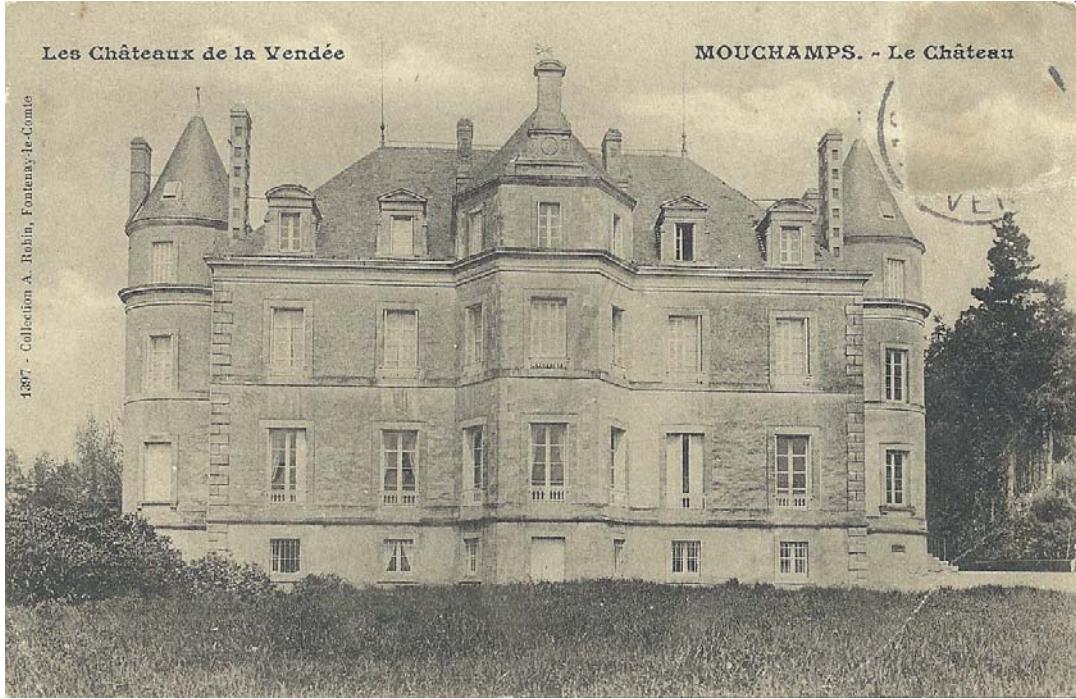




Bernardo Guadagni (1368-1434)

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



Chateau de Mouchamps, Vendee'  
Ma chambre etait au premier etage d'une des tours laterales.



.Journal of Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni from April 5<sup>th</sup> to October 6<sup>th</sup> of the year 1760.

1760 D. 21

N. 18

Pages 1 - 7

1760

D. 21. N. 18.

Diario del Sig: Marchese Pierantonio Recadagni dal dì 1. Aprile  
fino al 6. Ottobre dell' Anno 1760.

1760

D. 21

N.81

Journal of Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni from April 5<sup>th</sup> to October 6<sup>th</sup> of the year 1760.

In the year 1760, the American Colonies were still under British rule and the French and Indian War (1754-1763) was raging in North America.



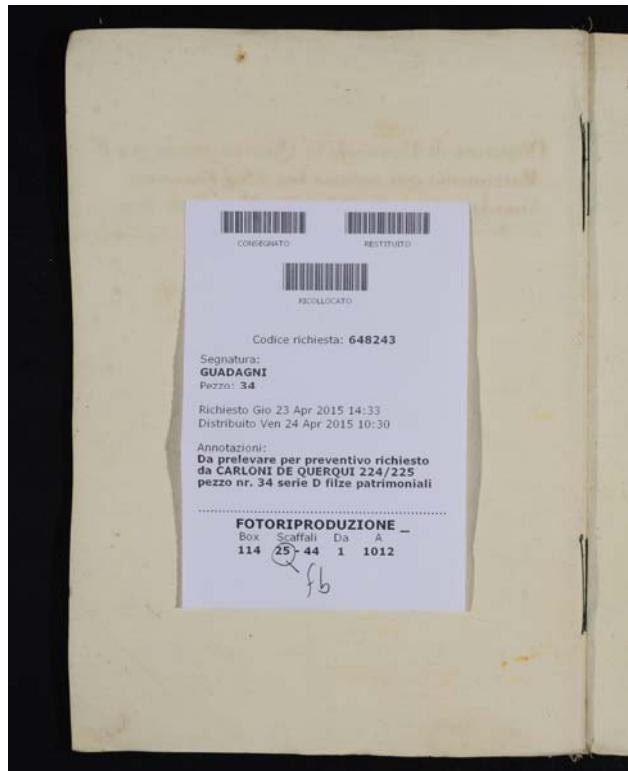
French and Indian War.

Florence was the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was Francis Stephen of Lorraine (1708-1765). He was also Holy Roman Emperor.



Grand Duke of Tuscany Holy Roman Emperor Francis Stephen of Lorraine by artist Martin Van Meytens.

The French Revolution was still 29 years away and most of Europe was living under the Feudal system. 2% of the population (1% were the nobles, 1% were the clergy) owned 90% of the wealth of their countries.



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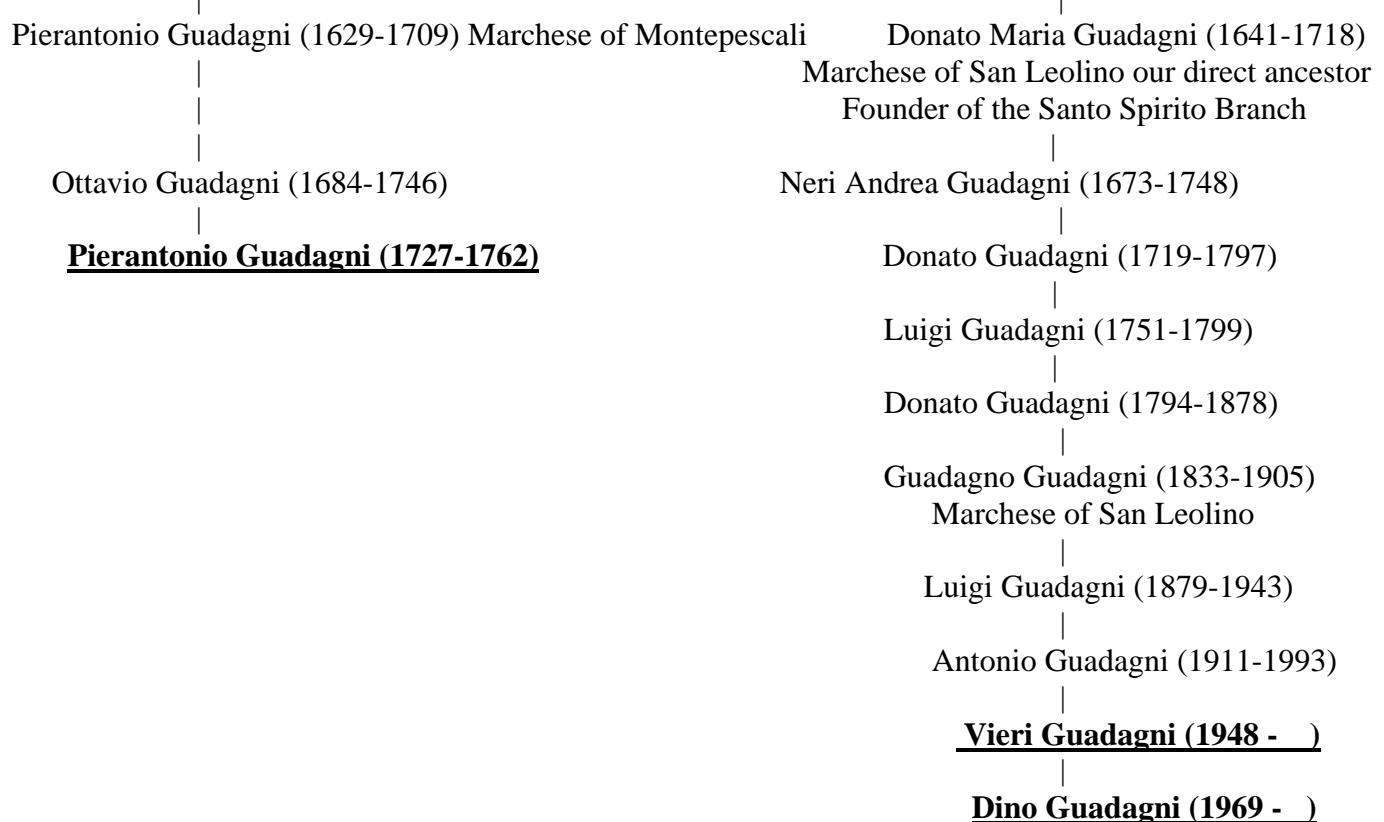
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How are we related to Pierantonio Guadagni?

Tommaso Guadagni (our direct ancestor) 1582-1652



Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio (1684-1746), was born on October 10, 1727. So, when he wrote the abovementioned journal, from April 5 to October 6, 1760, he was almost 33 years old. From his childhood, he showed great inclination for studying, so his father sent him to the school of the Scolopi Fathers so he could learn Latin. Then 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 Ottavio died in 1746, Pierantonio was nineteen and he 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, founded by another Pierantonio Guadagni, his grandfather. 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 he illustrated the history of Italian literature so well. Pierantonio himself was going to publish some of his own works, when he died, still very young, at 34 years old, on the night of August 24, 1762, at Bagni of S. 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 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 refrain 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 ancestors, Francesco Guadagni, had left the fief of S. Leolino to a younger brother of his, Donato Maria (our direct ancestor), skipping Pierantonio's grandfather. The fief of Montepescali, instead, was transferred by the Grand Duke to another family. It happened at the death of Enea Silvio Guadagni, Pierantonio's uncle, in 1722. As may be recalled, Enea Silvio had confessed the crime of having wounded his cousin, Giovambattista Guadagni. As a punishment, 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. Ottavio, Pierantonio's father, opposed said decision immediately. A dispute started over who the Marquisate rightly belonged to. The Guadagni and Federighi children carried on this dispute, until Niccolo' Guadagni saw it settled in favor of the Guadagni Family in 1768.

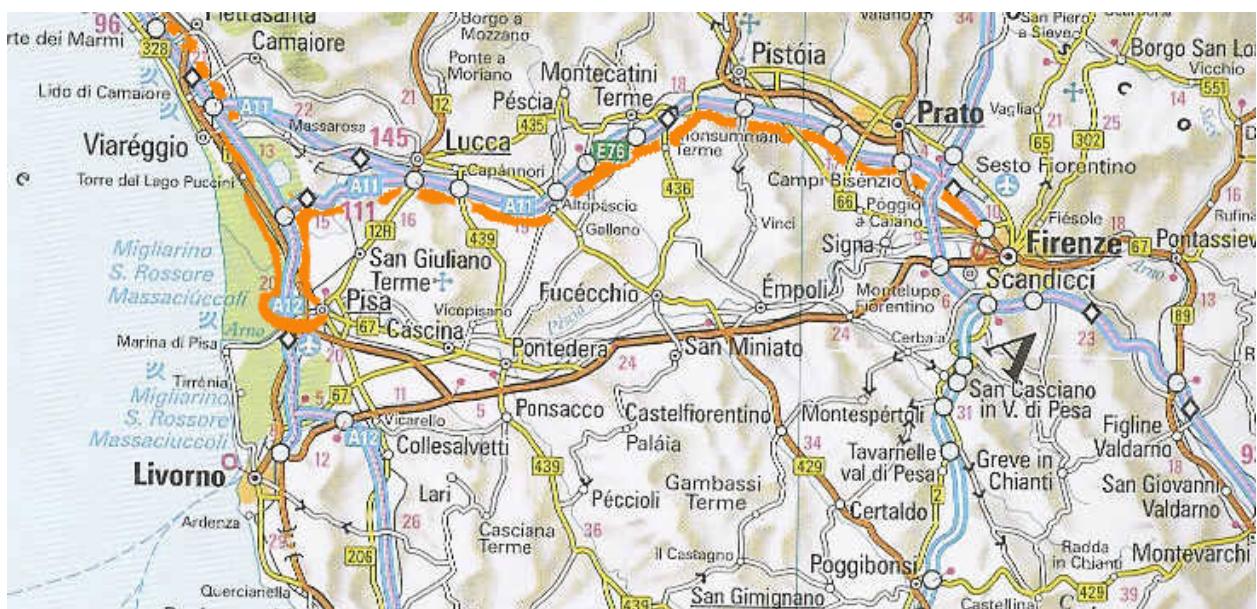
Pierantonio married Teresa, daughter of Count Piero Strozzi, widow of Ugo Samminiati, on 5/8/1761. He died 15 months later.

Pisa  
Ar Aprilis 1700. I. Venero ab. S. L. M.  
Sor passato di Pis. salveres qd in Pista. Eo prauato  
alla scala, nato a dato in Pisa alle ore 6 d'ora.  
Poco tempo dopo aveva istituita una curia misericordia  
presso l'adi. S. Domenico. V. M. A. Eo dato alcune di proprie  
e vallo da far si negli stessi do. Pisa sono state in Roma  
e vissi, secondo le formulari composta con il Cioceffo  
ne maeo. Eo invocata la celeste benedictione sopravita  
la famiglia Imperiali Augu. 11. Verso l'accescovo, Cleo-  
pata di Roma, Not. ad ogni altro genero di  
Persono di questa citta del giorno so fatto alle ore  
agli amici, fra qd si all'accescovo, al Comune al  
Giuag. e agli avvocati. Bacio vanuccio. Non stato  
a casa sopra ed ho passato la regnante casa sua  
cechi, ove lo oeduto il Cav. Francesco di Mar-  
tina, qd era molto debole, e per la marina francese  
distretta, contratto la malitia, e che so languido  
in Francia, ove da i particolari probabili non si  
potesse chiedere assicurare il contrario, e gli agenti  
nello stato e concordato che ne propositano  
Ag. S. Domenico. V. M. Il vento calmo. Dopo d'ante delle Ro-  
mische di proprie. Vorlo fatto a vedere fav. Specchio  
di N. Celio di questo his Aragonie, che s'anno passa  
fisi bene al Prado dell'accescovo. I Communi salvi  
erano il Padone di Capo. Il Predecat. il Monno col  
Comunq. Jesuiti. il P. Berth. il P. Adamo. il Cav. della  
Niccolajo. Giosuanius. Niccolio Galotto, e Diarce  
il Coloni. de Rugg. Ruggieri, il Magg. Pellegrino il Canova  
Touini, ed io. doveva esordire i Comm. e Giugni  
ma fuono impediti per malattia. Il secondo venne

## PISA

On April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1760, trusting in the Blessed Virgin Mary, I left Florence at 9:30 in the morning with the Mail Carriage. I had lunch at the Scala, and I arrived in Pisa at six in the evening.

[Our late great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni's Journal is not a public document like the "Proofs of the nobility of the Guadagni Family", sent by the Senate of Florence to the King of France, and so its handwriting is not as clear and orderly. And it is often hard to decipher. However its private and personal character makes it even more endearing, in my opinion. However, forgive my blank spaces and/or the confusion of a sentence in which not all the original words were legible. I also added notes on some of the people he writes about who were famous three centuries ago but not as much nowadays.]



Map of the road Firenze (Florence) – Pisa. You can see Firenze on the right, with Pontassieve (Masseto) on its right, and Pisa, halfway between Livorno (Leghorn) and Viareggio, a bit inland respect to the (Tyrrhenian) Sea on the left. Probably Pierantonio took the road Firenze – Montelupo Fiorentino – Pontedera – Cascina – Pisa, riding on a horse drawn carriage.



Pontedera

After having seen a few friends, I retired in the house, praying God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and I went to bed serene. Paying the bill with a few coins, I went into the Duomo (Cathedral) of Pisa on Friday, which was not mandatory, and standing, with the usual formula, with the crucifix in my hand, I invoked the Heavenly Blessing on the August Imperial Family [as we remember the



Duomo of Pisa with the leaning tower behind.



Inside the Duomo of Pisa.

actual Grand Duke of Tuscany was also the Holy Roman Emperor, so Pierantonio is praying for his sovereign and his family], on the Archbishop, on the Nobility and other kinds of people, of that city. During the day I visited some friends, among whom the Archbishop, then I went and saw the lawyer Baccio Vannucchi and then I went to the Bosio house and then I spent the evening in the Franceschi house, where I saw Knight Franceschi of Marsiglia, who told me he built the Franceschi dock, and he ruined himself in the trade of fruit, which was going badly in France, where from local powerful traders you had a hard time getting cash and in the neighboring countries agents took advantage of it.

I went to bed serene.

After taking care of household business I went to see the religious Exercises at the Aragonese Center, where they do it rather well and then I had lunch with the Archbishop. The fellow diners were the master of the house, the preacher d'Accorno with the Jesuits, Father Bertis, Father Adamis, Knight Niccolaio Bosselminio, Condolio Galeotti, and Diarce, the Colonel of the Vanguards, Turicque, Major Pellegrino, Canon Tonini and I. Also the Commander and Quazzefi should have been there, but the first was sick and the second had drunk the water of the pipes of Pisa which was not good, as the pipes were not well taken care of.

*Pisa*

ufficio al condotto dell'acqua di Pisa, che si deve  
disarcire, anche essa, sotto trascurato, di Pisa. Pedemonti  
Dai quattro so' sentito, che dal 1741, fino al 1760  
escluso sono cresciute M. 1574 famiglie nello Stato  
Pisano. In quest'anno è stato assegnato  
della Città Pisana alla Pubblica di Pisa al Mese  
di maggio per la manifattura d'acciaio, ed in specie  
di nichilini di chirurgia, avendo che gli stessi  
fabbricati in Pisa ed in quei Paesi ad due giorni  
che devono assegnarli da deputati della  
misericordia.

*Fucca*

A 10. S. Nettuno Br. V. M. sono partiti di Pisa per l'acqua  
alle ore 8. dom. 28. di giugno lo portato lo consiglio  
degli amici fabbricati, sindacato, cap. jori, Pellegrini, e  
la Sig. Claudio Porcellini, che andavano qui per  
l'acqua, con epis di sangue sotto audato, prauato,  
e tornato sono fino a Pisa ovvero si lasciati  
e mandarono venuta ad Pisa - in Fucca lo trattato  
col S. Macuccio interprato nel negozi del Consiglio  
di Jacopo Giusto della Pianosa di Boccaccio - se  
lo consegnato il quale con le medaglia incise  
M. 15. che devandare in Testualia, prima portata  
le so' domandato, se oltre i 300 anticisi sarebbe  
la 2<sup>a</sup> Edizione ~~alla somma~~ altro, ma non così  
posto di noi, e che di' avrebbe, scuto, se questo alle  
occorrenze, ciò che forse Stato opportuno -  
Ho visto Carlo Burlamacchia, Guinigi, e' avvocati  
da Burlamacchia lo sentito che lo Stato di Fucca  
per suo piccolo territorio fa circa Centoventimila  
animes, po' che la maggior parte sia montuoso -

PISA From Prior Federichi from Quazzeccchio, I heard that from 1741 to 1760 the population of the area of Pisa has grown of 1574 families. In that year he assigned the Casa Pia della Misericordia di Dio ("Pious House of the Mercy of God") to a master worker of steel and of making surgical instruments, so that he could settle in Pisa and teach two young people so they can become independent from the charity of the employees of the Pious House.

## LUCCA



Square of Lucca.

April 10. I prayed the Blessed Virgin Mary and I left Pisa to go to Lucca at seven o' clock (check on the map above how close Pisa is to Lucca). At Ripafratta I found my friends Fabbrini, Simonetti, Knight Gioio Podesta' and Mrs. Clarice Porcellini, who were also going to Lucca, so I went with them and I dined and I came back only to Ripafratta, where I left them and returned to Pisa.



The fortress of Ripafratta, high on the left hill, guarded the path of the Serchio River, between Pisa and Lucca (it is 10 miles from Lucca) at its narrowest point. The small town below is also called Ripafratta. Ripa means “riverbank” in Italian and fratta means “broken”.



Closeups of the Fortress (above and below).



Ripafratta has been a fortified site under the dominion of Pisa. The first clash between the Luccan and the Pisan forces at the fortress was documented in the year 1004. Very soon this area was noticed by the Florentines, into whose hands it first fell in 1254. After the battle of Montaperti (1260) Ripafratta was returned to Pisa, only to return again to Florence. In 1314, Ugccione della Faggiola reinforced the fortress returning it to Pisa. The militia of Castruccio Castracani occupied the fortress, then Ripafratta passed definitely to Florence thanks to Captain Guglielmo Altoviti who wiped it out with a hundred soldiers.

If we remember, in the “Proofs of the nobility of the Guadagni Family”, when Castruccio Castracani was threatening Florence, Migliorotto Guadagni was “standardbearer of the Gonfalone del Vaio and Lotto Guadagni, son of Migliore del Panda, was part of the Council of the City.

In Lucca I dealt with Mr. Marcucci, interested in the Printing Store of Jacopo Guistio, concerning the reprinting of Boccaccio (one of three most famous late Middle-Ages Florentine writers, the other two are our cousin Dante Alighieri and Francesco Petrarca). I gave him the volume with the carved medal of Blessed Virgin Mary, which was supposed to be printed on the top of the page of the first Day. (Boccaccio’s work is named “Decameron”, meaning “ten days”).



Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375) author of the Decameron.

I asked him if he needed more money than the 300 Florins (the “Florin” is the “Florentine” currency, also used in other countries of Western Europe, because of the prosperous Florentine trade) which I had anticipated to him for the printing, he answered he did not but that he would have written to me about it if he did.

I saw Carlo Burlamacchio, Guinigi and d’Arnolfini. From Burlamacchio I learnt that the State of Lucca (indipendent at that time) has about 120,000 citizens in its mostly mountainous small territory.

*Si* (ad iuxta iste, non natale, sive mestale) B. l. *Per*  
dico aluare infans domesticum, ut iste l. C. loc. dices  
unus (supradictus bis ad y. 1563) et iste p. ad godere una loca  
magisterianus et d. philippo *Amo*, vi. *Le* *Parato* *Pellu*, *Strati*  
*forni*, *Comatis*, *Adamis*. *Cassettis* nunc ei detto disceder  
v. *dictis* ad *curios* *litteras* *Cavaliere* *los* *d'arauis* *la*  
*restituta* *legacion*. *Caracciolo* *lono* *Dugne* *di* *Le* *Spina*  
B. *vedat* *in* *scripto*, *in* *scripto* *della* *recepit* *che*  
v. *dictis* *et* *che* *intendea* *che* *padre* *intenda* *con*  
G. *com* *letteras* *Lispa Regola* *l. dell. quis* *in* *la* *disse*  
A. *dictis* *si* *proceder* *de* *l'obis* *par* *Sorcius* *del* *undicima*  
C. *en* *il* *suo* *di* *dag* *o* *lis* *letterati* *Torentius* *et* *lo*  
D. *quelles* *il* *pacto* *de* *l'eterno* *et* *anno* *duo* *bilogno*  
M. *l. haec*, *et* *matrato*, *et* *l. d'istis* *et* *aff*  
J. *domini*, *la* *nat* *ad* *l'eterno*, *l'eterno*, *l'eterno* *allo* *Aug*  
S. *otto* *di* *non* *dar* *fuor* *di*, *figlio* *di* *questa*, *et* *di*  
E. *dicimale* *de* *l'eterno* *Italia*, *per* *che* *in* *esso* *l'eterno* *da* *rag*  
F. *quale* *il* *da* *l'eterno* *di* *l'eterno* *helli* *di* *rievu*  
G. *fatto* *po* *morare*, *che* *il* *l'eterno* *de* *l'eterno* *sol* *lorum*  
H. *mori* *di* *Machietto* *ebbe* *madre* *de* *l'acuejo*, *ma*  
I. *per* *piu* *et* *doce* *di* *Borella*. *Il* *giornal* *pas* *dice*  
L. *autore* *l'eterno* *che* *questa* *parola* *assoluta*  
M. *parola*, *et* *accusa* *al* *Machietto* *orientato*, *che* *se*  
N. *licens* *et* *gratia*, *et* *as* *equardo* *et* *mento* *l'eterno* *l'eterno*  
O. *dato*, *senduto*, *et* *l'eterno* *et* *V. Adamo*  
P. *stato* *alla* *l'eterno*, *monat* *l'eterno* *l'eterno*  
Q. *l'eterno* *et* *l'autore* *et* *l'autore* *et* *l'autore*  
R. *l'autore* *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
S. *l'autore* *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
T. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
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V. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
W. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
X. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
Y. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*  
Z. *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*, *et* *l'autore*

PISA

Today is the 11th. In winter, the weather is mild but humid and very windy. Blessed Virgin Mary. I took care of some domestic matters. I visited the Holy Church of \*\*\* and then I went to the Castle of \*\*\* to enjoy a conference on Filippo Neri. Thanks to our common great-grandmother Maria Acciaioli (+1675), wife of our common great-grandfather Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), Pierantonio and all of us are related to cousins of St. Filippo Neri's relatives.

St. Filippo Neri was born on July 22, 15, in Florence. At age 18, he decided to commit his life to God. While praying in the catacombs of St. Sebastiano, he experienced a globe of light that entered his mouth and moved his heart. He felt closer to God and began serving the ill, poor and others in need. He was ordained a priest in 1551. He had a strong following of followers who often met in the Oratory, thus they were named the Congregation of the Oratory. He died on May 25, 1595, after a long illness. He was beatified in 1615 and canonized in 1622. My uncle Guglielmo Carloni was a Priest of his congregation.



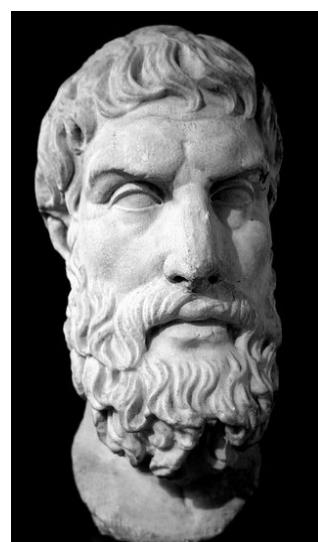
St. Filippo Neri by artist Guido Reni.

There I found Perelli, Siminetti, Bossi, Carratti, Adami. Carratti told me to write to Ferraris on the lawsuit he has in front of himself. The reasons he advances are worthy of reflection. I wrote him about the necessity that the Superintendant of the Studies agrees with the readers on the following rule: the Direction of the Studies must provide the books to the Library of the University with the advice of several Florentine scholars and also of the readers who use the library.

In the morning the Council ordered Giotti not to publish the paper of this lecture in the Bulletin of the Italian scholars in this difficult period, before G. B. Nellis of Florence proves that the book of "Telifferentia solidorum" is not by Marchetti, famous translator of Lucretius, but by Borelli.



Titus Lucretius Carus (99 BC – 55 BC) was a Roman poet and philosopher. His only known work is the epic philosophical poem "De rerum natura" ("On the nature of things") about the tenets and philosophy of Epicureanism. Epicureanism is a system of philosophy based upon the ancient Greek philosopher Epicurus, founded around 307 BC.



Epicurus (307 BC)

Epicurus was an atomic materialist, which led him to a general attack on superstition and divine intervention. Epicurus believed that what he called “pleasure” is the greatest good, but the way to attain such pleasure is to live modestly and to gain knowledge of the workings of the world and the limits of one’s desires. This led one to attain a state of tranquility (“ataraxia” in Greek) and freedom from fear, as well as an absence of bodily pain (“aponia”). The combination of these two states is supposed to constitute happiness in its highest form.

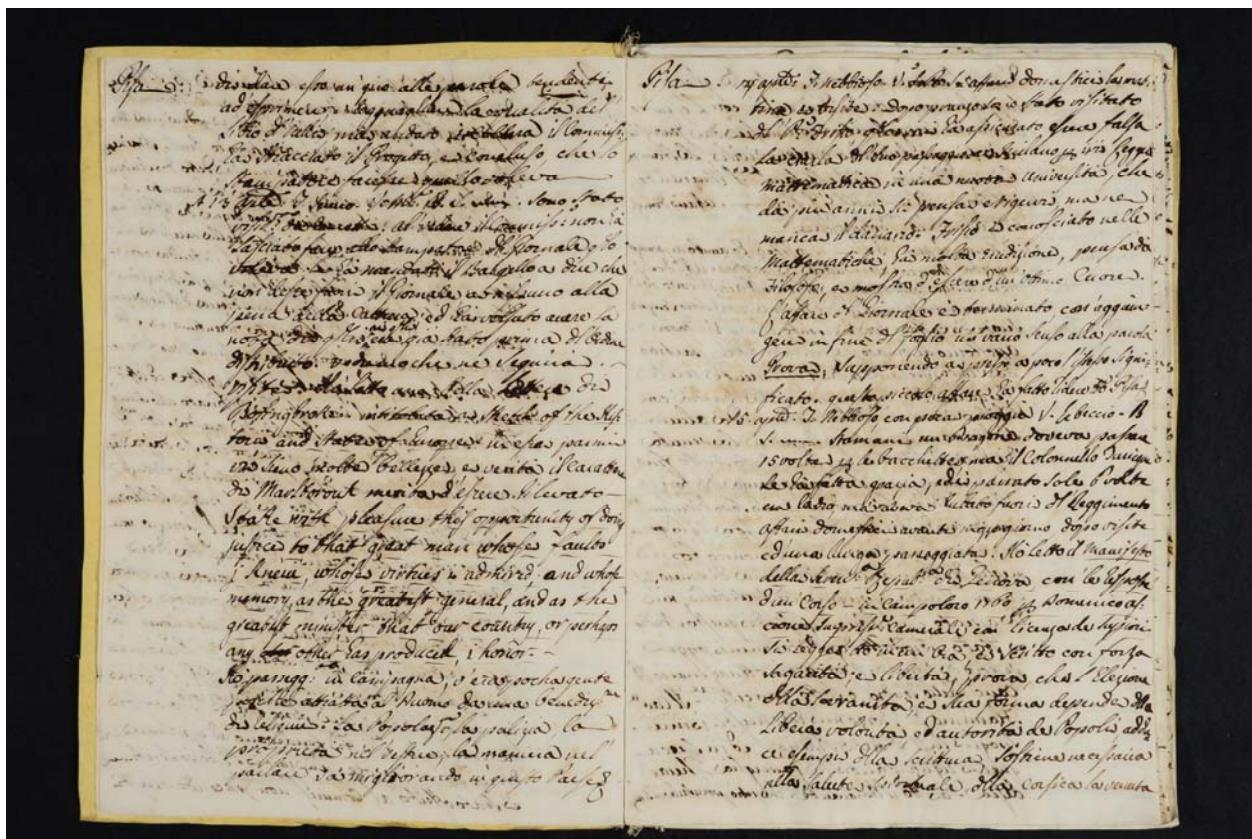


Alessandro Marchetti (1633-1714) Italian mathematician, noted for criticizing some conclusions of Guido Grandi, a student of Giovanni Alfonso Borelli, who was influenced by Galileo and Aristotle. In 1669, Marchetti completed the first known Italian translation of Lucretius' Epicurean epic poem “De Rerum Natura”. He was denied permission to publish his translation entitled “Della natura delle cose” (“Of the nature of things”), but it circulated widely in manuscript form before its first printing in 1717.



Giovanni Alfonso Borelli (1608-1679) Renaissance Italian physiologist, physicist and mathematician. He contributed to the modern principle of scientific investigation by continuing Galileo's custom of testing hypotheses against observation.

The journalist says about the author of "Prova" that this absolute word "Prova" ("proof") was disliked by Marchetti during his life and he had recourse to the Commissaries, and concerning the intention, the City Hall ordered Father Adamio to take office at the desk of Journalism and Father Rossio to Mary's \*\*\*. I was proposed again for the synopsis, they were trying to "beat around the bush" plus an initial "good feeling" was offered to the City Hall who did not like this way of talking.



Page 6

Pisa: They were trying to provide information on the quality of the book of Trebbio but this angered the Commissary who tore up the project and concluded that the printer could do what he wanted.

April 13. I went to see the Commissary. He did not allow the newspaper printer to do what he wanted. He sent a messenger to the Bargello ('head of the police') to tell him not to allow anybody to print that newspaper article under penalty of losing his position and he wanted the article to be given to him before being printed and distributed and let him decide what to do with it.

I read a nice letter of Bolingbroke titled "Sketch of the Britons and State of Europe".



Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), attributed to Alexis Simon Belle, c. 1712 (at the National Portrait Gallery, London) was an English politician, government official and political philosopher. He was a leader of the Tories (Conservatory Party) and supported the Church of England politically despite his antireligious views and opposition to theology. He sought to overthrow the new king of England George I and failing to do it he had to escape to France where he became foreign minister for the Pretender ("Catholic Candidate for the Kingdom of England from the Stuart Family"). Eventually the Pretender fell in love with the Guadagni "Nunziata" Palace in Florence and bought it from Niccolo' Guadagni, Pierantonio's younger brother. That is why it is also known now both as "Palazzo Guadagni" or "Palace of the Pretender".

[In the late 20th century, Bolingbroke was rediscovered by historians as a major influence on the American patriots John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Adams said that he had read all of Bolingbroke's works at least five times; indeed, Bolingbroke's works were widely read in the American colonies, where they helped provide the foundation for the emerging nation's devotion to republicanism in the United States.]



Prince Charles Edwards Stuart, exiled pretender to the throne of England, who bought the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace from Niccolo' Guadagni.



Guadagni "Nunziata" Palace in Florence, built by our direct ancestor Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), on drawing of famous Italian architect Gherardo Silvani, later aka Palace of the "Pretender". It is considered "unique and innovative" in its style, admired by everybody.



Architect Gherardo Silvani (1579-1675)

Some of the following text of Henry St John's letter is written in its original 18th Century English, which obviously Pierantonio spoke, read and wrote very well. I will leave it as it is but in Italic.

In this letter, continues Pierantonio Guadagni, there is a lot of beauty and truth. Malborough's character deserved to be revealed. "I take with pleasure the opportunity of doing justice to that great man whose faults I knew, whose virtues I admired and whose memory, as the greatest general and as the greatest minister that our country or perhaps any other has produced, I honor" Pierantonio underlined the above English sentence, written by Henry St John, in his journal.

John Churchill, 1st Duke of Malborough (1650-1722), was an English soldier and statesman whose career spanned the reigns of five monarchs. His victories, during the war of Spanish Succession ensured his place in history as one of Europe's greatest generals. Sadly his greatest hard won victory was the Battle of Blenheim against the French (1704) led by the invincible until then, our cousin Marshall Tallard, of the Gadagne Branch of the family.

Our young cousin, Francois de la Baume d'Hostun (1685-1704), Tallard's 19 years old son, fought heroically in the battle and died a few days later of a serious wound, leaving behind him a young pregnant wife, his cousin Louise Charlotte de Gadagne d'Hostun. Probably Pierantonio did not know these details.



Battle of Blenheim (1704)

It has been considered by historians one of the most important battles in the history of Europe and the world. If Uncle Camille had won it, he could have occupied Vienna and ended forever the Holy Roman Empire, leaving France as the only super-power of continental Europe. World War I and World War II might have been avoided as Germany and Austria would have been two small weak peripheral powers, totally unable to wage a world war against the rest of the world.

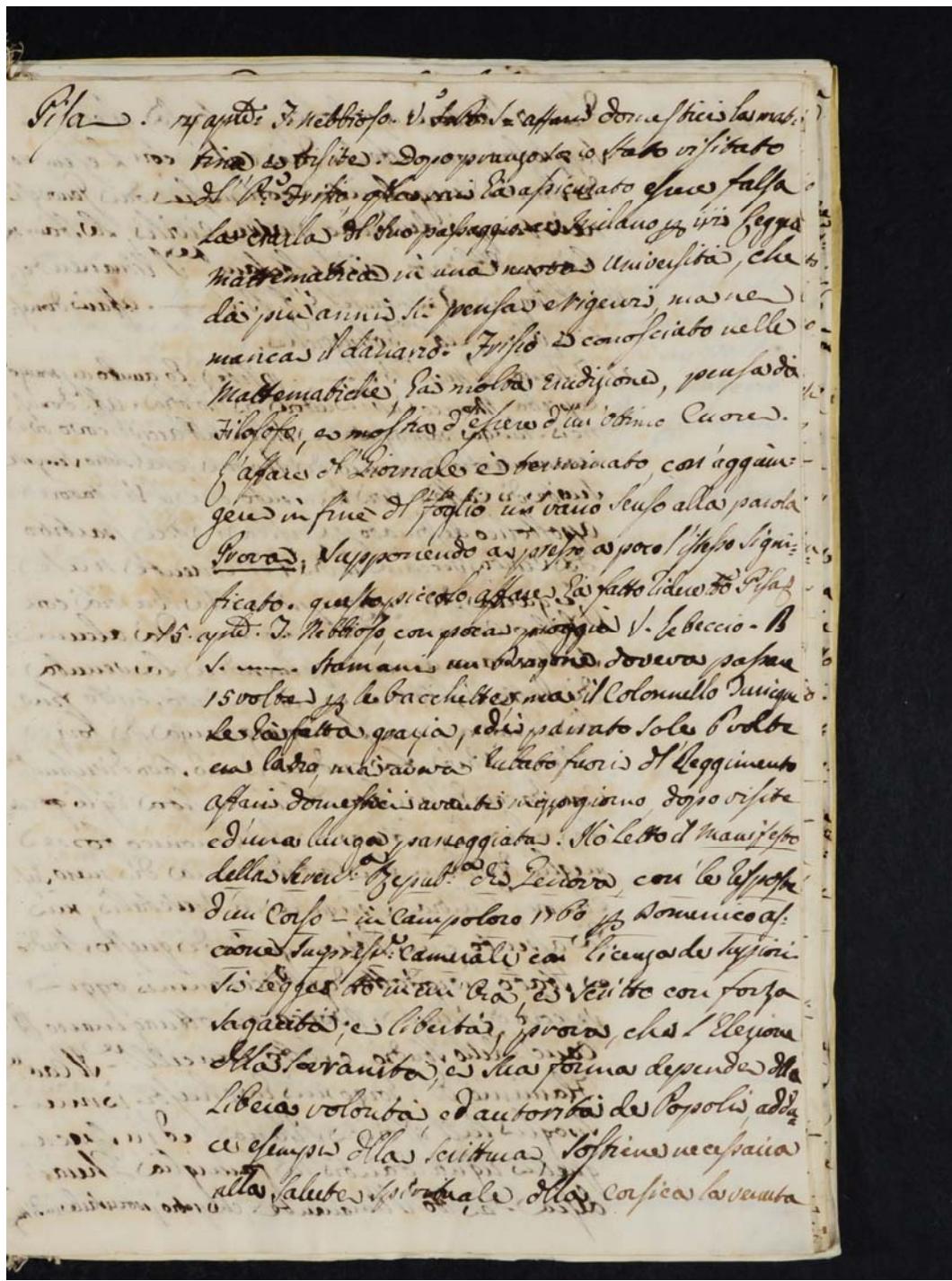


Portrait of the Duke of Malborough by artist Adriaen van der Werff (December 1704) Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

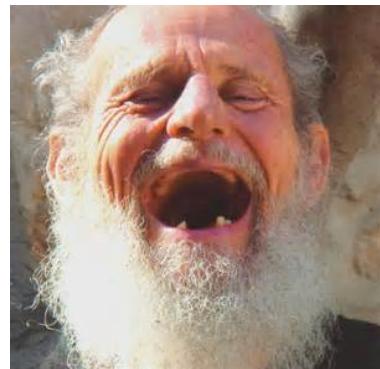


Great-Uncle Camille d'Hostun de la Baume, Duke of Tallard (1652-1728), grandson of Balthazard de Gadagne d'Hostun.

I went for a walk in the countryside, continues Pierantonio, there were only a few people going to the Duomo (of Pisa) for a blessing of relics [a note for the Italian readers: Pierantonio spells the Italian version of "a few people" "pocha gente"; in contemporary Italian it would be "poca gente"; I am sure supercultured Pierantonio did not make a spelling mistake. So 3 centuries ago, poco or poca was spelled pocho or pocha.] The population, the cleanliness, the propriety in clothing is improving in this country.



April 14. It's foggy. Taking notes at home in the morning. After dinner I received the visit of Professor Frifio who assured me that from the conversations during his passage in Milano he found out that they will teach mathematics in a new university, which they have thought about building for several years but money is missing. Frifio has an associate degree in Mathematics and a vast education, he thinks like a philosopher and has a very generous heart. The newspaper story ended with an addition at the bottom of the page trying to give a vain meaning to the word "Proof"; supposing more or less the same meaning; this little story has made all the city of Pisa laugh.



April 15. It's foggy, with little rain and south-west wind. This morning a dragoon was supposed to get the cane fifteen times but Coronel Turicque pardoned him and he was beaten only six times.



He was a thief but he stole out of the Regiment.

I was busy in household activities until noon. Then I had a visit and went for a long walk. I read the Manifest of the Very Serene Republic of Genoa with the words of an inhabitant of Corsica (Island owned by Genoa) in Campoloro 1760, Domenico Accione soldier with license of his superiors. What I read in it was written with strength, wisdom and freedom, which is the proof that the election of the sovereignty and its form depend from the free will and authority of the Peoples, and we find examples of it in the Holy Scriptures, and the arrival of an Apostolic visitor (an envoy from the Pope) who excuses the excessive injustices committed by the leaders with the example of the continuous irregularities committed by the soldiers of Genoa during their civil wars, is necessary to the spiritual health of the Island of Corsica.

D'and' i' tabor apostolico, e scuso gl'ecclie  
Supposto comandante d'as' citta, con l'espunio  
di' banchi irregolari e' ordine per d'as' favore  
ne' tempi d'elli, ha quell' e' civili, la bancha  
e' pubblico, p'ci' e' faccio. Il banchante,  
Al'quid' s'ogni d' incostante, d' p'ci' B. S. affari domi-  
tice, appre' lec'. Bolognate.

17. D'lung. al' Mag. B. — (P. 17) E' ambo a' mago  
appre'ba Monaco lass' e' lettor di' filosofia. aff. domi-  
tice. Lungo' passeggiare e' visitato l'accide' coro' ove  
era' manente' Ciochito di' Pescara che' son' sempre  
scritto di' Caffè. V'è lo' scritto che' l'visitatore  
apostolico de' fruaboy Corsica si dice partito  
d'as' Città vecchia il d'is' 4' d' dicembre n'ese  
fu' galera' di' Lecce, y'ote alla Bastia con  
l' alio' Comando' il Recolito Roria d'as' Alano  
e' d'as' Alano. Indicavano amante' p'gnarre' la remota  
d'indetto visitatore, e' c'is' d'as' stato, c'otto' p'no  
d'as' d'as' Alano. La bancha' n'as' f'ogni g'anga di' forz  
d'as' d'as' Alano. N'as' f'as' credere' s' p'no' f'ato' d'is' f'ato'.  
Con Baccio' lo' parlate d'as' ambo' f'ato' Eg' lo' f'ato'  
de', che' has' lettura d'ind' canonico forse' d'  
meglio' d'is' f'ato' d'as' castello' d'as' n'ero' J.  
Cavon. La bancha' sp'gnase' le' settebal' s'as'  
E' as' scritto che' il buon' gesto' di' questo' studio  
e' stato' introdotto d'as' Piccolomini, oggi' d'  
vescovo di' Pescara; il vescovo ottavo inario d'  
Cav. dello studio' e' sotto' cancell. Il Cav.  
Flaminio di' Borgo' n'is' la chiesa' d'as' m'ni  
p'gn'ghe' l'is' bancha' p'fana' e' d'as' f'ato'  
quell' liqu' d'ant' la famiglia' P'fana'  
d'as' — as' il banchante, che' p'ci' n'occurse' in d'



Genoese soldier of the 18th Century

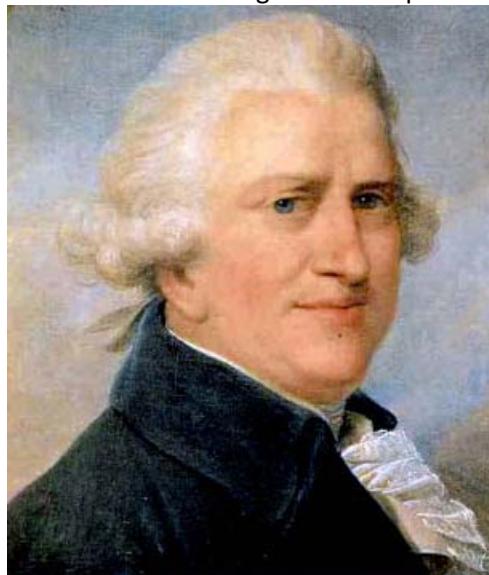
The press published in more details the rest of the story. Inconsistent rain during the rest of the day. Household business and read Bolingbroke.



