

17 envelopes

The first stack “S.1” contains papers related to the County of San Lorino (Londa) / (aka San Leolino del Conte or simply San Leolino), raised to a marquisate in 1645 and granted to Ortensia Guadagni (dies in 1659) , daughter of Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611), widow of Filippo Salviati (who died in 1611 at 29 years old), and main lady-in-waiting of Grand Duchess of Tuscany Vittoria della Rovere.



Grand-Duchess of Tuscany, Vittoria della Rovere (1622-1694), wife of Grand Duke Ferdinando II de'Medici.

Vittoria della Rovere gave us the Marquisate of San Leolino, which we will have forever. Right now Charles Migliore is the 12th Marchese of San Leolino del Conte.

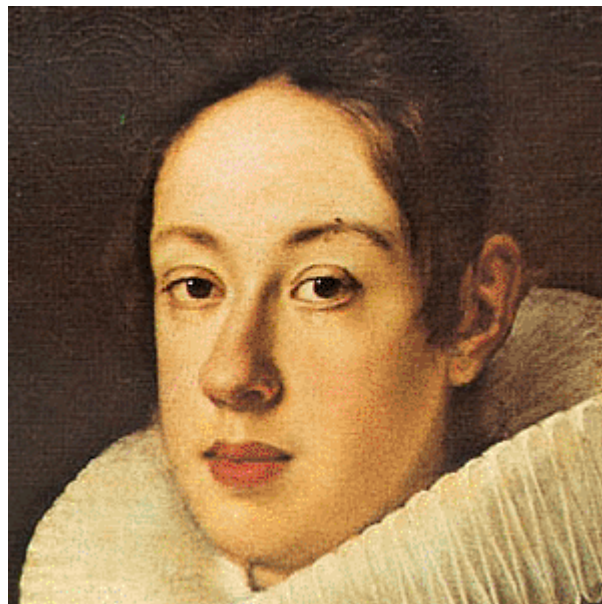
I think Vittortia della Rovere's life is fascinating, mostly for a person of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Even though she is only a cousin of ours, through her mother Claudia de'Medici (the Medici and the Guadagni families are cousins through Simone Tornabuoni, ancestor of both families (at the same time grandfather of Simone Guadagni (1411-1468) and great-grandfather of Lorenzo de'Medici the Magnificent (1449-1492)) and also

through many other common ancestors, like Donato Acciaiuoli, etc, I cannot refrain from summarizing her life.

Vittoria della Rovere was the only child of Federico Ubaldo della Rovere and Claudia de'Medici, sister of Cosimo II de'Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany. If we remember, Cosimo II de'Medici was a great friend of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), Ortensia's brother. Tommaso was sent by Cosimo II's father, Grand-Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando I, to Germany, to ask Archduchess Maria Maddalena of Austria to accept to marry his son. Cosimo II also trusted very much Pierantonio Guadagni (1579-1632), Tommaso and Ortensia's brother, whose advice he would often ask and follow on important private and public decisions, as poet Lodovico Adimari recalls. Many of the Gran Duke's deliberations were greatly influenced by Pierantonio.

Pierantonio stayed far from public offices and from the Grand Duke palace, however, because he did not care for the life of a courtier. Ironically, he died on March 30, 1632, while he was riding in a carriage with a prince of the Medici Family. The carriage turned over and crushed him under its weight.

At the age of one, Vittoria was betrothed to her first cousin, Ferdinando de'Medici (1610-1670), who was only 13 years old at the time and had just become 5<sup>th</sup> Grand-Duke of Tuscany two years before, in 1621, at the death of his father Grand Duke of Tuscany Cosimo II.



Ferdinando II de'Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany



Portrait of Vittoria della Rovere in wedding dress, by artist Justus Sustermans, (Florence) in 1633, when she was 11 years old

On September 26, 1633, Vittoria married her betrothed Grand Duke Ferdinando II. She was 11, he was 23. From the Della Rovere, Vittoria had inherited a large beautiful collection of art masterpieces, like works of art of Piero della Francesca and Raphael and the “Venus” of Titian. This rich art collection was included in her dowry, which was offered to the Medici. In spite of its huge size, the Pitti Palace was not large enough to contain all these masterpieces, so the Medici opened the Uffizi Gallery, where some of them were transferred.

