÙ gesetzt,
daÙ Sie den Rang vom 12. Juni 1849 erhalten, und mit
dem Tage der allerhöchsten EntschlieÙung in die neue
Gänge und höhere Gebühr vorzurücken haben.

Wien am 30. Juli 1849.

[firma]

Ferencz József Gyulai, Kriegsministers (?)

All'i.r. Sig. Colonnello
e Comandante del
V Reggimento Ussari
Conte Radetzky
Alexander Conte
Pejacsevich di Verodze

presso
?osse

Gräfenberg
di Slesia

Sua Maestà l'Imperatore,
su richiesta del firmatario Ministro della Guerra,
attraverso il supremo decreto del 22 luglio 1849
ha avuto la compiacenza di nominare per Sua grazia
il signor Colonnello Maggiore generale,
destinandolo al compito di Generale di brigata
presso il corpo d'armata in Transilvania.
Per mezzo del presente decreto
il signor Maggiore generale viene inoltre informato
per conoscenza e legittimazione
che godrà del grado dal 12 giugno 1849 e a
partire dal giorno del supremo decreto
dovrà procedere al nuovo incarico e alla maggiore retribuzione.

Vienna, il 30 luglio 1849

[firma]

Ferencz József Gyulai, Ministro della Guerra (?)

Dear Guadagni Family and friends,

Today our Italian cousin Marco Guadagni has sent me an email with the photocopy of the original address of our great-aunt Aurora Guadagni's first husband, Austrian Colonel Count Alexander Pejacsevich of Verodze (1st attached document), the photocopy of the original letter with which Ferencz Jozsef Gyulai, Head of the War Department of the Austrian Empire, promotes him in the name of His Majesty the Emperor, Major General of the Austrian Army in Transylvania, starting on June 12 1849 (2nd attached document) and transcription of both German documents and Italian translation of the same (3rd attached document).

If you look at the seal of the Austrian Emperor at the bottom of the letter in the second document you will see a two headed eagle, as the Hapsburg Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, was at the same time Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. This is a very important historical document, dated June 12, 1849. The King of Piedmont, Carlo Alberto, who had attacked the Austrian Empire on March 25 1848, to free Milano, Venice and Northern Italy from Austrian domination, had just been irrevocably defeated by the Austrians on March 12, 1849 and was going to leave in exile while his son was going to sign the peace treaty with the Austrian Emperor on August 8, 1849 (9 days after this letter to our great-uncle Alexander Pejacsevich), and pay and indemnity of 65 million francs to Austria. I will translate now address and letter to great-uncle Alexander.

To the Colonel and Commander of the 5th Regiment Hussar Cavalry of
Count Radetzky, Count Alexander Pejacsevich of Verodze,
Grafenberg of Slesia

Upon request of the Head of the War Department, by means of the Supreme Decree of July 22, 1849, His Majesty the Emperor, was pleased to appoint by His grace Colonel Pejacsevich as Major General and Brigade General of the Austrian Army Corps in Transylvania. By the present decree the Major General is also informed to his knowledge and legitimization that he will effectively start his new commanding position on June 12, 1849, and starting on the date of the Supreme Decree he will join his new Army Corps and benefit from his new higher retribution.

Vienna, July 30, 1849

Ferencz Jozsef Gyulai, Head of the War Department

Great Aunt Aurora, sister of great-grandfather Guadagno and of great-Aunt Emma, was only 18 at the time of this letter. She was going to marry Alexander only on June 2, 1850, almost a year later. Did they already know each other at the time? He must have been a few years older than she was, if he was already a general. A few months before, on July 24th, 1848, General Radetzky had defeated the Piedmontese Army at Custoza. Was great-uncle Alexander, at the head of the cavalry regiments of general Count Radetzky, charging the Italian patriots and routing them in that day of Austrian victory?

With these beautiful photocopied original historical documents on Great-Uncle Major General Count Alexander Pejacsevich of Veroczce, we are adding a new document to the Guadagni Family Archives, which did not exist in the Masseto Collection, so that the Archives are not only a collection of documents of the past but continue to increase as a living testimony of the past for the future in the living history of the Guadagni Family. I am happy about it and am again so grateful to my cousin Vieri Guadagni, who, thanks to the initial transfer of some of the Guadagni Archives to Denver and the encouragement given to it allows this to happen. And thank you

immensely to Marco who added this beautiful document to the Guadagni Family Archives.