Corsican peasants of the 18th Century

[Historical note: The small Island of Corsica, just 7 miles North of Sardinia in the Western Mediterranean, had been under the rule of the Republic of Genoa for several centuries. However the Corsicans considered Genoese rule in the 18th century corrupt and ineffective. In 1755, Pasquale Paoli, a Corsican general and patriot, proclaimed the Corsican Republic. His Corsican Constitution may have been an influence on the later American Constitution. In 1760, when Pierantonio was writing the above, civil war between Genoese troops and Corsican rebels was raging.]

APRIL 17. For lunch I had a little goat and I read philosophy. Household business, long walk and visit to the Archbishop, where there was a large cluster of people who are always offered coffee. There I found out that the Apostolic Visitor sent to Corsica has been seen leaving Civitavecchia (Rome) the 10th day of this month while the Galleys of Genoa went to Bastia (Corsica) under the Commander Niccolino Doria, some say they were armed, to stop the arrival of the dear Visitor and this has been written since then but the white flags on the ships make us believe they had a wiser behavior.



Pasquale Paoli by artist Richard Cosway



Civitavecchia, port near Rome.



Bastia, Corsica

With Baccio I talked about the University. He believes that the letter of the canonical information was better divided in two teaching posts, one of simple canonical information, the other explaining the important topics; which explains how the good taste of this study was introduced by Francesco Maria Piccolomini, today Bishop of Pienza; eighty years old Boccaccio, Chancellor or vice-chancellor of the study; Cardinal Flaminio of Borgo next to the church; my own studies on the History of Pisa; and mostly the one in front of me on the Gherardesca Family, and the rest which I can find in Florence.

Pisa 14. Dicembre. Et illius Petrus. Venerabile affaridam.  
Lettera dell'Ufficio di volgare del Senato. Collegio Pisanum  
dico d'essere d'obligo di mandare da Sardegna in  
Lunigiana specie di muliere povera. A Noventis legge  
l'una o un'una decina d'annunzios ad Cognatibus, detta con  
tua l'autore de' contratti della metà d'altri anni  
di Noghera, quando esser debba comparsa in Lucca  
nella data de' dieci anni d'autore o suo posto  
presso il P. D'Affetti. Il cui anno non so mai, se sono  
fatto le di Liguria ne' tre mesi, e che ha per corrispo-

19. Dicembre. C. M. B. S. Venerabile affaridam.  
Grazie dal Ballo Mandatis, che si trova in Pisa  
egli di Finanza; B. partecipata la Fiera in Pisa  
e qui poco tempo fa da mercantili, e mercanzie, que  
hanno venuto da Padova pagano fabbri, avendo  
detto la fiera d'avendone manifesto, pagare  
per le mercanzie che vogliono. Vanno partiti da Pisa  
no, crediamo, alquando alle 5. Sono stato visitato  
dal Consistente della Santa, in specie da Baldassar  
me, e venendo, ho fatto con lui a probabilità  
nei di Carrara: L'presso notificare degli affari di fabbri  
da Pisa, venuto da Cipro. E' stato speso cinque  
scellini per le spese di amicizie, tutt'afari, per  
procedere loro a udire al Reale ore. Si lecita  
Baldassarre, e solito da Giustitia non est dissimilans  
fazitiorum, e a nulli non poter tenere q' altri  
non faccione iudicatio. Scio medocci. Salvo  
90 in Capo di Gennaio ang. hatta con cinque  
parti d'alluvio, 5200 mardi ed 5. 40. levitudo in giorno

Pisa 14. The sky is clear. Household chores and reading of the History of Volterra and Cecina [Volterra is a town in Tuscany, built in the 8th century BC. It was Etruscan, then Roman; Florence conquered it in the Middle-Ages. In 1760 it was part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany under the Lorraine Grand Dukes.]  
 &\*



Map of Tuscany: we can see Volterra (on the right of the port of Livorno [Leghorn], Cecina (South of Livorno) Florence (Firenze) in bold characters in the center North of the map, Pisa and Lucca, just North of Livorno, and part of the Island of Corsica, with the port of Bastia, in the left bottom corner of the map. As we read above, in 1760, Corsica was ruled by Genoa, now it is part of France. Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica, from the Bonaparte, a noble family of Corsica.



Nahid Sultana  
JourneyAroundTheGlobe.com

Roman ruins in Volterra (2 pictures above)

Cecina is a small town in Tuscany, 50 miles South West of Florence, close to the sea. It was founded by the Roman Consul Albinus Caecina. After the end of the Western Roman Empire, it had a period of decline.

Nowadays it is a sea-side resort.

[Note of the translator Fcdq: Sometimes there are words of which I cannot understand the handwriting: instead of “guessing” I prefer to leave an empty space; the “Italian originals” are attached before every page of translation, somebody in the future might be able to understand the handwriting and fill in the gaps] Paduan college. Fund of Monsinior del Pozzo sort of rebellion in Sardinia (Island below Corsica)



[Historical geographical note: Sardinia is the red island below Corsica. In 1760 it used to belong, together with Piedmont and Savoy, to the House of Savoy, who were called “Kings of Sardinia”. It is the second largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily, next to Italy’s toe, being the largest. In 1760 the House of Savoy imposed the Italian language on Sardinia, where they used to speak Spanish and local dialects]. I heard they were yelling a sort of mockery down there (in Sardinia?) read against the author of the confutation printed in Lucca for the date given in Florence and the author is supposed to be Professor Rafinetti (?) the author for the moment we don’t know, ...they are pressuring Florence and Pisa to cover him.....in vain.

16. The weather is serene. Blessed Virgin Mary. Household business. Lunch at Bali' Martelli's (Bali' is the highest degree of Knightly Order), who is in Pisa for financial business. The Show in Pisa started with scarce presence of merchants and merchandises. They have to pay only half of the duties to the Show, as they have the and the poster of the Show. We left for Leghorn where we arrived at 5:30. I was visited by the head of the Health Department, mostly by Baldassarre, an extremely honest man with moral probity, who is the chancellor of it. I took note of the health conditions from Battista who came from Cyprus. We learned that in that island there is the plague, we visited the friends between business propositions, I went to the Theatre where they are playing the "Bauletta" (?) by Goldoni [Goldoni b.1707 Venice + 1793 Paris, was one of the greatest Italian Play writers of all times].....the others are not liked, they are mediocre,...the lodging in the house of Tosfon(?) with five in the evening...and 5 servants have left him in a day(?).



Carlo Goldoni, pastel on paper ca. 1750

Pisa

20 apr. 1760 D. I. Ferri. B. V. M. e. M. <sup>U. 13</sup>

Progo all'alba, aviamo auto a Parma. Pianor,

e Baldasseroni. Visso il magro Borgo circondato

dalle mura greche, non abitato e mancava di

privilegi, questo accordato dal Governo a com-

che aviano quattrocento abitanti discorsi un anno in

Borgo. Così deve abitare uno solo carico godere di

d'privilegi, se questo non l'accordato, non vi

avrà niente. Oggi si dice che la Regione ha

gli stessi privilegi della sua corona d'imper-

dia Le Balduin, Vafiat Modenano, qui ha

deciso che non avrà nulla da Pistoia anche

danichino. Pistoia è stato disposto, ed è

preso di più della maggior parte dei prodotti

questo buono sp. l'ultima numerazione

è di ammontare a 300000 lire, <sup>mo inciso</sup> 360000 lire.

Visso la g. d. s. Radice. non numerosa di storia

ma bella, in casa il nuovo alla Seta e' una

compsa. di seta che produce di settecento lire

alla baulata. Tasse d. t. 2 al M. 500.

Vissi Pistoia gradi trecento, questa deve rimanere

soltanto in un solo portamento, ma in

pubblico dove si osservi ogni miglior legge

di buon costum. E stata aperta una Chiesa

in privato e gli scismatici crede che vi adunano

una cospicua somma. et. Il luglio.

M. 1760. D. I. B. V. M. affari domenica

avendo Nave da Cipolla che conduce la nuova

della Pellegrina e Parma e Lemelle di monte ben

servito delizioso, e con l'uso di vini. Papuini

che fecer una rappresentanza di due mari

the Government to have the houses for a year in the town; who is supposed to live in it, wants to enjoy the privilege immediately, in case Government and citizens don't agree there will never be any inhabitants in the town. They say the English Nation was formed by its Crown (Royal Family), instead the Mediterranean nations have been created by private citizens to enrich themselves and the effect has been different, I think the majority has produced something good, the last enumeration of the population of Grosseto (?) was 35,000 people; I saw the library of Batrap, not many books, I chose to stay home; in the evening, there is a company of people who talk about literature at the Burletta. Tax of 32 florins per month. In Leghorn, there is a great license; this should always be done in a harbor privately, but in public you have to observe the best rules of good behavior. A private church has been added in private for the "Schismatic" Greek ("Greek Orthodox") who meet there for their ceremonies....

April 21. B. V. M. Household business. A ship from Cyprus is arriving confirming the news of the plague.



Paphos Castle in Cyprus.

Lunch at General Del Monte's, well served, delicate, with good wines. Passerini, who retaliated with two

Arena  
presso  
Pisa

per d. da Pisa. dice si abbiano segnate una  
Cart. d. 25. di 60. sal Pisa d'la fo. d. Stefano  
per vedere non troppo come disegni state aggiunti  
di gabinetto nato il Pomeriggio d'Anno universale Venerdì  
il Principe & Gicospagnu. Butta i mercanti  
credito d'Comm. lo Pede fatto dalla Signa  
della Signa. sono state dichiarate di mala fede  
di Amministrati di fondar. Porto Genoese quale  
il Privilegio delle Gabelle. Ritorno a Pisa ove  
venendo pubblicata da Signore una Taglia  
di 6000 d. B. contro l'Inhabitato e soprattutto Costa  
pi. sono state comunicate alcune speculazioni  
d'istoria nat. fall d'angustie che esse nelle guerre  
Miscellaneous d'istoria e curiosità

24 aprile. D. F. 1. 03. 1. Atto d' M. offerto da Signore.  
Vengo in casa. Sono passato nella villa d'Arena in  
e favori il saldo che cui si è lavorato. Lasci  
A die 23. D. J. V. M. B. m. In arena viste varie opere  
rauto la Matt. che dopo pranzo ho letto A Planjota  
General History of Europe. in a letter by the  
Lord Bolingbroke. Merita d'aver letto da chiunque  
amasse lo studio dell'istoria.

A die 24. D. Variabile. V. f. B. 1. — In arena. viste  
al Bettino varie opere. Uscito da Covo  
a Cavallo. Ho letto altra lett. di Sud. autore Egisto  
True Up of Retirement and Study to the Lord  
Bathurst and the Effect upon His Life

Tutto qsto che è stato scritto da questo grande  
Uomo, si legge con'indubbi piacere.

A 25. D. N. V. J. B. 1. m. viste ad altri effetti  
ritorno a Pisa. Ho avuto occasione di parlare  
all'avvocato Baldassarini del Pomo, che per  
un uomo di probità moderato, e' chiaro  
E stata portata in dogana alla questa con le sue  
ragioni un usura. Di queste volte altro manto, ne

ships taken from the pirates. I said he had obtained a crown of Bisbo from the treasure of the Order of Santo Stefano ("Saint Stephen"), which are not scarce as they have not been awarded to anybody and the universal opinion would be that the Prince should give them freely back to the merchants in exchange of commercial credit. The credits awarded by the Flag have been declared not good by the Admiralty of London.

Porto Ferraio enjoys the privilege of the duties.



Porto Ferraio is a Tuscan sea resort close to Leghorn. It is the largest town of the small island of Elba which was given to Napoleon as a Kingdom after his defeat at Leipzig in 1814.

I return to Pisa where the Genoese published a bounty of 6,000 Florins for the capture of the Apostolic Visitor



(Pope's envoy) to Corsica.

Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico was Pope Clement XIII from 7/6/1758 to 2/2/1769

A few Historical observations on the anguish existing in the miscellaneous objectives of Natural History were communicated to me.

April 22 B.V.M. (Blessed Virgin Mary) Pierantonio just writes the initials at the beginning of every day. We will do the same from now on. In Arena, both in the morning and after lunch I read [as before, this title is in English, I will write it in English as he does but in Italic] "A Plan for a General History of Europe in a letter by the Lord Bolingbroke" [Pierantonio underlines it and so do we] deserves to be read by anybody who is interested in studying History.

Today April 24. Variable weather. B.V.M. In Arena, we visited the livestock and practiced horse riding. I read another letter of the author of "The true life of retirement and study to the Lord Bathurst and the Reflection upon Exile" Everything that has been written by this great man you can read it with a pleasure beyond words.

April 25 I.N. (In Nomine "In the name of") B.V.M. Visits to other effects. Return to Pisa. I had the opportunity to speak to Lawyer Baldassarini of Leghorn, who is a man of probity and moderation and wisdom. An action caused by exploitation was brought to the customs. About this, I flip another page, nor do they follow such customs in Pisa where the trade appears to me very badly ruled.

*Gli*

se quono in *Cagliari*, odo il Commercio in Generale mi  
pare molto aperto e del Capitale  
20 Agosto 1700. D. S. V. M. B. I. una visita agl'Uffici di *Pistoia*  
Si senta che appena stato affatto resi luoghi fatti  
della *Corsica*, gli sono in potere dei *Generali* l'ordi-  
to in cui viene afignata la Taglia contro i cristia-  
ni apostolici. E stato questo attaccato dagli ade-  
vinti della *Corsica*. Dico ancora che scritto che *Il*  
visitatore porta epure di seco in *Corsica* trave fatto  
da pade, con un consiglio destituto da animo.  
Per ragione che in *Genova* si austro amba per mandare  
la straglia contro gli si dicono epure forti. e diritti  
e poi queste las pade forse ben bras questa  
Se *Padova* trattava con i *Genovesi* un accordo  
Espresso agl'uffici di *Corsica* in tale occasione a  
membr. che in *Genova* si erano in buona fede  
e stabo formato d'eseguito il Progetto della  
missione di visitatore apostolico fatto dai *pontifici*  
Da subito le appaenze sembra che i cittadini  
*Torrigiani*, e *Fenoris* abbiano amba parte  
in quest'affare, e che questi si sono i favoriti  
dei *Corsici* appreso las Cortes di *Roma*  
21 Agosto. Rioggias d. s. b. l. una visita feita in  
*Pisa* e *Cagliari* di *Mercantier*. Trauto da *Camburioni*  
*Genovese* in cui lo sentito dire che nell'  
affare di *Corsica* i *Genovesi* avevano fatto  
verso las Cortes di *Roma* quei mezzi per li  
che ciaschedun Principe d'Europa avesse  
fatto. E che las Cortes di *Roma* aveva fatto  
alla Repubblica quello che non avrebbe mai  
fatto verso qualunque Principe d'Europa.  
24 Agosto. Rioggias d. s. b. l. una agl'Uffici

April 26, 1760. B.V.M. We are told that they have just posted posters with the bounty for the capture of the Apostolic Visitor (Pope's Envoy), in the important places of Corsica, which are under control of the Genoese but that they have been torn to pieces where possible by the Corsican patriots. From Genoa they write that maybe the Apostolic Visitor has already disembarked in Corsica disguised as a friar with a crew dressed as Armenians [Apostolic Armenian Christians from Eastern Turkey].



Armenian

The reasons the Genoese had to post a bounty against him seem to be strong and diverse. It seems that the most powerful reason is that the Pope was negotiating a deal in regard to the Corsican situation with the Genoese and while the Genoese seemed to be in good faith, the Pope sent the Apostolic Visitor, which the Genoese did not want. It appears that Cardinals Torrigiani and Ferroni had an important role in this decision of the Pope and that they were the advocates for the Corsicans at the Court of the Pope.

[What Pierantonio Guadagni (who was going to die very young, two years later, in 1762) ignored was that seventeen years later, on January 7, 1777, the same Cardinal he was mentioning in his journal, Luigi Torrigiani, last descendant of the Torrigiani Family, was going to leave his name and his fortune to a cousin of Pierantonio's, Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera (1773-1849), who was going to start the Torrigiani (aka Guadagni) Branch of the Family. Giuseppe Torrigiani, father of Raffaele, once told me that the members of the first two generations of the Torrigiani used to sign their name "Torrigiani gia' Guadagni" i.e. "Torrigiani previously known as Guadagni"].



gettyimages  
DEA / G. B. PINEIDER

*Aloysius Maria Torregiani. Sacrae Congregationis Consultae  
Secretarius, Florentinus S.R.E. Diaconus Cardinalis, crea-  
tus à SSmo. D.N. BENEDICTO XIV. in Consistorio secre-  
to die 26. Novembris 1753.*

527772221

*P. Ant. Pazzise.*

Cardinal Luigi Torrigiani (1697-1787) with the Torrigiani ("Tower") Family Crest on the right. Engraving by Pietro Antonio Pazzi, Italy 18th Century. Last of his family, he will leave his family name and fortune to his great-nephew Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera.

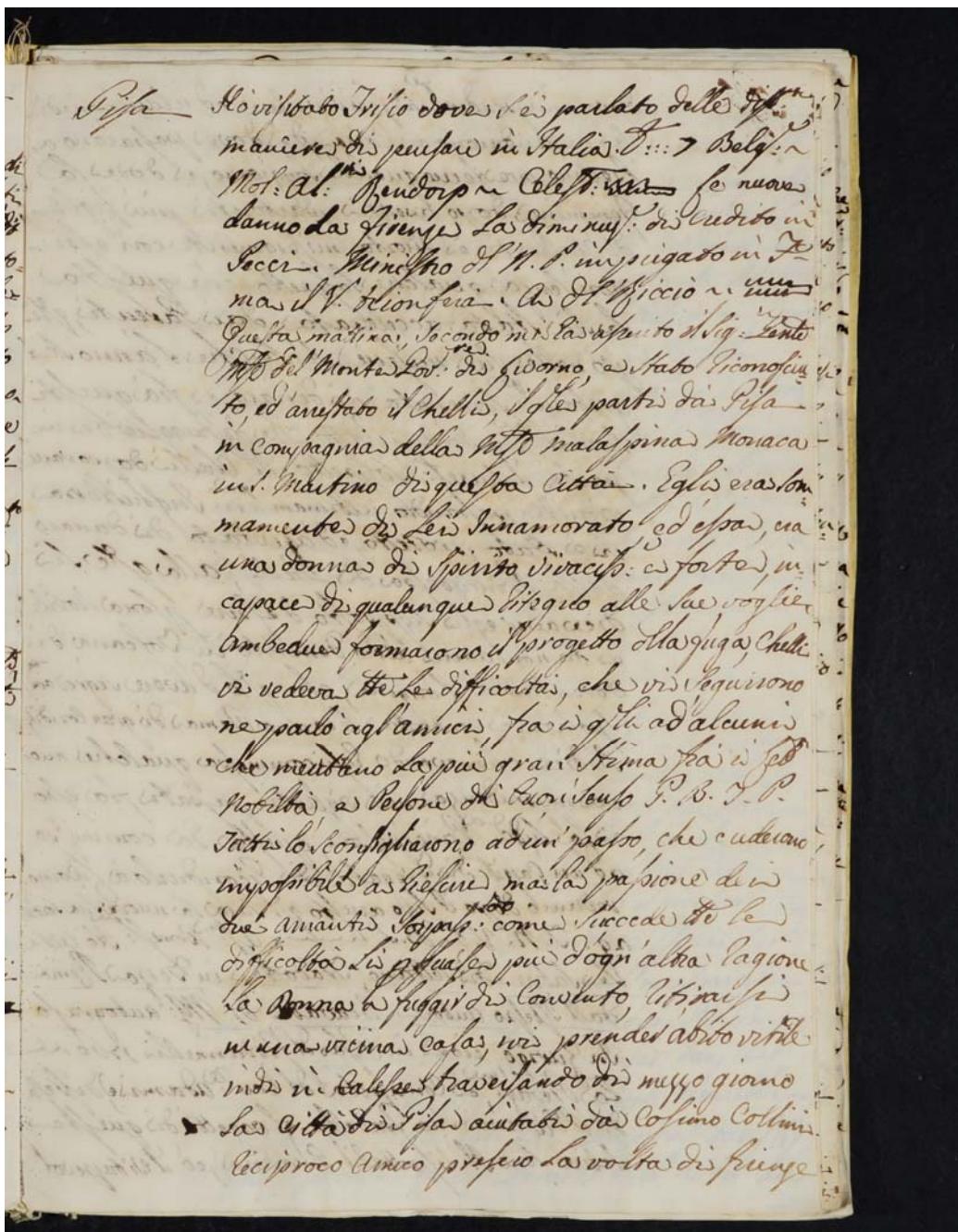
April 27. Rain. B.V.M. Fair in Pisa and exchange of merchandises. Lunch at Centurioni's house. There I heard it said that in the dealing of Corsica the Genoese had told the Court of Rome (i.e."the Pope") that they were going to act so that each Sovereign in Europe would behave towards the Court of Rome as the latter had behaved toward the Republic of Genoa, which Rome would never have done to any other country in Europe,



Genoa, central square



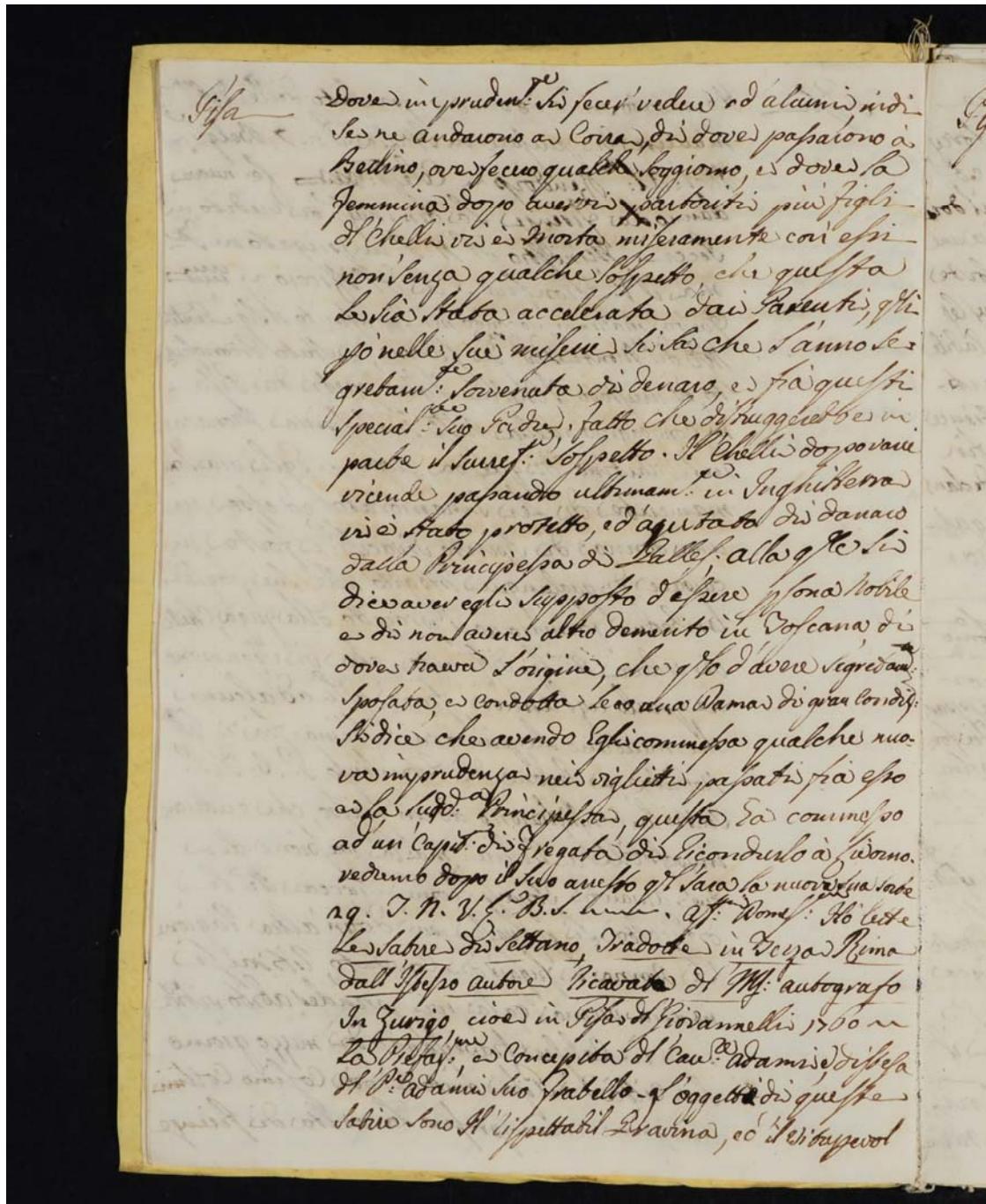
Old historic part of Genoa



Page 13

April 29. B.V.M. Household activities. Pisa. I visited Frifio where we talked about the different ways of thinking in Italy. The decrease of the credit in Pecci. This morning, according to what I heard from Mr. Dante of Monte, Province of Leghorn, Mr. Chellis was recognized and arrested. He left from Pisa with the nun Malaspina of St. Martin of this city. He had fallen in love with her and she had a sharp and strong spirit but unable to resist any of her physical desires. Both of them had planned to run away together. Chellis saw the difficulties in this project and he talked about it with his friends, some of whom have the greatest esteem for noble behavior and others of good common sense. They all advised them against their project which seemed to them impossible to achieve but the passion of the two lovers overcame, as it happens, all the difficulties more than any reasoning. The woman ran away from the Convent and retired in a nearby house to change in normal civilian clothes. Then, in a horse-drawn buggy they crossed all the city of

Pisa at noon helped by their common friend Cosimo Collimi. Then they left for Florence, where, unwisely, they allowed themselves to be seen at some shelters.



her father, which would partly destroy his suspicion of her being murdered. After many adventures Chellis ended up in England where he was protected and supplied with money by the Princess of Wales.



Princess of Wales in 1760.

[Historical note: Prince George of Wales, husband of the above, became George III King of Great Britain and Ireland (the King who unsuccessfully tried to keep the American British colonies under Great Britain's rule) on October 25, 1760, so a few months after Pierantonio was writing this page of his Journal, at the death of his grandfather King George II.]



King George III (1738-1820) of Great Britain and Ireland, husband of the above Princess of Wales, later Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Chellis told the Princess of Wales that he was from a noble family and that his only fault, in Tuscany where he came from, was to have secretly married and taken to England a Lady of a great noble Family. I heard that as he had committed another foolish act concerning the notes passed between him and the Princess, she ordered a captain of frigate to take him back to Leghorn. We will see what his future will be after his abovementioned arrest.

April 29. I.N.B.V. I read the satires of Settano, translated in “terza rima” (Terza rima is a rhyming verse stanza that consists of an interlocking three-line rhyme scheme. It was first used by the Italian poet (our cousin) Dante) by the author himself, obtained with an autograph in Zurich i.e. in Pisa by Giovannelli, architect, in Rome “the Pieta”, conceived by Knight Adami, and by Stefano Adami, his brother, Italian painter of coastal and marine “vedute” (Italian for views, a highly detailed, usually large-scale painting or, actually more often print, of a cityscape or some other vista )



View of the Tiber by Hendrif Frans van Lint, 1st half of the 18th century

active around the year 1730. [Lodovico Sergardi (Siena, 1660-Spoleto, 1726) was an Italian poet, famous under the pseudonym "Quinto Settano". He lived in Rome as a functionary of the Pope, who at that time was the political ruler of Rome and Central Italy, and was able to print 14 satires (1694) in Latin against the Roman society of his time and mostly against Gravina, the "legislator" of Arcadia (an Italian Academy instituted in 1690 with the goal of "restoring "literature" by imitating the simplicity of the ancient shepherds with sonnets, madrigals and blank verse). An important work of his is The conversation of the Roman ladies, which was a conversation between the talking statues of Pasquino and Marforio revealing the hypocrisy of the Pontifical clergy and aristocracy.

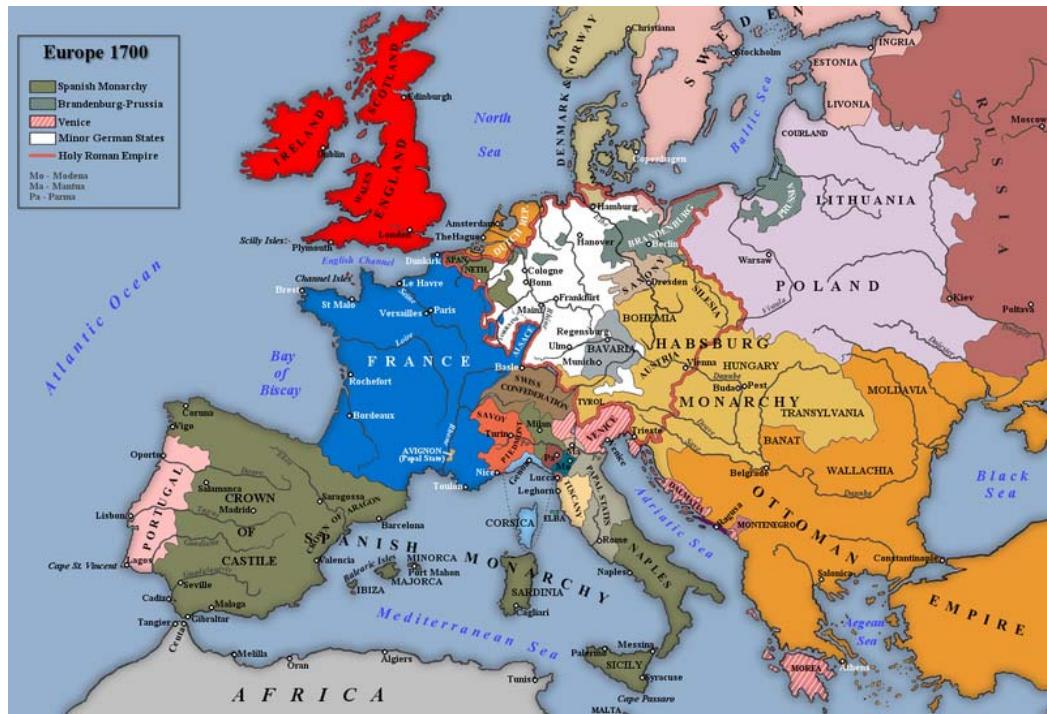


"Pasquino" the most famous "talking statue" of Rome. As you see in the bottom of the picture, anonymous written papers are glued to it, concerning various subjects of interest. This is how the statue "talks".



Colossal statue restored as “Oceanus” (“Ocean”) Marforio (1st-2nd century AD) is another talking statue of Rome. It maintained a friendly rivalry with his most prominent rival, Pasquino (see above).

The object of these satires are Gravina and the profligate morality of Rome.

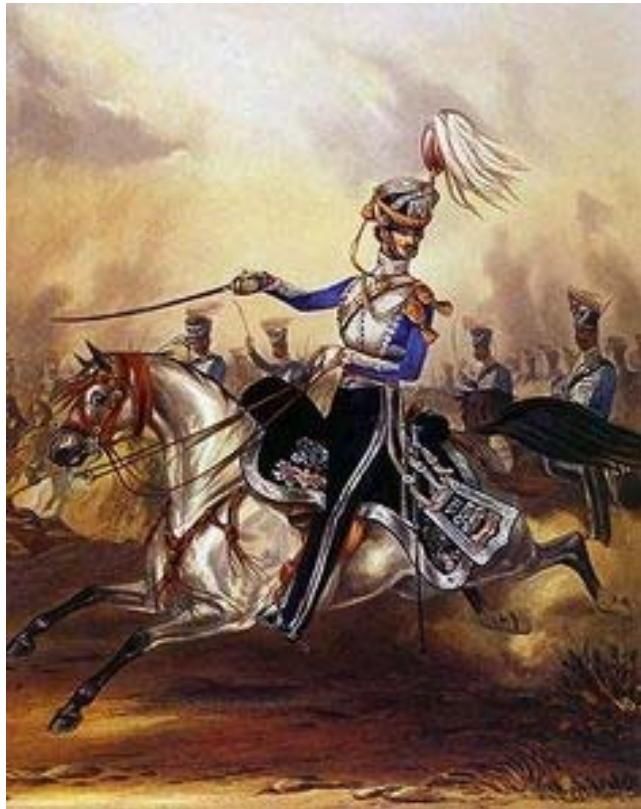


In this map of 18th century Europe you can see that the “Papal States” (in gray) include all of Central Italy surrounding the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany on 3 sides. The Pope was the “Spiritual Leader” of the World Catholics and the “Political Sovereign (Ruler)” of the Papal States. Only in 1870 did the King of Italy attack Rome and conquer it from the Pope and make of it the “Capital of Italy” and attach what was left of the “Papal States” to the rest of Italy.

Pisa

licenziato costume di forma. Infine vi è  
un capitolo intitol. "a Lovanio", che non è dell'  
stessa forza, e anonimo, e parmi troppo probabile  
non stava a Pavia dal S. Cosimetto de' Tuscque-  
I comunali, la b. della casa, marito Madame Salvi  
de' Loversani di Pavia il Colon. Las. Due Conte Alt.  
e suo frat. S. Romano, Cav. Galliani, Magg. Eleggerini Capo  
Giappo in Trento, Buonaventura, ed Roselli  
Niccolao Soffilmano, ed io. Dopo pranzo si era  
giorni in N. di 150 anni fatto vedere a Ghercino  
al R. di Montedoro: dico. Il Ghercino è stato  
egli solo benito, e solo un tal mestiere nel mon-  
tare a Cavallo avendo toccò un bastone nella Testa  
di un Cavallo s'è fatta una leggera contusione  
P. vissuta agli amici - ~~et. d'istoria~~  
A 30 aprile 1700 J. H. V. M. R. in capo a f. dom.  
M. P. D. è l'autore dell'apologia di fatto d'avorio  
dell'arcid. di Firenze sul proprio che in epoca si  
suppone di poter tenere famiglia a matre  
rispondendo un Privilégio suo, quindi nell'uso  
di piumacoli, e ultimo nell'approvaz. dei Principi  
e ministri della Casa Medicea. Far S. p. che poteb-  
ber farsi con venti l'autor spese la brevet facile  
quanto lo è psicologa. Vigoli il vecchio  
J'ay pris un livre que au moins trois fois sur  
les qualitez ~~etc.~~ les Connoisances nécessaires a  
un General d'armes; ou description Exem-  
plaire aux Campagnes de Jules Cesar dans les  
Gaules - a Milan 1758 Chez Joseph Marcelli  
l'auteur des Diodes en XII. Chapitre dans le  
quel il prouve qu'un General doit avoir des

Finally there is a chapter titled “Lowerjay” or “lowerplay” (?), not as powerful, and anonymous and it seems to me too verbose (rambling?). I went and had dinner at Colonel de Turicque’s house. The fellow diners were the Lady of the House, Mr. and Madame Saligny(?), Leghorn’s Governor Colonel La Tour, Count Abbot Pomminio (?), Knight Pallianzi, Major Pellegrinis, Captain Filippi, Lieutenants Buonarrotis and Toselli, Niccolao Rosselmini, and myself. After dinner 150 Dragoons showed us their exercise, really well executed, and only one Dragoon,



Dragoons

named Masotti, mounting on a horse, was kicked by mistake on the head by a horse, and had a light bruise. “Letter of History” from a soldier to his friends.

April 30, 1760. B .V.M. P.A. is the author of an Apology in favor of the Archbishop of Florence on trial on the fact that you are supposed to be allowed to keep a family “armed” by Imperial Privilege (of the Holy Roman Emperor during the Middle-Ages), and then by tradition during several centuries and finally by approval of the Princes and Ministers of the Medici Grand Dukes. To be happy with it, says the author, the family should be small, “Cigoli il Vecchio (?)” (1559-1613) Florentine late Mannerist Artist. Follows a long French paragraph, which I will copy in its original form, and then translate, underlined, when it is, and in Italic.

“J’ai lu un livre qui a pour titre *Essai sur les qualites et les connaissances necessaires a’ un General d’armee’*; ou dissertation preliminaire aux Campagnes de Jules Cesar dans les Gaules, a’ Milan, 1758 chez Joseph Marelli. L’auteur le divise en XII chapitres dans lesquels il prouve qu’un General doit avoir du Genie, de la Grandeur d’ame, de la science militaire, qu’il doit connaitre le Pays, ses forces et celles de l’ennemi, qu’il doit connaitre et faire observer la discipline militaire, qu’il doit connaitre les differents systemes de conduire une guerre, avoir de l’habilete’ a’ vaincre toutes sortes de difficultes, saisir dans la nature tous les avantages qu’on peut y trouver, il doit etre habile a’ tirer du secour dans les sciences et les arts, doit connaitre les Nations, avoir la Science des grands mouvements de l’armee’, et enfin connaitre le coeur humain. Il y a dedans beaucoup d’erudition et c’est le Pere Filio qui me l’a fait voir parce que c’est ecrit par un de ses amis.

*Pisa*

Dense de la grandeur d'âme, de la science militaire, qui doit connaître le Pays, ces forces et celle des ennemis, qui est connue, et faire observer la discipline militaire, qui doit connaître les différents types de conduite pour avoir l'habileté à vaincre toute sorte de difficultés, aussi dans les natures sous les avantages qui en peuvent trouver, il doit être habile à tirer du secours dans les sciences des arts, doit connaître la Nation, avoir la science des grands mouvements d'une année, et enfin connaître le cœur humain. Il y a dedans beaucoup d'audition, c'est le seul filio qui me fait voir par ce que c'est écrit par un de ses amis.

Nino Maggio 1788. B. M. d. M. B. L. n. - Ho preso a La Città di Nove Adamo nella Provincia di M. S. La quale quantunque compresa nel d. Convento con Stio Ego ed il quattro o cinque anni fa apparisse al Convento d. S. Margherita di Firenze. Sufoce fatto da un Padre Tavanti, chierico della fine del XVI secolo disciolti il Busto in Marmo in essa Liberia, unito agli d. celebri P. Baglioni. di buona mano vissono anche i Bassi dei quali S. L. Duchi di Dofcana fanno Benefatti. Esistente l'Orazione latina per l'ingresso di S. Non banchi nuova lettura in essa egli si è lodato e consigliato allo studio delle lingue Greca come utile nella Piera, indugia, e per formare il Criterio, oltre a die il vero ad il fondamento della legislazione. I Cacciatori, i Bragadini, ed altri s'anno vanno cantando oggi in questo giorno in maniera singolare.

Translation of Pierantonio Guadagni's French text: "I read a book the title of which is: "Essay on the qualities and the knowledge necessary for an Army General; or the preliminary dissertations on the campaigns of Julius Caesar in the Gauls – in Milan, 1758 at Joseph Marelli's. The author divides it in Twelve Chapters in which he shows that a General must have read the thoughts of the greatness of the Soul, of the Military Science, he must know the country, his forces and those of the enemy, and be able to enforce the military discipline, he must also know the different systems to fight a war, have the capacity to surmount all kinds of difficulties, be able to grasp all the advantages which he can find in nature, and he must be able to assist himself with sciences and arts of war, he must know the nations, know the sciences of the great movements of the army, and finally know the human heart. There is a lot of erudition here, it's Father Filio who showed it to me, as it was written by one of his friends.

May 1st 1760. B.V.M. I took the "Ciod"(?) of Father Adamis in the Library of Sant'Antonio, even though it is located in the above Convent associated with Epa and the annexed building belongs to the Convent of Santissima Annunziata in Florence. It was founded by Father Tavanti, who lived at the end of the XVI Century and whose marble bust is in said library, united with the one of the famous Father Baglioni; there are also the well sculpted busts of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany. The Latin ovation for the entrance of Piombanti in the new Literature, in it he praised and recommended the study of the Greek language as very useful in the study of Law and the form of the Criterion i.e. the Truth and the Foundation of the legislature.

The Coachmen, the Dragoons and other people from Pisa are singing the month of May today in a very original way.

*Lucca* Armaia di fucce, e capace d'armare circa 4000  
Uomini. Le armi sono vecchie. Vi è di confid. un  
Modello d'artiglio, trascurato, i Cannoni, ed una  
quantità d'oli, legname, la sua antichità, ed  
evidenz. altoforno, conforio, ed altro, e la sua uti-  
lità ha fatto determinare le somme dysostarne  
animes, tanta quantità d'acciaio costante acquisthi latteo  
vita di gesso, ad beneficio pubblico.  
I fabbricati sono antico, ed austero in sorta,  
e al P. di fucce circa 4000 filippini all'anno.  
Industria dei lavoratori facchini è assai grande  
Estratti che queste bruciano, letame, Erbe di  
mal odore, ed altro, questo è volatili ed allor-  
banale dalle loro venature.  
*Maggio 11. ab. 11. 11. 11.* Viste alle caserme  
di Genova di Genova. Due fabbricati molto  
della raccolta di Genova. Notizia questa di Genova  
è venuta che nel Regno di Genova vissero gran  
parte di genovesi intorno alle loro fortezze, e di  
presenti da Genova nella Cava di Cava  
Sopra in Genova. Filippini 15. per la scorsa capo  
affari delle fortezze.  
19 Maggio. ab. 11. 11. 11. Viste a Genova, che  
se è stato disconosciuto nell'aff. Domestici, ed insieme  
in quello dei Lasci, ai Revi Ord. Puglie dei quali  
le fortezze sono in suo tempo. Ma si è fatta vedere una  
nave di pesca, e navi nesse, hanno appoggiato dall'  
affio dei Lasci, le quali ascendono in più parti  
a 4000 di circa, uomini che dicevano erano  
15000 del resto, e che risultava da questo e altri  
prender di Genova, e Genova, e Genova, e Genova  
con l'affio dei Lasci, e Genova, e Genova, e Genova  
amici francesi, Genova, e Genova, e Genova, e Genova

Lucca.



View of a square in the center of Lucca

The weaponry of Lucca is able to arm about 25,000 men but the weapons are old. There is a model of instrument able to drill holes in cannon and a large quantity of balsamic oil to rub on wounds and bruises. Its utility has convinced the Government of the Republic of Lucca to always keep a large quantity of it. In 1760 Lucca was still a little Republic independent from the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany.

The table of the Gonfaloniere and of the Senior Citizens earns for the Republic of Lucca ca 4,000 Philippes (currency of Lucca) a year.

The workers of Lucca are very industrious: they are known to burn manure, bad smelling herbs and other to nauseate birds and keep them away from their cultures.