In 1634, when Grand-Duchess Vittoria was only twelve, Ortensia Guadagni was appointed her main lady-in-waiting. She had to supervise Vittoria’s education. She was the main responsible for it. This shows how much the Medici Grand Dukes trusted her. Vittoria was so grateful to Ortensia’s assistance in those difficult years of her adolescence that she had her husband grant Ortensia the marquisate of San Leolino del Conte, even though a fief was very rarely granted to a woman.



“Venus”, famous masterpiece by artist Tiziano (1489-1576), called “the Venus of Urbino”, because the Della Rovere were Dukes of Urbino, part of Vittoria Della Rovere’s dowry. It is now in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Francesco Guadagni (1627-1696), Ortensia Guadagni’s nephew, was born on August 27, 1627. When he was twenty, he was appointed gentleman-in-waiting of Grand Duke Ferdinando II. When his aunt Ortensia died in 1659, he became the second marchese of San Leolino.



As a child Vittoria received a deeply religious education, and her life was ruled by priests much to the annoyance of her liberal husband.

The marriage was consummated in 1639, six years after the marriage ceremony (she was 17, he was 29). This gave birth to a son, who died at the age of two days. Another son followed in 1640 but died at birth. Finally in 1642 the couple had another son, Cosimo de' Medici, who was styled the Grand Prince of Tuscany.



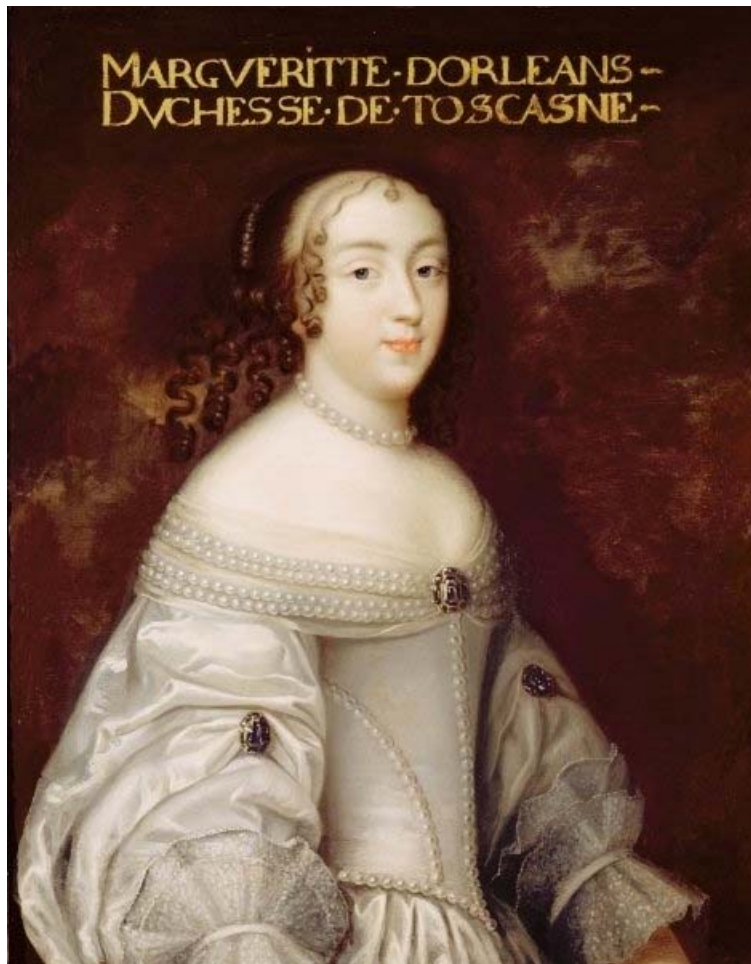
Vittoria della Rovere and her husband Grand Duke Ferdinando II de' Medici by artist Justus Sustermans

Under the influence of Vittoria, Cosimo received a deeply Roman Catholic education and arguments between the Grand Ducal couple sparked off when there was a disagreement about the education of the Grand Prince.