Dear Guadagni cousins and friends,

In my recent correspondence in Italian with cousin Marco Guadagni, on Aurora Guadagni (sister of Great-grandfather Guadagno and Great-Aunt Emma), I added a "Carlioni Family" information to which he answered with more information on Aurora. I love history and I opened my heart to him, in a way I had not done for several years. It all concerns the Guadagni Family so I am translating it to you in English.

Francesco

On Mon, Aug 26, 2013 at 2:45 PM, Francesco Carlioni <Fcarlioni@westerndistco.com> wrote:

I ignore if you know that great-uncle Eugenio Carlioni was a cavalry officer, I think with the Tuscan volunteers in the battle of Custoza (there were 2 of them, one in 1848, with great-uncle Alexander Pejacsevich, leading the Austrian cavalry, one in 1866, also won by the Austrians) However, as there was a Carlioni in the war of 1848, I presume it was Eugenio and so I imagine him discharging his pistols on the Hussar cavalry attackers, led by intrepid great-uncle Alexander.

Big Hug,

Grandpapi (my "French" nickname for my grand-daughters with whom I try to speak only French)

On Tuesday, Aug 27, 2013 at 10:39 AM, Marco Guadagni [guadagni@units.it] wrote:

Thank you for the information: the probable hypothesis of antagonism between ancestors in common.

I am trying to reconstruct the brief marriage between Aurora and Alexander Pejacsevich (whose posthumous portrait of 1857 I am enclosing). Where and how did they meet? Was their marriage arranged? By who and why? Passerini's book mentions him as Governor of Trento (an important Italian town in the Alps, part of the Austrian Empire until 1918), but I have not found any confirmation. At the time of their marriage Trento was under Austria, even though it did not seem to be part of the Lombardy-Venice province of the Austrian Empire, but of the German province. By the way the Pejacsevich Family Archives state that the marriage was celebrated in 1850 in Grafenberg, Bavaria where Aurora's brother, Guadagno, was page at their King's court. Bianca Maria Cecchini's book "The Dance of the shadows. Carlo III of Bourbon-Parme. The murder of a sovereign in revolutionary Italy" (Lucca. 2001) has a passage stating that Emma's

parents (Donato Guadagni and Luisa Lee) wanted to send her to Milano at the house of her sister Aurora and her husband Pejacsevich. Pejacsevich died in Vienna in 1852 (2 years after his marriage with Aurora Guadagni).

Anyway those were long trips on 19th century roads. Their life story (which we still have to discover in more details) shows a freedom of movement in the Europe of their time, which modern European Union has been unable to recreate.

Goodbye, Marco

On Tuesday, Aug 27, 2013 at 1:13 PM, Francesco Carloni
<Fcarloni@westerndistco.com> wrote:

Dear Marco,

I loved your email, full of interesting hypothesis and questions. I will answer you in a longer way tomorrow.

Francesco

On wednesday, Aug 28, 2013 at 8:28 AM, Francesco Carloni
<Fcarloni@westerndistco.com> wrote:

Dear Marco,

According to Wikipedia (History encyclopedia in Internet) Trento was part of the Austrian Empire until 1918. It was one of the 21 *Bezirkshauptmannschaften* of the province of Tyrol, so I presume it was not part of the Lombardy-Venice province?

Somewhere, I too have read that Donato and Luisa Guadagni sent their daughter Emma to Milano, at her sister Aurora's house, so she would settle down, even though she had not met Carlo III yet. However, in spite of her Austrian brother-in-law, Emma preferred to meet the young Italian patriots who were in favor of a unified independent Italy. So Aurora told her to keep herself out of "politics". I wrote two long essays, one on Emma, the other on Carlo III's death in the Guadagni Family Website. You can find a lot of information on both of them. You were not part of my correspondents yet. I am so happy you are now. My friend and cousin Daniel Thuret mentioned Emma's life in Roglo. Do you know Roglo?