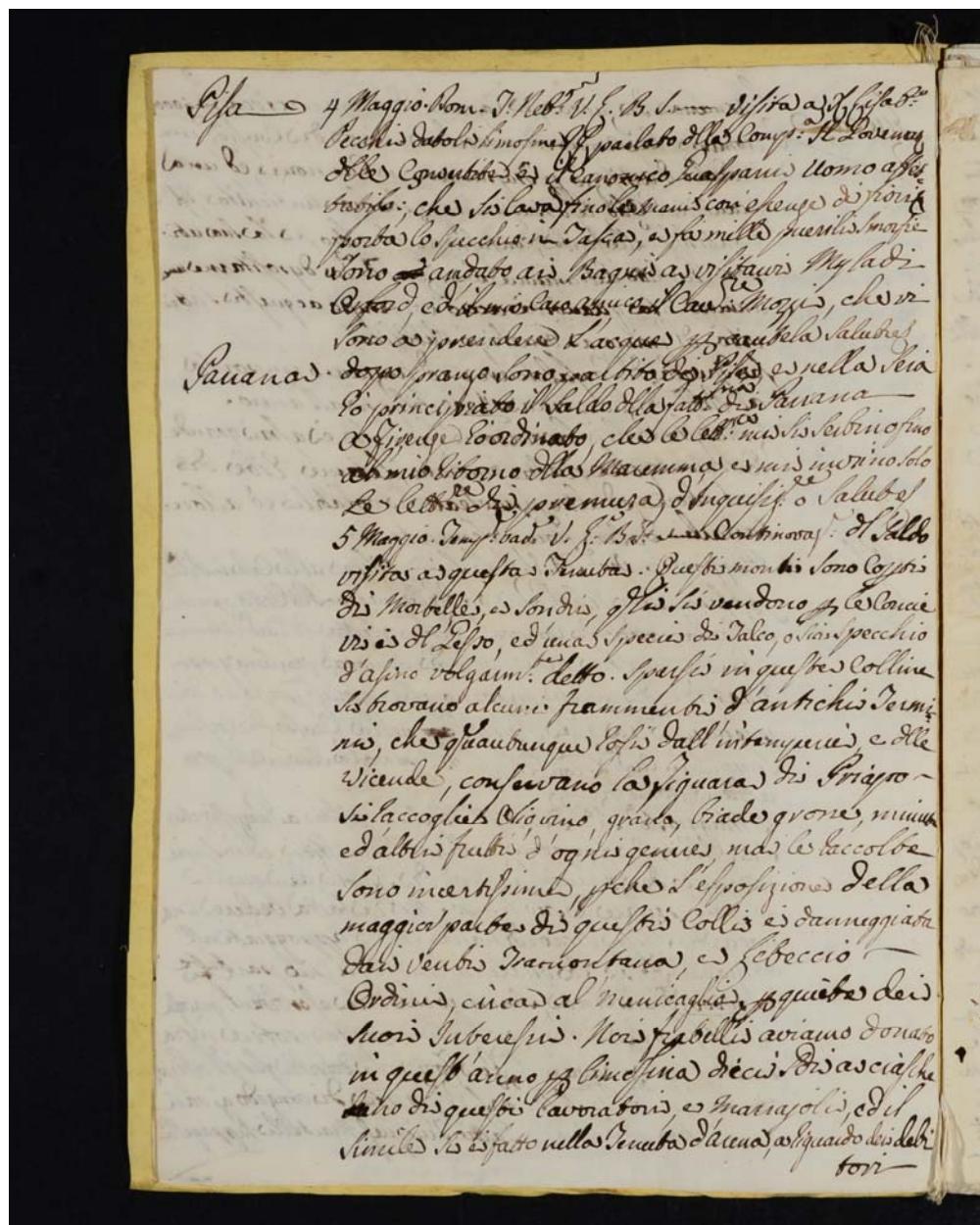


Farm in Tuscany

Pisa: May 1760. B.V.M. Visit to the Coffee - houses in Pisa. I read part of the collection of poetic compositions written by Knight Adami.

We have heard that in the Senate of Genoa there are several different opinions on the steps to be taken by the Republic of Genoa in regard to the situation in Corsica. Session about Corsica with Filippo. I spent the evening at home taking care of business.

9 maggio B.V.M. Visit to Guassetis, who exhibited himself with favoritism in domestic business and mostly in the one of the goods in Ripoli of which I will talk again another time. He showed me an extraordinary list of expenses leaning on the Office of the Fossi which grows in many spots to a total of 36,000 Florins, which he calls an exorbitant amount of money heavy on the Office of the Fossi and that he thinks he can undertake and thus support the Office with different works. I visited various friends before leaving such as Cerati, Patti, Turicque, Martelli, Pappagalli.



Pisa, May 4th. Sunday. B.V.M. I visited with Pilato Pecchi and gave money for the poor; I talked about the Company of Lovenay of the Converted Women to Canon Guasparri, a very affected man: he washes even his hands with flowers, he carries a mirror in his pocket, and he does a thousand childish faces and affectations. I went to the Baths and visited Mylady Oxford and my dear friend Knight de Mozzi who are there to bathe in the healthy waters.



De Mozzi Palace in Florence, behind Lungarno and Palazzo Torrigiani

Parrana After dinner I left for Pisa and in the evening I started the full payment for the Guaddagni farm of Parrana.



Parrana Farm in Tuscany

In Florence I ordered that they keep my letters until my return from Maremma and that they send me only the letters that are urgent, concerning important questions or health.



Maremma is the “wild, Far West part of Tuscany”, where the Italian cowboys, called “butteri” still ride after herds of Tuscan “longhorns”. Nowadays however, only four or five large herds of livestock, cared for by Butteri, are left in the National Park of Maremma. I presume there were more in Pierantonio’s time.







Tuscan Butteri

The Guadagni Marquisate of Montepescali was in Maremma. The Family kept the title of "marchese" but lost the fief of Montepescali in 1722, because of the misbehavior of a great-uncle of Pierantonio's, Enea Silvio Guadagni (1681-1722), who confessed on his deathbed of having wounded a cousin of his, Giovambattista Guadagni, by slashing him in the face. Pierantonio's father, Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) opposed said decision immediately. However it was Pierantonio's younger brother, Niccolo' Guadagni, (1730-1805) who was able to settle the dispute and get the fief of Montepescali back to the Guadagni Family.



Guadagni Palace in Montepescali



Fortified town of Montepescali in Maremma – fief of the Guadagni Family



Closeup of the Middle-Age walls of Montepescali

May 5th. B.V.M. I go to Continova. The payment is relative to this property. These mountains are covered with "Morbelle" and "Sondis" (I presume plants and/or flowers, but I cannot find them in the Dictionary) and they sell them for the preservation of mulberries, and then there is a species of "hawk", nicknamed "mirror of bead". Scattered in these hills you can find fragments of ancient sculptures of parts of the human body, which even though they are damaged by several centuries of occasional bad weather and wars, they conserve the remembrance of the times of the Roman Empire.

In Maremma you gather olive oil, wine, wheat, large and small fodder, and all other kinds of fruits, but the harvest is uncertain because most of the hills of Maremma are exposed to North and South-West winds. More or less you get back an average interest on your investment. We Guadagni brothers (Pierantonio and Niccolo') donated in charity ten large bags to each worker and the same we did in our estate of Arena towards our debtors.

Panana. 6. Maggio 1800 Martedì 3. Nbb. 1. fed. Rorjia piccola B. 1.  
me occupay t. di valas. avendo la mia salute pessima  
il moto ha fatto per mezzo di vari esercizi e bisogni  
di lire in quattro ore. pensai all'ag. di Pariglia  
7 Maggio. 3. Nbb. 1. vario fed. quasi sempre B. 1. una parte  
dai Pananas, e cinque due miglia sopra la Contadina  
vede un fallo nella strada a mano sinistra. Sopra uno  
d'autico germe in vicinanza di questo vi è un  
pedistallo di Colonna Romana, avendo il ghele di  
epoca stato trasportato nel campo. in vista in questo  
frammento di Colonna sopra il Pedistallo vi è  
inciso queste parole VIA AEMILIA, e sotto  
Vita ROMANA, con qualcosa che non si intende  
de modo ilto inciso modellamente che la terra  
infezione sia stata portata via, o se venuta  
nel resto della Colonna che certo mostrava la  
vista affiorante passa in torrente il Fracido.  
che si confonda nell'altro che si passa dopo  
di. Il volano gli entra nella fine frumento  
scola in mare, ed là il suo principio nelle  
Montagne della parte di Volbenas. Si parla  
altro torrente detta la Junta, s'arriva all'  
Operia detta acqua Raria, dove sono gran beni  
di legname di legno d'acqua in contatto col volano  
andare a quella detta, quando si fecero le  
proseguire le altre maestranze. Poco, e un  
Cappello che è fatta circa 800 anime. Ben coltivato  
aperino, olio, e grano, nel Cappello maggiore  
si è stata costruita una fortezza  
Castellano in Cappello. Il Cappello Lattuus in Nomini  
ed un'isola chiamata, e a pezzi.

Rosignano



Parrana May 6th. Tuesday. Fog, light rain. B.V.M. I took care of the balance. As my health needs exercise, I performed various exercises continuously during three or four hours. I thought about family business.

May 7th. Foggy, changing weather, mostly nice I pass by Parrana (Guadagni Farm) and about two miles above Torretta (the little tower) you see a defect on the left of the road among the old ruins next to the pedestal of a Roman column; it seems that this remnant was carried to the field in Pisa, in this fragment of column, on the pedestal you see the words Via AEMILIA ("Emilia (region of Italy bordering Northern and Eastern Tuscany) Street or Road" and underneath Via ROMANA ("Road that takes to Rome") with something else hard to read. I think everything was engraved recently and that the real inscription was erased or buried under the rest of the column which was certainly showing that the road to the tower passes by a stream and the fork that enters the



View from Parrana: Maremma hills on the horizon.

other stream that you cross after the Tavolano, which eventually looks like a river which flows into the sea and starts in the mountains close to Volterra. You cross another stream, called La Giunta, and you arrive to an Osteria (Family run simple restaurant, where you also drink good wine) called Acqua Bona ("Good Water") where they serve delicious sandwiches of roasted meat; after a mile you turn to go towards Rosignano straight, and to go to Cecina you continue on the main road. In Rosignano there is a castle in which 800 people live, well cultivated in wine, olive oil and wheat, as you read in Targioni's trips' Journal.



Rosignano Marittima

We get to Torre Forte ("Strong Tower"), where there is a castle owner Prince Andrea Gallinis, 12 soldiers and a cannon shooter. There are 3 cannons in the castle.



Cannon in the castle



Outside of an osteria



Typical Osteria

Vada è una possezione dell'arcivescovo di Filo-  
che ha la casina Bagnano, e molti altri fidelli.  
Vada fraga di fatto 100 di lire pagata  
di Cecilia che al presente paga di fatto 5000  
di lire per far nudare accanti la tenuta verso origlio  
altri 5000. Si paga un facente debito inscritto  
posta in un frumentello. La folla esclusa nella  
Lacca: di Balghera feudo de R. C. Ghirardelli  
in di si paga Castagneto, la quale paga solito di  
ciocca 500 anime appartenenti coll'isola. Lungo rivo  
Olio, Castagneto Cava, l'au tutto di carbono  
Mauri. Il resto di Tagliu e qua si 500 e di  
R. Cava di Ghirardelli.

8 Maggio gio. O. V. Maff. B. S. m. Pato da Castagneto  
e il Montebello tenuta de Sig. Genovese, che rende più  
di tre, o cinque miliardi per ditta tenuta di S. Vincenzo, e sem-  
pre lungo la spiaggia Marina arrivando a Corriuova  
di dove son guidate per strada Macchiaia e prego a  
Pomino Capit. di quello stato perigliato dalla Spagna  
Spagnole, le quali in anno circa quaranta uomini  
25 Maggio parte Invalidi, un'or mat. poco, e  
Cattivo Cannoned e stanno male. a prorogatione  
Il luogo di loro visi fa molto bene per vantaggio  
di Porto, che questa sorte di banchi non è fatto  
vis fo gravi limoni de quali costituisce canca e leden  
di Pasciuo pietris, e che non è industria nel farlo  
far Anna e cose quei s'inculta, e gli abitatori quando  
in gran parte le fugiati volerengano più con  
comitabba di che cosa l'industria, e l'agricoltura  
vi conobbi un giorno. Ricadde in padello di Patore, che  
me disse sciacca: e essere un G. M. Egli piochissi  
cordotta, e rideva in avanguardia. Non vis ossia papa  
restato, ma vi fu sempre lungo la strada andai

Vada

Vada is a possession of the Archbishop of Pisa, who has a house in Rosignano and several other little towns.



Vada

Vada pays a rent of 1,100 Florins. He also lives in Cecina, presently paying a rent of 5,000 Fl. and to take care of all the estate he pays another 5,000 Fl.



Cecina

You cross a stream called “Il Sorbizioni”, then a little river called ‘La Fossa” and you enter Bolgheri, fief of the Gherardelli



Bolgheri: Castle of the Gherardelli

Then, we go to Castagneto, a small town of 500 inhabitants, with good agriculture, wheat, wine, olive oil, chestnuts; Targioni tells us it is owned by the Counts della Gheradesca (our cousins thanks to several common ancestors, the most recent of whom is Simone della Gheradesca (1495-1546) who is our direct ancestor.



Castagneto

Thursday May 8; B.V.M. I leave Castagneto and I go to Donoratico.



Donoratico, estate of the Count Serristori, also our cousins: Nera Serristori (+1693) is the great-grandmother of Teresa Strozzi, Pierantonio Guadagni's wife. From there I go by the Torre di San Vincenzo (Tower of Saint Vincent).



Torre di San Vincenzo

Walking along the beach I get to Torre Nuova ("New Tower"), from where, with a guide, I arrive by the Macchiola Road to Piombino, capital of that State of the Presidium, under the control of the Spanish troops, the majority of whom are disabled, a Governor and a bad cannon, and have little food.



Map of Piombino and its fortifications, 18th Century, when Pierantonio arrived there.

The little Tuscan State of Piombino, whose borders touch the Guadagni Marquisate of Montepescali, remained an independent state of the Holy Roman Empire under the Princely Family of Appiani d'Aragona and then of Boncompagni until 1809, when it was given to Napoleon's sister, Elisa Baciocchi and then to the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany in 1815.

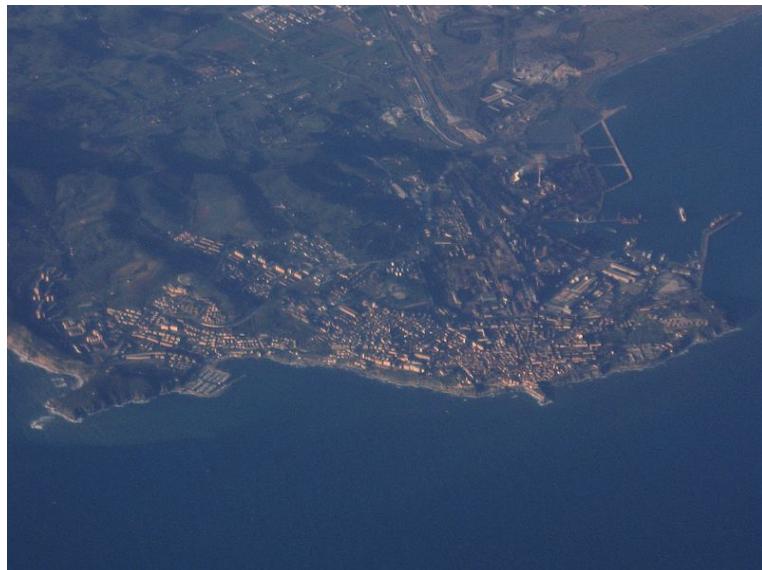


Elisa Baciocchi Bonaparte (1777-1820), Napoleon's sister.

Our direct ancestor, Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), Marchese of San Leolino, was the great-uncle of Anna-Maria Boncompagni (1696-1752), Princess of Piombino. The Duke of Sora, ruler of Piombino, was investing a lot of money in the harbor of Piombino, which is not bad. He also gives a lot of money in charity which makes his subjects of Piombino lazy. They don't try to cultivate their land which remains wild and uncultivated; the majority of them are refugees, and they survive more by smuggling, than through farming and industry.



Panorama of Piombino

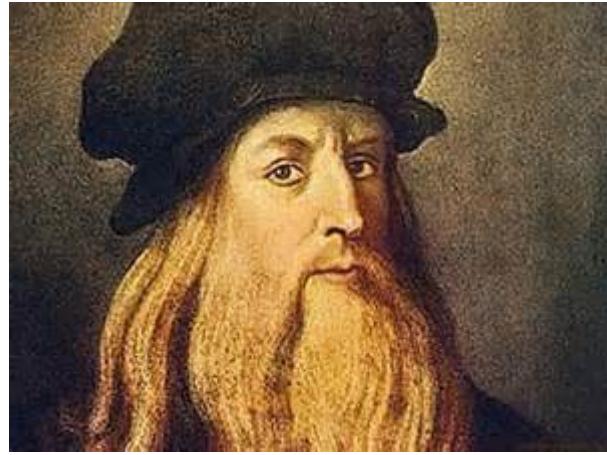


Aereal view of Piombino

I met a Florentine there, Gherardini, brother of the famous artist, who stupidly told me he was an important person. He behaves badly and lives as an adventurer.



Mona Lisa



Leonardo da Vinci

The famous Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci was “Lisa Gherardini” of the above mentioned Gherardini Family. By the way, Mona Lisa’s, ancestor, Giovanni Gherardini, was the great-uncle of Selvaggia degli Alessandri (+1436), the aunt of Simone Guadagni (1411-1468) and of all of us.



Gaetano Boncompagni (1706-1777) Duke of Sora and ruler of Piombino, in 1760, when Pierantonio Guadagni, his cousin, was there.



Ancient port of Piombino



Torre Mozza ("Cut off tower")

ad' una Vigna de' d. Camerata di Piontino lungo  
d. la strada, o vignattas dove passava la notte  
sempre la sagitta mia accolto cordalmente da quella  
poverta gente, e da alcun i Baldotti di Toscania  
che seco si portava tanti strumenti male.  
A di 9 Maggio. vnu - D. Vincenzo meglio sano deudo M.  
B. L. mme. partendo di luo. lungo la strada  
passando da dove nroza andava a Sottomica, ore  
sono le ventisei, e q. s. lavorava a Caserta, Siria  
il P. di Piontino ha fatto dei magazzini e comode  
per quei lavori, via passa il parco, br. p. osca, e p. osca  
passando il sentone di Scatino dove vis. sagr. erige  
affro domo e cavallo p. r. c. s. e p. b. v. n. d. aluna  
arriva a Castiglione della Pescaia, ov' fuori benissimo  
accolto in casa di Camerata dove passar la notte

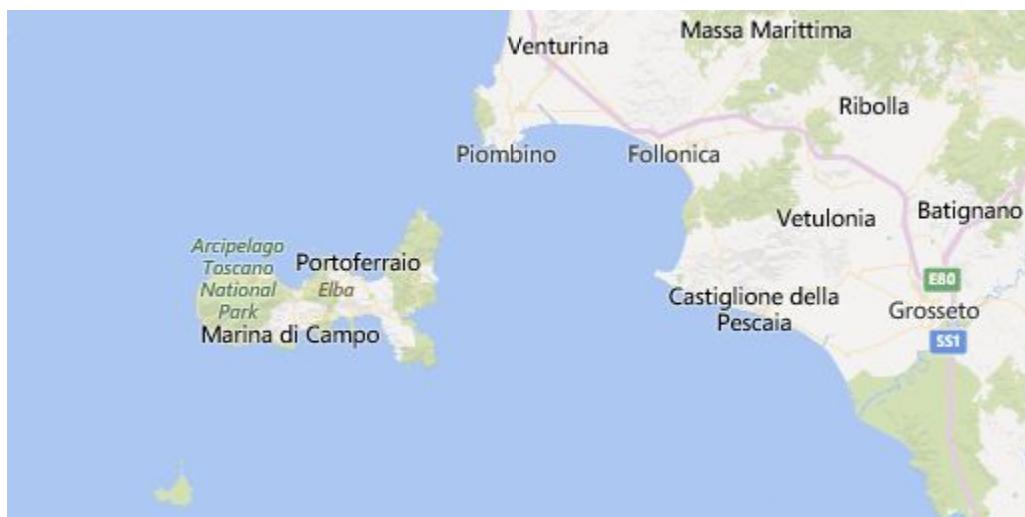
Castiglione 10 Sab. D. S. d. f. B. L. mme. subito levato, mis. portai  
a vedere i lavori delle saline, dove si fa a lavorare  
Pescara circa 700 uomini, cento forzati, che sono qua-  
dati da Sottomini di Petraro q. s. si dice che le persone  
ganno sempre per quei lavori. Questi d. f. si sonno  
desiderio senza lasciata, che provvede d'aver p. la  
magliu, ingegnere che dirige quei lavori. D. Castiglione  
misi a M. Pescali mio figlio dove passai la notte  
11 Mag. dom. D. V. f. B. L. mme. passai da Martina Fa-  
cendo varie visite dal prete, ed il giorno visitando i Paledri  
e leggendo q. s. p. suo lezione, e diffonendo degli altri  
12. Mag. lun. andai alla vigna della casa al Pino con  
D. Vincenzo B. L. mme. V. M. e visitai i lavori fatti dalla  
famiglia Raini da me mandatovi in quest'anno da  
pietra in mattoni  
13. Mag. D. V. f. B. L. mme. passando dalla p. la Nasita  
di Pisa, seguita p. meglio detto a cavallo sua invita-  
to di Lorenzat. di Proprietà Mons. de Cornis di andare  
via a Pisa, via andò, ed al Pisa vi fu il Nau. Bian-

I did not want to spend the evening with him, so walking along the beach I went to a vineyard, belonging to the Gentlemen of the Chamber of Piombino, in a room where they treat the grapes and I slept on some hay cordially greeted by those poor peasants and by some Tuscan bandits who did their best to make my spending the night there less uncomfortable.



Illustration of an Italian bandit in the encyclopedia; the beginning of the article on them is interesting: "In Italy the long history of banditry surpassed that of France and all other European countries. The Italian bandits operated mainly in mountainous and rural regions, due to the many available hiding places and the greater chance of defending themselves successfully against the army or the police..."

Following day in May. Cloudy until noon. Windy. B.V.M. Leaving my "night shelter" along the beach and passing by Torre Mozza ("Cut off Tower", see illustration above) I went to Follonica, where the forges where they work ironworks are located;





Follonica

Here the Principality of Piombino has built stores and comfortable houses and I dined there and then I passed the prong of Scarlino where you have to pay for a carriage and a horse and I arrived to Castiglione della Pescaia, where I was gently greeted in the House of Camajori, where I spent the night.

Castiglione della Pescaia Saturday May 10th B.V.M. I got up early and went out to see the working at the salt mines, where ca. 400 men, of whom 100 convicts sentenced to hard labor, are working, guarded by a presidium of thirty men; I heard the convicts are condemned to do that work until they die.



Castiglione della Pescaia



Forced labor.

It is difficult to describe these works without a map, which I will try and get from Masini, the engineer directing these works. From Castiglione della Pescaia I went to my fief of Montepescali, where I spent the night.

Montepescali: May 11, Sunday B.V.M. I spent the morning visiting various people in the town and the afternoon checking the foals and choosing the one I needed for myself and leaving the others alone.

May 12, I went to the vineyard on the Casa al Pino ("House of the Pine tree") B.V.M. and inspected the improvements made by the Faini Family whom I sent there from Florence that same year.

May 13. B.V.M. Tuesday. Festivities for the birth of the Imperial Queen [the Grand Duke of Tuscany was also Holy Roman Emperor of Germany; so his daughter was going to be Queen and Empress]. A man on horse invited me to go to dinner at the house of the Governor of Grosseto Monsinior de Cornis. I went and I found Knight Bianchi of Siena, three officers, the Governor's Family, and the Commissary of Castiglione Mr. Ventanis.



Grosseto: the Governor's Palace.

Proposto

M. Pescalis

chi di Siena, mifegiali la famiglia di  
Lorenati. il Commiss. ~~egantane~~ di Castiglione  
Verbanus. volerò tornar da M. Pescalis, ma fatto  
vento e pioggia, or levarò la via, e vi passarò  
la notte. Il Lorenati mi risuona di quest'atto o  
B. quid si le pese che volerò chiedere. Stato Eletto  
Baudis Generale. Di Siena Bertolini ora Audita  
ella Religiose di

14 Magg. Merco. vento grande di levante. V. S. Palma  
partito da Propriano. Pescalis, dove passai il giorno  
e la sera d'ando disposta per Vallo D'Assisi in villa  
Tunica. D. V. S. vento grande domani. V. S. un Dopo  
le s. funzioni lo pranzato in compagnia. Ed questi  
nostri frati, e dopo pranzo sono stato pregato di  
fermarsi Battesimo una figlia nata a M. S. Pensigli  
che lo farà benedire. Battesimone mia vecchia dal  
Sig. Ferdinando Pandini, e le è stato sotto nome  
Cecilia. Ho sudito a domino con Lett. al P. Giuliano  
Picci Giobatt. Maccaudis fat. di Parma, che è  
fatto meco il passato maggio inoltre dopo averne  
dite alcune poche altre colse un passato al profondo  
15 Magg. Ven. D. S. vento forte grande, ed andò per Palma Parte  
S. L. di Parma, con Lett. al P. Picci di s. Annunziato  
Parma. Il P. Settore del pedale di s. M. della Salute  
Uomo culto, e portava la conferma della nuova istituzione  
pronoz. da Bertolini in Audita. D. S. tenaz di  
Memoria accioch'ella Religiose, ed aperte le spese  
stava fatta una spesa. V. S. al P. e al C. le  
Maremma di Bertolini audita. Det. Coni. Lorenati  
di Propriano. E' incertezza cancell. Erige in spesa  
a propria dura avranno dispersione. D. S. 200 lire ciascheduna  
Spesa a corso di cento lire. Il liberanno del aumento di  
D. S. 500, che era stato accordato al deg. Grandini.

Grosseto: I wanted to return to Montepescali on that same evening but it was windy and rainy and so the evening went by and also the night. The Governor seemed disgusted that Baron Acqui Giuseppe (?) could have been elected General Auditor of Siena, Bertolini now being Auditor of Religion.



Siena



Grosseto

Montepescali        Wednesday May 14. Strong wind from the East. B.V.M. Left Grosseto for Montepescali where I spent the day and the evening giving dispositions for the balance of the estate.



Montepescali

Thursday 15. A strong North wind was blowing. B.V.M. After the Holy functions (Mass?), I dined with these famous priests and after dinner I was requested to be the Godfather for the Baptism of Mr Terribili's daughter. Instead I had Mr. Ferdinando Santini replace me and she was named Cecilia. I sent a letter to Leghorn to Mr. Giuliano Ricci and Giovan Battista Maccanti, farmer of Parrana, who had traveled with me in the preceding trip. Furthermore, after having sent a few other things, I went to bed.

Friday May 16. Ferocious wind with damage. The farmer of Parrana leaves with a letter for Ricci son of Giovanni. After dinner the Rector of the Santa Maria della Scala ("Holy Mary of the Ladder") Hospital arrives. He is a cultured man and brings with him the confirmation of the new promotion of Bertolini as Auditor in Siena. They grumble that Religion and expenses have influenced a deputation on the appointment of Bertolini Auditor in Maremma, and de Cornis Governor in Grosseto, and d'Andreucci Chancellor of this Deputation. The first two will have a pension of 200 each and the third one 100; they won't give them however the increase of 500 that had been given to Secretary Franchini.

M<sup>o</sup> Fiscalis 17 Magg. 1760. Sab. 5.1. V. M. Simeone. B. L. am. 2. f. solle  
faccende di Saldo, lo or fatto M. Bett. d' St. P. e. V. Ogni  
getto avv. Parigi, è venuto in conge. d' Novara, e d' P. Ricci  
avv. Parigi e Signor. d' I. Segreto statutorario, con cui si  
è concordato che i p. aff. Sandini d' I. Bett. sono stati  
di P. Ricci, e tratt. dei P. d' Alles, ma con poco frutto  
Quest' anno d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes fai preparato fra  
50, e 60 lagazze di diversi orfanotrophi di Genova, e tale  
e' chocata, e' d' uso, che il p. s' ha gran felice accapponi.  
Inseris: operando alla d' Tolleranza, e non s' esita  
uso d' uso. E posta nel muro d' un piccolo cemeterio a  
destra della piccola porticciola Franciscus. Picatini.  
Pistoriensis. Ese proprio. e. Fiorum. Charit.

A. D. M. DCCXIX.

18. Dom. D. S. V. M. B. L. am. Saldo, f. n. f. cc. 1. pagg.  
Procl. d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes dove si è formato d'  
parlar al Consiglio d' Orfani. Sandini, e accio con  
tribuisca alla sua cura di questo Piano  
19. Jan. D. S. V. M. B. L. am. Vono stato or fatto d' conge.  
d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes. Se lo raccomandate il Cen. pico  
Bruni, asciarsi la fatta f. d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes d' Alles  
della d' una Palma. voglio che scrivada a  
vedere fare l' insisto d' uscire, accio si possa in  
tendere in questo Paese. Ho Vico. d' I. Bett. d' conge.  
d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes d' Cen. pico, accio lo f. d' I. Bett.  
Vono partite dopo pranzo d' I. Bett. d' Novaledes, ed i  
Ministri ad esso subordinati. Illo lo fatto una par-  
te leggiato fino al Mon. in Serdito d' S. Maria, e  
d' Alles. Lo farabò alcuni pugetti d' un avv. Signor  
che parmi stile d' Novaro ancora alcune or-  
taliizzazioni, che meritano l' analisi, e riflessione

Montepescali: Saturday May 17, 1760. B.V.M. The usual business concerning the balance. I visited the Doctor and invited him to dinner. He came with the Priest and Mr. Pieri and the State Vicar Sergio also came, and Mr. Gandini and the farmer. We talked about the pastures and the salt but with little results.

This year the Rector of the Hospital has prepared 50 or 60 children of different provinces of the region of Siena to be inoculated with smallpox which has a great success. They have observed in Follonica on the wall of a little cemetery on the right of the little door a Latin inscription: "Franciscus Pierallini Pistoriensis (from Pistoia?) Ere proprio et Pilorum CharitE A.D. MDCCXXIX ("1729")

Sunday 18 B.V.M. Balance. Function (Sunday Mass?) I went for walks. Small groups. Betti stopped in front of the hospital to talk with the Commissioner of the Conferences to see if he can contribute to this plan.

Monday May 19 B.V.M. I have been visited by the Director of the Hospital. I recommended him Cerasico Bruni, for what he did for the Senior Doctor of the Hospital of Siena Mr. Palineris.



Hospital of Siena "Santa Maria della Scala" ("Saint Mary of the Ladder")

I want people to go and see the smallpox vaccine inoculations so that they can start doing it in this Country. I received a letter of compliments from Mr. Francesco Camera of Piombino and I want him to read it.

The Director of the Hospital and his subordinate left after dinner. I went for a walk to Santa Maria and on the way I found some pieces of a copper vein in which, if I remember well, there are still some remains deserving to be analyzed.

20 Magg. Mart. D. S. V. M. B. f. am Sperone Squarci.  
questo saldo alla Matt. <sup>era</sup> dopo pranzo lo terminato  
di leggere le Notizie storiche della città di  
Volterra d'Urb. <sup>to</sup> dono aulo Cecina illustrata  
con note d'ea. <sup>et</sup> Flaminio d'Borgo stampata  
in Pisa y lo Paolo Giannelli l'an. 1558 —  
Pag. 145. ho visto d'Cecina parmi poco il leccor  
Le Notizie sono veridiche, Le note e le accesi  
cano molto e dovere Squardano in Fiorenza  
si vedea che sono state scritte da un <sup>to</sup> Flaminio  
di passaggio, ed essendo venuto a vedere la Città  
di M. Fesca <sup>to</sup> il Sig. Mambrino Citterini  
mis ha favorito questa <sup>to</sup> Verità a Cena

21 Mag. Mart. D. S. V. M. B. f. am. Spento ardore avrei  
fatto alcune cose statuimus aperte da' giugni. <sup>to</sup>  
se cosa notabile, che in questo paese concorre guardare  
lo dal Frate, e d'Urb. qui che in this gli altri anno  
un costume caro: e si fanno Lecito attribuisci la  
Roba d'altro, come la propria / un Ordinanza d'  
S. Governatore di Romagna le ha escritto, che il suo  
Padrone ha due ore varrebbe stato a favorimini  
a Pranzo e' Signa i le mie cose, e tornando a  
Casa seddisse venire alla volta di M. Fesca la legge  
de' comitati. Il Sig. Governatore Comte, il Sig. Flaminio  
Paja, ed il Sig. Scatola Ricci, invitati M. Mambrino  
Citterini entro mis favorirono a pranzo e' le sue alle-  
gra, si parlò di Legolamento al Beneficio della Ma-  
remma, e dopo pranzo e' Capo vi fecesi un giro intorno  
questa Città, poi salito a Cavallo rientrammo alla  
Signoria della Città al Pino, tenuta presso alla Fioraia

Tuesday May 20th. B.V.M. In the morning I saw Scipione with regard to this balance. After dinner, I finished reading Le notizie storiche della Citta' di Volterra ("Historical information on the City of Volterra") by Lawyer Lorenzo aulo Cecina, illustrated in watercolor by artist Flaminio Il Borgo, printed in Pisa by Giovan Paolo Giovannelli in the year 1758, 85 pages. Cecina's style is not excellent, the information is truthful, the illustrations add to its value and where it regards the Florentines you can see immediately they were written by one from Pisa (Pisa and Florence had been enemies for a good part of the Middle Ages).



Volterra

I walked for a while and I went and saw the oxen of Montepescali.



Oxen from Maremma (Montepescali)

Mr. Manibino Citerni accepted to dine with me tonight.

May 21 B.V.M. I went and checked some properties of mine unfairly seized as a noteworthy thing, and in this country it is good to look out i.e. avoid the Friar and the Priest, because they are more corrupt than other people and they are accustomed to have other people's properties bestowed on them, as if it was theirs, when an injunction of the Governor of Grosseto warned me that in two hours he was going to be at my house for dinner, so I took care of my business in a hurry and returning home I saw coming towards Montepescali the following party: Governor Cornis, Mr. Flaminio Taja, Mr. Scevola Pucci, and their guest Mambino Citernis, and while we were eating we joyfully talked about the regulations in favor of Maremma.



Montepescali being on top of an isolated steep hill, it is easy from it to see people coming from far away.

After dinner and coffee we went for a walk around the town and its surroundings then we mounted on our horses and we went to the vineyard of the Casa del Pino ("House of the Pine tree"), a property kept in the Florentine style.

Di Sis partitissimi istoriis accompagneret a la Brigand  
fino alla mia porcaccia, come feci, juri aueratio.  
Trovammo una calza alla pedata di proprietà d'  
S. Gov. ove dopo i soliti congiunti entrato il Governatore ordinare  
nò al cocherio di partito Proh. Ma questo avendo  
troppo buono vino, nel voler far allegrausis cavalli  
preferì con un colpo d'avanti una recca, bello da lass!  
ed in cavalli preferì la fuga. Dopo questo caso gli insie-  
guìo, e lagginissi, il Governatore salvato fuor pericoli.  
Ma il Sig. Scivola Ricci, che era in campagna bolog-  
che il Sig. Dajos era a cavallo, non potendo salvare  
videre far trascinare dalla campagna già la balzata  
nel corso di circa acciuffia. La fortuna non visse. Il  
male, io eh' è lo stesso, più, e più volte il domo arti-  
ficiali e levigati, ma non accettarono la mia pre-  
posta estenuante a Proh. Quest'accidente invidiava maggiori punti  
di s. a. Maggio 1700. D. S. V. S. B. L. m. Andai a visitare  
il mio bestiame che trovai in poco buono stato, insieme  
gravidagli acquisti, loro padri impossibili due, la legale  
e l'ogni cosa cattiva faveva loro pessima. Ho prançato al  
trullino degli acquisti, che è in buono stato, e ci ho seggiato  
il padello a medias ascritte fino alla Barberata, alla  
vigna, ai casas, ai Cenars ed al Giosso  
23. Mag. ven. D. S. V. L. B. L. m. Vero stato visto  
to il Sig. Francesco Besotti, lo quale aveva fatto a agli  
aff. del saldo di prançato, e dopo pranzo volendo an-  
dare a vedere alcunis altri posti, ma avendo tro-  
vato il Sig. Due. Camajori, che con il Sig. Francesco  
suo figlio rendano a favore mio, son tornato indietro  
ed ho goduta la loro compagnia a sua, le so pro-  
poste di stare da me, ma non l'anno accettato.

Thank God we all left with the registers and all the brigade and arrived to my property of Porcareccia (Pigsty literally)



There we found a German style buggy owned by the Governor.



After he got in the buggy the Governor ordered the coachman to leave for my estate. However the coachman had drunk too much wine so he made the horses gallop too fast; suddenly the front of the buggy hit a big rock and the coachman was thrown off the buggy, while the horses started running at full speed, pulling the buggy with them. As soon as I saw what was happening I spurred my horse and caught up with the buggy. Luckily the Governor had jumped out without hurting himself, but Mr. Scevola Pecci, who had remained alone in the carriage, saw Mr Taja riding

next to him on a horse. However, he was unable to jump out before the carriage turned over and he was dragged behind it, still being pulled upside down by the galloping horses, for about 100 yards. Luckily he did not hurt himself. I offered them over and over again to come back with me to Montepescali and relax a bit but they did not accept my offer and returned directly to Grosseto. That accident really made me very sad.

Thursday May 22. B.V.M. I went and visited my livestock and I found it in a very bad condition. My buyers are thieves and fakers, both legally and in the quality of the barley they provide. There are very few fava beans.

I dined at the purchasing mill, which is in good condition. I walked in the marsh with dry feet up to the fence, to the vineyard, to Cafas, to dinner and then to bed.

End of Page 25.

Friday May 23rd. B.V.M. I was visited by Mr. Francesco Bersotti then I spent a few hours taking care of the balance of my affairs. Afterwards I had lunch and was thinking about going and seeing other places I did not know but having met Mr Luigi Camajori and his son Francesco who were coming to pay me a visit I went back home and enjoyed their company until the evening. I offered them to spend the night at my house but they did not accept.

Sono tornato a Guincarico. Questo è il mio figlio, e stavo  
presso i Gesuiti per anni, da molti accorteggi, e ven-  
tiammo suggerito il padre in Palestro, e sagacità  
124 Maf. lab. D. S. devo far B. S. m. Sono tornato  
a visitare alcuni effetti nel Piano, ho fatto valuta  
ne proprio <sup>me</sup> migliori, del bestiame, e 120 milioni in  
cauto al fattore Canavesio, sono passato nuovamente  
e malino a Pratone a casa, dopo pranzo ho fatto col  
fatto delle effetti del Valdo e migliorando questo effetto  
le casse nella solita compagnia, e l'Eproso  
125 Pint. Rom. D. Poggio, che lavorato il questo giorno  
alla sua devo di Veneto. B. S. m. Spento si celebri  
lo spostamento in questa Pieve int. m. S. Voleva il Mar-  
chese d'Onorio il Cardinale Pontefice, con Maffio Pelle-  
grini di queste Denue, come voluto, che io sia  
come lo Stato Pescini: all'anello iudi avendomi  
invitato ad Pratone da Loro, vis sono andato, e risiamo  
statis allegri, vis eravamo ventri a discommensali  
Dopo pranzo, son tornato a casa, e soluto aff. del Valdo  
casas solite, e l'Eproso in questo giorno B. S. m.  
126 fece la mattina aff. del Valdo, in questa Chiesa  
con titolo di festa, e di S. Stefano spendo stato e pro-  
feta questa mattina. La S. Messa, vis sono stati inviati  
vis sono andato, ed il Viz. aff. del Valdo, cui es trattato  
ad Pratone, aperte brevi vis sono statis das 18 commensali  
Dopo ho passeggiato, e tornato a casa con una  
partita di Marchiate, e casas neipassata la sera  
iudi siamo andati al l'Eproso. In questo giorno mi  
sono avveduto che in questa Denue vis l'uso di  
bevafai moderatamente in certe feste, mentre una gran  
parte di questa gente dava dimostrazione  
di avere ecceduto il vino. Ho conosciuto in questa

I returned to Quincarico. This son of his is very intelligent and I think has greater talent and shrewdness than his father.

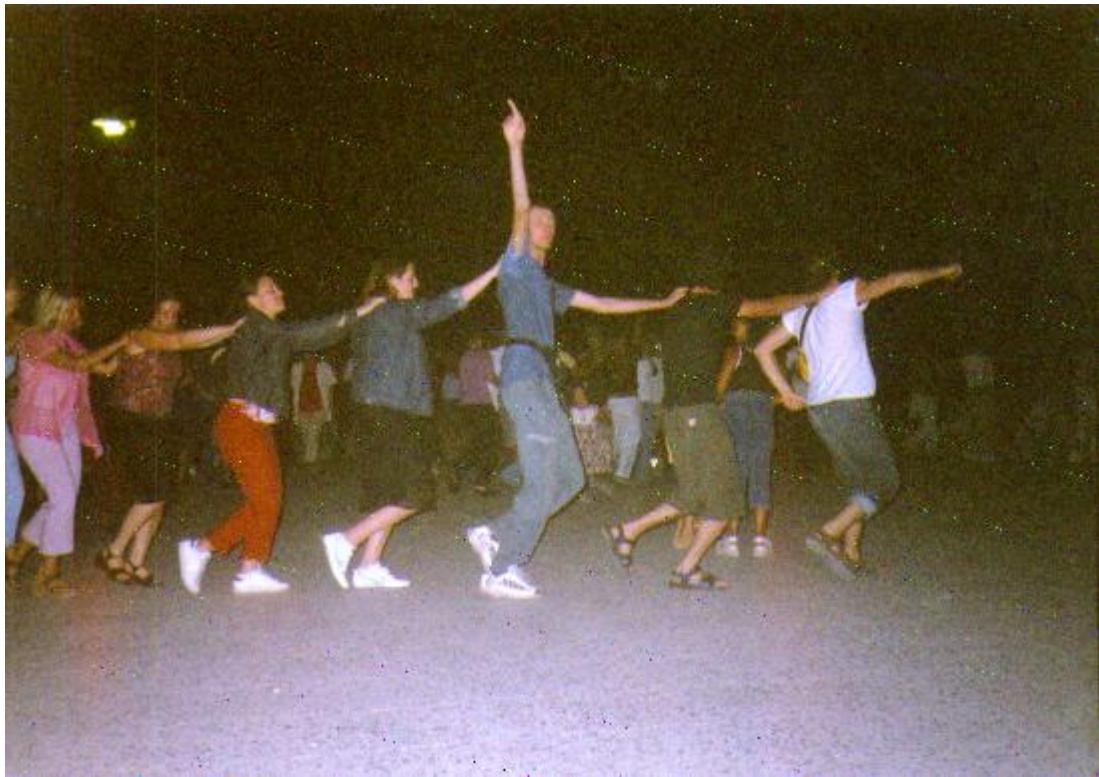
Saturday May 24. It's windy. B.V.M. I returned to visit some properties of mine in the plains (Montepescali is on the hill) and I made some decisions to improve them: I put de Beltramis in trust of Farmer Carraresi, I went again from the mills to lunch at home; after lunch I made propositions on the balance of the affairs to improve the effect of it. I had dinner at home and went to sleep.



Pierantonio Guadagni's fief: Montepescali and the surrounding plains.

Sunday, May 25th. We had rain all day long and western wind in the evening. B.V.M. I spent money in our parish church for a solemn marriage: Maria d'Onorio from the Papal States with Matteo Pellegrini from this land; they wanted me to be the Witness at their marriage as I had been for other marriages, giving them the wedding ring, then I was invited to the solemn lunch at their house, I went there and we were joyful, there were about thirty guests; after the reception I went home but I paid for the bill of the wedding meal as I did other times.

Modern day marriage in Montepescali (there are two churches in the town) in the photographs below: the costumes are different from Pierantonio's time, but the joyful and happy atmosphere is the same!





Monday May 26. It was cloudy with a strong wind. B.V.M. This morning I paid the balance of the bill in the Church of Santo Stefano; this morning they showed the "Sacred Thorn" (a relic?) I was invited and I went and the Rector of the Church, Pieri, invited me for lunch; there were other 18 guests. After lunch we went for a walk and played cards. We skipped dinner and in the evening we went to bed. On that day I realized that in this land there is the custom of drinking very heavily on certain occasions and a large part of the inhabitants of Montepescali clearly seemed to have exceeded in the drinking of wine.