Shortly after the birth of Cosimo, the couple became estranged: Vittoria caught her husband and a page, Count Bruto della Molera, in bed together. The sighting caused Vittoria to refuse to speak to her husband.

When she decided to try to come to terms with him, however, he declined to be reconciled, and it was almost twenty years before their quarrel was properly made up. They briefly reconciled in 1659 (she was 36, he was 49), which resulted in the birth of their last child, Prince Francesco Maria, in 1660. The estranged

couple had at best, an unhappy marriage and agreed to live separately for many years.



Marguerite Louise d'Orleans (1645-1721), Grand-Duchess of Tuscany by artist Henri Beaubrun

Ferdinando II died in 1670, at 60 years old, and was succeeded by Grand Prince Cosimo III. Cosimo had married Marguerite Louise d'Orleans, first cousin of Louis XIV King of France, She gave him 3 children, Grand Prince Ferdinando, Princess Anna Maria Luisa and Prince Gian Gastone, who will be the last Medici Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Marguerite Louise had a love relationship with her cousin Prince Charles of Lorraine before her marriage with Cosimo III. In Tuscany she missed her lover and despised her husband and his family. She often quarreled with them and falsely suspected them of attempting to poison her. She only slept with her husband once a week. On one occasion, she threatened to break a bottle over Cosimo's head if he did not leave her chamber.

However she loved her children and took care of the education of Grand Prince Ferdinando.

In September 1664 Marguerite Louise left her apartment in the Pitti Palace, refusing to return. Therefore Cosimo moved her into Villa di Lappoggi, where she was watched by forty soldiers. Six courtiers, appointed by Cosimo, had to follow her everywhere because it was feared she would abscond.

Vittoria and Marguerite Louise vied for power. Thanks to her influence over her son, Vittoria triumphed. Cosimo III went so far as to assign his mother the day to day administration of Tuscany.

By early 1671, fighting between Marguerite Louise and Vittoria became so heated that a contemporary remarked that “the Pitti Palace had become the devil’s own abode, and from morning till midnight only the noise of wrangling and abuse could be heard”. The younger Grand Duchess lived in virtual imprisonment at the Medici Villa of Poggio a Caiano outside Florence for sometime.

Eventually the Grand Ducal couple decided to separate on the condition that Marguerite Louise stay at the Abbey Saint Pierre of Montmartre in Paris. She left Tuscany in 1675 never to return. As a result of the abandonment of her children, Vittoria was made guardian of her 3 grandchildren: Grand Prince Ferdinando, Princess Anna Maria Luisa and Prince Gian Gastone.

Retiring from politics, in her old age, she made long stays in the convent of the Montalve, known as Villa La Quiete, as well as in the Villa del Poggio Imperiale, to which she transferred some of the art collection she had inherited. She died in Pisa in 1694 at the age of 72.



Cosimo III de' Medici (1642-1723), Grand Duke of Tuscany, in grand ducal robes, by artist Volterrano (Vieri Guadagni's friend)



Medici villa of Poggio a Caiano, where Grand Duchess Marguerite Louise lived in virtual imprisonment.





Grand Prince Ferdinando de' Medici, son of Grand Duke Cosimo III and Grand Duchess Marguerite Louise by artist Niccolo' Cassani, 1687.

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All the other documents of this series concern the Guadagni fief of Montepescali. It was purchased for 13,000 “gold florins” by marchese Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso, to compensate for being skipped in the inheritance of the fief of San Leolino del Conte, in favor of his younger brother Donato Maria (1641-1718) (our direct ancestor), in the will of his older brother Francesco, 2<sup>nd</sup> marchese of San Leolino. The fief of Montepescali had been originally given to the Pannocchieschi d’Elci family by the City of Siena. After them it belonged to the Tolomei Family who put it on sale. Pierantonio bought it from them.

In 1720 there was a lawsuit between Enea Silvio Guadagni (1681-1722), Pierantonio’s oldest son, and Tommaso Federighi. The latter had bought Montepescali from Pierantonio, because Pierantonio was late in paying the debt he still owed the Tolomei for it.