Was the marriage of Aurora with Alexander (who was 18 years her elder) arranged? I found Alexander's birthdate, even though I do not remember where. Aurora was born in 1831, so she was 19 years old when she married the 37 years old general (I calculated all these numbers yesterday). In Wikipedia I found out that Perjacsevich are a

very old, rich and powerful family of Croatia. So Alexander was a good marriage prospect for Aurora. We must not forget that Donato Guadagni was born very wealthy. I think I read in Passerini, or somewhere else, that he was left orphan as a little boy, and his mother, Catellini da Castiglione, was not used to manage such a large fortune. So, helped by her managers, maybe not very honest, she squandered the whole fortune. I conclude the Catellini must have been a less important and wealthy family than the Guadagni, who instead had also several famous and very wealthy ancestors, among whom a Corsini and so forth. When Aurora got married, in 1850, maybe Donato had not yet squandered all his immense wealth, or that of his rich wife, childhood friend of Catlo III's father, and so he would still hang around with the very wealthy and arrange his daughters' marriages with them. Aurora's second husband, Belgian Baron Adrien Vanderlinden d'Hoogvost, was also very rich and from a very noble family. His mother, made Saint by Pope John Paul II, was born d'Oultremont, one of the four most important and rich noble families of Belgium. Also her third husband Marquis Azzolino Malaspina was from a very noble and wealthy family. Also her sister Emma's marriage was arranged with Baron Pompeo Smoucher, whose father, captain of the guards, had an affair with the Queen of Naples, with a son from it, who was Pompeo's half brother and Emma's brother-in-law. Aurora's other sister, Giulia, married wealthy Swiss Baron de Cerjat, and finally Guadagno married the British heiress, Luisa Barlow Hoy. So all of Donato's children married excellent prospects, mostly from foreign families, like the Pejacevich. It was as if the Guadagni, also proud of their several centuries success in France, considered Florence too little and maybe narrow-minded to get their spouses from, as they belonged to the international jet set with whom they preferred to arrange their marriages.

By the way, also my Grand-father Bernardo married a foreigner, Madeleine Querqui, French, whom he met at a health resort in Switzerland. He spent almost every summer, with his three daughters, Tecla, Beatrice and Isabella, in her castle of Le Puybelliard, near the Atlantic Ocean, in Western France. His brother Guitto married Aunt Dorothy Schlessinger, British. It seems that Uncle Luigi's marriage with Antonietta Revedin was arranged, and it was very happy. So even in our grandparents' generation, the Guadagni's marriages were with foreigners or arranged.

And to tell you the truth, more foreign blood you have in your veins, more easily you marry foreigners, not because you are "snob" but because „blood is not water“ (an Italian expression) and we have more in common with them. For example I am 5/16th Florentine, 4/16th French, and 7/16th anglo and Scottish American, because also my paternal grand-father, Francesco Carloni, married a foreigner, an anglo-Scottish-American, Eleanor Graham Allen, whose great-uncle, Thomas McKean, signed the Declaration of Independence and whose direct ancestor fought under George Washington's command in the battle of the crossing of the Delaware. Another direct ancestor landed in North America in 1622, as an officer of James I Stuart, King of England. I married an Anglo-American, Shirley Anthony, whose ancestors came from Germany in the 17th century and I am perfectly happy. I love her intensely blue eyes, were the sky and the sea glitter together, her red hair and her freckles, her skin as white

as milk unable to tan. On the other hand, my brother Bernardo and my sister Eleonora, both married pureblooded Italians and are very happy also. All this long story to tell you that I think the marriage Guadagni Pejacsevich was arranged, even though I do not have proof of it.

Also the fact that Guadagno was sent to be a page in the court of the King of Bavaria, instead of the one of the Granduke of Tuscany, shows the international yearning of a family who felt Florence was too small and tight for them. I love your historical point of view that maybe we were happier under the Austrian Hapsburg Emperor than under the Italian petty politicians and that Europe was more secure and international under a few multinational Empires, than under a jungle of small worthless countries.

Thank you again so much for the beautiful portrait of great-uncle Alexander, which I will add to the Guadagni Archives.

I had not opened my heart like this for a long time, thank you for giving me the opportunity to do it.

Best regards to you and your Family,
Francesco



Our great-uncle Major General Count Alexander Pejacsevich of Veroczze 1813-1852
Posthumous portrait of 1857

The crown on top of his family crest in the upper right has nine (white) balls: it is the crown of a Count.