M. Pescali occasione che loro venivano di buon cuore, mentre  
nell'eccepo delle loro allegrie, e nella turbazione  
di loro animo non dicevano, ne facevano cose in-  
giuste; ma dicevano, e facevano le peggiori, e  
facevano, non iniquissime, ed altissimi di poco momenti.  
27. Mart. 7. Nell'anno 1. P. 1. B. un. Das matt. di l'anno  
d'eliz. he scritte. Una Col. 1. Clem. Pieri districiano p. Cap. 6  
delli Tenui d'Padule di cui parla la prima volta Mo-  
gues. Grano, e viajadas nostre Calice las primas affioranze  
di Dicocaturo, qd'esse sara mantenuer das Pieri  
dicouf alla fine di l'ettennio tempo per cui dura la vita  
Con l'auguaglio se spirato che debba partecipare  
d'un fejo di porrente di Malino es debba pagare  
20. di s. all'anno esco d'accordo per un quinquennio.  
Con il fajno abbiamo fermato, di conseguentia la  
vigna della Casas al Vino, e de le sue aduenze  
e queste d'ella straio a ventidas Mazzerie  
M. Pescali e stabito per uno das mes, ed a quel-  
che dias di giorno dopo d'esso anno, si voluto,  
chesi vada das luu es godere di una merenda  
che mi aveva preparato in suo Casas, ne lo quale  
falo indistornato a Casas, lo fatto dall'uno suo  
alle 10. delle Sras d'queste Horine das M. Pescali  
dopo di che invito a solito il sacerdo-  
28. Merco. 7. Nell. 1. P. 1. B. un. Das mattina  
E' conseguentia al p. 27. di questo h. gl'agg. & cordi  
di far facciere le saccerie, es come diriguo a Casas a  
di faccere la vigna delle Casas al Vino, il sacerdo-  
noche de i sacerdoti - De faccere fare per segno di  
faccere delle fontes del Casaggio. Il progetto di  
affidarsi alla Bandinella. di fare in casa una guardia.

Montepescali: I found out in this occasion that the people of Montepescali really have a good heart, while in their excessive joy, and in the emotional distress of their soul, they did not say or do anything improper, but were saying and doing inoffensive jokes and witticisms which did not even last long.

Tuesday May 27. It is foggy. B.V.M. This morning there are three written papers: one from Mr. Clemente Pieri from Sticciano for the rent of the Wetland which he will pay yearly.

Wheat and barnyard will be at our expense. The first subscription and preparation of the soil will be at our expense but the following upkeep will be at Pieri's expense until the end of the seventh year, which is the time undersigned in the written paper.

The miller will keep one third of the revenues of the mill but will have to pay 20 (florins?) a year for a five year period. With Mr. Fagini we decided to give him the vineyard of the Casa del Pino ("House of the Pine Tree") and its amenities and this would be cultivated "a Mezzeria" ("a Mezzeria" means half and half)"Half of the harvest to the owner (Pierantonio) and half to the worker (Mr. Fagini)". The Parish Priest came and had lunch at my house and he asked me to come to his house a few hours after lunch to taste a snack which he had prepared for me in his house. I did and then returned home, where I had these women of Montepescali dance until 10 in the evening; afterwards I was invited to the usual rest.

Wednesday May 28. It's foggy.B.V.M. This morning I reminded the farmer of this farm to compensate the prisons and the guards of this castle, to reimburse the vineyard of the "House of the Pine Tree", the warehouse of the "groceries(?)", to make me the reimbursement in wood of the Fonte ("source, spring") of the Cafaggio, the project of the dip of the Bandinella, and to make a porter's lodge for the house.

M. Pescalij. Ho con uoste alcune differenze fra L'orario  
di Innocenzo e Agostino. Fra' Planapis, vitto, e  
Georgio d'Agostino. Il Censico di questo Castello  
fatto da me mandato a linea astme i propri  
Spes prede refare l'arresto del viaggio, astme  
di potere introdurre questa vantaggio a uscire  
in Marca, o inde ed architutto il meglio gio-  
no. Ho fatto dopo prauojuza grata pia reggiana  
e bono fatto a vedere la fia di Romantia  
quali boni curas. Moggia do fereno.  
V. q. Catt. Piero Petrucci di questa Terra pia-  
cipio nel 1348 a favori amonestare alcunis Pisan  
di salvatici, in oggi questo viaggio, e qua si dà  
l'opere d'Olivi amestici che l'autore grata  
profitto a questo secolo. Pasc  
n. 9. Dic. 7. Mez. con pia reggia v. f. B. V. un. Vono  
staton capa, pofatto le doni coi leggi ora  
toddii con le sue vedove uigilini, e bono fatto  
a boni fates i fondi, e le case di Cappello.  
M. Pescalij. Dopo prauo e buono cattabola  
Pia reggia ho fatto una pia reggiana, dopo ho  
cenato, e bono passato al Volto Egioco.  
30 ven. 7. Venerdì. 7. Tram. B. V. un. Ho dato  
le disposizioni a l'orario mio partenza di  
domani. Ho avuto da me a prauo tristi  
notizie di Cappello dopo bono fatto alle frate  
a piedi al Biscetto, alla Calle, in diria di  
Cappello ho cenato in compagnia de' due frati  
che di pio sono passato al Volto Egioco.  
31. Sab. 7. 1. Venerdì. B. V. un. Vono passato da  
M. Pescalj accorsagnato da Romerico Mani.

Montepescali: I resolved some disagreements between the Parish Priest and Innocenzo Gazzetti, between Vittorio Caramafis and Leopoldo Gazzetti. The Surgeon of this Castle and State (of Montepescali) was sent by me to Siena at my own expenses to obtain inoculations of smallpox so as to introduce this advantage among the children of Maremma. He left around noon. After lunch I went for a long walk and saw the meadows (pastures, fields?) of the Community which are located in Moggia "di terreno" ("land") 18 out of 19. In 1745 (15 years ago, we are now in 1760) Mr. Antonio Pieri, Rector of this nursery started to innest savage olive trees on this hill, full of domestic olive trees, which brings a great profit to this small town.



Domestic olive tree



Savage olive tree

Thursday May 29: it's foggy and rainy. B.V.M. I have been at home, making the inheritance divisions between the three Ugolini widows and establishing the plots and the houses of the Castle of Montepescali [The Castle of Montepescali itself was built between the years 1020 and 1053 AD]



Middle-Ages walls of the Guadagni fief of Montepescali.

After lunch it stopped raining and I went for a walk. Afterwards I had dinner and went to the usual rest.

Friday May 30. The weather is calm. B.V.M. I gave orders for my departure tomorrow. I had the priests of Castello at my house for lunch.



Pierantonio talks to a priest.

Afterwards I went to the meadows at the foot of Pisello, then to Callas, then to Castello, where I dined with the above mentioned priests then I went to the usual repose (i.e. to bed for the night).



The above 3 illustrations are generic pictures meant to represent Pierantonio talking to a priest and the former's bedroom in Montepescali.

Saturday May 31st. B.V.M. I left Montepescali together with Domenico, Maurizio and Giuseppe Pieri.

*P Seina*

ed i piumi spese Pieri. Dal Maestro Fondelli q[uo]d  
sono passato per Paganico Cassotto d' [illegible]  
P.M. Fabrizio lauro appartenuto, n[on]o fabbrica  
dei Salinari, ed Polveri, p[er] cui aveva i dojso  
scritti da Niccolino Soprassia Macchia di T.  
Cuni, Quercia, abbatia fette Macchia di T.  
7 miglia. Da Paganico seguendo la strada  
Lubrificatio sono passato da Bagno di Petriolo  
verso, oltre le acque d'acqua di Paganico si ve-  
dono nel fondo tornato dell'acqua che prima  
era d'acqua di Materiale, ed in ogni parte sole  
pile di mattoni e legno di Legno; Si vedono  
due armi una con questa inscrizione ABFCC  
e l'altra e cui attiene di famiglia  
che contiene sedere di chi sta, che ha  
un leone rampante che pare abbia qualche  
attitudine Mano, come qui  
di nuovo ancora le due regole.  
Inscrizioni = Franco Sommo Signore  
vi porto alli Bagno di Petriolo la primaria  
volta l'anno 1463 ex ordinario ventis giorni  
seconde vi di quelle acque due volte il  
giorno nella seconda volta vi ritorno nel  
mese di febbraio l'anno 1463.  
e l'altra così dice  
l'anno 1463 il Duca d'Urbino vi portò alli  
Bagno di Petriolo per sanare di male  
di una Lamba, come si legge nell'Ufficio  
d'Allegretto Allegretto Sanese. A Fo 19 in mezzo



On the way to Siena. From Maestro Fondelli to Siena, I went by Paganico Casenovole, scarcely



Paganico

populated patrician site (it used to be an important court of the Counts of Ardengheschi in the 1100s), there is a factory of salnetre and and powder.

To get there after crossing Sticciano (686 inhabitants in 2001, probaby several less inhabitants in 1760,



Sticciano

it contains a beautiful palace of our cousins Piccolomini), you go through a forest of cerris oak trees



Cerris oak trees

for 7 miles, and following the road of Grosseto, I passed by Bagni di Petriolo (a popular fraction of Monticiano, in the province of Siena, because of its thermal waters), close to the Bishopry of Murlo.



Bishopry of Murlo

There, in addition to the thermal waters described by Targioni in the Bagni di Petriolo I arrived to the Bridge ruined by the waters; originally, it was built with bricks and a wooden roof, and you can see two crests on it, the first one has the following inscriptions:

and the second Family crest (and it would be interesting to find out the family to which it belongs) has a lion who seems to have some strange attributes in its hands (paws?) [you can see the original pictures of the two crests hand drawn by Pierantonio Guadagni in 1760 in the original Italian text page 29] and we can still (in 1760) see the two following inscriptions: the first one says: The Supreme Pontiff Pius II went to the Bagni (Thermal Baths) of Petriolo the first time in 1462 and he remained there twenty days bathing himself in those waters twice a day, the second time he returned there in the month of October 1463.

The second inscription says: In the year 1478, the Duke of Urbino went to the Bagni di (of) Petriolo to heal the wound on one of his legs as we can read in the annexed inscription A Fo Y in the middle of one of those inscriptions you could see sculpted in the same white marble the engravings of the Crest of the Hospital of Santa Maria della Scala ("Saint Mary of the Ladder") of Siena.

Who were Pope Pius XII and the Duke of Urbino, of whom great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni tells us the detail of their baths in Bagni di Petriolo, with document and drawings proving it, of which probably no historian had ever heard of before and we, as Guadagni descendants of him, are the first to hear about and to print them in Internet? Until now these historical information about two very important historical figures in world history, as we will see below, were buried in the Guadagni Archives in Masseto or in the Florentine Library; now, thanks to Vieri Guadagni and the Guadagni Family Website, everybody can hear and read about them.

Pope Pius II, born Enea Silvio Bartolomeo Piccolomini (1405-1464), was related to Pierantonio, as Pierantonio's grandmother was Ottavia Piccolomini, wife of his grandfather, also named Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), who started the Marchesi of Montepescali branch of the Guadagni Family. Pierantonio Guadagni Senior was the older brother of our direct ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni, 4th Marchese of San Leolino.



Two original pictures of Pope Pius II.

Below the right picture of the Pope you see “Papa (Pope) Senensis (from Siena in Latin)” and you see the Piccolomini Crest, five little golden half-moons on a Cross. Because he (and the Piccolomini Family) is from Siena, he knew about the thermal waters of Petriolo, located in the province of Siena.

Our cousin Pope Pius II was one of the most important pontiffs in the history of the Catholic Church. You can find his biography in History Books and Internet. His Commentaries are the story of his life, the only autobiography ever written by a reigning Pope.

The first time Pope Pius II went to bathe in Petriolo, for twenty days, twice a day, was in 1462, two years before his death, as recalls great uncle Pierantonio. He was 57 years old at the time (which was already a ripe old age in the early Renaissance). He had unsuccessfully called for a new Crusade against the Turks in 1460, and had canonized St. Catherine of Siena in 1461. Unaware of his nearing end, with feverish impatience he departed for Ancona, an Italian port on the Adriatic Sea, to conduct the Crusade in person on June 18, 1464. As Pierantonio recalls, he had returned to bathe in Petriolo in October 1463, a few months before his death on August 14, 1464.

The second very important historical figure listed by Pierantonio is the Duke of Urbino (1422-1482) whose inscription, recalled by Pierantonio, tells us he went and bathed in Petriolo in the year 1478, 4 years before his death, to heal the wound on one of his legs. In 1478 the Duke of Urbino was Federico da (“of”) Montefeltro, one of the most successful “condottieri” (“War Lords for hire”) of the Italian Renaissance. He was also a Renaissance prince and had the largest private library in Italy after the Vatican. As we remember Pierantonio Guadagni had one of the largest private libraries in Florence and this was a common trait which united the two famous men.



Federico da Montefeltro, by famous Renaissance Florentine artist Piero della Francesca

Federico lost his right eye in a tournament accident ca in 1450, when he was 28 years old, and carried a vast and disfiguring scar for the rest of his life. He had surgeons remove the bridge of his nose, which also had been injured in the accident. This improved his field of vision to a considerable extent, rendering him less vulnerable to assassination attempts and restoring his merits as a field commander.



Other portraits of Federico with his “nose correction” with humanist writer Cristoforo Landino (left) and his son Guidobaldo (1475) (right).

You can find also a lot of historical information on Federico da Montefeltro everywhere. He was not from Siena but was a dear friend of our cousin Pope Pius II, who probably told him about Petriolo. In April 1478, Federico was embroiled in the Pazzi Family conspiracy against our cousins Lorenzo and Giuliano de’Medici, of whom Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426) was the great-uncle. As we remember the Guadagni were in Florence at the time, but did not participate in the conspiracy against their cousins, [even though they were also related to the Pazzi, Francesco de’Pazzi (1444-1478) one of the conspirators, being brother-in-law of Bianca de’Medici, Vieri Guadagni’s great-niece] one way or another. Federico da Montefeltro had committed himself to position 600 troops outside Florence, waiting for the moment. However when the conspiracy failed he must not have intervened.

From the inscription reported by great-uncle Pierantonio, he went to the Bagni of Petriolo to heal the wound of one of his legs in 1478, we do not know if before or after the Pazzi Conspiracy. As his job was a war lord for hire, he must have fought some battle before or after April 1478, where he was wounded. He died however four years later, in September 1482, struck by fever in Ferrara, while commanding the army of the Duke of Ferrara against Venice. I do not know if these two five-and-a-half centuries-old inscriptions on Pope Pius II and Federico da Montefeltro are still visible on the “Bridge ruined by waters” near Bagni di Petriolo or if neglect, weather and time have erased them off completely. However, they can still be found in Pierantonio Guadagni’s Journal kept in the [Guadagnifamily.com](http://Guadagnifamily.com) website, thanks to Vieri Guadagni’s initiative of saving the Guadagni Archives.

Viena

asque per ditta detta Inscrizione visi  
vedere scolpito nel medello macco bianco  
in cui sono incise le Inscrizioni di Anna dello  
Spedale di S. Maria della Scala di Siena  
Vorio, laborante poftezza di famiglia da questi Bagno  
al Santo Erancio, fattoria dello Spedale di Siena  
formato da più podere alcuni anni 1548 in circa  
lasciato allo Spedale da uno della famiglia  
d'Isacis visto come nella Francia qd' altri loro  
lasciati al nuovo Spedale da quei ottaviani Segnori  
ento Giugno 1580 Dom. V. J. V. Nam. B. C. un sono  
partito di S. Vito, e per la strada venuta per Pof.  
Settanta sono in 5 ore di viaggio arrivato a Siena  
alloggio in casa Lordi. E' licenzioso subito vifite  
quasi da S. La Nobis. Della Città, E' fatta  
una paneggiata con la vella pietra della  
Porta Camollia. E' passata la sera in casa  
con un'occhio d' amico e perfino è prefe l'Appo  
2. Giugno 1580. D. L. con' afa 2. D. B. C. un. Sono stato di buon  
ora alla Cavalleria dove sono tra i cavalli. Dopo che  
mi ha fatto vedere quasi tutte le passioni. Il palto di  
cav. Saltatore, ugo qua in Brat. d' Albergo. Oltre  
di questo qualcosa non ho detto. M. Gescalci e' pia  
savaccino, che ei bravo ed intelligente. Giulio Ciani, che  
sta bene in Sella. Sono stato in Sopra con gli  
appaltatori finiti da qui ho offerto il  
per privilegio di Staccare 45 Stara sale di qui in  
quest'anno p. Benetti. Di M. Gescalci e' pia  
avvenuto. Si è p. p. fatto fare un repertorio vedere  
quali erano coi piani di quel castello. Si  
fornito di cartelli ad Pitti e delle Gal. di vino  
nuovani. imposta a Provoce e' d' affari degli  
Stati, che tornano la Marzima. Ho parlato

Siena: I went to rest not far from all these baths in Santo Francia, a farm of the Hospital of Siena, formed by several small farms, around 1648, left to the Hospital by one whose family crest is French (?) the others have been left by a member of the Sergardi Family, a noble and powerful family of Siena, related to relatives of the Guadagni.

June 1, 1760, Sunday. B.V.M. I left from Santo and I travelled for five hours on the Grossetana Road ("Road from Grosseto") until I reached Siena where I slept in the Pozzi House. I was immediately visited by all the nobility of the City. I went for a walk with the sister (of Mr. Pozzi?) out of the Camilla Door.





Doors in the old Middle Age walls of Siena.

I spent the evening in the Pozzi House with a group of friends and then I went to sleep.  
June 2, 1760. There was sunny muggy weather. B.V.M. I went to the "Riding Stables" early in the morning. They have good horses.



Borghesi made me see almost all the riding operations; the jump of the horse called "Saltatore" ("Jumper"), 4 feet high; there are professional riders and also two beginners: Mr. Alessio Savaccini, who is good, and Mr. Giulio Ciani, who can ride well. I have been in session with general contractors from whom I obtained the privilege of detaching 45 bags of salt(?) more this year for the benefit of Montepescali and for future years we decided to create a section to study what is the real consumption of that castle (of Montepescali).

We stopped in Florence to talk about the order of wine and the new tax in Grosseto and the affair of the valuations (appraisals) which are destroying Maremma.

Siena

al Tiscalis di diverso ag. in Siena. mi sono accordato con li miei creditori; ed il dico pranego in compagnia di Tiscalis di Sausedoni, e d'altri amici sono stato a passegggiare, dopo lo squallore la Mese Richi. lo dico. di talis Piccolomini. L. M. Marchi. La Porzieta Sausedoni dove è finita la voglia, e coi cognati sono ritornato alla sua abitazione.  
3 Giugno. Mart. V. S. V. B. S. un'altra mattina sono stato, in  
di S. Fed. allo spedale per concertare co' sp. con Sausedoni  
indisposto infreddo. Dopo pranzo sono stato col suo figlio  
Zef. da Sausedoni, con cui avevo fama di fare una  
pianta di piano di M. Tiscalis, e di insegnargli l'autorità  
di S. C. Ia finché vi concordano i luoghi. Poi, e gli altri interessati avranno stata data l'incumbenza  
per disporre il progetto dello apprestamento dei fatti  
cosa che seguirà avvenire. Ho saputo da un  
C. di S. L., che il Capitanato di Grosseto, ed il Distretto  
di Massa godano varie esenzioni rispetto alle  
labbelle del genio procedenti al fiorentino, e  
in specie favori del Mare, e ciò in virtù  
Privilegio dei Reali Predecessori, e di Consuetudini  
invecerate tollerate prima, e assicurate  
in appresso in vista di linetture in buono stato  
agli affari della Marina da loro buona declinazione  
agli appaltatori ne anno chiesta una memoria  
da qualche oggi si discende se conseguentemente  
Il Sig. Provveditore de' Consiglieri mi ha confidato  
ne ricordo fatto contro il Vic. di M. Tiscalis Provato infine  
e sentito, ed a cui fu debitamente rispondere da Giugno  
4 Giugno. Mer. V. S. V. Tram. B. S. un po' fatto diverso  
agli amici, ho trattato col Giudice Ordinario Picci, e col Pro  
veditor Sausedoni aff. domestica. Col talis Martelli non stato  
a vedere la mobilia della Capita, che s'era accorta.

Siena: I talked to the Tax people about various businesses in general and I worked out things with my creditors; after lunch with the fiscal consultant of Sansedoni and other friends I went for a walk; afterwards I visited Marchioness Bichi, the wife of Marchese Balio Piccolomini. I finished the evening with the widow of Marchese Vecchi La Porzieta Sansedoni.



Sansedoni Palace in Piazza del Campo, the most important square of Siena.

With her brother-in-law I returned to his house.

[Note of the translator: As we see above, Marchesa Bichi was Pierantonio Guadagni's friend in 1760.

In 1953, Marchese Niccolo' Bichi Ruspoli Forteguerri was my Confirmation Godfather in Rome; he would wink at me during the most important part of my Confirmation and make me giggle; the friendship between the Bichi and the Guadagni and their offshoots continues for several generations even to our present days; Niccolo's son Tommino Bichi Ruspoli Forteguerri was my schoolmate and friend in Rome in 1953-1954, before I left for Detroit, Michigan; when I was a young 24 years old single looking for a job in Rome in 1969, Marchese Niccolo' Bichi Ruspoli Forteguerri invited me for dinner and gently kept an eye on me]



Bichi-Buonsignori Palace, Siena

The Guadagni and the Bichi are not only friends but also cousins through the Piccolomini Family (of Pope Pius II).



Piccolomini Palace, Siena

Tuesday June 3. B.V.M. In the morning I went and saw the Rector of the Hospital to concert for the serum (for the inoculation of Smallpox in Maremma?) with Sansedoni then I went and visited with friends.

After lunch, I went with the abovementioned Rector to Sansedoni's house with whom we had decided to make a diagram (drawing, map) of Montepescali and to invoke the authority of His Imperial Majesty (the Grand-Duke-of Tuscany, also Holy Roman Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire) so that Pisa and the other interested localities would contribute with me, who was given the task to make the project of the representation which I will execute in Florence. I learned from Amodei (?) C. and di Do. (?) that the Capitanate of Grosseto and the District of Massa enjoy several exemptions compared with the



The Village of Bibola in the The only picture of Massa I could find was this modern one. Province of Massa and Carrara

[From the 15th to the 19th century, so also during Pierantonio Guadagni's time, Massa was the capital of the independent Principality, later Duchy, of Massa and Carrara, ruled by the Malaspina family, the direct ancestors of our cousins Vieri and Alessandro Torrigiani Malaspina, cousins of Raffaele Torrigiani]

charts of the products coming from the district of Florence and mostly for the products coming by sea with the ships by Privileges of the Royal Predecessors and from old traditions tolerated in the past and to approve these also for Maremma to put in good conditions the economical situation of Maremma from its excessive decline and the contractors have asked us to remember it. Today we are asked to deliver it to the Commissioner, keeping it with a faithful recollection against the Vice-Commissioner of Montepescali, who proved himself inconsistent and to whom I will have Florence answer in due manner.

Wednesday June 4th. Nice weather. B.V.M. I visited several of my friends. I dealt with the Ordinary Judge Peccis and with the Commissioner Sansedoni.

Siena

dava in Siena il Maggio Bernardo d'Urbino, che  
è venuto di fatto proprio, e con un cappello in capo,  
peperino d'argento, Damasco, sete in fogli dell'India  
Porcellana, Quadri, Bramas d'Inghilterra, ed altro,  
dopo sono stato a pranzo da Malibelli dove ho visto  
Gatti quei curiosi fiammiferi fai, M. Coloni,  
di Monte, il Dottore Pomi, il Lancell. Melucci, M. G.  
Robert, Richardini, e des Marliet. Dopo pranzo con  
la sorella, e il cognato. Sono passato nella loro villa  
di Maciano dove ho passato la voglia in Consacque  
di vivilleggiando.

5. Aug. 10<sup>o</sup> T. parolotto infestato B. V. Spendo la festa  
di Corp. Domini, condannato a vedere l'apparecchio  
e processione, che si fa in Siena. Il pmo è semplice  
La seconda è regolare, e oggi seg. vi intervergono  
no quei sacerdoti che erano dei fedeli della Carmelita  
ni, che passano per Siena. Le altre che non vedevano  
lo fanno per se stessa e non si mostrano in S. Giacomo  
numero. La compagnia di S. Anna sono 18, oltre di  
queste vi intervergono le compagnie delle Marie  
que per compagnie precedono, seguono le Religiose  
Puritane, Uffici, il Cleo. M. V. = Signoria  
Il Collegio Polonio, e da lì vede questa  
presso e congedo dai vigili, e dal v. audito. Fiscale  
sono ritirato a Prato a Maciano, e ho discututo  
col Padre Edoardo Barilli di Nazione Inglese, e  
che mi ha insegnato la lingua della sua Nazione,  
Vivere il Dottor Crocchialoro di Vintebbi e di Salusto  
che più ancora passare per ultimo festevo.

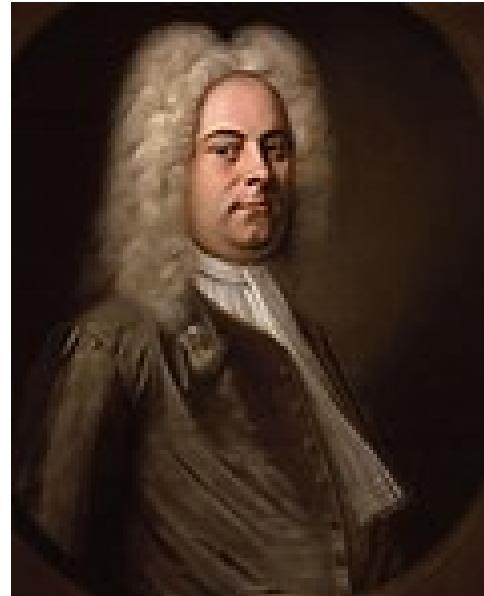
B. Ven. O. V. V. Mag. B. L. m. Ho passato la mattina  
nella Maciano facendo delle passeggiate, e vedendo  
le colline giornate del contorno lungo che sono  
sembrate medicure. Bene. Ho conosciuto i due fratelli

Siena: With the Public Officer Martelli I went and saw the furniture of the “Casetta” (“Little House”) that Musician Senesino Bernardi had prepared for himself in Siena.



Senesino c 1720

Senesino Bernardi (10/31/1686-11/27/1758)



George Frideric Handel (1686-1759)

He was a celebrated Italian contralto, particularly remembered today for his long collaboration with the composer George Frideric Handel. According to “Wikipedia” Senesino retired to the city of his birth, Siena, building a fine town-house there (which Pierantonio, used to large historical palaces, calls “La casetta”, “the little house”), filled with English furniture and effects – he enjoyed tea (he ran or at least tried to run his whole household on English lines), and kept a black servant, a pet monkey and a parrot). Pierantonio went and visited the house two years after Senesino’s death. It is really of good taste, appropriate and proper. It consists of hanging tapestries, damasks, glasses, papers from India, porcelains, paintings, prints of England and others.

Another very famous celebrated Italian singer of the time was Gaetano Guadagni, even though I have not yet found any direct links between him and our family. He might have come from a branch which separated from ours in the Early Middle-Ages. There is a lot written about him, including more than one complete autobiography by art critics and historians. I could add a lot if you are interested.



Gaetano Guadagni (1728-1792)



Gaetano Guadagni, aged, by artist Antonio Fedi

Gaetano Guadagni was the most significant mezzo-soprano singer of the second half of the 18th century. Through a coincidence of time and place, he was on the forefront of the heroic opera reform, and many forward-thinking composers of the age created roles for him. Author Patricia Howard reveals that Guadagni may have been the only singer of the time fully able to understand the demands and opportunities of this reform, as well to possess the intelligence and self-knowledge to realize that it suited his skills, limitations and temperament perfectly-making him the first to embrace the concepts of modern singing.

Let's go back to Pierantonio's Journal: Afterwards I have been to lunch at the Martelli's house, where other guests were Flaminio Taia, Lieutenant Colonel Del Monte, Director Rossi, Chancellor Necucci, Monsignor Robert Gherardini of the Navilles. After lunch, with the sister and the brother-in-law I went to their villa of Marciano where I spent the evening with several other vacationers.



Camilla Martelli, 3rd wife of Grand-Duke Cosimo I de'Medici. The Martelli were a very old and noble family.

Thursday June 5th. Cloudy with South-West wind. I went to the Celebration Feast of Corpus Domini (Catholic Feast which used to be celebrated on Thursday). I went and saw the “device and procession (of the Feast of Corpus Domini) that they do in Siena. The first is simple, the second is standard. The standard Religious Orders participate in the Feast and the Procession. You notice the Jesuits and the Carmelites, more numerous than the Hermits. The other Orders, who don't participate in the Feast, say they don't go to avoid showing how scarce the members of their orders are.



Corpus Domini Procession by artist Carl Emil Doepler the Elder

The Religious Companies of Siena are 18, also the Mother Companies intervene in the Procession; these Companies come first in the Procession, followed by the Religious Orders and the Parish Priests, the Arts and the Clergy. Then come the Government of Siena, the Tolomei Boarding School [founded in 1676 by Celso Tolomei, run as a seminary by the Jesuits, it targeted youth from the noble families of Siena] and the Sienese Nobility.



Tolomei Boarding School, Siena

After having seen the Procession, I took my leave from the Pozzi Family and from the Fiscal Auditor. I went back to Marciano for lunch and I ate with English Priest, Father Odoardo Barlow, who taught me the language of his country. There was also Doctor Crocchi, a humorous and talented man, who is also an excellent scholar.



Villa of Marciano, above and below



Friday June 6. B.V.M. I spent the morning going for walks in Marciano and looking at the cultivations of the Sienese farmers which are kept in a mediocre good way.

Siena Si Mannolto il Cenato è molto sano nelle valli di Siena,  
già uomo di spirito, fervido filosofo, ed austerrissimo  
Il Giudice d'Assunzione Predicatore, e combinava  
i suoi studi con applicazioni di vita. Era un uomo seduto,  
falso. Giove Loris, da colodotar la casa mia nobile  
Per la sua nobile Accademica o parvus ad Marcianis  
no, invitando con augustiniano. Dopo pranzo lo prese conge-  
do da loro, dalla sorella, e lo fece finire, lo fatta  
la via della Capellina dove passò questa sera, la  
più che mai munita di passaggio e ammirazione nel-  
Pacca quest'è la bona cultura dei Senesi, me-  
diante la quale si rendono abili: fruttuosi, e  
doviziosi i suoi frutti oggi della Toscana  
7.1.1. S. M. B. L. P. R. della Capellina e  
la via di S. Donato, la via pulita, e passabile, e  
popolata tutto alla Vambasca Borgo, e Ponte di  
Sulla Pesa. Andò ad unosteria di Montegangi  
di Modena, il dopo pranzo per la via di S. Casciano  
nottino a Firenze. Sulla strada di S. Casciano lo tro-  
vato il Signor del Riccio, che in Parigi parlato d'affari e  
Inquisiti e fatti. Horroso il fatto in letto prospetti  
Firenze sotto una gamba nel romano dardum ad una villa a  
Dir. N. V. P. ingrapato del fuor di Siena. E lo fatti alla Capella  
S. Rom. O. S. S. f. B. S. m. La mattina lo si salva-  
ta in casa Leggendo Lett. anche a lui, e credendo  
che Bernestielo, dopo pranzo lo fatto visita artificia  
grandi, ed esaltati, e spogliato, e la sua dono  
Horroso allora in via di Cocomero, indi al Pijo  
q. San S. S. M. B. L. m. f. m. mattina sono stato detto  
a Padre d'affari Capitello, e piova a manu a casa  
Guadagni dell'Orsa, con la crosta, e madre Tongiani.

Siena        I met the two Brothers of Mannotti, the Parish Priest is very erudite in Theology, witty, sincere, open and very honest. The Doctor has a mediocre talent and tries very hard to continue his studies and is esteemed by Mrs. Livia Porri (?). She took my niece and her niece Piccolomini to lunch at Marciano, together with Agostino. After lunch I took my leave from them and her sister and I left for Florence. I took the road of Castellina where I am going to spend the evening.



La Castellina



Farmhands and peasants at work in La Castellina.

What deserves to be admired the most while crossing this area is the good cultivation of the soil through which they make very useful and profitable and plentiful the most barren hills of Tuscany.



Castellina, Tuscany.

Saturday June 7th. B.V.M. I leave Castellina and go by the Road of San Donato, very clean and adequately populated, and arrive at Borgo Sambuca and the Bridge over the Pesa River.



Borgo Sambuca



Sambuca Bridge over the Pesa River

I arrive at an Inn (“Osteria”) called Monte Rangoni of Modena, where I have lunch. Then I take the Road of San Casciano and I descend toward Florence.



Rocca San Casciano



San Casciano Val di Pesa

On the Road of San Casciano I met Senator Riccio who talked to me about business concerning my health. I saw Dati in bed, he had broken a leg coming back from a villa of his to Florence. I thanked him for the favors I received from his farm manager of Castellina.

Sunday June 8th B.V.M. I spent the morning at home reading mail in arrears and mostly home business. After lunch I visited with friends of the Council Board, went for a walk, and in the evening I went to the Opera in Cocomero (“Watermelon”) Street and then I went to sleep.



Florence "Cocomero Street" now called "Ricasoli Street".

June 9th. B.V.M. This morning I took care of the Council business then I had lunch at the Guadagni dell'Opera House ("Guadagni dell'Opera Palace in Piazza del Duomo") with Teresa and her mother Torrigiani. [Teresa, wife of Giovambattista Guadagni dell'Opera (1729-1806), cousin of Pierantonio Guadagni di Montepescali, was the daughter of Marchese Carlo Torrigiani and Laura Incontri. The mother "Torrigiani" of whom Pierantonio writes is Teresa's mother, Laura Incontri Torrigiani. Carlo was the second from the last Torrigiani and had no male heirs, the last was his brother Cardinal Luigi Torrigiani, so when the Cardinal died, Carlo's youngest Guadagni grandson, Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera, nephew of Pierantonio Guadagni, inherited name and fortune of the Torrigiani Family.] In 1760 however, Cardinal Torrigiani was still alive and so the Guadagni dell'Opera had not inherited Torrigiani name and fortune yet. They were however owners of the beautiful Guadagni dell'Opera Palace and of a large fortune and of one of the greatest private art collections of Florence.



Fresco in Palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera (now Region of Tuscany)

Firme

con Niccoluccio Santini, con amicissimi 7. D'herade per  
lo spese fiume f. dopo pranzo lo visitato il Marchesello  
vico statuto euglia in vane luoghi indi al Cipolla  
10. Mardi. 7. V. 3. M. 13. alle matina lo quidite  
lett. di Germania. Si è stato il fallimento d'uccis di giorno  
dopo pranzo lo scritto lett. in questo aff. dom. trice papa  
ri incubo e cagione di nico viaggio, lo passata gran  
parte della sera in Sforzini. Cosa in casa  
11. Merco. 7. Nell. 3. M. 13. alle matina signora  
in via delle Regole con presobaldi aff. d'uccis  
al dove pranzo parteggiata. Pratto ed Uccas la sera  
12. Gio. 7. V. 3. das matt. 3. sub. 13. S. L. tutta la matina  
alle Consolazioni, dopo di quest'ora pass. il giorno pio  
di apertura della villa propria della sign.  
di piede aff. dom. trice del Vincenzo passeggiare  
un ghezzio pueriano esendo aff. disgrazia, et  
ubriachezza, o altra cagione caduto da una fine  
ha dell'aquila, albergo dove era alloggiato  
nella brada in morte, neppure, ne fabri volle  
affidarsi nel Paese Spagnu che tornar si alla caduta  
vennero voltejando appelli, onde si fece co-  
tutto a far e seguire con la faya. Trovo poche canzoni  
in questo fatto notizie nei paesi meno ragionevoli  
come il Portogallo ben regolato terza della società  
di iugni di jui che allontanano l'amor fraterno,  
e s'uidere che siccome la natura ha dato a  
tutti gli uomini indistintamente pessime cose di bene  
e di male, comunque, chiamate, e la legge  
mantengesse l'equità e che le proporzio-  
ni offrivano della natura fra uomo, ed uomo, forse  
nello stato civile gravavano fra il Spagnu, ed il gio-  
scitino, fra il Romano, ed il Chinense.

At lunch in the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace there were also Niccolao Santini, Arnolfini [I presume Count Giovanni Attilio Arnolfini (1733-1791), 6 years younger than Pierantonio, a famous scholar of Hydraulic Engineering [the Arnolfini are a very famous and important family of Lucca, of whom a branch, led by Giovanni Arnolfini, see portrait below, went to Bruges, Belgium, during the Renaissance and became very wealthy trading in silk and other fabrics, tapestries and other precious objects], Francesco della Gherardesca, and the Gerini husband.



Portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and his wife, 1434, by famous Dutch painter Jan van Eyck (1390-1441). It is considered one of the more original and complex paintings in Western art because of the iconography, the unusual geometric orthogonal perspective, the use of the mirror to reflect the space, and that the portrait is considered unique by some art historians as the record of a marriage contract in the form of a painting.



Della Gherardesca Palace, Florence



Inside Courtyard of the Della Gherardesca Palace

After lunch, I visited with the Marshall and then I spent the evening going to different places until I went to my rest (to sleep).

Florence: Tuesday June 10th. B.V.M. In the morning I sent a letter to Germany. We heard of the bankruptcy of Ricci in Leghorn. After lunch I wrote letters and sent them, as they had returned because of my trip. I spent most of my evening having dinner at home.



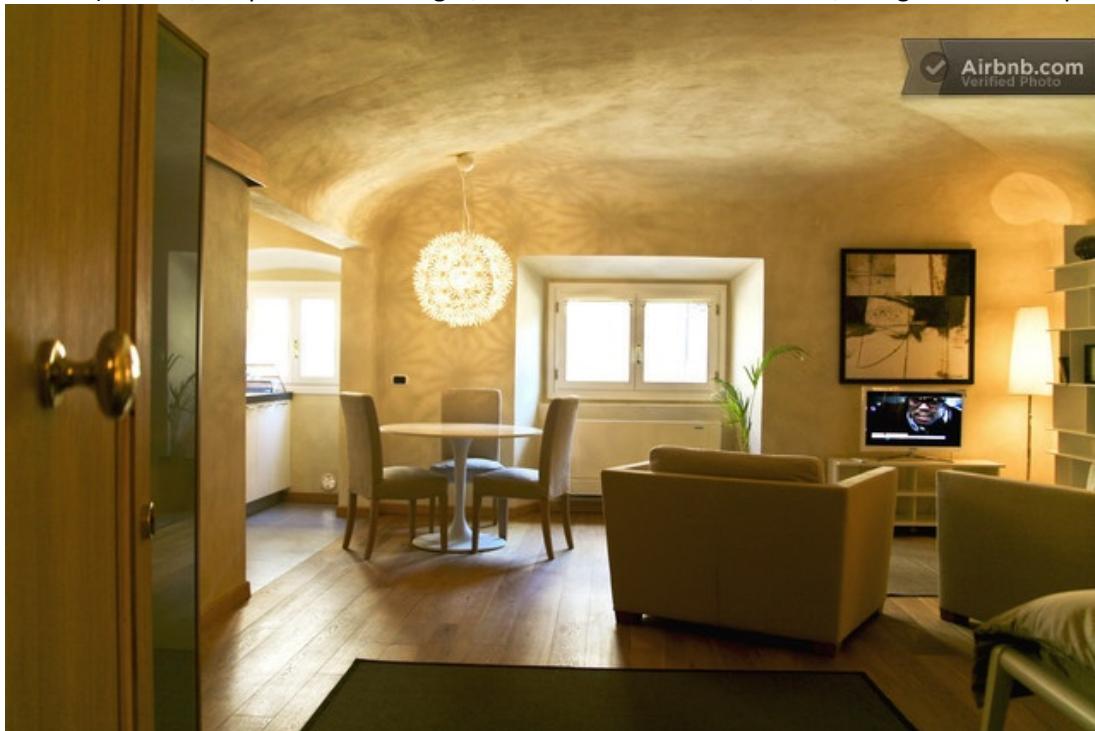
Pierantonio Guadagni's home in Florence – Palazzo Guadagni di San Clemente.

In Pierantonio's time it was called Guadagni Nunziata Palace, because of its proximity with the "Santissima Annunziata Basilica, but after Pierantonio's younger brother Niccolo' sold it to the Pretender to the Throne of England and Scotland, who sold it in turn to other owners, the last owner was the Duke of San Clemente, from where the present name comes.

Wednesday June 11 – it is foggy. B.V.M. In the morning, I go to Via della Pergola with Frescobaldi [I presume Lamberto Frescobaldi (1721-1802), 6 years older than Pierantonio] to get tickets for the Theatre, after lunch I go for a walk. In the evening we go to the Theatre.



Frescobaldi Palace (outside, tall palace on the right, next to the Arno River; inside, living room in the picture below)





Two views of the entrance of the Theatre della Pergola in Della Pergola Street. Pierantonio and Lamberto entered the Theatre from here.



Indoor entrance hall. Pierantonio and Lamberto crossed it to get to their seats probably saluting friends and relatives on the way, on Wednesday evening.



Seats and box seats in the theatre. Maybe Pierantonio and/or Lamberto or their families rented a "box seat" for the season, like many nobles did.



Stage of the Theatre della Pergola. The show has not started yet and the curtain is closed.