Eventually Niccolo’ Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio (1684-1746), and grandson of Pierantonio, regained ownership of Montepescali, but he sold it to marchese Giovanni Corsi.

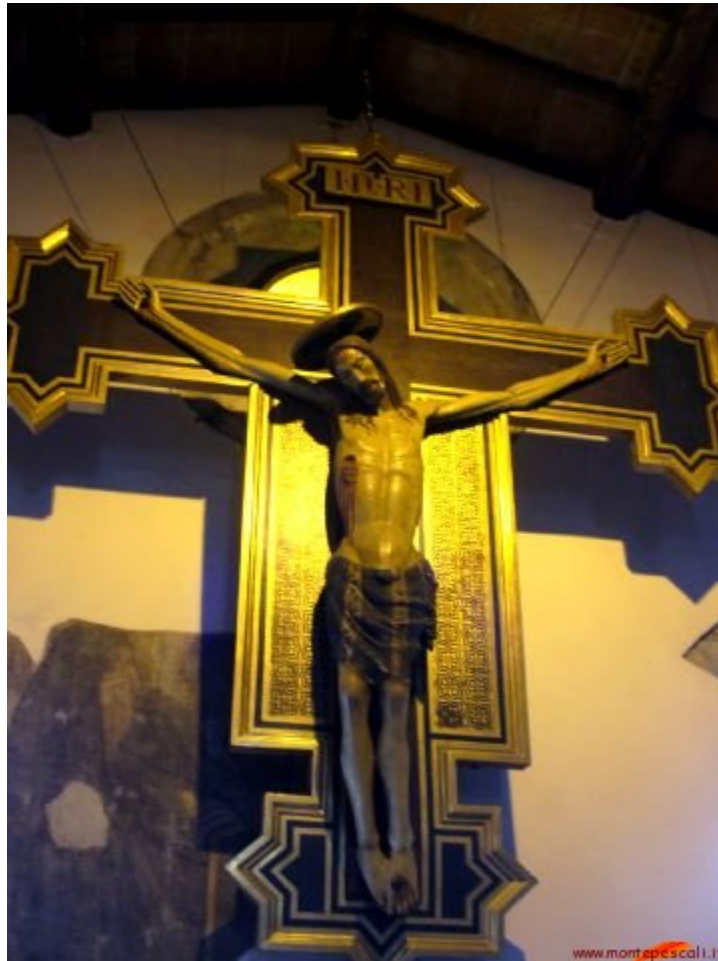
The acts are supplied with graphic documentation. They are also concerned with a controversy on the borders between the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Principality of Piombino, in the areas of Montepescali and Buriano.

Pictures of the Medieval town of Montepescali (the fief includes also the land around it. Montepescali is on top of a hill, in South Western Tuscany).

1. Church of San Niccolo’.
2. Old Middle Ages walls of the town
3. Old Wood Crucifix in the Church of San Niccolo’
4. View of Montepescali on top of the hill from the outside
5. Another view of the Church of San Niccolo’
6. View of the surrounding area from the town of Montepescali.
7. Other views of Montepescali, including a snowy one in winter.

8. When Pierantonio Guadagni purchased the fief of Montepescali, it included the whole town with the farmland around it and the peasants' houses in the surrounding countryside.









[www.montepescali.it](http://www.montepescali.it)



[www.montepescali.it](http://www.montepescali.it)



















In series “S” there is also an 18<sup>th</sup> century register containing “the report and the description of seven Farms of Her Sereine Highness in Maremma (farming and woody region of Southern Tuscany, where the fief of Montepescali is located)), including the farms of Cecina, Campiglia, Massa Marittima and Castiglione della Pescaia (in stack “S2”).

**107** [95]

**1602 - 1699** 122

*“S.1” Marquisate of San Leolino*

39 folders in envelope, numbered (1-37)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the County of San Leolino (Londa) whose properties were acquired by Pierantonio Guadagni, starting from 1630. The County was promoted to a Marquisate, granted to Ortensia Guadagni, daughter of Francesco, widow of Filippo Averardo Salviati and main lady-in-waiting of the very sereine Grand Duchess (of Tuscany).