Open Stage of the Theatre della Pergola



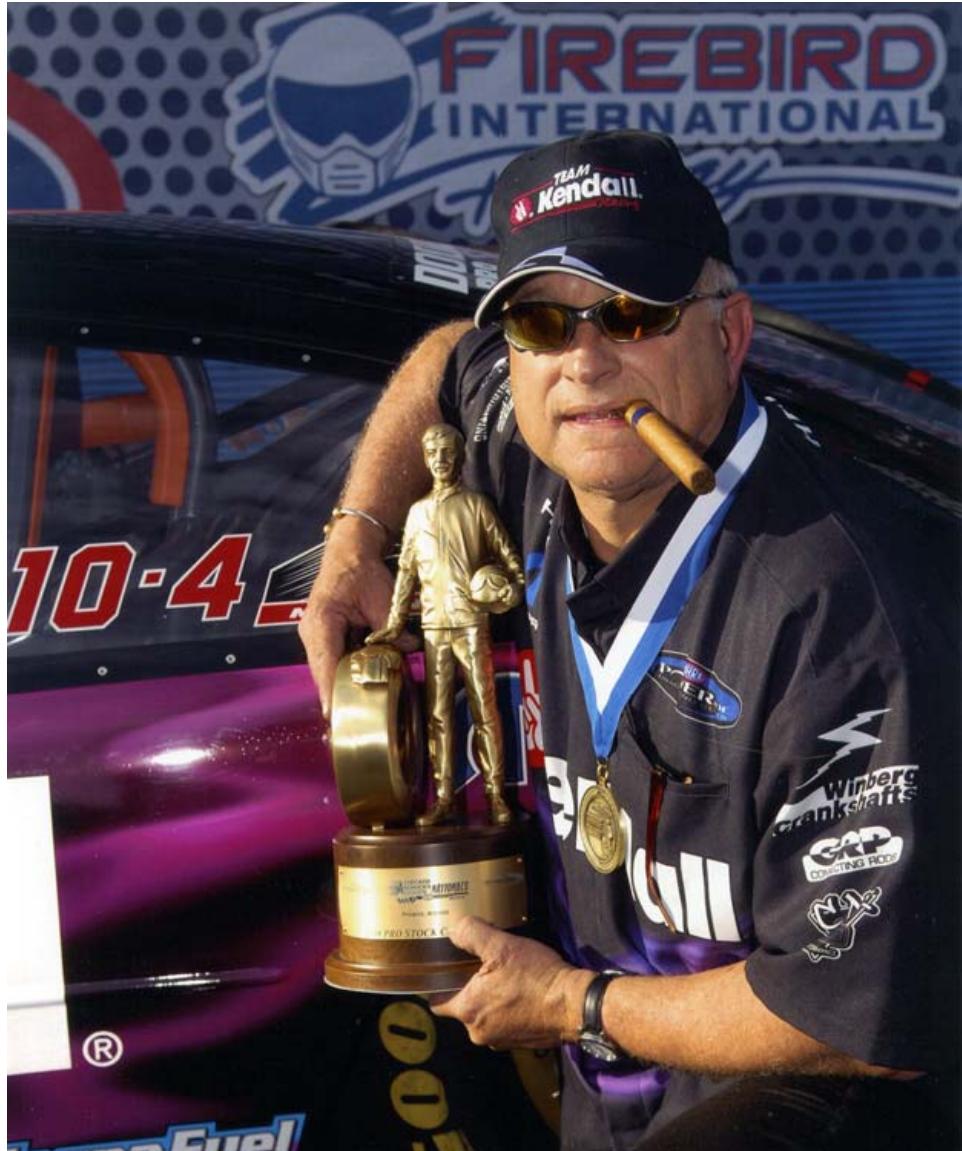
Marchesi Frescobaldi Family



Marchesi Guadagni Family



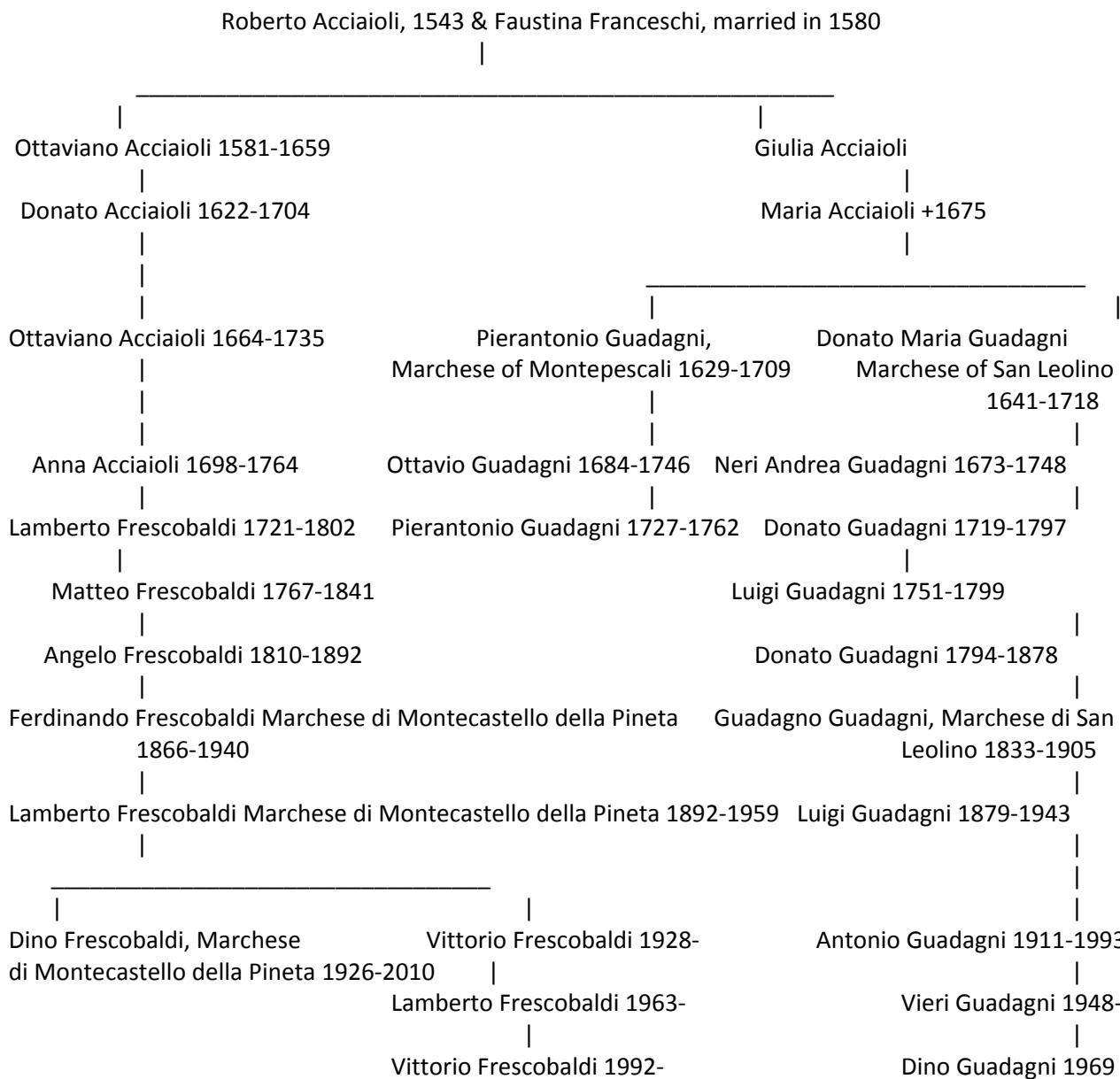
Dino Guadagni



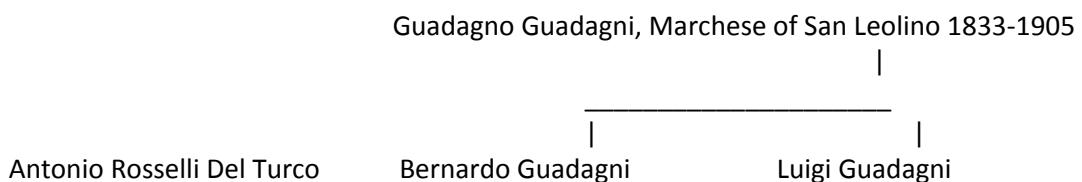
Vieri Guadagni aka V. Gaines

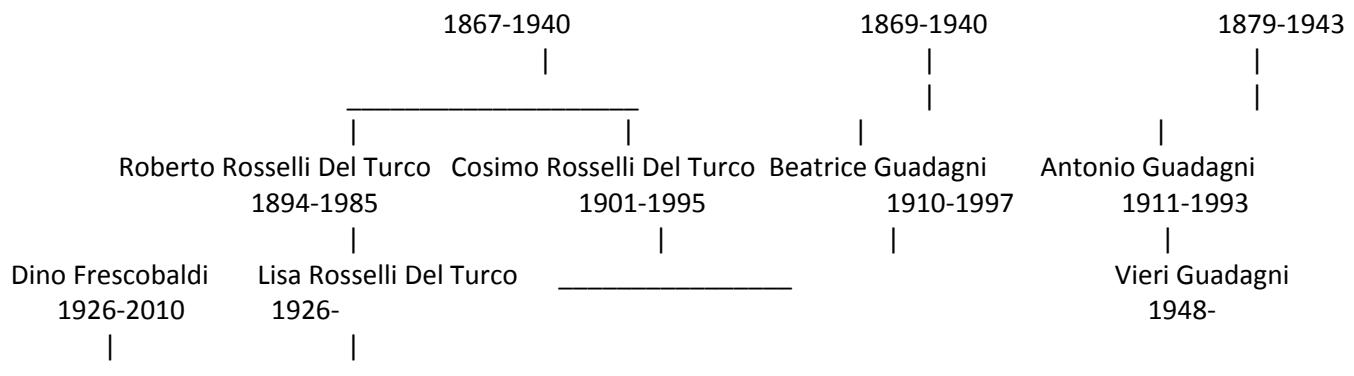
We don't have Pierantonio Guadagni and/or Lamberto Frescobaldi's portraits but I am sure they must look like one or more of their descendants shown above.

Pierantonio and Lamberto are not only friends, they are also cousins:



The marriage of Dino Frescobaldi, Marchese di Montecastello della Pineta 1926-2010, with Lisa Rosselli Del Turco, niece of Beatrice Guadagni, in 1960, renewed the family ties:





Beatrice Guadagni together with the Rosselli Del Turco Family is standing on the far right with a baby in her arms. Her husband Cosimo Rosselli Del Turco is standing in the back center of the picture, his older brother Marchese Roberto Rosselli del Turco, Dino Frescobaldi's father-in-law, is standing in the back left with a baby in his arms. Is it Lisa or one of her siblings? I don't know.



Marchese Dino Frescobaldi, famous Journalist and writer, nephew of Beatrice Guadagni, 1st cousin of Tony Gaines.

Let's return to Pierantonio's Journal: Thursday June 12. B.V.M. I spent all morning at the Council. Afterwards I went for a walk. It was raining hard. A Prussian (German from Prussia) foreigner had fallen down in the street from a window of the hotel "Aquila" ("Eagle") where he was lodging, I don't know if by accident or because he was drunk, and died there. No priests or friars wanted to assist him in the brief time that he survived after the fall. I wanted to take him to be buried but I had to defy everybody and almost take him away by force. I find little charity in this fact, little in the passers by and also in the Clergy. I think the Government should regulate this because of the prejudices which remove brotherly love. As Nature has given human beings about the same quantity of good spirits than bad, the law should help keep the balance of the proportions observed in the nature of each man, whether civilian or religious, Prussian or Florentine, Roman or Chinese.



A typical Prussian German merchant from Berlin of the 18th Century (Markus Levin 1723-1790)

Firuge — Parebbe che le ragioni stesse facessero che dispiudo. I  
no tanto misfornate fiate, e peggiori che il giorno  
nostro de' S. Nipotini fuogo d'entro per loro tempo. E' il  
principio che le cose s'annessa s'annunziano al Tempore.  
Per le d'una Societa' offerte da quella s'è medesima detto  
peralio suffisso da' S. N. B. et altri. Andranno che lo tempo  
13. den. D. S. B. et M. N. far mattina. E' passata  
in aff. Domestici. Et si la ragione aff. pavimento e tenu-  
tice voglio alle 3.6. men. Aff. 3.6. S. M. et M. O. come  
al Pratico. E. 2.

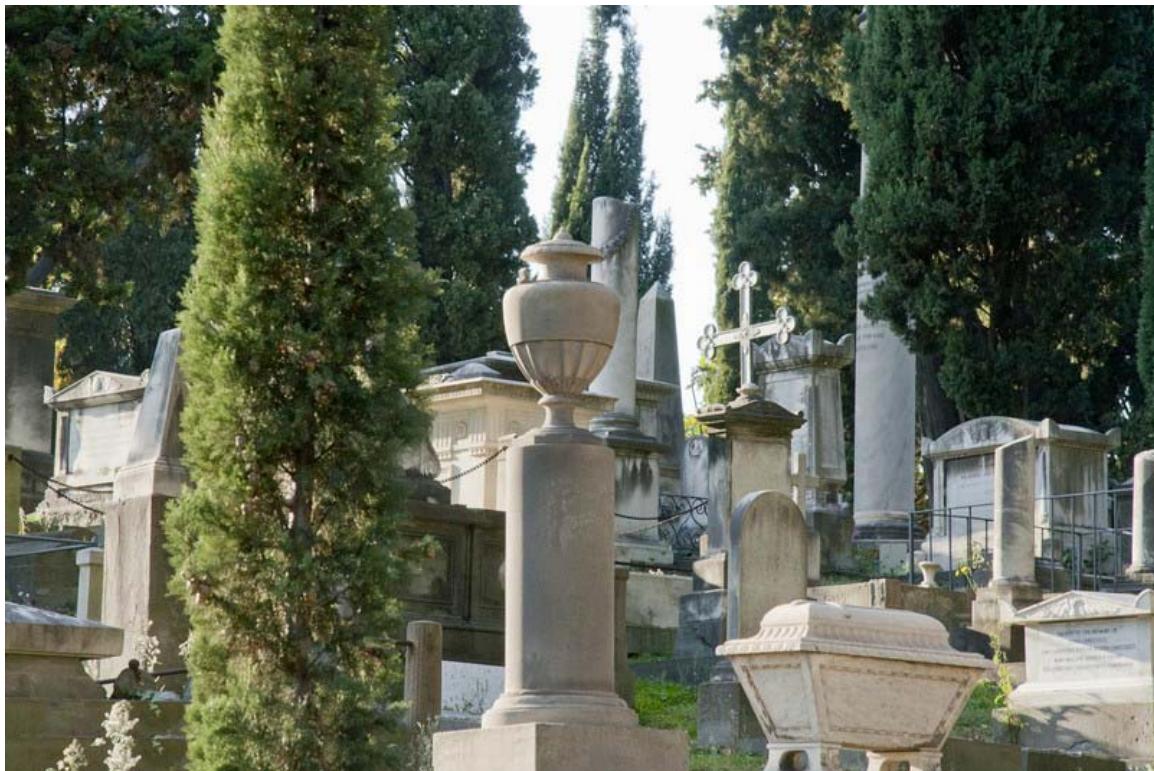
14. Sab. D. N. al matt. e giorno, venga D. S. B. et in  
far mattina alle 6.2. aff. 3.6. alle 9.2. aff. dove bisce alle  
gall. e in Consulta. aff. vengo. Dopo aff. domenica ed  
Roma ben lungo sopra fino a manica 10. in padova

15. Doma. D. S. B. et M. N. B. et S. M. aff. venga  
S. Magno, ed il S. Ant. Maruccio sono sciti del capo ad na-  
tionalita' lo p. aff. vedi. Sono visti alla Magica a. Maria  
Dopo prango lo visti variamici, e con rice: —  
Battisti sono visti alla morte. E' Domenica indi al Pratico.  
16. lun. D. S. al matt. e vendo un pugno dopo prango. D. M. B. et  
far mattina. Dopo la Consulta più o meno giorno. Dopo  
lo p. aff. dopo prango sono visti. con copertis in  
casa di monsignor. S. A. C. et aff. 3.6. aff. 9.2. fallito  
e lo fatto vero, una delle p. aff. e vogliano l. quadagno. D.  
in Camino condotto al Pratico. E. 10.

17. Mart. D. S. V. M. B. et M. N. Al matt. lett. Divise  
ed li Lett. per le S. Nipotazioni dei D'argioni, e Neuci  
sopra gli aff. della valdinievole. Il p. aff. s'annunzia  
che le colmate altre asciutte tenuta talia alcuna  
Purissima p. aff. s'annunzia altro aff. tenuta a cor-  
naro, in es. p. aff. et del animo libato, e dell'impie-  
go, d'oro e velluto a questo punto voltes ori e corone  
quattro. La s. incisio, e la s. scuola. Dopo prango  
P. aff. 3.6. D. S. al matt. una lunga p. aff. e vendo battista  
in Consiglio. E' domenica.

It seems that Protestant nations, which have brought so many improvements in Florence, should require the Government to establish a specific place to bury the Protestants on the principle that who improves the temporal goods of a society can demand the same rights that everybody else has.

Eventually, in 1828, 68 years after Pierantonio wrote the above, and probably also influenced by it, because he was very famous and esteemed in Florence, even after his death, a Protestant Cemetery was built in Florence, see pictures below. Before 1828, Protestants were not allowed to be buried in "Catholic" Florence and could only be buried in Leghorn, several miles away, close to Pisa. Our Protestant Great-Great-Grandmother Louisa Lee and my mother Isabella Guadagni's French Huguenot grandparents, Paul and Jeanne Querqui, are buried there. Louisa Lee Guadagni's marble tomb has the Guadagni Cross with Thorns sculpted on it (see below)



Protestant Cemetery aka English Cemetery, because many of the Protestants buried in it were English, including Luisa Lee Guadagni.



Protestant Cemetery seen from above.

Friday June 13th. B.V.M. I spent the morning in household business and visits. During the day I also managed domestic affairs. I saw my uncle. I went to the theatre in the evening.

Saturday June 14th. It rains during the day. First I took care of domestic business, then Council, then lunch. After lunch I dealt with domestic business again then a long walk until the evening next to the Stock exchange market.

Sunday June 15th. The weather is cool. B.V.M. Mr. Magni and Mr. Mannuccio paid me a visit. I left early to go for a walk then I went to listen to Music in Santa Croce.



Basilica of Santa Croce in Florence.

After lunch I went and paid a visit to several friends and with Bice (Florentine nickname for Beatrice) and Baretti I went to the Procession of Santa Croce then to the Theatre.

June 16 Monday. It looks cloudy and probably it will be rainy after lunch. B.V.M. In the morning I went to the Council until noon. Afterwards I went for a walk. After lunch I was with Cosatti at home to look over Cosatti's rent and Riccio's bankruptcy. In the evening I went for a short walk and then I spent the evening at the Guadagni's house until it was time to go to bed.

Tuesday 17th. B.V.M. I wrote several letters and I read Targioni's and Nenci's two dissertations. For what concerns the Valdinievole the first document talks about filling up and stabilizing some marshy terrains to make



them useful for farming. The second affirms the opposite, and there is animosity between the two papers, and engagement, and when you find this, you also find sincerity and truth. After lunch I wrote letters and I went for a long walk and I stayed with friends until the evening.

Firme

1. Giug. Mer. D. V. M. B. R. Re ha un vespone alla  
Mattina in via d'la. Regolarmente al di qui l'anno febb.  
di quanto in precedente. Dopo, alla mezz'ora dove lo si  
so disposto in quei luoghi. E' stato fatto della parte  
di ferendo e di maltrattare i contadini. E' stato  
alla fine conosciuto il Cap. Pellegrino e altri come  
essere brutta. Della vita nostra di salvare le vite  
dell'Uomo, od il rimanente della Memoria mia. E'  
E' stato sottoscritto in diario a parte. A questo punto  
sono fatto di trascrivere noti. E' appoggiato, e  
E' passato quanto fatto nella scorsa al Teatro  
19. Dopo, han voluto con la Consulta a' sacerdoti  
gl'atti criminali alla Reggente suo alle 11. gl'atti  
erano stabiliti. Sono venuti, non soltanto gli Ordini  
e' un favorevole. Dopo, il sacerdoti gl'atti finiti  
all'ora sono fatto, e' pronto a' legge. Mandato con  
l'Ordine. E' stato capito. E' stata una lunga pratica  
in conseguenza d'amicizia. Lascia, non al disotto  
20. Vra. D. V. M. B. R. V. C. E' stato fatto  
L'anno scorso, da' frati domini dei predicatori, e' stato  
pronto. Non fatto nulla. L'anno dopo, il 10. Agosto  
M. E' stato fatto di ricevere, al Teatro, ed al Teatro  
21. Sab. D. V. M. B. R. Ha fatto la Consulta  
fino ad' giorno, portando segreti. E' stato fatto  
affari. E' stato portato a' frati predicatori uno dei  
domestici. Dopo, pronto. E' stato fatto alla sua  
pratica. E' stato fatto anche al Teatro  
22. Dom. D. V. M. B. R. E' stato fatto metà prima che arrivasse  
Dopo, pronto. E' stato fatto. E' stato fatto  
nella stessa giorno. E' stato fatto  
23. Lun. D. V. M. B. R. E' stato fatto la volta  
Succesi. E' stato fatto con le frater predicatori  
d'ordine, da cui era appreso ai frati predicatori. A questo  
pronto allora, e' stato ricevuto. E' stato a' Teatro  
dalle 10.00 alle 11.00. E' stato fatto  
con, e' meglio ancora. E' stato seguito dai miei

Florence: June 18, Wednesday. B.V.M. I went to a Session in the morning in Pergola Street at the Theatre with several activities. Then I went to the Health Bureau where I took possession of that extract for the Plague. Mr. Gavanda made a proposition to the Commander in chief of the ship Schof to move and save the goats of the Island of Elba and of all Maremma but we will be able to see it soon apart from the journal.

After lunch I went and saw the Marshall then I went for a walk. I spent almost all the evening at the Theatre. June 19, Thursday. I went to the Council to participate in decisions on criminal affairs towards the Regency until 11 o'clock. The acts were 26. Only two were deferred to the Orders, the other 24 were favorably accepted. Then we examined civil acts until 1:00 PM. I went to lunch to the Pandolfini's house together with Camillo della Gherardesca and Gino Capponi. Virginia Pandolfini , 1717-1771, was a widow of Guido della Gherardesca (1696-1755) who had passed away 5 years before. Guido and Virginia were uncle and aunt of Ugo Sanminiati.



Pandolfini Palace

Camillo della Gherardesca, 1735-1807, is 7 or 8 years younger than Pierantonio. Theirs is a tragic friendship even if Pierantonio and Camillo don't know it yet in 1760. Camillo is first cousin of Ugo Sanminiati, whose wife is Teresa Strozzi. A year later than this journal, in 1761, Ugo dies leaving Teresa Strozzi a young childless widow. A few months later, Pierantonio marries Teresa Strozzi, who was Camillo's first cousin by marriage. Did Pierantonio feel sorry for this young widow, cousin of one of his friends? He rushed things by marrying her the same year her first husband had died. The even more tragic thing is that Pierantonio Guadagni dies the following year, in 1762, leaving Teresa widow for the second time in two years. However nothing of this had happened yet in June 1760, while Pierantonio was writing his journal.

Camillo della Gherardesca was great-grandson of Guido della Gherardesca (1631-1695) and Laura Guadagni (1633-1703), sister of Pierantonio Guadagni Senior (1629-1709), 1st Marchese of Montepescali and grandfather of Pierantonio Guadagni Junior, author of the Journal; so Camillo della Gherardesca was also 3rd cousin of his friend Pierantonio Guadagni Junior, through his great-grandmother Laura Guadagni married della Gherardesca.

Gino Capponi (1716-1781), the other friend with whom Pierantonio went to lunch at Pandolfini's house, is 11 years older than Pierantonio. He is not so closely related to Pierantonio, being great-great-grandson of Cassandra Guadagni, sister of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), father of our direct ancestor, Donato Maria Guadagni, 4th Marchese of San Leolino, and great-grandfather of Pierantonio Guadagni.



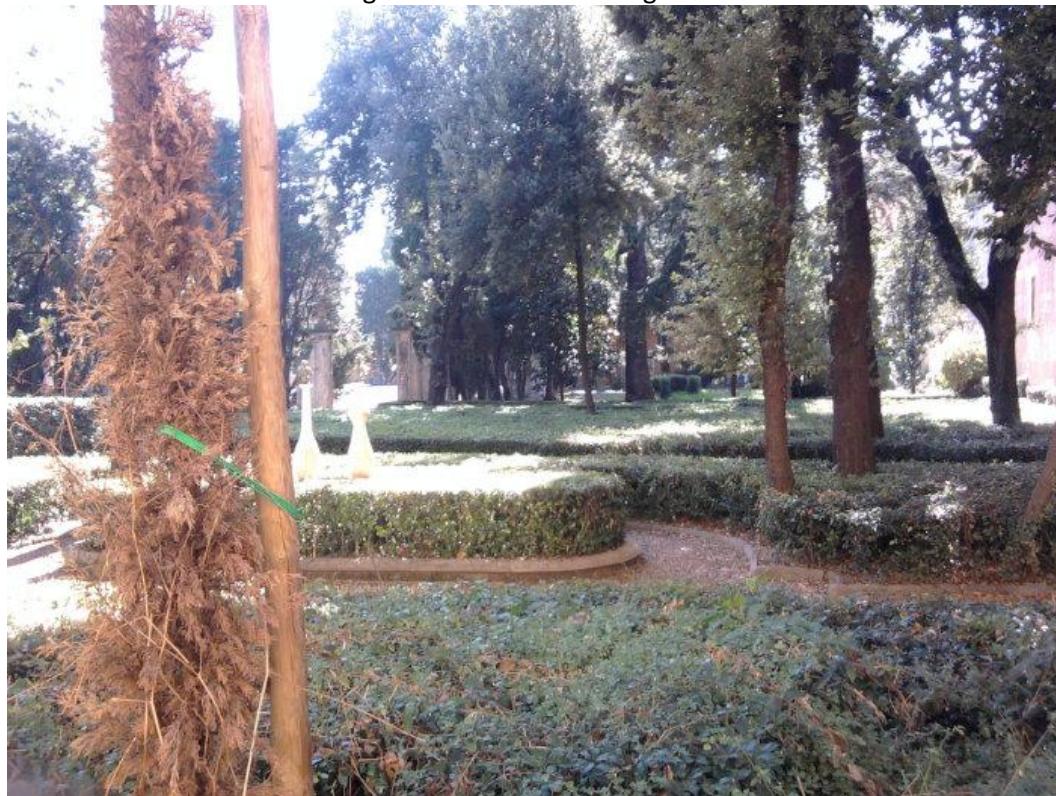
PALAZZO  
CAPPONI  
*all'Annunziata*



Capponi palace of the "Nunziata" across the street from the Guadagni "Nunziata" Palace where Pierantonio lives. Pierantonio Guadagni and his friend-cousin Gino Capponi live on the two sides of the same street, a few yards apart. Both huge palaces, 2 of the 12 largest palaces in Florence, have a large back yard, very rare in crowded ancient Middle-Ages Florence. Back yard of the Capponi palace above.



Guadagni Nunziata" Palace on the left, narrow Gino Capponi street in the center right, Capponi "Nunziata" Palace on the right, a few yards from the Guadagni Palace. The "facade" of the Capponi Palace faces the Gino Capponi street and the right "side" of the Guadagni Palace.



Large backyard of the Guadagni Palace in the old center of Florence



Large left side of the Guadagni Palace, facade of the Capponi Palace on the back right, narrow Gino Capponi Street in between.



Another view of the Guadagni Park with the back of the Guadagni Palace in the center and the Capponi Palace facade on the left.



Facade of the Capponi Palace facing the right side of the Guadagni Palace in Gino Capponi Street.



Main portal of the Capponi Palace with their Black and White Family Crest on top. As we remember, in the late Middle-Ages, the rival parties of Guelph (for the Pope) and Ghibellines (for the Emperor) were replaced by the Black and White parties. The Capponi Family was able to build a lasting peace between the two, so the Government of the Republic of Florence gave them a Family Crest with two large stripes, Black and White, peacefully side by side.



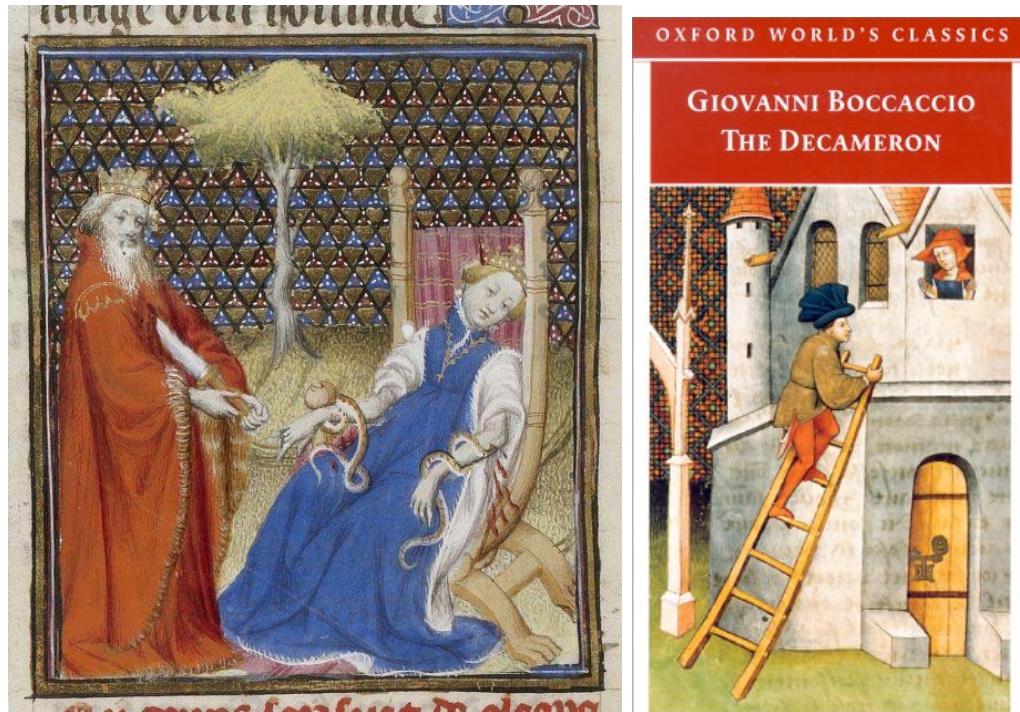
Backyard of the Capponi Palace

I went for a long walk with friends in the evening. Then I went to sleep.  
Friday June 20th. B.V.M. I go with Anton Maria Serristori (1711- ), Foreign Minister of the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany in 1751, Florentine Noble, Senator in 1761, married to Pierantonio's cousin, Maddalena Guadagni (1727- ) to the trial of Giovanni Fiore (?). I dealt with differentt things. After lunch I went to the San Lorenzo Library where I got a copy of a work by Boccaccio, then I went to the Theatre and then to rest.

[As we remember Boccaccio (1313-1375) one of the three greatest Italian writers of all times, wrote the "Decameron" where three young men and seven young maidens tell each other a story each for ten consecutive days during an epidemic of plague in Florence.]



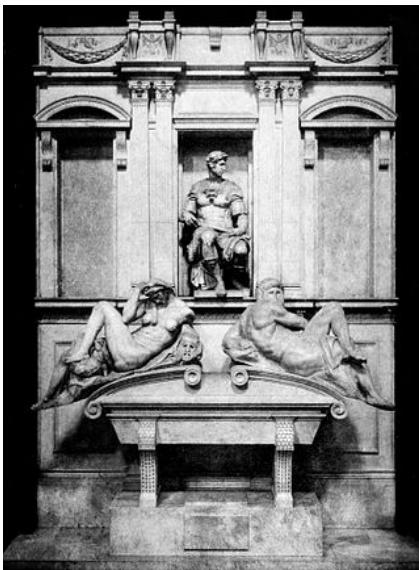
Statue of Boccaccio



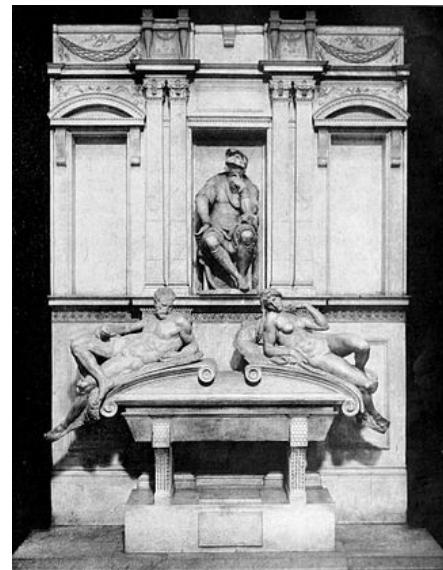
Scenes from the "Decameron".



The Laurentian Library (“Libreria San Lorenzo”) can be identified in the long row of windows above the cloister extending to the left of the picture. The red dome belongs to the Church of San Lorenzo, with the Famous Medici tombs by Michelangelo in its sacristy.



Medici Tombs by Michelangelo in the Sacristy of San Lorenzo  
Tomb of Giuliano de' Medici, son of Lorenzo      Tomb of Lorenzo de' Medici son of Piero  
“Night” and “Day”      “Dusk” and “Dawn”



Saturday June 21st. B.V.M. I go to the Council in the morning until noon then I go to the Secretariat of



Secretariat of State, Florence.

State [The Secretariat of State is the dicastery of the Roman Curia which works most closely with the Supreme Pontiff in the exercise of his universal mission. The origins of the Secretariat of State go back to the fifteenth century. The Apostolic Constitution Non Debet Reprehensibile of December 31, 1487 established the Apostolic Secretariat comprising twenty-four Apostolic Secretaries, one of whom bore the title of Domestic Secretary and held a position of pre-eminence. It still exists nowadays and was reformed by Pope John Paul II on June 18, 1988, dividing it in two sections: the Section for General Affairs and the Section for Relations with States.] to talk about the Affair of the Ten to one of the deputees, Mr. Franco Sciatti. After lunch, I wrote letters until the evening.

Then I pay the work to the heirs (?).

Sunday 22nd. B.V.M. In the morning I visited with friends. After lunch I went for a long walk and read. I spent the evening at the Theatre.

Monday 23. Weather is changing. B.V.M. There was the usual procession of young girls along the different neighborhoods described by various writers which it is superfluous to describe. After lunch the horse riding exercise of the Dragoons starts, which was done really well and it was followed even better by the exercises made by the corps of the four chariots coming from Puglia from the Square of Santa Maria Novella the mounted and foot exercise was made on the same square this year neither before or after the race with some disappointment from the Ladies as the ornate show as in the Theatre but anyway there were many onlookers and spectators.



Piazza (Square) Santa Maria Novella, Florence

(Massetto is just behind the higher hill on the right of the steeple of Santa Maria Novella. During Pierantonio's time you could walk from Masseto to Piazza del Duomo, just a few blocks from Santa Maria Novella, without ever leaving Guadagni owned properties).

Firme

Dragon d'Ungaro a' suoi vassalli fe' e' stato  
vasta' a Costantinopoli con tutto l'orbe d'Asia  
della Piazza d'Is. M. Novembre ave' e' stato fatto il  
vad. Genuino a Costantinopoli ed a' Reis. Sulla d'ap' Piazza qui  
d'anno, ne' vautri, ne' dorso la casa con i calchi  
d'ogni parte d'Asia. D'anno qua' è stata tornata via.  
Aut' incidente ubi papa Beatrice la suora grande Consolatrice  
di S. D. Signore Mart. D. S. d' M. 1304. F. 1. fuoncione in  
Piazza d'Asia suo principale alle sue donne mat.  
Manifestato in gran festa la Ricchezza Nobilità nel  
gran salone di' Palazzo Vecchio, e questa s'è intre-  
nato in gran quantità. Denuotata la fuggione di  
Piazza d'Asia. Manifestato, meditato da et' auto Dragon la  
da' finali magistrati e' nobilità, seguito della nobili-  
tate separato da' 100 astri Dragoni e' si' sortato  
alla Chiesa d'el. Non appena d'esso fede orazione  
si' ritirato alla sua abitac. La nostra solita Consolatrice  
sono stata da' fabbrini allo Zecca i' brindisi a  
Cioccoata, sono stato a Frango a' g'arai quali  
verso al pasaggio d'alta corsa del Senato. Corsini  
P. Paolo, Et' stato reso dal C. dell'Aspersione d'ogni d'oro  
e' corona' la testa al Prete.  
A. S. Francesco. D. S. B. I. f. un'altra mat. aff. domenica  
di Natale d'Amico. Poco Frango alla Chiesa d'Ascanio  
Guadagni. Indi al Passeggi a' vegliate i' sante pastore  
e' catto. P. S. T. Paolo. V. f. d. 1. m. a mattina fatta in  
composta. Poco meno lunga prima passeggiata, ed  
aff. domenica qua' s'è fatta per la curva la piazzetta  
di Natale. D. S. B. I. f. d. 1. m. a' s'abattuta Natività  
di San Giovanni d'Orsacce d'Elba. a. 10. a. 10. a. 10. a. 10. a. 10.  
gradi e' vissuto Amico. Poco, s'è nuova partone  
d'elba. Poco e' d'Orsacce d'Elba all'ette i' s'apre  
piata piazza al di là. A' po' da furo' da casa.  
A. S. Fabio. T. Paolo. V. f. d. 1. m. a' s'abattuta Natività  
di San Giovanni, in campo d'Orsacce d'Elba a giorno dopo frango allo zio  
Zio, che e' passata la veglia a casa sua, e' si' d'ogni d'oro  
Sono le fabbrini d'alta corsa d'ogni d'oro. E' dicozote, questa  
s'è fatta a' po' da' dieci d'oro, fabbrini taurini d'ucco  
d'ucco. Della piazzetta s'è passata la prima acciajola, s'è fatta la piazzetta  
della piazzetta. Alla g'arai, e' s'è fatta alla g'arai d'ucco

June 24, morning. B.V.M. The function in the Square started at 7 in the morning. Dressed in his most formal attire, the Marshall received the Nobility in the great hall of Palazzo Vecchio and a very large number of nobles



Great Hall of Palazzo Vecchio (aka "Palace of the Government")

attended. When the Function in the square was over, preceded by seventy Dragoons, by the Magistrates and the Nobility, followed by the Regular Militia and 80 other Dragoons, the Marshall walked to the Church of San Giovanni (i.e. the Cathedral aka Duomo ("Dome") of Florence), and after some brief prayers, he retired to his house. [June 24th is the Feast of the Birth of St. John the Baptist, patron Saint of Florence that is why it is such an important city feast day]



Palazzo Vecchio and Piazza della Signoria ("Square of the Government") in Pierantonio's time.



Cathedral of Florence, aka San Giovanni or Duomo, with Florentine Hills in the background, behind which is Masseto, Cradle of the Guadagni Family.



Palace of the Archbishop of Florence in Piazza del Duomo

And the largest palace of Piazza del Duomo, aka palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera, now Palace of the Region of Tuscany, below



The above Guadagni dell'Opera Palace had already been in Piazza del Duomo for a century and a half in Pierantonio's time. You can still see the Grey stone sculpted Guadagni Spiked Cross Crest above the main door of the Guadagni Palace of the Region of Tuscany.

With my usual group of friends I went to "Fabbrini" at the Zecca to get a nice hot cup of chocolate



The Tower of the Zecca, along the Arno, attached to the walls of Florence in Pierantonio's time.



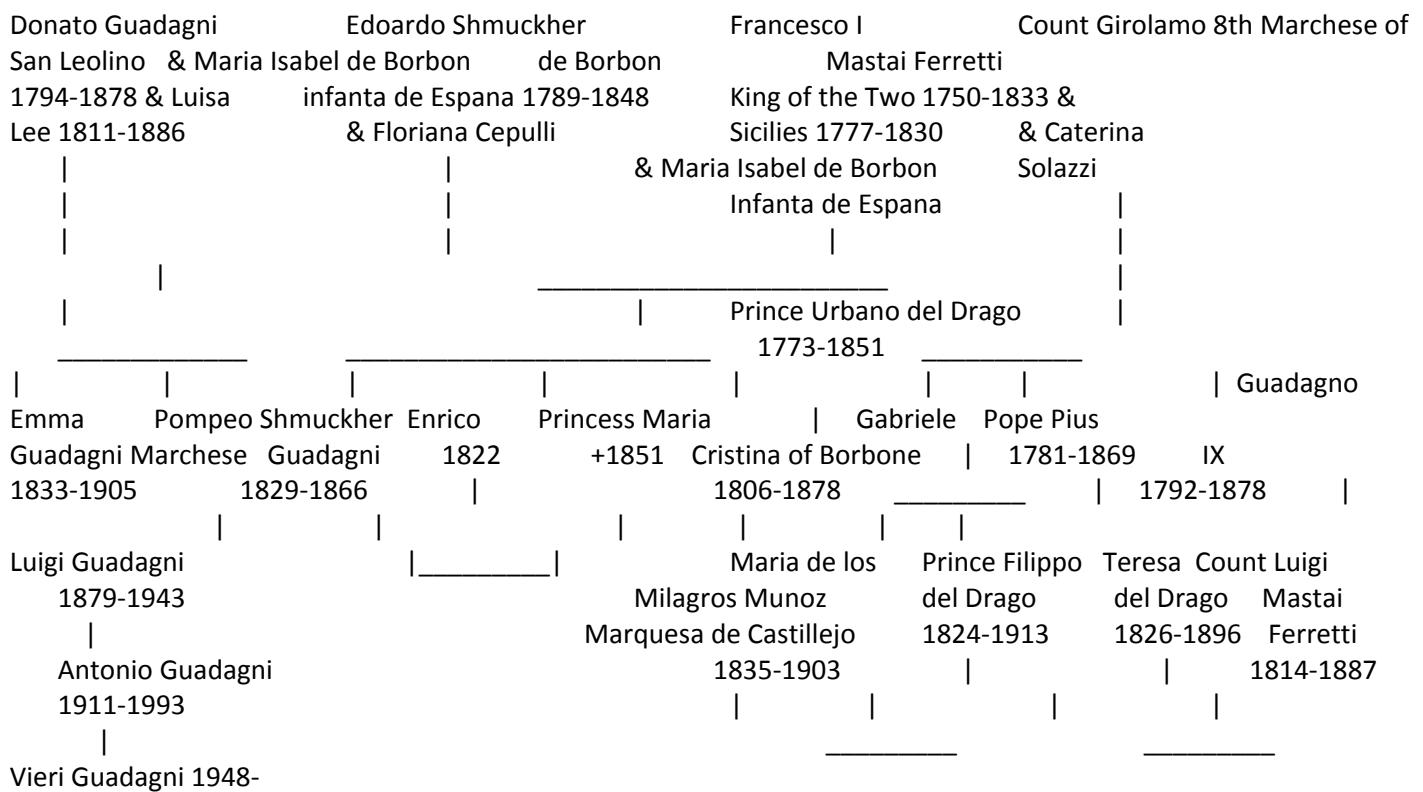
[Tower of the Zecca, along the Arno River, nowadays with no walls around it. They were torn down in 1865 when Florence became Capital of Italy for 5 years (1865-1870) to make more room for a potential enlargement of the city, due to its new role. As we remember, however, in 1870, the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel II, with his troops, attacked and conquered Rome from the Pope Pius IX, and made it the new and permanent capital of Italy.  
Through Piero the Gouty de'Medici, father of Lorenzo the Magnificent, the Guadagni are related to King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy:

Piero the Gouty de'Medici 1416-1469 & Lucrezia Tornabuoni 1425-1482





Pope Pius IX Mastai Ferretti (1792-1878) was the uncle of Count Luigi Mastai Ferretti (1814-1887), whose sister-in-law Maria de los Milagros Munoz (1835-1903) was the niece of our great-aunt Emma Guadagni (1829-1866).



The Family Tree describing the family link between Emma Guadagni and Pope Pius IX came contorted. However it is easier to explain it than to build a family tree with it: Emma Guadagni (1829-1866), sister of our great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni, 8th Marchese of San Leolino, married Baron Pompeo Shmuckher (b 1822) on 9/19/1853. Pompeo's parents were Edoardo Shmuckher, Austrian Officer of the Queen of Naples Maria Isabel of Borbone (1789-1848), and Floriana Cepulli. However, before marrying Floriana, Edoardo had an affair with the Queen of Naples, and an illegitimate child from her, delicate Enrico Schmuckher, who died in 1851. Pompeo was Enrico's half-brother and Enrico was also the half-brother of the 12 legitimate children of Queen of Naples Maria Isabel of Borbone and her husband Francesco I of Borbone. One of Enrico's half-siblings Princess Maria Cristina of Borbone (1806-1878) married first the King of Spain Fernando VII de Borbon, 1784-1833, then, at his death, the Duke of Riansares (1808-1873) with whom she had several children, one of whom was Maria de los Milagros (1835-1903). On January 26, 1868, Maria de los Milagros married Filippo del Drago, Prince of Mazzano (1824-1913), whose sister, Teresa del Drago (1826-1896) married Count Luigi Mastai Ferretti (1814-1887), whose father Count Gabriele Mastai Ferretti (1781-1869) was the brother of Pope Pius IX Mastai Ferretti (1792-1878).

So, our direct common great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni's sister, Emma Guadagni, is the wife of Pompeo Shmuckher, who is the half-brother of Enrico Shmuckher, who is the half-brother of Princess Maria Cristina of Borbone, mother of Princess Maria de los Milagros, wife of Prince Filippo del Drago, whose sister Teresa del Drago married Count Luigi Mastai Ferretti, son of Count Gabriele Mastai Ferretti, brother of Pope Pius XI Mastai Ferretti.



Pompeo Shmuckher, Emma Guadagni's husband and the great-great-uncle of all of us.



Pope Pius IX Mastai Ferretti

[Note of the translatot Fcdq: When I was a teenager in Brussels, Belgium, 1958-1961, where my father was Consul of Italy, my best friend was Corrado Milesi Ferretti, son of the Italian Embassy Counselor, Count Gianluigi Milesi Ferretti, great-nephew of Pope Pius IX; my parents were best friends with Corrado's parents, Gianluigi and Babysun Milesi Ferretti; the last time I saw Corrado was at the Farnesina, tennis club of the Department of the Italian Foreign Service in Rome; he was getting ready to pass the examination to become an Italian diplomat, I was getting ready to fly to New York where I had been hired as an Italian Trade Analyst at the Italian Trade Commission at the 20th floor of the North Tower of the World Trade Center. Eventually in New York I met Shirley, who was a Math teacher in a ghetto high school in a poor section of Long Island, we dated and fell in love with each other and married in Rome, on April 28, 1974. After 10 years of teaching French and English in Italian High Schools, and 3 children, Pierantonio aka Tony in 1977, William aka Billy in 1979, and Beatrice in 1981, we moved to Shirley's native city, Denver, and Vieri gently hired me at Western, where I spent the longest and happiest part of my life.]

King of Italy Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878) is related to us through our common ancestor Piero de'Medici the Gouty.



King of Italy Victor-Emmanuel II (1820-1878)

So the Guadagni are related to both Pope Pius IX and King of Italy Victor Emmanuel II. ]

Lets return to Pierantonio's Journal: afterwards I went to lunch at the Pasquali house [ Pierantonio's aunt, Violante Guadagni (1693-1744), younger sister of his father Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), had married Francesco Maria Pasquali in 1714; he died young without giving her any children, so she remarried, with Curzio Ceuli in 1735]. Afterwards there was the traditional "walk" and then the "race" and finally the "Palio" ("Horse race"), won by a horse named



"Il Gran Diavolo" ("The Great Devil"). I finished the evening at the Theatre.

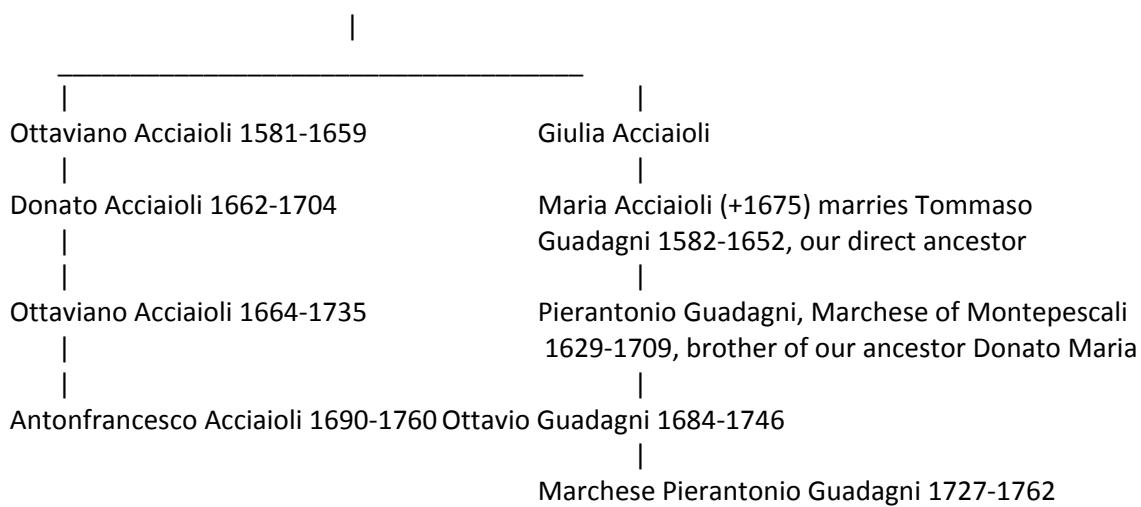
June 25. Hot weather. B.V.M. I settle domestic business in the morning. Afterwards I visit with friends. After lunch I go and read the Decameron until 7 PM. Then I go for a walk and end the evening at the Theatre.

June 26. It's rainy. B.V.M. I spend the morning at the Council. After lunch I go for a walk and take care of household affairs. Then I go and have dinner at the Pandolfini's house with "industry owners" and others.

Friday 27. B.V.M. In the morning I went to the Library to read Boccaccio from 7 to 10. Then I went for a walk and visited with friends. After lunch I spent another period of time reading Boccaccio until 7 PM. Afterwards I went for a walk and spent the evening at the theatre. Then I went for another walk in the cool summer evening and then home.

Saturday 28. It's rainy. B.V.M. I deal with household business in the morning then I go to the Council until noon. I had a late lunch at 7 PM. I spent the evening in the Guadagni House [ \*\*\*\*\*several ink stains...2 lines hard to read...I saw Isabella Santini of Lucca and Tonino Serristori, Teresa Acciaioli, Luigi... and other names impossible to read because of the ink stains. Teresa Acciaioli was born Teresa Serlupi Crescenzi (+ in Rome in 1779) married to Antonfrancesco Acciaioli (1696-1760) who was going to die soon in that same year. Antonfrancesco was an 8th degree cousin of Pierantonio Guadagni.

Roberto Acciaioli 1543 married Faustina Franceschi in 1580





Lungarno Acciaioli, on the left, Ponte Vecchio, in the center-right rear.

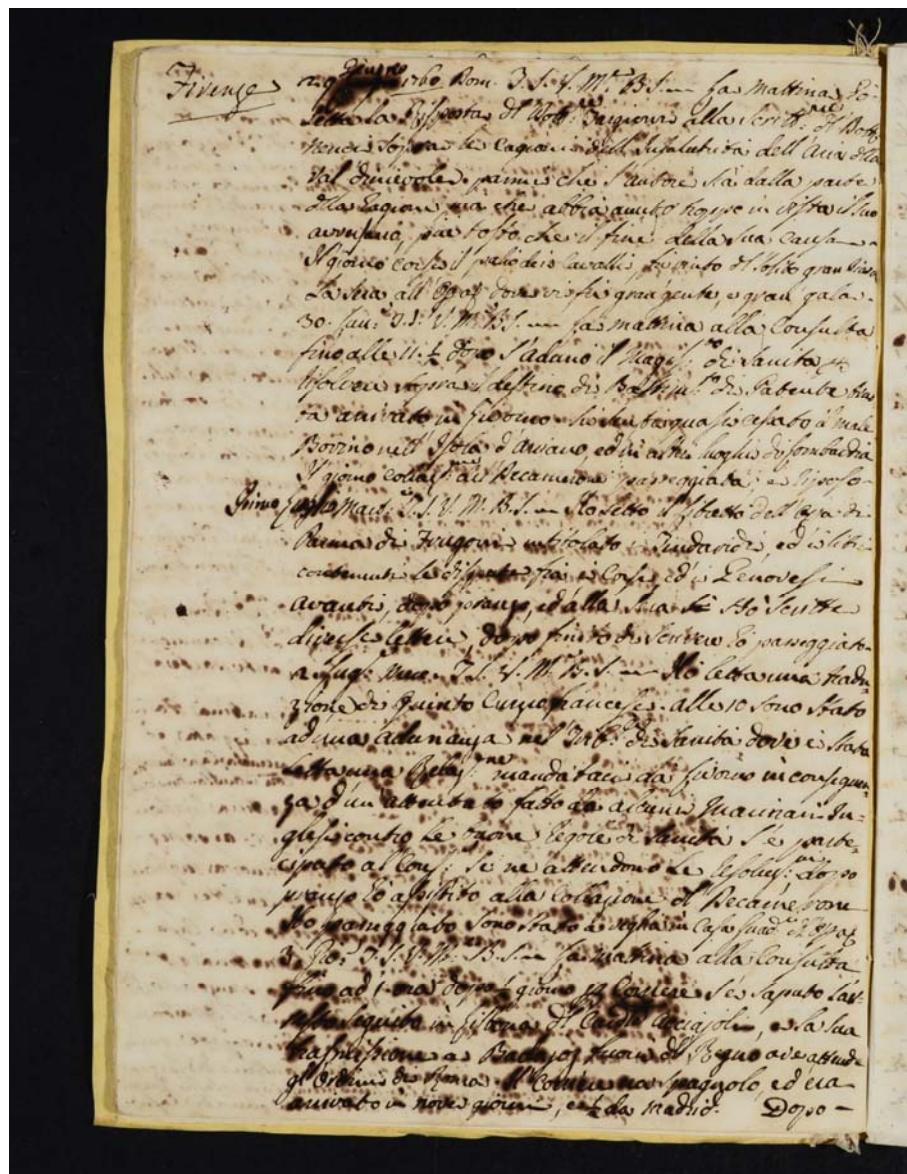


Acciaioli Palace, Florence, 500 ft. from Ponte Vecchio

The abovementioned “Tonino” (= nickname” little Antonio”, like Tony in English) Serristori is really Anton Maria Serristori, born in 1711, Senator in 1761, Florentine Noble and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany in 1751, married to Maddalena Guadagni on February 11, 1747. She was the daughter of Filippo Maria Guadagni dell’Opera (ancestor of all the Guadagni Torrigiani) and Ottavia, daughter of Senator Carlo Quaratesi. Maddalena Guadagni’s brother and sister-in-law were Giovambattista Guadagni and Teresa Torrigiani, whose youngest surviving son (two died as children), Pietro Guadagni, will inherit Torrigiani name and fortune.



Serristori Palace on Lungarno Serristori (which is next to Lungarno Torrigiani)]



Florence: June 29, 1760. Sunday. B.V.M. In the morning I read the answer of Doctor Targioni to the letter written by Doctor Nenci in relation to the unhealthiness of the air of Valdinievole. It seems to me that the author is right but that he gave more importance to his adversary rather than to the objective of his case. The day of the Feast (of St John the Baptist, patron of Florence) the “palio” (“race”) of the horses was won by the usual “grandiose”. I spent that evening at the “Opaf” (?) where there was a lot of people and a great gala.

June 30, Monday. B.V.M. In the morning I was at the Council until 11:30. Afterwards the Health Department assembled to solve the problem of the ship arrived in Leghorn carrying oxen infected with the disease of the Island of Aviano and of other places of Lombardy.



Island of Aviano

During the day I read the Decameron and walked and then I rested (I went to sleep).

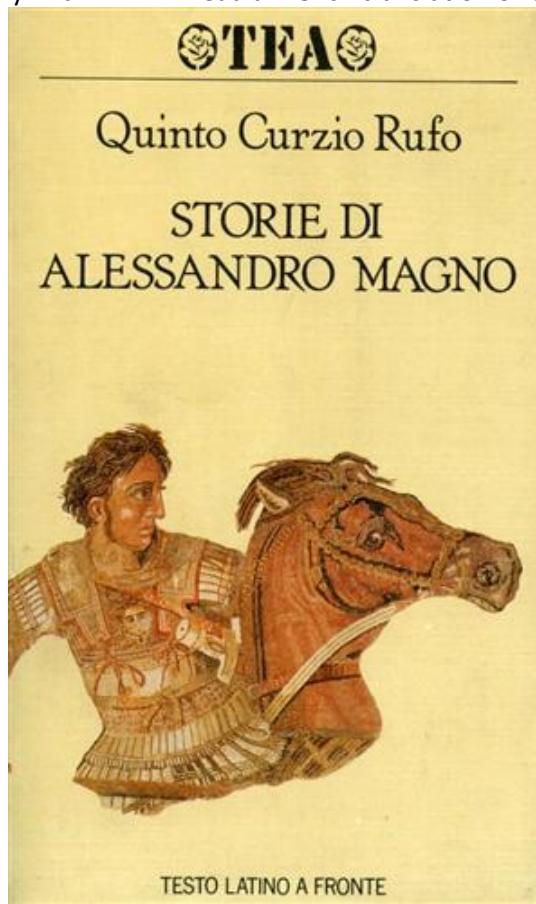
Tuesday July 1st. B.V.M. I read the booklet by Frugoni titled *Tindavidio* (?) [Carlo Innocenzo Frugoni (portrait below) (1692-1768) was an Italian poet and librettist. As a poet Frugoni was one of the best of the School of the Arcadian Academy, and his lyrics and pastorals had great facility and elegance. His collected works were published at Parma in 10 volumes in 1799, and a more complete edition appeared at Lucca in the same year in 15 volumes.



Carlo Innocenzo Frugoni (1692-1768)

I also read the contents of the dispute between the inhabitants of Corsica and the Genoese. I wrote several letters, before and after lunch and in the evening. When I finished writing I went for a walk.

Wednesday July 2nd. B.V.M. I read a French translation of Quintus Curtius.



Quintus Curtius Rufus: History of Alexander the Great

At 10 AM I went to a meeting at the Health Department where they read a report sent from Leghorn concerning an "attack by a few English sailors against good rules concerning health". We participated to the conference and are waiting for the resolutions of it. After lunch I assisted at the collation (comparison of texts) of the Decameron. I went for a walk and I spent the evening at the Guadagni dell'Opera's house. [In 1760 Pierantonio (1727-1762) was 32 years old. In his "Nunziata" palace, only his younger brother Niccolo' (1730-1805), 27 years old, was left of his branch of the Guadagni Family. His sister Ottavia (1733-1769) had married Fabio Gori Pannilini of Siena in 1754. In the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace instead we find several members of the Family: of the generation of Pierantonio's parents we still have Filippo Maria (1698-1769) the oldest brother and head of the dell'Opera branch of the Guadagni family (who will become the Torrigiani family in 2 generations from now). In 1726 he married Ottavia, daughter of Senator Carlo Quaratesi and of Luisa Frugoni.



Pazzi-Quaratesi Palace of the 15th century (It is also called the "Pazzi Plot against the Medici Palace", but that was 3 centuries before Pierantonio Guadagni's life).

Ottavia was the widow of Andrea Gerini [(another noble and historical Florentine Family that I knew well when I was a college student in Florence. The actual Marchese Pier Antonio Gerini is the son of Marchese Giovanni Andrea Gerini and Elisa Dufour Berte Guadagni di Santo Spirito, so he is our cousin and so are his eight siblings and their spouses and children, while his first cousins Count Luigi Pelagallo of Marazzano with his spouse Barbara Sebregondi and children and his thirteen siblings and their spouses and children, and Count Ferdinando Guicciardini with his wife and children and his two siblings with spouses and children, and Marchese Pier Maria Malvezzi Campeggi with wife and

children and nine siblings with spouses and children are all nephews and nieces of the same cousin of ours Elisa Dufour Berte Guadagni. So from one Dufour Berte Guadagni we have almost one hundred Florentine (and from other Italian cities) cousins and cousins of cousins in the first 3 generations. Many more will probably come in the near and distant future. They were all very nice and friendly with me and I enjoyed very much being with them. Guadagni and Guadagni offshoots in Florence continue going out, befriending and marrying members of the same noble families they have met and known for the last eight centuries. My mother Isabella Guadagni was a great friend of Elisa Dufour Berte Guadagni, Andrea Gerini and his three sisters Caterina, Giulia and Anna Maria. As I mentioned above, I knew them well too, but mostly their children, of my generation, with whom I played, went shooting, invited them at La Traversa and went to parties at their or their friends' houses.]

Filippo Maria Guadagni was made a Knight of Santo Stefano in 1706, when he was only 8 years old so he could serve the Grand Master of the Order as a Page. [The Order of Saint Stephen (Official name: "Holy Military Order of St. Stephen Pope and Martyr") is a Tuscan dynastic-military order founded in 1561. The order was created by Cosimo I de' Medici, first Grand Duke of Tuscany. The last member of the Medici dynasty to be a leader of the order was Gian Gastone de Medici in 1737.



Cosimo I de'Medici (1519-1574), first Grand Duke of Tuscany, founder of the Order of St. Stephen in 1561, by artist Bronzino, who also painted the Guadagni Chapel in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata.



Gian Gastone de' Medici (1671-1737), seventh and last Grand Duke of Tuscany of the Medici Family (He is wearing the Cross of Grand Master of the Order of St. Stephen around his neck)



Francis Stephen of Hapsburg-Lorraine (1708-1765), Holy Roman Emperor, inherited the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany in 1737 at the death of Gian Gastone de' Medici. Francis is the ancestor of Archduke Sigismund Otto of Austria, actual heir to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Francis Stephen was the Grand Duke of Tuscany during Pierantonio's life.

The order of Saint Stephen was permanently abolished in 1859 by the annexation of Tuscany to the Kingdom of Sardinia, later of Italy. The former Kingdom of Italy and the current Italian Republic also did not recognize the order as a legal entity but tolerate it as a private body. Currently however, the descendants of the former Tuscan ruling family of Grand Dukes, who never accepted the union of their Grand Duchy of Tuscany with the rest of Italy and still consider themselves the legitimate rulers of Tuscany, maintain that the Order of Saint Stephen was a religious and dynastic institution not subject to dissolution by the Italian authorities. Today, Archduke Sigismund, Grand Duke of Tuscany (even though he lives as a private citizen in Austria and has no actual political power over Tuscany, which is now one of the 20 regions of the Republic of Italy) awards an Order of Saint Stephen which he claims to be a continuation of the order founded by Grand Duke Cosimo I (de'Medici, our cousin). Approximately 80 individuals are currently associated with this order. All members must be Roman Catholic, although exceptions are made for Heads of State and members of Royal Families who are members of the other Christian denominations]



Badge of the Order



Archduke Sigismund Otto Maria Josef Gottfried Henrich Erik Leopold Ferdinand von Hapsburg Lothringen of Austria, (born April 21, 1966), is the titular Grand Duke of Tuscany and current head of the Tuscan branch of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine. He is wearing the uniform of Grand Master of the Order of Saint Stephen.

Filippo Maria Guadagni dell'Opera was educated in a boarding school for pages. There he received an education to become a perfect gentleman. The Jesuits ran the school.

Filippo Maria grew up without prejudices, wanting to see the new reforms and improvements of modern civilization introduced in the Grand Duchy. He was among the friends of Grand Duke Gian Gastone. He talked the Grand Duke in promoting reforms in public administrations, which made the first years of his reign very popular. The Grand Duke made him a senator in 1536.

When Gian Gastone died the following year, Filippo Maria was assigned to organize his funeral. He showed his gratitude and his love for the Medici ruler by arranging a grandiose ceremony in the Church of San Lorenzo, where the Medicis are buried.

When the Regency took over the government of the State for the new Grand Duke Francis Stephen of Hapsburg-Lorraine, Filippo Maria was appointed superintendent of the "Parte Guelfa". He had authority over all the building and construction of the city. He also had to keep an eye on all the properties which belonged to the Grand Duke or the city. He got heavily involved in his job. Thanks to Filippo Maria, the condition of the city of Florence improved substantially. The following Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo made him Chamberlain and Superintendent of all the silver of the Grand Ducal Family. He appointed him deputy over the nobility and the commoners. He made him Counselor of State.



Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo, Grand Duke of Tuscany from 1765 to 1790. He was the son of Grand Duke of Tuscany Francis Stephen of Hapsburg-Lorraine and the brother of Queen Marie Antoinette of France.

Filippo-Maria Guadagni and Ottavia had 5 children, all of Pierantonio's generation. Maddalena (1727-1754) married Senator Antonio Serristori, whom we mentioned above, showing a picture of Serristori Palace and Lungarno, in 1747, Cornelia, born in 1728, unmarried, probably still living in the palace, when Pierantonio was invited there. As we see all these cousins of Pierantonio are almost exactly his age, so I am sure he was happy to go and have dinner and/or spend the evening at the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, next to the Duomo (Cathedral of Florence)), Giovambattista (1729-1806), 2 years younger than Pierantonio, married Teresa Torrigiani, daughter of Marchese Carlo Torrigiani, with whom he will have 7 children, Ottavia, Filippo (died as a baby), Filippo II, Laura, Maddalena, Carlo and Pietro (the starter of the Guadagni Torrigiani Branch of the Family).. Alessandro Guadagni dell'Opera (1731-1789) was 29 in 1760. He took a job in public administration and was very successful at it. In 1768, he will be appointed Vice-Director of the Department of Accounting and Administration. Then he will be appointed Superintendent of the State Taxes. In 1769 he will be elected Senator, and Grand-Duke of Tuscany Pietro Leopoldo will make him his chamberlain in 1781. Livia, the youngest, born in 1734, seven years younger than Pierantonio, married Averardo de'Medici, son of Pierpaolo, in 1757, 3 years before Pierantonio's journal].

July 3rd, Thursday. B.V.M. I spent the morning at the Council until one hour after Noon. We heard from a courier about the adventure in Lisbon of Cardinal Acciaioli (\*\*this part is very hard to read and understand because of several ink spots), his transfer to Badajoz out of the Kingdom, waiting for orders from Rome. The courier was Spanish and got here in 9 days from Madrid. After lunch I went to the usual "collation" (comparison of texts) of the Decameron.

Firenze

Dopo pranzo ho aperto alla solita collazione  
di Decamerone. Ho visitato il mercatello ed  
ho passeggiato prendendo il fresco per la città  
4 luglio 1700. Ven. D. J. V. M. B. un altro Mat. alle ore  
3 minuti. Ho esposto al Venerabile Maestro Rotta, unito  
con il suo capo custode. Salito davanti un alto pavimento  
e camminando sopra in piedi e a facchie. Io dalle ore 6  
alle 10 ho aperto alla curiosità della D. di Decamerone  
dalle ore 10 alle 11 dappertutto. Dopo pranzo  
aff. domestico, ed fatto lo passeggiato e passata la  
veglia in compagnia d'amici al punto.

5. Sab. D. V. D. J. V. M. B. aff. dom. Consulto f. allora  
ciocchio fino alle ore 10. Dopo pranzo sceso con Serrati nell'  
aff. vicino di su. Lettere. passeggiare e vegliare al Ponte,  
con le leggi. Oggi ho sentito che la corona di Spagna  
aveva intitato al Principe di Portogallo di partire  
dalla sua strada. occasione ottenuta col Portogallo  
si dicono epure partiti ancora da lì. I Portoghesi  
ordinano di quel Ministro che nell'atto di lasciare  
Spagna avrà fatto affiggeva al Capo de Portugal  
un manifesto stampato poco decoroso per la sorte di Spagna  
6. Dom. D. V. V. M. B. un altro Mat. Ho preparato la mattina  
in casa viso santo. preparare ed è fatto. Venerabile  
aff. domestico. Dopo pranzo ho fatto delle visite  
e visitato al Palio delle Carrette, che si corre in  
Piazza il giorno di S. Romolo, con altre diverse  
enze, e giochi popolari. Il Bargello di questa  
città avendo dato una difesa poco proriusa ad  
un familiare di Ministro di successo che per  
avvalersi di chiamare per servizio suo padrone, ha  
dovuto far licenziamento del servizio e di soluzione

Florence: I visited the Marshall and I walked in the open air in the City.

Friday July 4th, 1760. B.V.M. Mass in the morning. At 3:00 Marshall Botta left for Vienna with his assistant Chaplain Abbott Tavanti, a certain relative, 2 servants, a cook and 2 lackeys. From 6 to 10 I assisted to the revision of the Decameron. From 10 to 12 I took care of household business. After lunch I dealt with domestic affairs again. At seven I went for a walk and spent the evening with friends at the Bridge (of the Zecca?, it is the closest to the Nunziata Guadagni Palace, where Pierantonio lives).



Lungarno della Zecca, Florence

Saturday July 5th. B.V.M. Domestic business, Council, with friends from 11 to 2. After lunch, meeting with Seratti in the office of Giovanni Ricciardi. Letters. Evening at the Ponte ("Bridge") with today's correspondence: we heard that the Tribunal of Rome ordered the Ambassador of Portugal to leave



the Papal States because of a controversy with Portugal. I've heard also that all the Portuguese citizens had to leave because while leaving, the Ambassador had a disrespectful poster towards the Roman Tribunal displayed.

July 6, Sunday. B.V.M. I spent the morning home and I assisted to the Mass in the Guadagni Palace Chapel. I also dealt with domestic affairs. After lunch I visited with people. I went to the "Palio" (Race) of the "caprette" ("small goats") which is organized in the Square of the Feast Day of St. Romulus with other festivities and popular games. As the Head of the Police had given a not very kind answer to a servant of a Minister of Lucca, who had complained about it with his master, he had to be fired from his job for a few days by his Superior.



[As we remember Lucca, above, was a small but independent Republic from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. As we can see the city is still completely surrounded and protected by its Middle-Age walls and towers.]

Page 40  
After three days the poor Minister from Lucca intervened so

Friuli

di' pol. Ministro quale dopo la giorniis si è intu  
proibito fare ritornare al suo impiego questo C. F. che protegge il Bargello. Si è mandato l'ingrati  
l'ingrati al Ministro quale avendone fatto alle  
dogiane al Fiscale questo le dirà E' questo nou su  
zate ch'esso che questa difesa lo ha fatta che  
la Regg. aveva fatto a male che il Sig. Grancia  
lo aveva avuto la sua salma e concubato que-  
sto acquistato. Tunga d'arreto fatto, nou si con-  
sidera il Bargello facessi parti ulteriori. Il ministro  
non avendo intuito che o volerai il Bargello a Capo  
e l'ingrati e non vi chiamava contento, e ne  
avrebbe dato parte al Consiglio, poichè owo dopo  
s'è veduto il Bargello a Capo a domandare  
nuove scuse, e l'ingrati allo Ministro di  
fare trattenerne in sala, e dire che l'aveva  
dato dire che credere di portarsi meglio in altre  
congiunture, altrimenti il Consiglio, che poi  
basto in mano da farle temere una revere  
L'anno = fa l'posta data al Bargello al Consiglio  
e di Santini Min. di pace e questa = Dite  
al Consiglio che non vorremo a credere  
cotto a lui degli ordini che da noi ricevi. S'è  
quindi rianno tempo di far fuga da  
Capo e siede chi sarà sofferto dei contratti  
Bando, quando torna al Consiglio di chi si sta  
Era basto fuggire alla porta un domestico di  
Santini, e intendere questo fatto Santini lo  
aveva mandato a chiamare  
7. Jan. 1711 V. M. B. S. in forma. alla Confitta, non  
in riposo. dopo pranzo Lett. anticyrateys a Marchesi  
dopo

that the Tuscan employee could get his job back. The Inspector who protects the "Head of the Police" ("Bargello" in 18th century Tuscan) immediately sent the Bargello to thank the Minister, who, had complained with the Inspector; the

Minister answered: "I suspect that this answer of yours is due to the fact that your Superior felt bad that the Marshal had arranged this solution even before your dismissal without telling you about it, not thinking that you would take ulterior steps, as the Minister had insisted that either the Bargello would come to his house to thank him or else he would not be happy and he would have complained about it with the Marshall, a few hours later the Bargello came asking forgiveness and thanking him.

The Minister had him wait in the hall for two hours then sent him a message that he should try and behave better in similar future occasions otherwise he assured him that he would inflict a more severe punishment on him. The answer which the Bargello gave to Santini, Minister of Lucca's servant was:"Tell your master that I am not obliged to be accountable to him for the orders I give my cops who will always have to search from head to foot who will be suspected of contraband, whoever he will be serving. At the door they had searched a servant of Santini, and on hearing this Santini had called him.

July 7. B.V.M. I spent the morning at the Council, afterwards I visited with people. After lunch I wrote letters in advance for the following Tuesday.

Firenze

dopo alda paesaggia da cagion di caldo. a questa istante  
il Marchese d'Alvarez de Almodovar. lett. da  
Roma si sentito confermato il consiglio dato in libro  
nra al Nuncio a ragione nra mto lett. d'Caronale.  
Capitano non avrà fatto l'Almodovar, se le uozze  
della Principessa di Sangliana. d'ist. acis  
Lepizig si dice che la corte di Portogallo  
volerà d'Inghilterra nell'occasione delle  
nozze hanseatiche pache. L'Inghilterra ha  
minacciato eccezionali. Nuncio, che volo  
la sua uocazione, sia la funzione della  
corte di Inghilterra dell'Europa, qui si è concordato,  
che fatto s'ha. L'Inghilterra saputo ciò  
di Nuncio face qualche pista, e indagare ap-  
profondita. Ma non si sa che la cagione di  
tal atteggiamento, ma se fu per il secco, seccoché  
non ha fatto piovere. venne il giorno delle  
nozze d'Inghilterra. Il Nuncio che due  
settimane prima d'essere dato a Lisbona pubblica  
lett. d'ist. d'Almodovar. Ncolo Nuncio  
non ne diede notizia a V. C. con dire  
che quest'aveva fatto per sole danzj più  
grave in quelle contrade. Cominciò il Por-  
tugolo da quest'emozione, cominciò a fer-  
mare dentro al Nuncio, e le cortes poteva que-  
sto aspettato, e prima che d'averlo fatto allontanar-  
lo da Lisbona, ed espavdices che z'advalo  
di Portogalo. E' sia fatto accompagnare da  
Pecuaria armata. Dio a Batajos -

FLORENCE: After the walk, because of the heat, I spent the evening at the Tower of the Zecca.

July 8th, Tuesday. B.V.M.

...In the morning letters from Rome confirmed that the Apostolic Nuncio was dismissed from Lisbon in a letter to Cardinal Corsini [Cardinal Andrea Corsini (1735-1795) was Pierantonio's cousin, see below:



Cardinal Andrea Corsini

Lorenzo Strozzi 1595-1671 & Maria Macchiavelli



Emilia Strozzi

Gian Battista Strozzi 1619-1681

Ottavia Benigna Pieri Piccolomini  
d'Aragona +1725

Lorenzo Francesco Strozzi  
Prince of Forano 1674-1742

Ottavio Guadagni 1684-1746

Ottavia Strozzi 1709-1762

Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni 1727-1762 Cardinal Andrea Corsini 1735-1795]

for not having done the street lighting for the marriage of Princess of Portugal (?), for the affair of the Jesuits expelled from the Court of Portugal [This page is full of ink spots and hard to read] for creating difficulties on the occasion of the Wedding, concerning the wedding ring....finally on the weddind day the lighting of the streets lasted three days. Touched, the people of that Nation started to manifest against the Nuncio and the demonstrations convinced the Government to send away the Nuncio to save him from the Portuguese people. He was escorted by armed guards until Badajos.



Badajos, Portugal.

Friuli - al cui insieme della città vennero i nobili e i più  
influenti contro il Nuovo Re. La Corte di  
Sicilia si allontanare questo Reato alla sua Capital  
perche questo medicato portava. per le corti con cui  
acciò lo è stato allontanato da Sicilia, e che sarà  
mai più riguardata da parte di Portogallo.  
Intanto il Re M. Alfonso aveva chiesto in po-  
meria un'indagine d'acquisto d'una  
Spada questa difficile venne qualche passo  
dopo la morte di Francesco con D. Luis Pacheco  
e il Cardinale de S. M. papa Sisto IV quello  
che fu fatto, che le spighe dell'attuale Corte  
gli diede il segno che significava come sareb-  
b' andato l'orologio, e l'indagine dichiarò  
che il cardinale Francisco de Almeida il Cardinale  
d'Almeida era stato da parte del Re di Portogallo  
e da altri a tempo per la regalazione. Di questa  
paternità del cardinale suscitato D. Luis  
Alfonso de Portugal in accomodamento  
di D. Luis nel suo contento a cielo aperto  
di ministerio di Lisbona, dove la sua capi-  
tazione era sempre stata ai suoi dotti  
con il Cardinale e altri. E' già il mio po-  
glie. Morì gli antighi della Corte di Roma la  
secolare dignità di Capo, e le altre  
altre ragioni, fecer natale di ventimila fiorini  
negli Studiua al Ministro di Portogallo, metà  
ventimila con Corsini, ed Almada. E' s'esse

Florence: Some people said that in reality the people did not protest against the Nuncio but that the Court of Lisbon has taken this pretext with Nuncio Acciaioli (also related to the Guadagni Family) to remove this Prelate from the Capital.

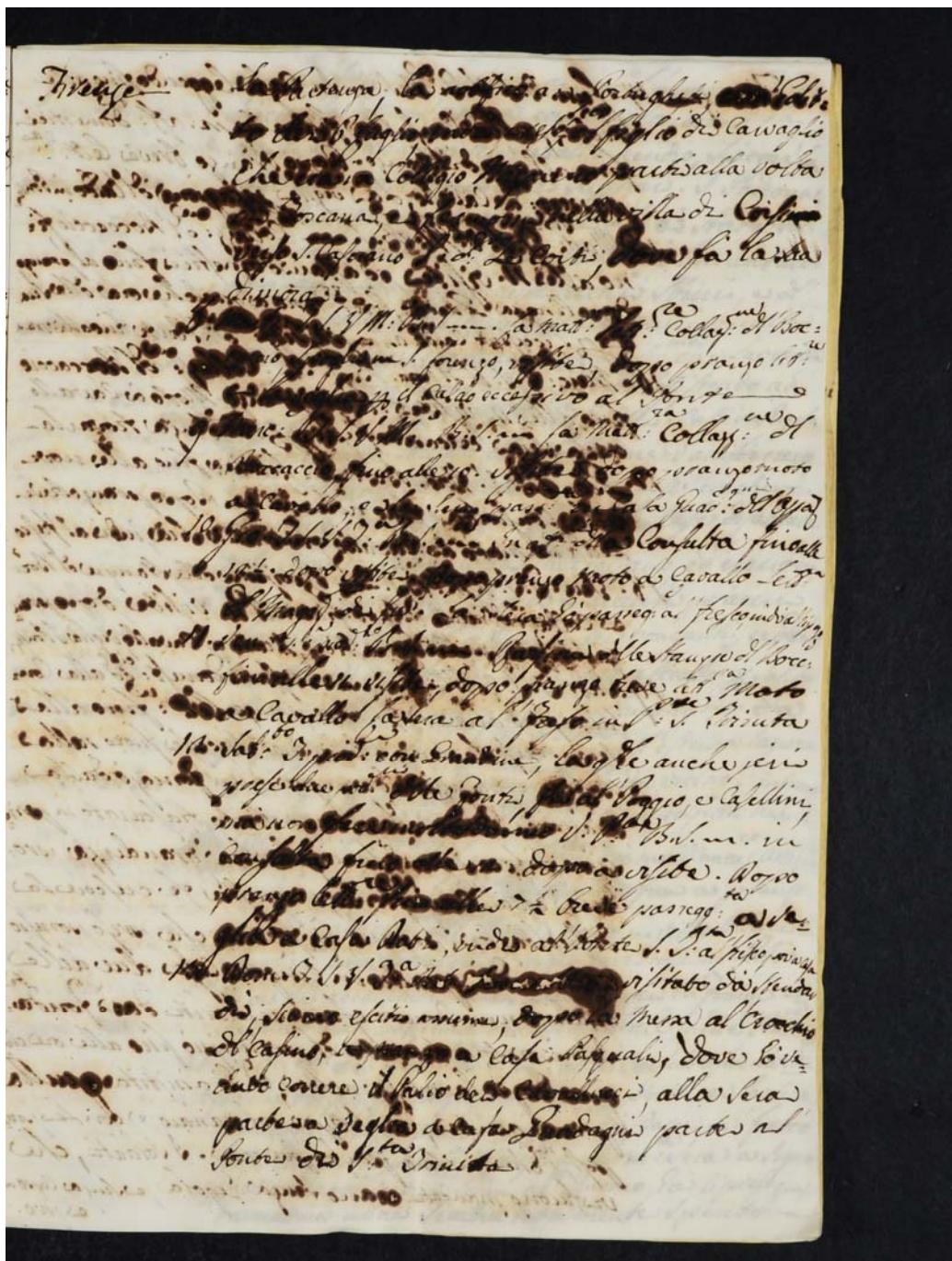


Joseph I, King of Portugal and the Algarves, 1750-1777



Pope Clement XIII, 1758-1769

In the meanwhile the Department in Rome asked for information...and took some steps to help him...meant how necessary was his departure...But the Cardinal Corsini...of the Crown of Portugal...presented...a compromise with which having heard that Lisbon...wanted his departure...very divided...between the Council, the intrigues of the Court of Rome, Torrigiani's ...for the borders [Giovambattista Guadagni dell'Opera had already married Teresa Torrigiani 3 years before, in 1757, however the Guadagni dell'Opera had not inherited the Torrigiani name and fortune yet] and the other customary reasons changed the situation and the Pope (Clement XIII) refused to see the Portuguese Ambassador, changed Santini with Corsini and Almada ...



Florence: Departure...Portuguese...son of Carvaglio...left for Tuscany...in the villa of Corsini...makes his home  
July 9th, Wednesday. B.V.M. Reordering Decameron, San Lorenzo, lunch and letters...excessive heat go to the Bridge of  
the Zecca.

July 10th, Thursday. In the morning, reordering of Boccaccio [i.e. I presume Decameron, his most important work] until  
10. Lunch, then go to Council, stop at the Guadagni dell'Opera.

July 11th, Friday. Council until 12, after I go horse riding, I walk in the cool. Boccaccio until...After lunch go horse riding  
again. I spent the evening in Santa Trinita Square.



Santa Trinita Square, Florence. [The very first palace on the right is Palazzo Torrigiani, where in 1943 Uncle Vieri  
Guadagni, who was renting it, gave a great party for the wedding of my parents Tonino Carloni and Isabella Guadagni,  
having the delicious food served at the party come from Masseto].

Saturday July 12th. I was up with Prandini, I went to Le Fonti, Il Poggio and Casellini. B.V.M. We visited, had lunch and a  
brief walk in Corso Dati (?) close to the Bridge Santa Trinita. We cooled off and then went home.  
Guadagni Villa Le Fonti (below)



the "new villa located in the luxury location of Florence  
Villa Pasquali - Crea associati



[Santa Trinita Bridge, Florence. It is considered the most beautiful bridge of Florence for its svelte and delicate silhouette].

Sunday July 13. B.V.M . I was visited by...and we went out together. After Mass we went to the Pasquali House where I saw the “Palio of the Cavalieri (knights or horsemen)”, I spent part of the evening in the Guadagni house and the other

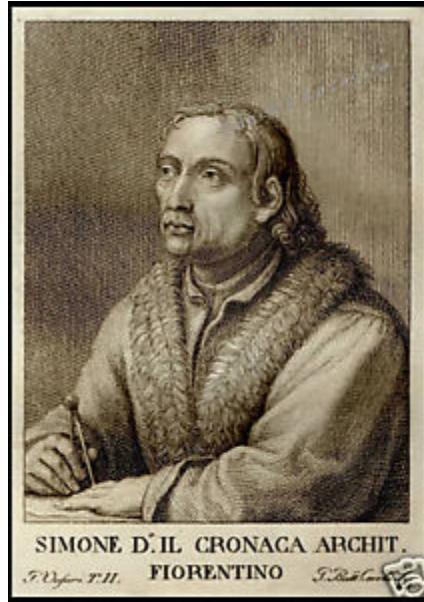
part at Ponte (Bridge) Santa Trinita. [We have not mentioned the Guadagni of San Leolino Branch of the Family yet. Their Palace of Santo Spirito is a lot closer to Ponte Santa Trinita than Palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera in Duomo Square. When Pierantonio speaks about the Guadagni dell'Opera House he writes "Guadagni dell'Opera", when he mentions his "Nunziata Guadagni Palace" he just says "home", so the "Guadagni House" he mentions here is the palace of the 3rd Branch of the Guadagni Family, the only remaining nowadays, the Guadagni Marchesi of San Leolino Branch, from whom nowadays we all descend, including the Guadagni Dufour Berte. He says he spent the evening in the Guadagni House and then in Ponte Santa Trinita, only a few blocks away from the former. Who is there of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Branch in 1760?

There is Pietro Guadagni (1688-1764), he is 39 years older than Pierantonio, born in 1727. He is not married and childless. He will die 4 years later. Then there is Donato, head of the branch (1719-1797), our direct ancestor, he is only 8 years older than Pierantonio; in 1741, he married Caterina degli Alessandri, Dame of the Order of the Cross with Stars (b.1726), one year older than Pierantonio.

Donato was Knight of Santo Stefano like his cousins, and Chamberlain of the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo. In 1748, at the death of his father, Donato became the 4th Marchese of San Leolino. He was invested of the Marquisate by the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Emperor of Austria Francesco of Lorraine. In 1768, he renewed his oath of Allegiance to the new Grand Duke, Pietro Leopoldo. The power and the privileges of feudal lords of the Nobility were, at first, greatly diminished. Later, they were abolished. So Marquis Donato was left with his honorific title of nobility, but lost all legal powers over his fief of San Leolino and its inhabitants. However this will happen after 1760, so Pierantonio will not have to face it in Montepescali during his lifetime.

Donato and Caterina have four sons, Tommaso (b.1743, 16 years younger than Pierantonio), Bernardo (b. 1747), Neri (b.1749) and Luigi, our direct ancestor and of all the existing Guadagni (b.1751); so in 1760 the Guadagni household of Santo Spirito has the parents, 6 and 1 years older than Pierantonio, who, as we remember, is still single and childless, and 4 sons, very close in age (1743, 1747, 1749, 1751, 17 years old, 13, 11 and 9), so a very nice, lively and warm atmosphere for a single, thoughtful intellectual like Pierantonio.

The following pictures represent the Guadagni Palace of Piazza Santo Spirito. It is considered the most admired and imitated palace in Florence and one of the most beautiful. Our direct ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni, 2nd Marchese of San Leolino, bought it in 1683 from the Buonomini of San Martino ("The Good men of Saint Martin" who had it from the extinct Dei Family) and it has been owned by our branch of the Guadagni Family ever since and still is, by the Guadagni Dufour Berte. I visited our cousins Guadagni Dufour Berte in the wing of the Palace where they live, a few years ago: they were very nice and happy to meet me, their cousin. They rent the rest of the Guadagni Palace to a hotel and to an ancient Florentine Library. Different doors of the Guadagni Palace lead to the different parts of it.



The famous Florentine architect who built the Guadagni Palace was Simone del Pollaiolo aka “Il Cronaca” (1457-1508).  
He also built the Strozzi Palace.



One of the Living Rooms of the Guadagni Palace



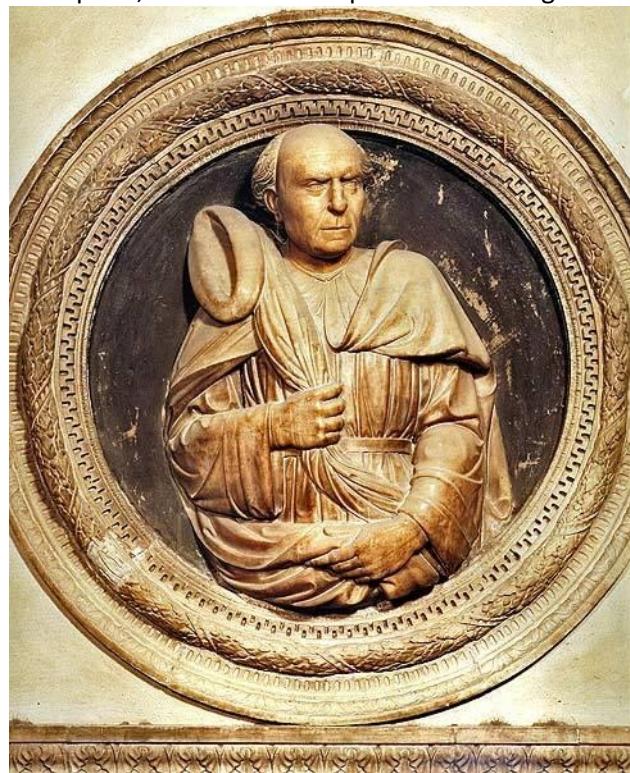
A bedroom in a frescoed ceiling room of the Guadagni Palace.



Another bedroom with a view of the top of the trees of the Santo Spirito Square. Most of the pictures are posted by the hotel renting part of the Guadagni Palace, so they show bedrooms of the Palace.



Santo Spirito Square with the Church of Santo Spirito, by architect Brunelleschi, one of the greatest of the Italian Renaissance, who also made the Duomo of Florence, a fountain and trees. The Guadagni Palace, the largest of the square, is outside of the picture on the right.



Famous Florentine architect Filippo Brunelleschi



The staircase of the several floors Guadagni Palace.



Dressing Room of the Guadagni Palace.



Backlit bedroom of the Guadagni Palace.



Bedroom with a view of the Duomo of Florence and Giotto's bell tower on its left.





Entrance gate of the Guadagni Palace.





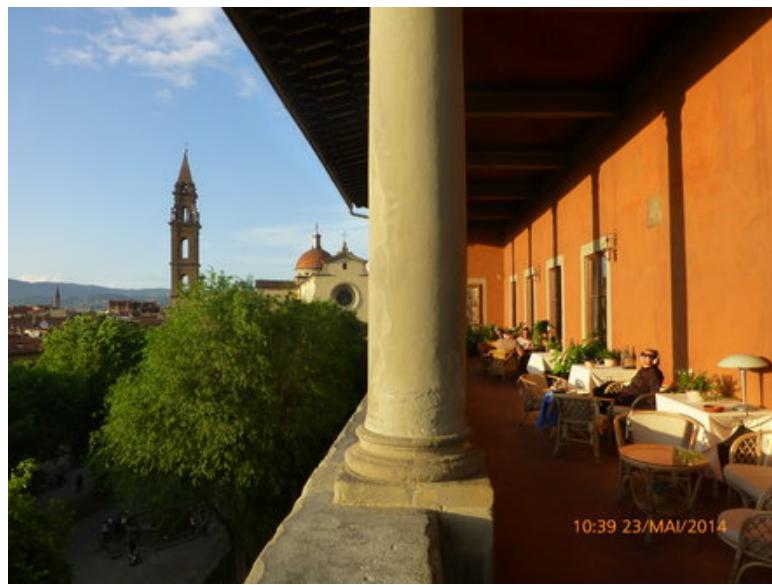
Bedroom with view of the typical red tiled roofs of Florence.



Modern bathroom in the 6 century old Guadagni Palace.



Famous and unique Guadagni Palace open Loggia of the top floor with views of the whole city and the surrounding hills, during the day and at night in the following pictures.







Façade of the Guadagni Palace of Piazza Santo Spirito with view of the main portal of the Palace, a statue and trees (the house immediately on the left of the Palace, is also part of the Palace). A person riding his scooter in the street boarding the palace on the far right can give you an idea on the size of the Guadagni palace.



Renaissance print of Santo Spirito Square. The tallest palace on the extreme far right is the Guadagni Palace, the largest palace of the square and of the whole neighborhood.

8)

14. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Regal leggero da singolare  
vista, che la spalla si vede da m. off. domine mei  
per altra di lungo. Per Brando brevi let.

15. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Cavalo da rughe pugnace d'alto in bocca  
Mare. Per Brando brevi let. e' Roccaccio fi-  
no alle 11. viss. e' uno mestico fino al gom-  
po lunga linea, con le braccia molte e altre  
e' inciso cada alla caviglia. E' brano ricallato  
16. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Cavalo. Per Brando  
fino alle 11. viss. e' uno mestico. Messo al cavalo  
e' inciso raccapponi. E' brano ricallato  
17. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Cavalo. Per Brando  
fino alle 11. viss. e' uno mestico. Messo al cavalo  
e' inciso raccapponi. E' brano ricallato  
18. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Cavalo. Per Brando  
e' inciso raccapponi. E' brano ricallato  
19. f. 1. D. d. 2. S. m. un. Cavalo. Per Brando  
e' inciso raccapponi. E' brano ricallato

Florence, July 14. Reading until nine. Household businesses until lunch. Short reading after lunch. (hard to read due to ink stains) Boccaccio until evening and domestic affairs until lunch. Horseriding in the evening. Escape the heat in Ponte alla Zecca.

Tuesday July 15. Boccaccio until daily visits and household business until lunch. I wrote letters until some evening hour and the excessive heat makes me go to the bridge until the evening hours.

Wednesday B.V.M. Boccaccio until eleven in the morning, horseriding later. I was looking for...\* but could not find him (or it).

Thursday B.V.M....until nine....After lunch I wrote a brief letter to...\*, then to the Tax Department.

Friday July 18. B.V.M. Revision of the printing of Boccaccio at the meeting for the comparison of texts [as we see,

Pierantonio is not just reading Boccaccio, but revising it with other academic researchers. Boccaccio wrote before Gutenberg invented the printer, so his handwritten original texts were copied by hand for several generations and mistakes can be made, and inadvertently copied as such over and over again, when reading a hand written original. Pierantonio had lived after Gutenberg, so with his friends he was studying, revising and correcting old text-copying mistakes. Pierantonio Guadagni owned one of the largest original manuscripts collections in Florence and he allowed free access to any interested researcher, as historian Passerini states in his History of the Guadagni Family.], visits after lunch, evening at the Bridge.

Saturday July 19. B.V.M. Household business, then at the Council until 12:30. After lunch ...until 5 in the evening. Around 4 in the evening we see a fire in shop and in the wood store of a baker from the square. This has been neglected in the beginning, there were disagreements on its size ...which increased the difficulties to put it out quickly and it spread to five houses two of which were ruined and so demolished by the firemen. I saw it from the beginning to 5:00 AM and I assisted those poor people with manual work and money and propositions, which I thought were the fairest. The soldiers who were sent there without any rules or commanding officer produced the greatest confusion.



Tirano  
egli d'uso suo grance al sonz' il quale d'uso  
sicoti da lativa grana con cui s'oravano e a  
poteva spiccarla a l'urto all'incendio, sicome la  
negligenza ragionevole lo impone. I Padroni  
delle case mandarono relati che si teneva sol-  
vola gran pietra della roccia del Monte Lanzo.  
della pietra de' fatti dello Stato, ed  
il suo luogo, e delle cose y altri fatti in quella  
pietra, e per la pietra manebbe che la crosta  
nella cosa mortale sua cito rifreddo ad  
una pietra, ed ad eterno indebolito. Cattiva legge  
che quegli che moriranno d'una pietra v'ammorberanno,  
e che costi ingelido ogni cosa d'esser vissuti che  
coronato, mentre quegli che  
per la pietra  
nel Piatto di Vicoletta mortarono ed erano  
ritratti a grana, e per indicatio pietra  
al che corrisponde a questa de' congiunti, ed  
a quegli, e l'uomo di sangue acciato per colpo  
effetto d'una pietra grana. E come agente d'  
una pietra pietra pietra pietra: quell'esperienza ragione  
che vide portata a cognoscere cosa da vicino. Intanto  
imposto della sua magioranza et in questa natura  
P. S. V. T. D. X. Ecco da me Stanon: Altro  
a vedere la nuova storia. La storia sua a paragno  
a casa Madagni dell'Ugo. dove in villa Medicea a  
Cavriglia innalzata da S. R. I. dove c'era un Palio  
che fu accadimia alla villa, e nascosta in frange  
mettuta ad altra accadimia dall'Accadimia stala, nuda a Ponte  
di fundo. P. S. V. T. D. X. alla Corte ultra morto  
perocessare o riformare. Agor parve che l'Ugo Sciro, ed la Lucia  
lo parve, e pietra in congiunto di Parma. Il facco  
dalla braga. Il Grano, il pietra in Rom. Lucia a l'Ugo  
che questo obbligato a venire al Duomo, dai pietre que-  
tarmatina, undici sembrò totalmente spento.

They were doing angry speeches with which they forced the people to help in extinguishing the fire together with the negligence in obeying the orders of their officers. The lady owner of the burnt houses in which great part of the furniture was saved complained of the lack of faithfulness of the policemen and of the middle class. Faithful instead in this occasion was the "lower class" who worked at night with invincible strength without food to eat and in unbearable conditions of fatigue and heat. The bad rule was to allow the people to assist and to force people to leave different offices that were needed while the empty houses in the dark night invited and were invited to the most indecent pleasures, to which some of the husbands and relatives contributed, until blood was poured with the usual consequence of great calamities. Upset by passions, man becomes easily unreasonable and loses his nobility, and we discover a close view of the internal mixture of his unstable imperfect nature.

Sunday. B.V.M. I had Canon Albizzi at my house to see my books. I went to lunch at the Guadagni dell'Opera house.

Then I went to Villa Medici in Careggi for the Feast of Saint Biagio where they run a



Palio.

Villa Medici in Careggi

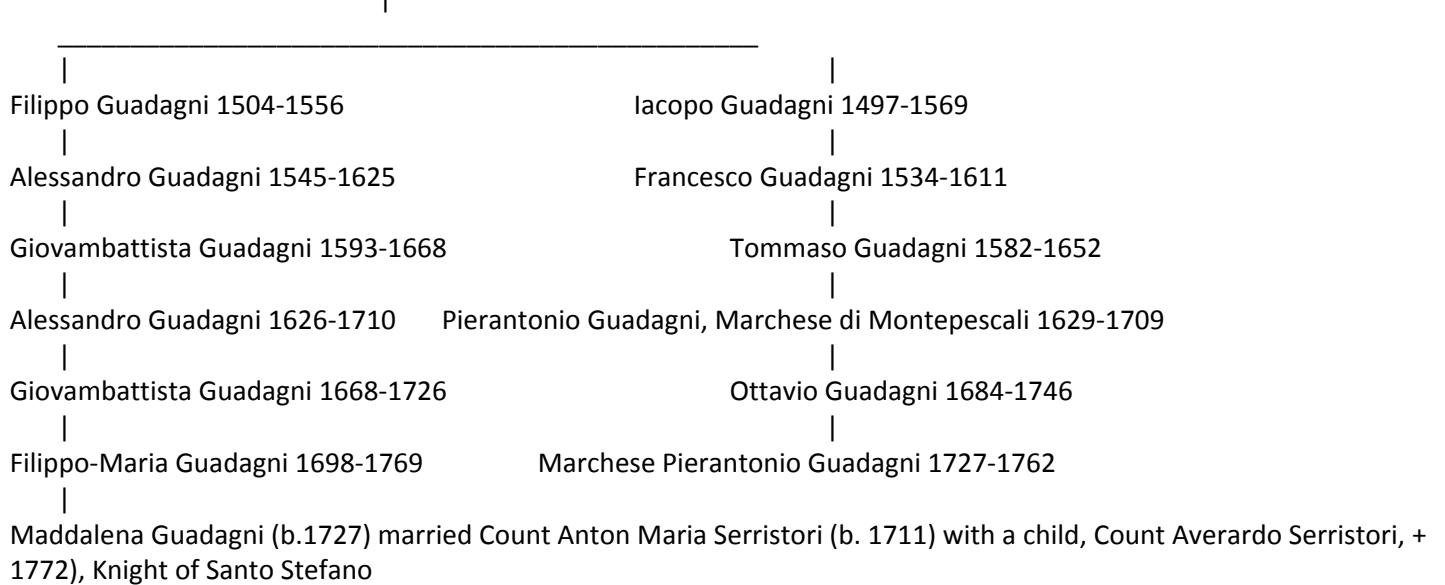
Then I went to an Academy of ...in Florence and then I stayed in another Academy and then to the Bridge. Monday 21. B.V.M. I stayed at the Council until noon. Then I went and visited people. After lunch I read and wrote and in the evening I went for a walk in Florence with Dames (noble Ladies). The fire from the Square of Grano (?). I wake up Sunday night because they were obliged to ring the bells at the Duomo ("Nunziata" Guadagni Palace is near the Duomo), I woke up this morning but now the fire seems to be completely over.

(8)

Firenze 12. luglio 1560. Mart. V. S. Chm. B. alla matt. Lettere  
di oggi 10 e 11. ho scritto a C. Tempio. Dopo pranzo sollevo de  
ragionevole conversazione il Signor Bartogalo y far' egli  
della sua diario del Capo acciogherà questa Memoria  
in Confessio p. la mia foga lighissima. Ecco col Tardozio  
il suo abito d'abito; due oce i seragl. Filosofiche  
Contententis. L'oggi non ho avuto i fondi delle di  
ve e obbligazioni dell'Uonc. M. L'oggi intanto  
alle dirige p. amico p. la prima. Questo libellino e sta  
presso del suo canto l'autore del suo nome  
e' un nobile di Pisa. Dove ha trascorso quest'anno  
degli studi. Egli e' un liberto e dono dell'autore  
di 159 pp. Unico esemplare. Ella s'ing.  
32. alla 40. v. una poca carezza nella prima  
meno ruborosa e ambedue e' autore. E' di Salento  
e' di professione p. spicci. In discorsi volgaristica  
gaufrata. Il testo in ragione di poche, indebolito  
23. Mil. V. 1. 4. 11. alla matt. Ag. domenica  
Sopra le pagine ordinarie della regola sono all'inc.  
dopo l'anno. Ho detto il quale de' 3 cyclos sedici di  
Bartolomeo che non si diceva di segno. Noce  
primo lo portò a mezzo anno. Che minacciava  
che se il Signore non venisse presto a lui  
non avrebbe più tempo di fare il suo  
affari. Ora: odiaco a di oggi: di S. M. I. egli  
non ha lasciato uno dei 3 giorni del suo  
puglio dopo la morte del Signore. Così che: insomma  
24. giorno. Dopo il primo di oggi: Confusa glio alle 12. in  
questa mattina. So. Siede alla macchina a fuoco  
sollecita facendo il nuovo modo delle lame  
a capo della stessa. La macchina e' ingegnosa  
Ma grande, ferocia. Ella di lei suscita

Firenze July 22, 1760. Tuesday. B.V.M. In the morning I wrote letters to Countess Serristori[ (who is born Maddalena Guadagni, b.1727, same age as Pierantonio, also born in 1727, she is the daughter of Filippo-Maria Guadagni dell'Opera and cousin of Pierantonio; she became Countess Serristori when she married Count Senator Anton Maria Serristori on 2/11/1747); Maddalena is from the Guadagni dell'Opera Branch, Pierantonio from the Guadagni Nunziata-Montepescali Branch; both Guadagni branches started from Ulivieri Guadagni, 1452-1541 who married in 1488 Oretta Giovanni +1510

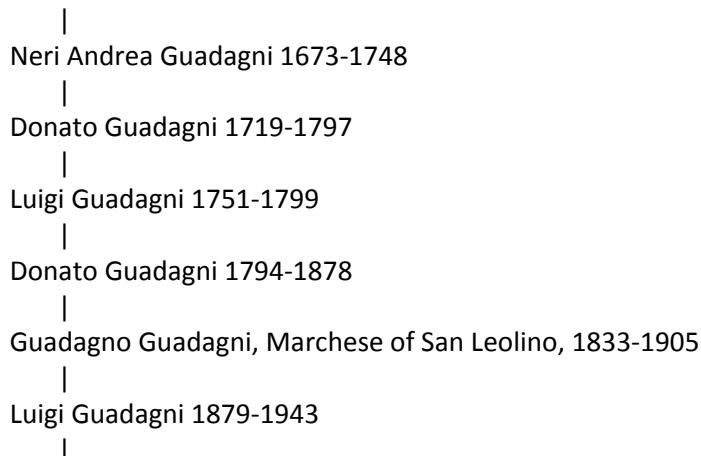
Ulivieri Guadagni & Oretta Giovanni



Maddalena Guadagni's nephew, Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera (1773-1848) adopted the Torrigiani surname to inherit their fortune. Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), the author of the Journal, married Teresa Strozzi on May 8, 1761, seven months after the end of this Journal, and will die at 35 years old, a few months after his marriage in 1762. His only brother, younger than him, Niccolo' Guadagni, will die single and childless in 1805, after having sold the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace to the Pretender to the Throne of England.

Our direct ancestor is Tommaso Guadagni (highlighted and underlined in the above family tree), 1582-1652), son of Francesco and father of 9 children, one of whom is Pierantonio, marchese of Montepescali and grandfather of "our" Pierantonio of the Journal, another is Donato Maria, 2nd marchese of San Leolino, buyer of the Santo Spirito Palace and starter of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Branch and our direct ancestor.

Donato Maria Guadagni 1641-1718



Antonio Guadagni aka Tony Gaines 1911-1993

|

Vieri Guadagni 1948-

|

Dino Guadagni 1969 ]

After lunch, I read the reasons that make the King of Portugal send Card. Acciaioli out of his country. This Memoir conferred him more papers to heal the differences with Portugal. After finishing two philosophical dissertations containing the essay about the origins of the different obligations of man, the essay goes to the different forms. (Great-uncle Pierantonio underlined the above sentence, I don't know why) This little booklet was written by Lawyer Vannocchio reader of the Feudal System of the University of Pisa, printed this year by Filippo Polloni, the booklet is a gift of the author. 1591 my edition misses from page 32 to page 49 and is not very clear in the first part and does not contain much new information in either. The author has talent and sadness and he punished part of his family. The usual walk on the bridge takes me to my rest (for the night).



Bridge of the Zecca in Florence.

Wednesday July 23. B.V.M. In the morning I take care of household business. I took care of the business of the Pergola until one after noon. Then I read the Encyclopedical Journal of Bouillon, which is also said from Liege.



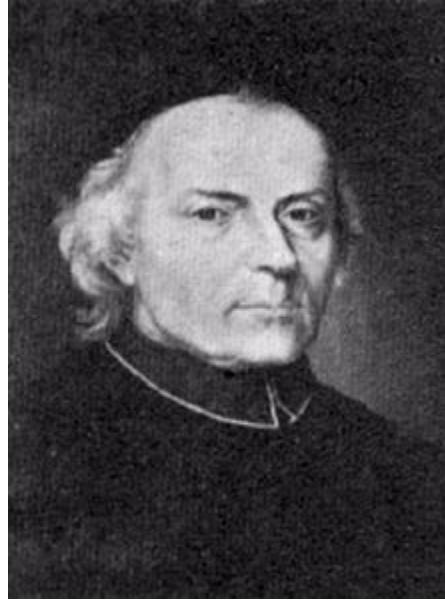
Bouillon

After lunch, I found some books of mine that were threatened by the moths. I went out for a little walk in the evening. Today at noon Senator Venturi died..... B.V.M. He left to one of the servants some drawings on paper after the death of his brother, Knight Cosimo.

July 24. B.V.M. I was at the Council until noon. This morning I saw the fire machine lift the water of the sea in the pipe of the salt waters. The configuration of the machine is ingenious.

Firmano un'ora. Digne fonspera vita. L'autore della  
storia. Egli se l'ha sia sotto titolar nello. Faro  
mea vedere che inventata, anzi l'invenzione  
Dopo orango lo s'è fatto. il quale, uno degl'autori  
nati d'Italia. **A. Muzacorini.** E paraggo. e' vero che  
25. ven. 3. piov. 4. feb. 13. un farolito levigato. ha  
d'acqua. al giorno il dorso, orango appre-  
siste ad alzarsi, al palio due Narielli, e d'arreghia al giorno  
26. lun. 4. v. 11. 15. alle 11. alle 12.  
Dopo orango lo s'è fatto. qualsiasi il giorno, ed egli let-  
to il giornale Encyclopedico di Donizot, cioe Tom. primo  
di quei di fumatori che non lo accende, che questo giorno  
7. dom. 3. febbraio. v. 11. Bal. ne ha aff. domestica  
sono stato fatto mato. in calore. Cotto il r. Tono  
il Sud. Giornal. de 15 gennaio. Dopo orango lo s'è fatto:  
alle 12. ha fatto a veglia da Sant'Antonio, ed era  
Cena dove erano 40 convitati, ed erano abbastanza tutti  
canzoni di Roma, che cantavano anche in Prosa, con  
altri suoi compagni, che venivano diversi strumenti  
frazioni. Il coro domandava il Coro Inglese, e  
maestro Gabo, e' prima di fatto cosa udovissima  
27. lun. 4. piov. 5. feb. 13. alle 11. alle 12.  
Dopo orango lo s'è fatto il r. Tono. del Sud. Giornale  
di mezzo dicembre. Lo s'è fatto al Teatro. Salumeria.  
mei libri d'attaccatura si da liquido. Lo s'è fatto:  
Lo s'è passata la sera in casa di V. G. Andria. Piani  
30. mer. 5. feb. 13. alle 11. alle 12. Studi sul Noccaccio. Et.  
d'ap. Tono del Sud. Giorn. offerto di maggio, dopo  
orango lo s'è fatto al Teatro. dei mali. Chi lo s'è fatto:  
31. gio. 6. feb. 13. alle 11. alle 12.  
Dopo orango lo s'è fatto ai miei libri, lo s'è passeggiato  
e' lo s'è satabar a veglia in casa. Guadagni dall'Opera

However I greatly fear that a certain Monsinior Digni will boast of being its author; when instead he rather reduced the machine to the state in which it is now, while its invention is not recent. After lunch I finished reading the first Book of the Annals of Italy by Muratori.



Ludovico Antonio Muratori (1672-1750) was an Italian historian, notable as a leading scholar of his age, and for the discovery of the Muratorian fragment, the earliest known list of New Testament books. He wrote a chronological representation of Italian history (*Annali d'Italia*, "Italian Annals", 12 volumes, Milan 1744-1749). Then I went for a cooling off walk .

Friday July 25. It is raining. B.V.M. I do the customary revision of the prints from Booz to the File of St. Gregory until noon, afterwards I visited with friends the Palio of Navicelli and in the evening we were at Count Gerini's.

Saturday 26. B.V.M. I was at the Council until 12:30 PM. After lunch I wrote letters for most of the rest of the day and I read the Encyclopedical Journal of Bouillon, i.e. the First Volume of the Month of January, I only had it available one day.

Sunday 27. It is foggy. B.V.M. I started with household business. After that, I stayed at home all morning and I read the second Chapter of the Encyclopedical Journal, starting on January 15th. After lunch I went for a walk, and I spent the evening at the Santini's house and we also had dinner there with other 18 guests; one of them was a woman who sang for us. She also performs publicly in the open, together with other companions of hers, who play several musical instruments, among which the most requested is the English horn (see picture below) a wind instrument needing powerful breath. It was very new to me as I



---

English horn

had never heard or seen it played before.

Monday 28. It's raining. B.V.M. I was at the Council until Noon. After lunch I read the First Volume of the Encyclopedical Journal of Bouillon; the month of February....I went for a walk. I spent the evening at the Pandolfini House.



Garden of Palazzo Pandolfini

Tuesday July 29. B.V.M I sent letters to Germany(?)....I was busy in household business. After lunch I read the Second Volume of the Encyclopedical Journal of Bouillon. On the Month of February I assisted to the decomposition of some of my books attacked by moths. Then I went for a walk and spent the night in Andrea Gerini's house.

Wednesday July 30. B.V.M. I studied Boccaccio. I read the first volume of the abovementioned Journal related to the month of March. After lunch I assisted to the...\*went for a walk.

Thursday July 31st. B.V.M. I was at the Council until 12:45PM. After lunch I took care of my books, I went for a walk and spend the evening in the Guadagni dell'Opera House (Guadagni palace in Piazza del Duomo).



Guadagni dell'Opera Palace: dining room.

Firenze 1. Primo Agosto 1763 venerdì. D. S. V. feb. B. S. m. dalle 6.  
alle 11. Collage delle Storie di Boccaccio ed Esopo  
di Tommaso di Tore. Dopo pranzo si passa al museo  
Libri fino alle 12. Dopo pranzo si passeggia negli uffici di Nu-  
ova. Vede D. S. V. M. B. S. m. In Consulta fino a 2 giorni  
poi si passa alla Consulta di Firenze fatta dai  
Francesi per favore degli austriaci della Città di Plat<sup>a</sup>  
in Mezzo, e si vede il palazzo e due campagne  
di Granatieri austriaci anno 1796. Si torna le  
Bandiere austriache in quella Città. Dopo pran-  
zo si scatta nello studio di Cesare Alfieri. Si par-  
lava la sera in C. Guadagni dell'opera di dico. L'onestato  
e la censura con molto entusiasmo. E Signore al Capo  
della fabbrica delle Poste di Firenze Vecchia  
3. Agosto D. S. V. M. B. S. m. Qua si vede la mattina  
in Consiglio in appartenenza ai mari libri e Rivederli e  
Salvalibri di Vittoria delle Signole. Il D. P. Si passa  
giù per via del Corso ed il ponte di Reggia in C. Genini  
4. Agosto D. S. V. M. B. S. m. La mattina in Consulta  
fino al giorno. Dopo pranzo si terminato di fare la  
giustizia dei miei libri ai quali adesso si fa di  
genza d'apprezzarli più che mai con spirito di gioco  
per Salvalibri più efficacemente delle Signole.  
5. Agosto D. S. V. M. B. S. m. Si forma la scuola  
letteraria Germanica e si mette alla festa titolare  
dell'Accademia. Dalle 1. Pm. o 2pm. a 6pm. Giocando  
con finti libri. D. P. 1. L. più allarmata. A veglia al C.  
6. Agosto D. S. V. M. B. S. m. Sep. in via della Puglia  
fino alla scuola d'ufficio di Firenze con il S. G. Composto  
di un nuovo quinquennio. Si passa al Binaghi e si dice  
come procede. Et memo traho. Dopo pranzo si passa a  
Cavallino. Si passa la veglia in C. Genini, indi al Teatro  
Dios. D. S. V. M. B. S. m. In Consulta fino alle 12. Dopo  
a pranzo. Dopo pranzo si va al Teatro delle miei  
manoscritti. Si passa la veglia in casa Guadagni di C.

Firenze August 1st, 1760 Friday. B.V.M. From 6:00 AM to Noon, we did comparison of texts of the prints of Boccaccio and Revision of the Printing until after lunch, assistance to my books until 6:00 Pm, evening at Nico's house.

August 2nd. Saturday B.V.M. Worked at Council until Noon. I heard about the thesis of the Prussians in favor of the Austrians of the City of Platz in Silesia, and two companies of Tuscan Grenadiers were the first to deploy the Austrian flags in that city [Platz was on the border between the Holy Roman Empire, ruled by the Austrians, and the Kingdom of Poland. Both countries were interested in that city]. After lunch I wrote several letters on different matters, I spent the evening in the Guadagni dell'Opera House and afterwards I went to dinner with many other friends and ladies at the Casino della Fabbrica delle Stoffe della Zecca Vecchia ("House of ill repute of the plant of fabrics of the Old Mint").



Austrian Flag in 1760



Grenadier



Two pictures of the City of Platz, Silesia

Why would Tuscan Genadiers be asked to deploy the Austrian Flag in the town of Platz, Silesia? Because in 1760 both Tuscany, and the City of Platz were part of the Holy Roman Empire, which included most of Central and part of Eastern Europe. By the way through Piero the Gouty de' Medici and other common ancestors, Pierantonio Guadagni was a distant cousin of the Holy Roman Emperor himself Francis Stephen of Lorraine (1708-1765).



Our cousin Francis-Stephen of Lorraine, Grand-Duke of Tuscany and Holy Roman Emperor

August 3rd. B.V.M. I spent almost all morning in a room with my books, checking and saving them from the moths. I walked in d.p. (d.p. is an 18th century Florentine expression or maybe of Pierantonio Guadagni's, meaning "dopo pranzo" Italian for "after lunch" i.e. P.M. in Enlish) until evening and then I spent the evening at Count Gerini's [Carlo Francesco Gerini was Pierantonio's 3rd cousin]

Tommaso Guadagni 1582-1652 & Maria Acciaioli +1675



Pierantonio Guadagni, Marchese of Montepescali  
1629-1709

Ottavio Guadagni, 1684-1746

Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni, 1727-1762

Laura Guadagni, 1633-1703

Ortensia della Gherardesca, 1659-1736

Carlo Francesco Gerini



August 4th. B.V.M. In the morning I was in the Council until Noon. After lunch, I finished to have my books (partially eaten by the moths) repaired; now I diligently sprinkle them with "pepper spirit" to preserve them more effectively from the moths.

Tuesday August 5th. B.V.M. I wrote letters to Germany [As we remember, Pierantonio Guadagni was fluent in Italian, Latin, Greek, German, English and French]. I went to the Feast of the "Oratory of the Pious Schools" (in Florentine abbreviated in "Scolopi", after several centuries it is still one of the most prestigious Private Catholic Schools in Florence). I drank a cup of hot Chocolate full speed with Finetti. In D.P. (ie PM) I read until evening. I spent the evening in "G". (I presume "Guadagni" of Santo Spirito, our branch, House).

Tuesday 6th.B.V.M. A sign in Pergola Street (where the Theatre della Pergola is located) announcing that the Pergola Theatre is up for rent with Mr. Giuseppe Compostoli for a new 5 year period. I paid Binazzi 500 Florins as Commissioner of the same Theatre. After lunch I went for a horse ride. I spent the evening at the Gerini House (the Gerini have a beautiful Palace close to the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace), afterwards I went home to rest.

Thursday 7th.B.V.M. I was at the Council until 12:30 PM. Afterwards I visited with friends. After lunch I worked at the table of contents of my manuscripts; I spent the evening at the Guadagni dell'Opera House (As we see, Pierantonio spends several evenings a week at his cousins Guadagni dell'Opera or Guadagni di Santo Spirito palaces. The 3 branches of the Guadagni Family are very close to each other).

Firenze. 8. Venerdì. D. S. V. M. B. S. un dalle Palle q<sup>o</sup> le rive  
ne delle stampse di Boccaccio - breve passeggiata nella  
q<sup>o</sup> che rive. Stava unita una visita alla fabbrica d'uno  
de Teatro di Coletti, q<sup>o</sup> si riedificava in maggiore  
grandezza di prima, con tre ordini di Palchi, ed una  
Piccionara; il suo pauroso tornio era spazio comodo, e di  
ragionevole proporziona del teatro. Indice deis M<sup>si</sup> fino  
all' ora di Pranzo, dopo la quale occupava: breve passeggiata  
seguito pranzo in P. R. parte in C. Paradiso di Eze  
9. Sab. D. S. V. M. A. S. un affare donatricie. In Consulta  
fino alle 12. fin dopo si son passeggiati alla fibbia di Bocca in  
Pozzo prato cui sono occupato all' Indice de misse s. Chi  
lo appassionato passato la veglia di S. Ant. fabbrica  
alla Pecca ad una accademia di scienze che duofino  
alla maggior parte, professi vicini in compagnia dei  
amici, ed una nostra amica, indicò l' itinerario  
10. Dom. D. S. V. M. Nod. B. S. un tutto la mattina  
affare domestici in casa. Il giorno appresso si sentì che il  
figlio di Prudenzio era malato. e si avrà domani l' itinerario  
di sotto. Dopo pranzo, oppo mancanza di orario oppo  
meri forse dell' armada neanche si. in C. q<sup>o</sup> al B. q<sup>o</sup>  
11. lun. D. S. V. M. fino a q<sup>o</sup>: D. dopo vario B. S. un. In Consulta  
fino alle 12. distese presso all' ora di pranzo, dopo questo in  
apparato all' Indice de misse M<sup>si</sup>. E' fatta una breve  
passeggiata Cavalla - ed è passata la veglia in C.  
12. mart. D. S. V. M. B. S. un. E' spiegata questa mattina  
in diverse Lett. al B. Cavalieri ed al S. V. d' ordinare  
dai fatti. Indice de misse M<sup>si</sup>: dopo pranzo si scritte  
nuova Lett. q<sup>o</sup> jata breve passeggiata q<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> la veglia in C.  
13. mer. D. S. V. M. B. S. un. Si è sentita la conferma della  
nuova di Dom. di Roma con la posta di ieri non si  
scopre nulla di considerabile. Quel che non è fatto

Firenze Friday 8th. B.V.M. Revision of the prints of Boccaccio. I went for a brief walk in the avenue together with a visit to the Factory of the new Theatre Coletti, which is being rebuilt on a larger size than the original, with three types of box seats and a peanut gallery. The theatre seems to me very comfortable and better proportioned than the old one. I worked at the index of my manuscripts until lunch afterwards I continued working at the same. I went for a brief walk after that. I spent part of the evening in P. (Palazzo) R. (Ricasoli?) and part in C. (Casa) Guadagni dell'Opera.

Saturday August 9. B.V.M. I took care of household business. Then I was in Council until Noon. Afterwards at the San Lorenzo Bookstore I saw again prints of Boccaccio coming from Lucca. After lunch I took care of the table of contents of my books and I went for a walk. I spent the evening with author Fabbricini at the Zecca Bridge and listening to an Academy of the Sound which lasted until Midnight, afterwards we had dinner with 7 male friends and a female friend of ours, finally we all went back home.

Sunday August 10. B.V.M. I spent all morning in domestic business at home. During the day, while I was in the Guadagni dell'Opera House, I heard that the King of Prussia failed and had to retreat from Dresden (in Saxony, Germany), either for lack of food or because his army was not as strong as the one of his opponents.





2 pictures of Dresden, Germany



King of Prussia Frederick II (Reign 1740-1786) painted by artist Anton Graff in 1781. He became known as Frederick the Great but his subjects continued to call him "Old Fritz".

In 1760, during the European Seven Years' War (1756-1763) Frederick was facing a coalition which included Austria (which included also Tuscany, so for Pierantonio King Frederick was an enemy), France, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and several minor German states, while his only allies were Great Britain and Hanover.

Monday 11. B.V.M. I go to the Council until 12:00. I went and visited friends until lunch time. Afterwards I worked at the Table of Contents of my Manuscripts. I went for a short horse ride. I spent the evening in the Guadagni of Santo Spirito House.

Tuesday 12. B.V.M. I spent this morning writing letters to Baron Cavalieri and Count of Firmian and worked at the Index of my Manuscripts. After lunch I wrote more letters and went for a short walk. I spent the evening at home (Palazzo Guadagni "Nunziata").



Fresco with 3 Guadagni Crests and a landscape with a Guadagni villa or castle underneath in a room of the Guadagni Nunziata Palace.

Wednesday August 13th. B.V.M. We heard the confirmation of Sunday news from Rome with yesterday's mail. We did not learn anything very important. This morning I visited with people.

Friuli.

- visitò. Dopo pranzo s'è passeggiato a Cavallino ed è passato  
la sera in p. 2. ed in casa di S. and. Perini  
14. Gio. T. S. V. d'Nord. B. S. un. Buon studio nella Città  
Magliabechi. Indis in Consulta Criminale d'avanti al  
Consiglio di Regg. dalle 9<sup>0</sup> fino alle 11. dopo in Consulta  
Civile fino a m. 1<sup>0</sup>. fino all'ora uorante nella Sud.  
Fibbia, dove lo imparato a conoscere M. Vacatta  
nuovo nunzio di Venezia, uomo che sembra illu-  
minato, ed amator delle letture nazioni. Ho chie-  
sato uomo di Palazzo ed di Spirito. Io non ho avuto  
tempo di ringraziarlo non avendo col dì ueno di Venezia  
Dopo pranzo a continuare l'indie dei miei Mestieri  
fino alla sera, e dopo lo fatto s'è passeggiato che lo portato  
15. Ven. T. S. V. Tramonti. B. S. un. Sono stato a Venezia non  
di poterono ricevere per essere stato obbligato il Consiglio  
d'ini alla funzione della Com. de Caud. di S. Stefano  
(che fu numerosa) in s. Lorenzo, consegnando stata  
venata la fibbia. In questa sede s'è salutato, e fatto  
cristo. Dopo pranzo sono stato a far moto a Cavallino.  
La sera in compagnia di 2. Danesi. M. P. e L. S.  
D. San: ni canzona aviamo passeggiata tutta la Città  
vedere le illuminazioni del Tabernacolo che  
convergono Immagini della Madonna. Vede sono sta-  
ti diversi addobbi di falso, ma sopra tutto  
al canto di Piazza Madonna era di punto riuscita  
nell'apparato spazio vasto, ed nel buon gusto.  
16. Sab. T. S. V. feb. B. S. un. In casa di M. V. G. sindaco  
de Nove, che esuno dei deputati di Venezia, e si  
chiama il M. Roberto de Ricci, olio suo adenaro  
e gl'aff. di Venezia, io v'intervenni, ed il M. G.  
che ci feci un hat. di Cioccolata, e sorbettis. Dopo  
gl'altri condeputati si portarono secondo il solito  
a s. Rocco, ma io non vi andai, dovendo in  
quell'ora servire alla Consulta, come feci fino

After lunch I went for a horse ride and I walked. I spent the evening in p.l. (in the (Guadagni) “palace” i.e. “at home”) and at Andrea Gerini’s house.



Palazzo Gerini, Florence



Palazzo Gerini's dining room.

Thursday 14th: B.V.M. I studied briefly in the Magliabechi Library. Antonio Magliabechi (1633-1714; see marble sculpted bust below by sculptor Antonio Montauti) was a Florentine who spent all his money buying precious important books, which he left at his death as a donation to his beloved City of Florence, so that "even poor people, who don't have money to buy books, could read and study sciences and literary culture freely". In 1747, 13 years before Pierantonio started writing his journal, the Grand-Duke of Florence opened the first public library of Florence, open to everybody, with Magliabechi's books.



Afterwards, I was in the Criminal Council in front of the Regency Council [Even though Francis Stephen was officially the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he preferred to live in Vienna, Austria, with his wife Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresa. So the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany was ruled by a Viceroy, governor of the “Regency Council”], from 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM. After that, I was in a Civil Council until 12:30 PM. Then, I went to the abovementioned Magliabechi Library where I met the new Papal Nuncio of Venice, Monsignor Caraffa [In 1760, Venice was an independent republic, ruled by an elected President, called “Doge”].



Last Doge of Venice, Ludovico Manin, 1725-1802, in his official costume of “Doge”



Doge's Palace in Venice on the Grand Canal

Monsignor Caraffa seems enlightened and lover of culture and I have been told he is a man of talent and wit. I did not have the time to know him well but I think he will be very good for Venice.



Pope Paul IV Caraffa (1476-1559), great-great uncle of the former, was Papal Nuncio to Spain

After lunch I continued the index of my Manuscripts until evening and afterwards I went for as long a walk as I could. Friday, August 15: B.V.M. North wind. We could not review the usual prints because Canon Bandinio was obliged to celebrate the Function of the Company of the Cantors of St. Stephen (who was very numerous) in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, as a consequence the library (attached to the Basilica) was closed.



Interior of the Basilica of San Lorenzo, Florence

So I went for a walk and visited with friends. After lunch I exercised by horse-riding. In the evening we went through the city in a carriage with Darren, Marchesa T. and Viscountess San. and saw the street lightning of the Tabernacles containing images of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There were many kinds of lightings, adorned with good taste, but mostly I enjoyed the one on the corner of Square of the Madonna, who was distinguished in tonalities of black and large apparatus and very good taste.



(Contemporary) Italian Feast of the Tabernacles.



Saturday 16th. B.V.M. In the house of the Super Mayor of Nine, who is one of the deputees of the Health Committee and is named Roberto de Ricci, there was a meeting for Health matters; I intervened and Mr. Ricci made a speech on Chocolate and Sorbets.



Sorbets in 1760.

Afterwards the other deputees went and talked to Mr. Rocco as usual, but I did not go as my service was needed in the Council at that time, where I worked until Noon.

Firme

alle 12. Dopo furo alle 2. Si vide d'oro le stanze  
di Bocca: che non s'erano scritte pietre la mattina  
precedente. ed dopo d'essere scritte fino alla sua  
lettera ed albo cose e guardanti a' suoi domestici  
Papari la regalò in casa ferme, undi al Teatro  
18. Dom. 3. Febbraio - Dopo un giorno espiatorio - Il Venerdì S. S.  
m. Tutta la regina e la famiglia appartenenti  
e speciali negli spartiti di M. G. Gallo. Dopo pranzo  
lo fatto due volte a Camajone, ed a Corso, proficuo  
spaggiato dopo questa la pugilistica - la regia - Il Sabato  
19. Lunedì da Maggio si passeggiò con su moglie, fu che visse  
sia nei soni caduti in Firenze, uno nel Parco di Casini  
dimenese. Pinti, due ore in casa Pepi, l'altro in  
caso di Riccio, compreso danno dei morti, senza  
far male alle persone. Alla conclusione furo alle 12.  
Dopo breve passeggiata, dopo pranzo lo fatto un poco di  
lavoro nell'Ufficio dei muri M. L. Lo passeggiato,  
ed è passato la regola in casa Guinigi  
19 Mart. 3. F. V. feb. 1851. Venerdì sono sortito da Casini  
buonissimo, oggi appartenenti. Non stato allo studio  
magistrale, studiando ed ancora esponendo alcuni  
dei miei tra nudi, per vedere se eccuso, o no i Stanziati.  
Si sentito con il card. di Roma, che ai Portoghesi  
è stato fatto estremo alcun modo di scorciatoia  
ed alcuni altri habiti di diversa categoria, con  
vari di quei nobili e affari di fatto. E' es  
grauissimo quel Regno. ha multitudine  
delle giurisdizioni, e' in dieci si interfossi  
medesime fan' nascere, almeno tante, e' prodotti  
come, nelle Repubbliche, come il Regno infatti  
di discordia e' furesto conseguenze.  
V. p. lo scritto fatti, lo fatto una persona domenica  
ed è passeggiato per la città. Veglia a casa Grifoni.  
Quest' oggi è la seconda occasione di vedere lo Stato e' de  
bito delle Comunità e lo statovinico con la capo de  
Conservatori quale apende ad un'missione, e' sic

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Afterwards, until 2:15 PM we reviewed the prints of Boccaccio which we had not been able to review the morning before. After lunch, I wrote letters and other things concerning domestic business until late in the evening. I spent the rest of the evening in the Gerini House then I went to rest.

Sunday August 17. It's foggy. It rained in the afternoon. I spent all morning in household business and mostly in the problems of Marchese Pescali. After lunch I visited Camajori and Corsio, later I went for a walk, after the rain was over. I spent the evening at the Guadagni Palace.

Monday August 18th. It rained in the morning, with lightnings, of which three we know fell in Florence, one in the Garden of Jimenez House in Borgo Pinti, two in Pepi House, the other in Riccio House, with little damage to the furniture and no harm to the people. I stayed in the Council until Noon. I went for a little walk afterwards. After lunch I worked a little on the Table of Contents of my Manuscripts. Afterwards I went for a walk and I spent the evening in the Gerini House.

Tuesday August 19: B.V.M. I left the house early for domestic business. I went to the Magliabechi Library, studying and finding some of my Manuscripts to see if they were printed or not. We heard through letters from Rome in Portugal some monks were exiled and also other friars of different orders with various nobles for State Affairs. There is a great ferment in that Kingdom, caused by multiple jurisdictions with different interests of the same, which create, feed and produce infinite disorders and sorrowful consequences in Republics and Kingdoms. In the D.P. (PM in English) I wrote, I had a domestic session and I went for a walk in the City. I spent the evening in the Grifoni House.

Today I had the opportunity to see the State of Debts of the Communities of the State of Siena with the Bank of the Conservators in the red for over a Million and more than 200,000 ecus.

Friuge

di dugento mila scudi. Più chiaramente si può vedere questo stato nel Bilancio fatto dall'Sig. Desubatis alla Revisione, e nuovo statuto fatto da' d'arsi al Tribunale de' conservatori da principiare ad esquisiti nel po. Capo i. cap. 1. che conferma quanto le Regie Finanze ed il Capo sindaco orlo Magistrato delle Finanze di questa Città di Friuge e nel Consiglio dei Reali: T. S. B. S. m. delli mesi sono occupato dagli interrogatori in app. domestici dopo pranzo l'orario istituito dal Consiglio dei miei Reali: che so fare gli maggiori sollecitudini, so studiato un poco di Greco, so passare ed so passata la reggia in casa Picardi.

21. Gio. V. S. M. B. S. m. Della mattina è stata spedita la Consulta fino alle 12. finito all'ora si studiato in libreria Magliabechi, dopo pranzo all'Indice della Reggia, e lo passato in varie considerazioni.

22. Ven. T. V. S. B. S. m. dalle 6 alle 10. Revisione delle stampa del Boccaccio dalle 10 alle 11. spoglii sopra le più numerose opere: dei Repubblicani, so passare: finito all'ora di pranzo. Dopo pranzo l'orario istituito dall'Indice, so passato la reggia, è stato anche

23. Sab. T. V. S. B. S. m. Ho spedita la Consulta fino alle 12. so studiato della Consulta, so passare: finito all'ora di pranzo. Dopo pranzo l'orario istituito all'Indice, so studiato un poco di Greco, so passare: e passate la reggia in casa Picardi: del Pranzo, è stata studiata la Consulta.

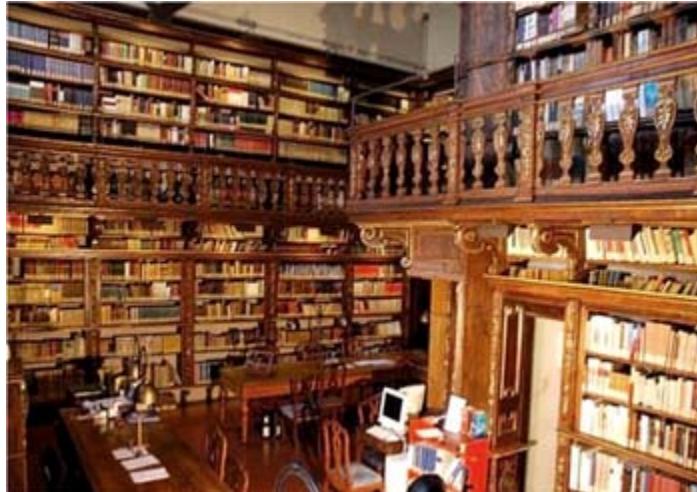
24. Dom. V. M. T. S. B. S. m. Ho spedito la Consulta in Visite. Dopo pranzo in compagnia di Romeo Salmo statuto alle Cascine, e ovviamente passata la maggior parte della sera, nella quale era stata proroga generali in via della Ruggola dell'Orto intitolata il Re. Pastore

125.

Firenze We can see this more clearly in the state of the budget made by the Deputies of the Revision and in the new building to be built for the Tribunal of the Conservators which should be started to be executed next April (or next meeting), or past meeting, for which we keep the Granducal Finances and the Super Mayor i.e. the Magistrate of the Meetings of this City of Florence and the Division of Siena.

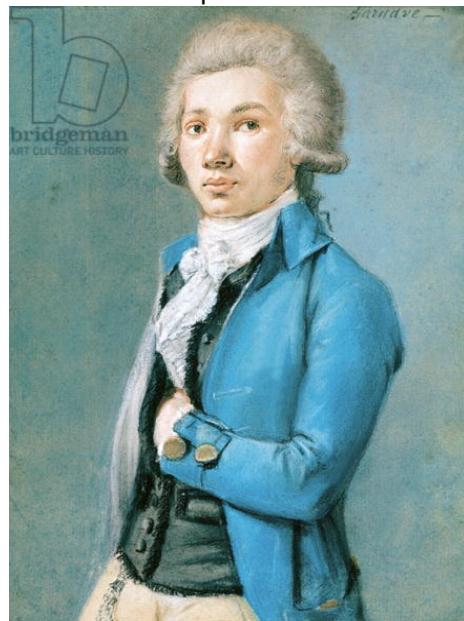
Wednesday August 20; B.V.M. This morning I took care of domestic affairs. After lunch I worked at the Table of Contents of my manuscripts, which I also have other people do for more speed, I studied some Greek, I went for a walk and I spent the evening in the Gerini House.

Thursday August 21: B.V.M. I spent all morning at the Council until 10:30. I studied in the Magliabechi Library until one.



Magliabechi Library also called Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, was the first public library existing in Florence built by the Medici Grandukes, following the last will and books donation of Antonio Magliabechi on 5/26/1714. After lunch I spent my afternoon working on the index of my manuscripts. I spent the evening in various conversations.

Friday August 22nd. It's foggy. From 6:00 to 10:00 AM I revised the prints for the Boccaccio. From 10:00 to 11:30 AM I examined even the most detailed observations of the Deputies.



Deputee

Then I went for a walk until lunchtime. Afterwards I worked at the Index, I went for a walk and I spent the evening visiting with friends.



Fresco on the ceiling of the interior staircase of Pierantonio's "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace.

Saturday August 23rd. B.V.M. I spent all morning until 12:30 PM working in the Council. Afterwards I went for a walk until lunchtime. After lunch I worked at the Index and studied some Greek, I went for a walk and I spent the evening at the Guadagni dell'Opera House (Palace), until the early hours of the morning.



SCALONE MONUMENTALE: VISTA DEL VANO DAL BASSO

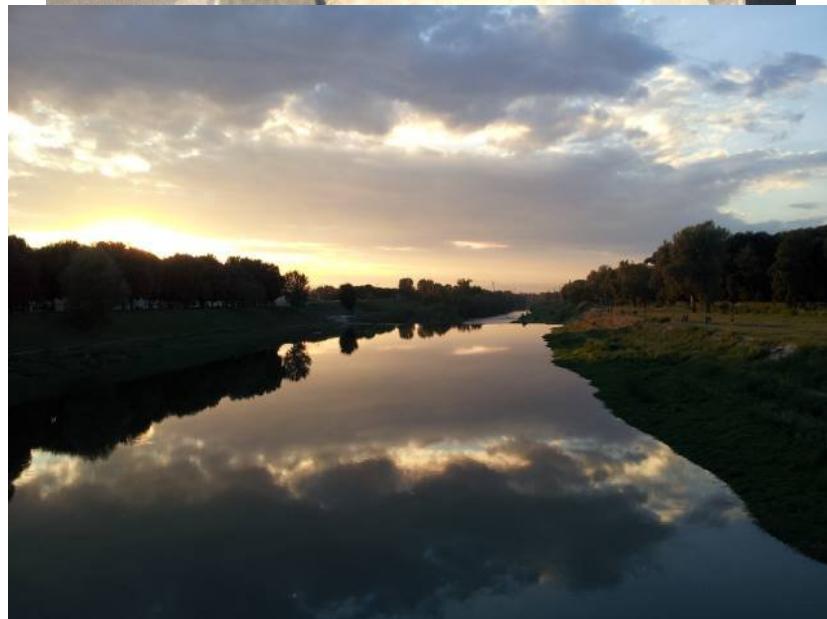
PALAZZO GUADAGNI STROZZI SACRATI - FIRENZE

Monumental staircase seen from the downstairs hall in the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace in Florence [aka Strozzi Sacrati because the latter bought the palace from Pietro Guadagni when the former inherited the Torrigiani fortune and palaces and Family Name].

Sunday August 24, B.V.M. I visited with people in the morning. After lunch we went to the Cascine ("Farmsteads") (Large Park, along the Arno River, just outside the Western side walls of Florence) with the company of women and we

spent there most of the evening, during which they had the general rehearsal of the Opera titled "God, the Shepherd" in Pergola Street.





4 pictures of the Park of Le Cascine above; the second one shows a “Cascina” (“Farmstead”) from which the Park gets its name.

Firme - 25. fumbris. D. S. V. M. 18. J. m. La mattina dopo  
diurno aff. domenica Carabba fino alle 12.  
dopo lo jato. Poco prango so fatto suciro a Cavallo.  
e la sera s'è preparata facendo istad amici

26. Mart. 7. S. V. M. 18. J. m. - Lo jato d'oro di Collini  
Intitolato a letter. To the General Mr. Roger son  
Occasion of his lighter known concerning the key  
of the prison of veletino, and the Preface  
prefixed to them to which added. A letter  
printed in the London Journal April. 1727.

An answer to the same. Ripara dell'autore  
in questo libro, che la Dolcezza e la libertà di  
ciascuno sono più utili alla sociabilità di qualsiasi  
lingua lingua, ed iudicato. Egli scrive  
quello aperto con forza con Eleganza, e con  
gentilezza. Sempre. Questo libro è stato Censurato  
dal Catt. e dal Pod. forse per ragioni, che non si  
conoscono. Maie. D. S. V. M. 18. J. m. - Affari domestici ta male  
non. Dopo pranzo indietro nei molti libri, greci, etruschi  
e papaggi a caro. L'appuntamento da Mr. Garret  
di nuovo di questa vegnuta, e si sentito che la  
Maffia soprattutto le Grandi della massima  
sventura appaltata al Governator. dei Comuni,  
Compagnie, lire cinquemila circa 5000 - e che  
da Vico. I. erano considerati agli appalti  
lavori lire quattordicimila; questo perciò  
oggetto attirato, e ressa fra la povera massima  
27. Gio. Bioglio. V. M. 18. J. m. B. S. m. - Tutta la mattina alle  
10. Consulta fino alle 12. 3. dopo pranzo all'Indice  
perciò papaggi e pap. L'argomento non  
28. Ven. D. S. V. feb. 18. J. m. delle lire alle qd collare: lire 15.  
specchio dei fogli dei deis Regali: fino alle 11. 1000  
pap. Dopo pranzo greco, preggio, vritto la sera

Firenze Monday 25th. B.V.M. In the following morning I took care of some household business in the Council until Noon. Afterwards I went for a walk. After lunch I exercised by horse riding. I spent the evening visiting with friends.



18th century horse riding.

Tuesday August 26. B.V.M. I read Collins' book titled (in English and underlined in the text): "To the Reverend Dr. Rogers on occasion of his right promotion concerning the necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Preface prefix'd to them to which I added a letter printed in the London Journal on April 1st, 1747. With answer to the same by the author in this book, that Tolerance and the freedom of speech (? Hard to read) are more useful to the social life than any rigid and enflamed zeal. He proves the point with strength and elegance and with another work: "Elengori" (? Hard to read). This book was censured by Catholic authors in several papers for different reasons.

Wednesday August 27. B.V.M. I took care of domestic affairs in the morning. After lunch I worked on the Table of Contents of my books, I studied Greek and went horse riding. In the evening I went to marchese Gavard's, director of these custom duties, and I heard that the custom duty on the wheat mostly of Maremma of Siena is subcontracted to the Governor of Cornio, and Company for 5,000 lire – and that they considered to subcontract it for 14,000 lire; this small matter grieves and oppresses all of poor Maremma.

Thursday 28: It is raining. B.V.M. I worked all morning at the Council until 12:45 PM. After lunch, I took care of the Table of Contents, then I went for a walk and afterwards I spent the evening in various places.

Friday August 29th: B.V.M. I worked from 6:30 to 9:30 AM. Then I had breakfast. I examined the papers of the Deputies until 11. After lunch I studied Greek and went for a walk, and visited with people in the evening.

Firenze 20 agost. Sab. D. J. 4. Tram. B. L. - Il Capitolo fino alle  
 12. Individua si è. dopo pranzo poco pomeriggio. E' scritta  
 una lettera ad Giacinta la moglie in diverse lingue.  
 P. D. D. D. J. 4. M. B. S. un visitatore. E' letto. An  
 answer to this letter in the London Journal  
 April 1. 1723. D. S. - You are pleased to  
 make some excuse to a solution of Dr. Collins  
 elegant, for it is very quanto. Nella  
 mia lettera giorni sono prima tua di  
 fatto risposta. Il doppo pranzo lunga paressata  
 nella parte al Teatro, partì in c. Lucca  
 Settembre. Primo. faccio. D. J. 3. M. B. S. in la con-  
 sulto suo a 2 giorni. Dopo lo spediti via  
 off. domenica, dopo pranzo sono andato in villa  
 alle Fattorie. Dopo averne qualche esezione  
 sono andato al Cipolla vallone andava a cercare le me-  
 riti nat. D. J. Tram. B. L. - Dopo que lo giorno  
 sono stato a Caccia fin alle quattro. e' in questa  
 ho cominciato leggere le Opere de Philosophe de  
 sua Società dopo al Cipolla.  
 3. Mer. Dopo Ristoro. V. f. B. L. - La Pioggia  
 spesso habbia a Caccia non si poter continuare  
 tornai a casa, e fuo adorabile pranzo lo spalato  
 d' aff. Romestico. Dopo aver delitato montai a  
 Cavallo per tornare a Firenze nonostante la  
 Pioggia non spudorosissima e il calore tempo caduto  
 il Cavallo aveva bisogno di andare a S. Clemente, in  
 spudore voluto smontare di sella affidato nella  
 sacra del Cavallo che mi avrebbe nuovamente fatto  
 seco impossibile, nel far ciò seguire, come avvenne,  
 non il Cavallo nell'alzarsi, urto in fortunato  
 contro la mia faccia con la sua testa, che

Saturday August 30th. B.V.M. I was in the Council until Noon. After lunch I studied Greek and went for a walk. I wrote letters and spent the evening in different places.

Sunday, August 31st. B.V.M. I had visits and I read: "(In English and underlined in the original), An author to this letter in the London Journal: April 1, 1729. You are pledged to take exceptions to a solution of this Collins. It is elegant, strong and very lively. The other letter I read a few days ago in the morning. I went for a visit and I had a long walk after lunch. I spent part of the evening at the Theatre and part in the Gerini House.

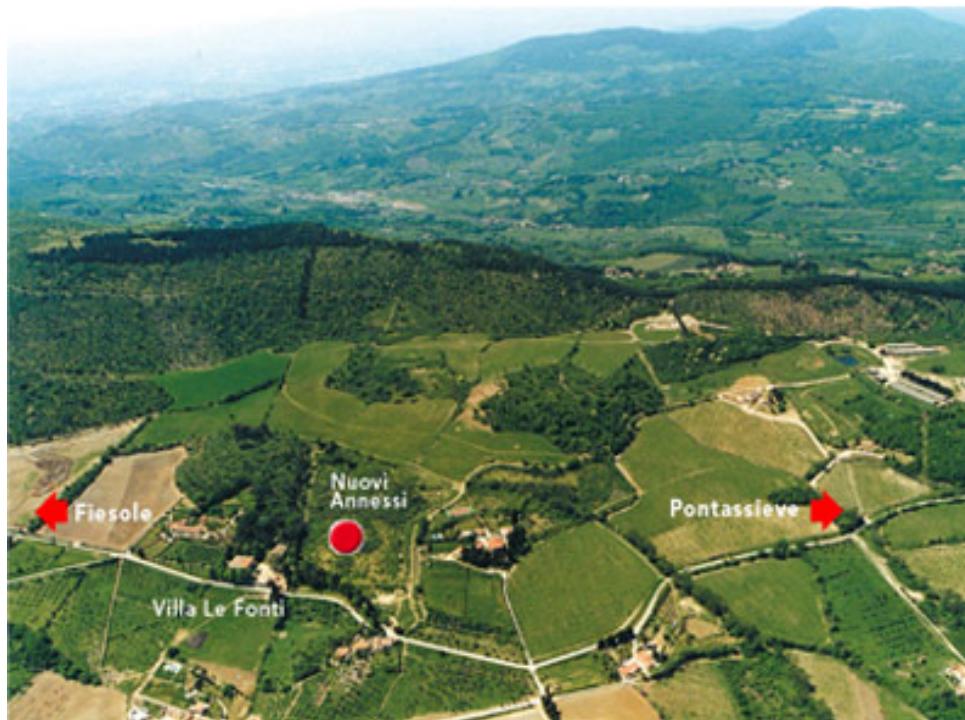


Theatre of the Pergola, Florence



Gerini Palace, Ricasoli Street, Florence

Monday September 1st. B.V.M. I worked in the Council until Noon. I took care of several domestic affairs. After lunch I went to the Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti.



Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti is between Fiesole and Pontassieve, both towns very close to Florence, which is located on the left of Fiesole in the map above.



Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti

After taking some \*...(hard to read), I went to bed because I wanted to go hunting the following morning.

Tuesday September 2: B.V.M. I have been hunting all day until evening, when I read the poems “du Philosophe de Sans Souci” (French for “of the Philosopher of Sans Souci”) before going to bed.



The Palace of "Sans Souci" (French expression meaning "no worries" or "carefree") was a palace built by King Frederick the Great of Prussia between 1745 and 1747, to fulfill King Frederick's need for a private residence where he could relax away from the pomp and ceremony of the Berlin court. King Frederick wrote some poems and music for flute. He was an "enlightened monarch", having great writers like the French Voltaire and other authors as friends.

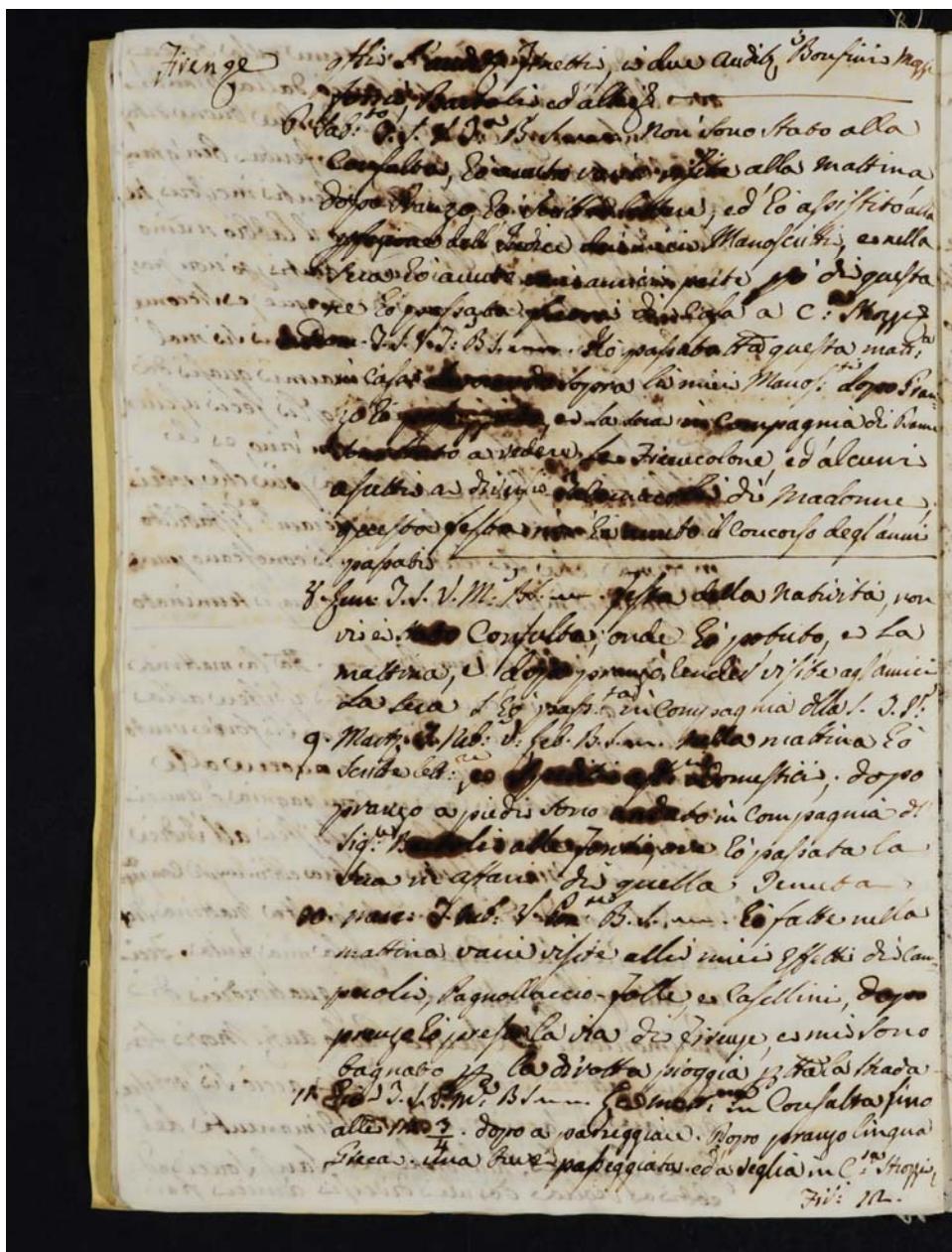
Wednesday September 3rd: B.V.M. We went hunting but we had to stop because of the rain and return to the Villa of Le Fonti. Until the hour of lunch I talked about domestic issues. I decided to ride my horse back to Florence in spite of the rain. However my horse fell because of the bad weather, before we got to San Clemente (Guadagni Palace of San Clemente, i.e. Nunziata?), and as I tried to dismount, attached to the horse that was trying to get up again after its fall, I tried my best to help it get up, but in doing so the horse hit its head hard against my face, which caused two wounds in my mouth, where my lower lip detached itself from the lower jaw for the width of two fingers, my upper lip had a very big wound, hiding the front teeth, three of which were piercing the upper lip from side to side, and were causing the loss of a lot of blood, and as my servants seeing me so beaten up were scared I decided to cure myself and I told them to leave me alone and then I drank some wine and I was able to return to Florence as best as I could. In two days I was able to regain my good health completely and you could not even see my wounds externally, and my interior wounds were almost healed.

me perduisse due finte interne nella Rocca  
ove il labbro inferno si staccò dalla bocca  
della infernale Cava sopra di due buone dita,  
il labbro staccato si fece molto ferito ben gran  
de, spettrifico nascosto nel violentissimo incisivo, ha  
degli spazzoni e profondi il labbro n'uno  
dai canini, e altri, e minimi denti, po' non ha  
tremo, non ha gran copia di sangue, ed è come  
la ferita di uno levato dal ventre in mal  
concio, per il sangue che ha curato quasi da  
medesimo tempo, e il ferito, che ha feci uscire  
fuor d'acqua, soffia la ferita in vino, e lo  
delli prima fuori d'acqua, più che non  
in due giorni non sono inferni. E' infabilissima  
informa, che le ferite novelle conoscano pure  
all'opposto, e' intenamente amato qua, e terminato  
il loro corso.

4. gio. Domenica 4. Iunij. B. S. - Et la mattina  
di questo giorno in cui non poterò più tornare alla  
casa, per non farci di casa al vis forte vento  
e tempesta, e subito racorre alle  
michiate, habbo in casa in compagnia d'amici  
che mi fanno, e d'appresso all'Indice  
delli miei Manoscritti, fatto un elenco, e compag.  
di Ven. D. S. grande d. Antoni, in questa mattina. Mi  
si pone in casa iniquando per la mia gente. Feci  
un'Chirografa e asciuarono le quattro die di  
Patrimonio al Chierico Paolo auz. Moris fin  
glio un fattore fatto il merito, acciò sia possibile  
ordinare al sacerdotio tutto il rimanente del  
giorno lesse les Philostrophe de Vanloucied  
abbia a veglia da me diverse amicizie fai-

Thursday September 4th: B.V.M. I spent the whole morning of this day with no rain in which I could not go to the Council because there was a strong wind and it could have injured my recent wounds. So I stayed home all day with friends that helped me in my work on the table of contents of my Manuscripts. I always had company also in the evening.

Friday September 5th. B.V.M. Also this morning I stayed home because of my wound. I had a Kirograph (?) insure fourteen Patrimonial ... (?) to the Cleric Paolo, son of a farm administrator, who had worked at Le Fonti, so that he could be ordained to the Priesthood. For the rest of the day I read the Philosopher of Sans Souci (King Frederick the Great of Prussia) and I had several friends spend the evening with me at "Nunziata", my friend Finetti, the two auditors Bonfini and Maggi and other friends.



Saturday: B.V.M. I did not go to the Council, as I had several visits in the morning. After lunch I wrote some letters and I assisted to the ...? of the Table of Contents of my Manuscripts, and in the evening I had friends visit me and I also spent part of the night at the Strozzi house (Palace)



Strozzi Palace in Florence. Look at the size of the main door. As we remember rival banker Pitti boasted that every "window" of his palace was the size of the Strozzi Palace's main door. However banker Pitti ruined himself in building such a huge palace and had to sell it to the Medici Grandukes, who made it their residence.

Pierantonio Guadagni was a great-grandson of Emilia Strozzi

Emilia Strozzi



Ottavia Benigna Pieri Piccolomini d'Aragona +1725 marries Pierantonio Guadagni, Marchese of Montepescali 1629-1709



Ottavio Guadagni 1684-1746



Pierantonio Guadagni 1727-1762

As we know, Pierantonio Guadagni was a great friend of Ugo Sanminiati (+ 1761), son of Ascanio Sanminiati(+1758) and of Pierantonio's cousin, Margherita della Gherardesca (1699-1778). Ugo's wife was Teresa Strozzi (+1814). When Ugo died in 1761, Teresa married Pierantonio a few months later, on May 8th, 1761. She was already Pierantonio's 7th cousin, through their common ancestor, Bartolomeo Martelli (1407-1471).

Sunday B.V.M. I spent this morning at home working on my Manuscripts. After lunch I went for a walk and I spent the evening with Dames (noble women) to see some frescoes of Madonnas.

Monday: B.V.M. Feast of the Nativity (of the Blessed Virgin Mary), there is no Council, so I could spend both morning and after-lunch visiting friends. I spent the evening in the company of the Most Holy Virgin Mary (?) (in church?).

Tuesday September 9th. It is foggy: B.V.M. In the morning I wrote letters and took care of domestic business. In the afternoon I went on foot from "Nunziata" to the Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti, in the hills outside Florence, together with Mr. Bartoli (?). I spent the evening taking care of the business of that property of mine (Le Fonti).

Wednesday September 10th. It is foggy: B.V.M. In the morning I visited several estates of mine: Campanolio, Pagnollaccio, Folle and Casellini. After lunch, on my way to Florence, I got really drenched by the heavy rain during the whole way.

Thursday September 11th: B.V.M. I worked in the Council until 11:45. Afterwards I went for a walk. After lunch, I studied Greek and then a short walk. I spent the evening in the Strozzi House (Palace).





Interior living rooms of Palazzo Strozzi

Firenze 11. veneti. Tempo Piombo. 17. Feb. 17. 1. m. dalle 6. 1/2 inf.  
alle 10 lezione <sup>o</sup> de Boccaccio, bo-  
ppo buco. <sup>o</sup> spagno. <sup>o</sup> maggio. <sup>o</sup> Maggio  
all' ora <sup>o</sup> spagno. <sup>o</sup> casa. <sup>o</sup> maggio. <sup>o</sup>  
lavorato. <sup>o</sup> ora. <sup>o</sup> mico. <sup>o</sup> maggio. <sup>o</sup> casa.  
11. Sab. 17. 1. M. 17. 1. m. In Consulta fino alle 12  
Dopo pranzo sono andato alle fonti, il tempo è  
fatto di cielo, andò non vero e bello di casa  
e l' ho trattato a casa da me, e di quello <sup>o</sup> hab  
dono. <sup>o</sup> Poco dopo ho voluto andare alla  
festa del dottor de la Sade, e nella Centrale  
aveva un gran <sup>o</sup> discorso, <sup>o</sup> Henry new <sup>o</sup> era  
mystico, <sup>o</sup> spagno. <sup>o</sup> maggio. <sup>o</sup> lavora di disegno  
e pittura, <sup>o</sup> buon fatti, e lo ha fatto a voglia. <sup>o</sup> 12.  
15. lun. 17. febbraio. 17. 1. M. 17. 1. m. In Consulta fino alle 12  
Dopo pranzo. <sup>o</sup> spagno. <sup>o</sup> lettera. <sup>o</sup> Indice de mico. <sup>o</sup> Mico  
di spagno. <sup>o</sup> spagno. <sup>o</sup> lettera. <sup>o</sup> Casa secca  
Ho finito di leggere i due volumi due <sup>o</sup> opere dei  
Philosophes de Saint-Souef. <sup>o</sup> Ero troppo aperto per  
tutto. Non sapevo scritto da un tornano, ma d' un  
suo filosofo. Il suo di Prussia, che non è l'autore  
discepolo del Giacchimento, che quest' edizione  
sia dela Pubblica, onde la sua <sup>o</sup> favore, e le  
partite bruciate in Berlino. <sup>o</sup> man del Boja  
succede <sup>o</sup> conciliare l' animo degl' Inglesi  
suo, e gli altri alleati, quali potrebbero restare  
intestate dalle frasi delle opere il Poeta si  
sue, <sup>o</sup> faccio il Catechese della loro nazione.  
16. Mart. 17. 1. M. 17. 1. m. Ho scritto lettera all' amico  
Lo spagno. <sup>o</sup> Dopo pranzo Lingua Greca. Lett.  
albo spagnolo, ed arreghia al Quadrivio di Spagno  
17. Mer. 17. 1. M. 17. 1. m. Affari domestici, e  
Regno di M. Viscalis <sup>o</sup> alla mattina, dopo pranzo  
viste ad amici, la sera arreghia in casa, oggi

Florence: Friday 12th. It is rainy: B.V.M. From 6:30 AM to 10:00 AM I review the printing of Boccaccio, shortly afterwards I go for a visit to the ...? And for a walk then I go back home. After lunch I work on my Manuscripts; I spend the evening in the Strozzi House (i.e. Palace if not otherwise specified).

Saturday 13th: B.V.M. I was in the Council until 1:00 PM. After lunch I went back to Le Fonti; the weather became foggy and I stayed home and dealt with household and work business.

Sunday, September 14th Saint Rodolfo de' Rosi (?): I wanted to go to the Feast of the Saint but the weather did not allow me to. I took the road to Florence but I got there late and I spent the evening at the Strozzi House.

September 15th. It is rainy. I worked at the Council until Noon. Afterwards I visited people. I wrote a letter after lunch. I worked at the Table of Contents of my Manuscripts. I spent the evening at the Gerini House. I finished reading the two volumes of Poems by the Philosopher of Sans Soucis (King Frederick the Great of Prussia). I found them very humorous; they don't seem written by a Sovereign but by a real philosopher.



King Frederick the Great of Prussia aka the "Philosopher of Sans Soucis"

King Frederick regretted to have these poems printed for the public so he had them burnt in Berlin by an executioner. It seems he did it to reconcile himself with the public opinion of the British, who are his favorite allies, who might be irritated by the sentences of the Poet when the latter describes the characteristics of their Nation.



Closeup view of the Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti, Pontassieve

Tuesday, September 16th: B.V.M. I wrote letters in the morning, afterwards I went for a walk. I studied Greek after lunch.

A α alpha	N ν nu
B β beta	Ξ ξ ksi
Γ γ gamma	Ο ο omicron
Δ δ delta	Π π pi
Ε ε epsilon	Ρ ρ rho
Z ζ zeta	Σ σς sigma
H η eta	Τ τ tau
Θ θ theta	Υ υ upsilon
I ι iota	Φ φ phi
K κ kappa	Χ χ chi
Λ λ lambda	Ψ ψ psi
M μ mu	Ω ω omega

Greek alphabet chart © by deTraci Regula; licensed to About.com

Greek Alphabet

Then I wrote letters and went for another walk. I spent the evening at the Guadagni dell'Opera house.

Wednesday September 17: B.V.M. I spent all morning in household and Montepescali business. After lunch I visited with friends and I spent the evening in the Strozzi house.

Fisogni 18. Giugno 1. S. M. B. 100. Dato la mattina  
 Consulenza 3. dopo visito. Il vno cinqua prega  
 Lavoro al dubbio di Miss. ap. veglia in C. 2. Strof.  
 2. Ven. D. S. V. P. 2. In. Giornata delle solite stan-  
 zioni alle 12.00 fino a 14.00. dopo pranzo  
 escita piedi da veglia in C. 2. Strof. 2. an-  
 20. abbr. T. 1. M. B. 100. in Consulenza fino alle 12.  
 fino all'ora 1.00. Ristabilita sanità p. 100  
 ore, le lebbri si sono rivelati i corvi devino o  
 non solo per il tempo che è passato non devono più  
 essere infestati. Si fanno in Battim.  
 da guerra, e se è stato fatto il sabbato,  
 si devono fare con costumaccia, al 100.  
 jato, che portano sempre in Battim. Sul  
 mare infestato di gheppie che leggono il  
 Dopo pranzo alle 14.00, veglia in C. 2. Genini  
 21. Dom. D. S. V. M. B. 100. Giornata messa in Consulenza  
 domenica, e visita alle pregevoli decine milioni  
 pagne di diversi animali di diverse nazioni, fico allegro  
 Dopo lo spettacolo, ed esame di tutto, si fa la prega  
 La storia del Testo, ed in Consulenza S. D. 1.  
 22. lun. D. S. V. M. B. 100. in Consulenza fino alle 12.  
 Dopo inserita, e passeggiando aff. come prima di  
 M. Pecaliv. vede. ed ai reggiani in casa Genini.  
 23. Mart. D. S. V. M. B. 100. Settimana matt. aff. do-  
 menicale e visite. dopo pranzo lingua greca let-  
 tura, ed una piccola passeggiata con veglia in C. 2.  
 24. Mer. D. S. V. M. B. 100. È dato ordine nella ma-  
 gazzina medica. e statuino al testo dei medicamenti. Miss. Vono è fatto a  
 scherzare sulla pianta di solito per la visita, dopo pranzo sopato dal Guccio. 2. in C. 2.  
 25. Gio. D. S. V. M. B. 100. in Consulenza al 100.  
 Dopo pranzo lingua greca. Punto di leggere il  
 Trattato delle Metamorfosi di Mo. Plinio de

Florence: Thursday September 18: B.V.M. I spent all morning at the Council until...?:45. Afterwards I went for visits. In the afternoon I studied Greek. I worked at the Manuscripts. I spent the evening in the Strozzi house.

Friday September 19: I verify the usual prints until my visiting before Midday. After lunch I go for a walk and spend the evening at the Strozzi's.

Saturday September 20th: B.V.M. I worked at the Council until Noon. I paid a visit to the Health Office for typhus.....long paragraph hard to read...\* I went for a walk after lunch and spent the evening at the Gerini House.

Sunday: B.V.M. I attended Mass celebrated at home (in the 'Nunziata Palace'); I dealt with household business afterwards and had lunch at the Old Zecca with several friends from different countries; it was joyful. Later we went for a walk around the Zecca. In the evening we went to the Theatre and then at home.

Monday September 22nd: B.V.M. I worked at the Council until Noon. Afterwards I visited with friends and went for a walk. Later I dealt with household and Montepescali business. I spent the evening at the Gerini's house.

Tuesday September 23rd: B.V.M. In the morning I wrote letters and dealt with multiple household affairs and visits. After lunch I studied Greek and went for a short walk. I spent the evening at the Gerini House.

Wednesday 24th: B.V.M. This morning a section of the health committee made visits for the usual reasons. I went out and made visits and after lunch I went exercising.

Thursday 25th: B.V.M. I was in the Council until 1:00 PM. After lunch I studied Greek. I finished reading the Essay on the Meteors of Monsinior Francesco de Vieri, whose last name is "il Verino".



Meteor

Firenze vieri, cognori. Il Venerdì Estimabile, che qua-  
si  
autore abbia delle alcune cose legate a tutto  
delle notizie di Pistoia, e' stato, e' specie a S. G.  
abbiamo fatto modernare lo s. s. 10. mil. g.  
28. D. Ven. 3. 1. M. B. L. - Dalle 6 alle 10. Eversione  
dei stampi soliti di scritte, ed affari domestici.  
Dopo pranzo lo scritto de' vita da M. Ugolino Mar-  
telli, so' fatta una breve passeggiata J. in C. a' Poggi  
29. Sab. 1. 1. M. B. L. - In Consulta fino alle 11.  
Dopo breve passeggiata il giorno so' scritte alcune lett.  
e studiato un poco la Lingua Greca ed so' passeggiato  
fino alle 3.00. Dopo lo passeggio seguito in casa Puccini  
30. Dom. 1. 2. M. B. L. - So' visitato il P. Adamo  
piuttosto il Padre Brunne della quale Pie. So' pran-  
zato in C. Guadagni, ore 12.00. M. D. Tenuissimo  
il Pranzo e' stato assai allegro. Dopo so' passeggiato  
in Boboli, e la sera a' Poggi passata in Capalbaggio  
29. lun. 1. 3. M. B. L. - In Consulta fino alle  
11. 3.00. Breve passeggiata; Dopo pranzo so' lavorato  
per l'Indice del mio Manoscrittus. E' fatta una  
breve passeggiata, ed ho' passato la veglia in C. a' Poggi  
30. Mart. 1. 4. M. B. L. - Ho' soddisfatto in questa  
matina a varie commissioni d'atenei dà  
di diversi amici. So' fatta delle visite. Dopo  
pranzo so' studiato un poco la Lingua Greca,  
so' scritte delle lettere, ed ho' passato la veglia in C. a' Poggi  
Primo Ottobre 1766. T. L. B. L. 1. M. - In oggi ho' pro-  
cessato le serie autunnali. Ho' letto nella mattina  
de' due convegni: fatti in Parma, dai Pugni. Pre-  
gioni, ed altri poemi de' nobili dell'Accademia.  
E' stato fanno l'elogio degli antichi, dei Dafni, dei  
Bembo, e di molti altri poeti già defunti.

It is worthy of admiration that that author was able to say certain things without the help of information of Physics and of modern made experiences. I spent the evening at the Gerini's House.

[Note of the translator fcdq: it seems that Pierantonio's best friends were the Strozzi and the Gerini; 2 centuries later, a Gerini will marry Elisa Guadagni Dufour Berte and the Gerini Family and their close relatives will be the best friends of Isabella, Tecla and Beatrice Guadagni and of their children, I included]

Friday September 26: B.V.M. From 6 to 10 AM (Pierantonio wakes up early, like a real Guadagni) I reviewed the printings and then visited the usual people and took care of household business. After lunch I read the life of Marchese Ugolino Martelli (1519-1592, he was a Florentine aristocrat, a humanist and a linguist, whose palace can be seen in the background of his portrait below).



Portrait of Ugolino Martelli by artist Bronzino (who painted the Guadagni Chapel)

Ugolino Martelli was a 1st cousin of Teodosia Soderini, mother of Violante Gerini, direct ancestor of Pierantonio Guadagni. The direct lineage goes: Teodosia Soderini – Violante Gerini – Enea Silvio Pieri Piccolomini d’Aragona – xx Pieri Piccolomini d’Aragona married with Emilia Strozzi – Ottavia Benigna Pieri Piccolomini d’Aragona – Ottavio Guadagni – Pierantonio Guadagni (we also see that the Gerini and the Strozzi were Pierantonio’s direct ancestors). Afterwards I went for a short walk. I spent the evening at the Strozzi House.

Saturday September 27: B.V.M. I worked in the Council until 12:45 PM. Then I went for a short walk. During the day I wrote a few letters. I studied a little Greek and I walked until six. Afterwards I spent the evening at the Gerini’s House.

Sunday, September 28: B.V.M. I visited Father Adami, afterwards Father Bruni of the Scuole Pie (Pious Schools aka Scolopi, where Pierantonio went to school as a teenager). I had lunch in the Guadagni House (I presume in his palace of Nunziata or of his Santo Spirito Guadagni cousins), where there was Mrs. Tempi and the meal was really joyful

(Mrs.Tempi and Pierantonio were related through their common ancestors Neri Acciaioli (1400-1428) and Lena Strozzi). Afterwards I walked in the Boboli Gardens (the park of Pitti Palace, home of the Grand-Dukes of Tuscany) and I spent the evening at the Strozzi House.



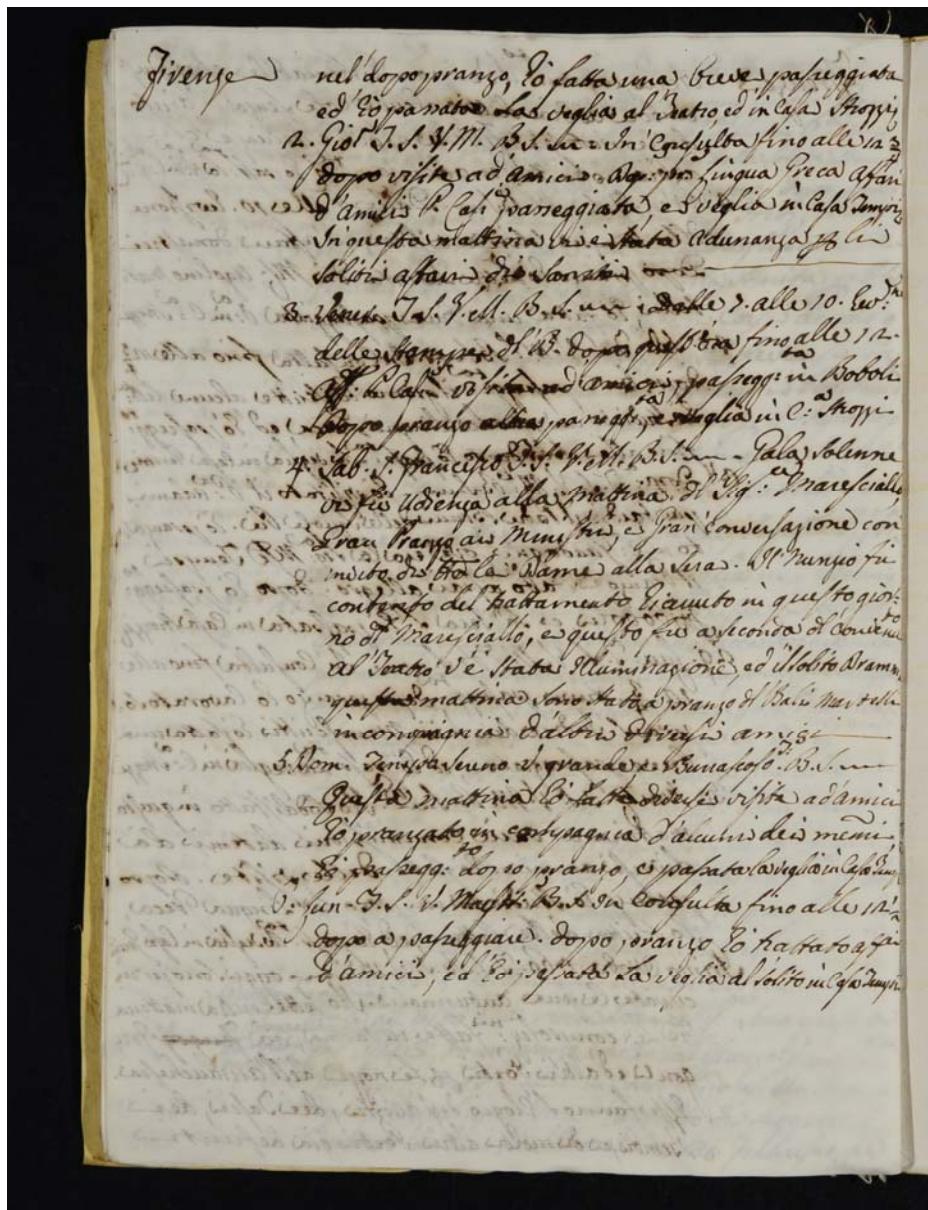


Boboli Gardens: 3 pictures above.

Monday September 29: B.V.M. I worked in the Council until 12:45 PM. Then I went for a short walk. After lunch I worked at the Table of Contents of my Manuscripts. Afterwards I went for a short walk and I spent the evening at the Strozzi's.

Tuesday September 30: B.V.M. I took care of different errands given to me by various friends. I visited people. After lunch I studied some Greek and wrote letters. I spent the evening at the Gerini's House.

October 1st, 1760: B.V.M. Today the Fall Vacations started. This morning I read the compositions made in Parma by Frugoni and other authors on the wedding of the Archduchess. They praise Ariosto, Tasso, Bembo and other deceased Poets.



After lunch, I went for a short walk. I spent the evening at the Theatre and at the Strozzi House.

Thursday October 2nd: B.V.M. I worked at the Council until 12:45 PM. Afterwards I visited with friends. I studied Greek after lunch and took care of business. Afterwards I went for a walk and spent the evening at the Tempi House. This morning there was a meeting for the usual Health (Sanitary) Problems.

Friday October 3rd: B.V.M. From 7 to 10 AM I revised the Prints of Boccaccio. From that time until Noon I visited with friends and I went for a walk in Boboli. After lunch I went for another walk and I spent the evening at the Strozzi House.

Saturday October 4th: S. Francis of Assisi: B.V.M. Solemn Gala and meeting in the morning with the Marshal. There was a great lunch at the Ministries and great conversation with invitation at the Dames in the evening. The Nuncio was pleased of the treatment he received by the Marshal in this day also thanks to the illumination at the Theatre and to the Lighting and the Usual Drama ("Play on St. Francis"?) this morning. I was at lunch at Balzo (?) Martelli's together with various other friends.

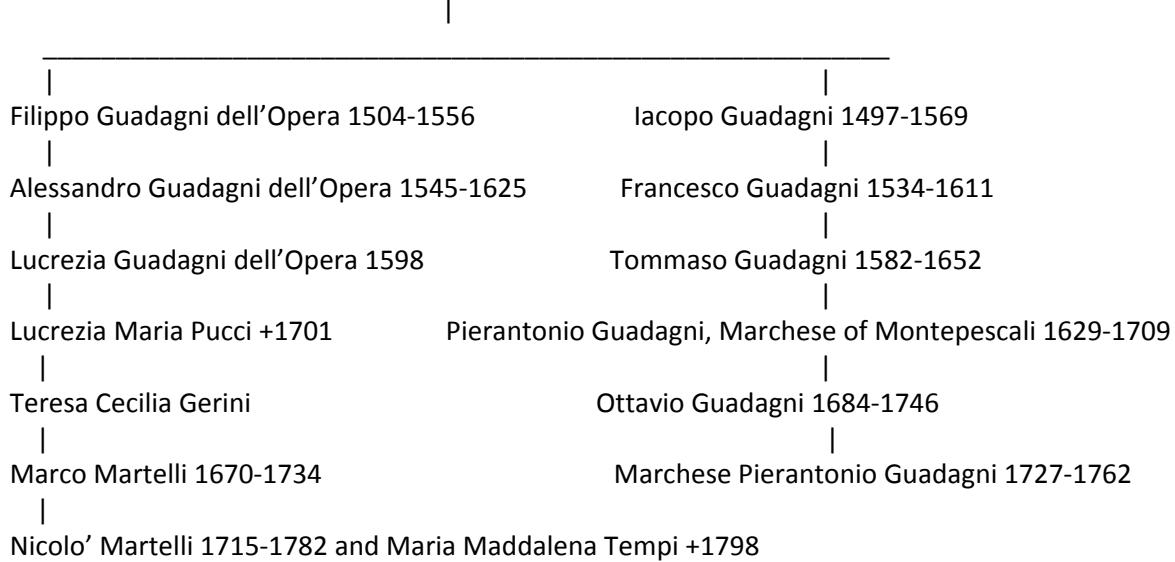




Martelli Palace inside (above) and outside (below)



Olivieri Guadagni 1452-1541 & Oretta Giovanni +1510 (our direct ancestors)



Sunday October 5th: The weather was serene but with a strong and stormy wind: B.V.M. This morning I visited with friends. I had lunch with some of them. I went for a walk after lunch. I spent the evening at the Tempi House.

Monday October 6: B.V.M. I worked at the Council until 12:30 PM. Then I went for a walk. After lunch I dealt with business of friends and I spent the evening again at the Tempi House.