Folder #10 contains two watercolored Indian ink maps of the area of San Leolino concerning the ancient castle which was “already ruined in 1644 and only a piece of wall was left of it,”

Folder # 14 is a copy of the privilege of Grand Duke Ferdinando II who declares the castle of San Leolino del Conte a “Marquisate”. With a diploma of June 21, 1645, he grants the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte to Ortensia Guadagni (copy of the diploma is in folder # 15).







Pictures of the Guadagni Villa of San Leolino, built by the Guadagni close to the ruins of the ancient castle.





Pictures of the ruins of the old castle of San Leolino, which gives its name to the county, granted as a Marquisate to Ortensia Guadagni.

The original castle of San Leolino was the most powerful stronghold of the whole region. In the late Middle-Ages, afraid that an enemy of Florence could conquer it and attack the Florentines from it, the Republic of Florence half destroyed it to eliminate it as a military threat against them.

The Marquisate of San Leolino also included the town and Parish of San Leolino, and the parishes of Sambucheta, Vierle, Bucigna and Varena. It extended over an area with a circumference of eight miles, containing a total of 300 houses and 1,272 inhabitants. Ortensia had the duty of maintaining an army of 69 men, at the service of the Grand Duke.





Sambucheta



Vierle





Bucigna

The title of Marchese of San Leolino and the corresponding fief was given to Ortensia Guadagni (born around 1581- passed away on April 12, 1659) by the Medici Grand-Dukes who loved her and were very grateful to her for being the main lady-in-waiting of Grand-Duchess Vittoria della Rovere. Vittoria was only 11 when she married her cousin Grand Duke Ferdinando II de' Medici, and Ortensia supervised her education. Ortensia was the daughter of Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611) and Laura Bandini, daughter of marchese Antrodoco Bandini and sister of Cardinal Ottavio Bandini.

She was the first marchese of San Leonino. She obtained from the Grand Duke, that her younger brother, senator Tommaso (1582-1652) would inherit the title of marchese of San Leolino at her death, and then his first born descendants. Tommaso Guadagni built the famous Guadagni Palace of "Nunziata" (now University of Architecture of Florence) where the oldest branch of the Guadagni Family lived until their last descendant Niccolo' Guadagni (1830-1805).



Window of the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace





View from the front terrace of the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace

However Tommaso died in 1652, seven years before her, so Tommaso's oldest son, Francesco (1627-1696) became the second marchese of San Leolino at her death.

**Francesco obtained from the Grand Duke that at his death the title of Marquis of San Leolino would be inherited by his younger brother Donato Maria (1641-1718) skipping his brother Pierantonio (1629-1709). So Pierantonio bought another Marquisate for himself and his descendants, the Marquisate of Montepescali.**

**Donato Maria became the third Marquis of San Leolino. He bought the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito for his family.**



Palazzo Guadagni of Santo Spirito, bought by Donato Maria Guadagni for his family. It is one of the most famous palaces of Florence and the most imitated.

**At his death in 1718, his oldest surviving son, Neri Andrea (the one who carried Saint Faustina's body from Rome to the Guadagni Chapel in Florence), became the fourth Marquis of San Leolino. When Neri Andrea died, in 1748, his only son, Donato (1719-1797), became the fifth Marquis of San Leolino.**

**At Donato's death, 2 of his 4 sons are still living, both married with children, Tommaso (1743-1814) and Luigi (1751-1799). His other 2 sons, Bernardo and Neri died earlier, unmarried and without children. Tommaso, the oldest, becomes the 6<sup>th</sup> Marquis of San Leolino. At Donato's death, the huge Guadagni patrimony is equally divided between Tommaso and Luigi (who is our ancestor).**

**As the eldest, Tommaso also inherits the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito and the estate of San Leolino del Conte. Tommaso has only one son, Neri (1790-1862) who becomes 7<sup>th</sup> Marquis of San Leolino, at his father's death in 1814. Luigi also has only one son, Donato (1794-1879).**





The Guadagni Villa of Masseto, who has been in the family for 800 years. It is located just behind Fiesole. Guadagno and his oldest son, Guitto, (9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> marchese of San Leolino) raised their families in it.

**Neri had only one daughter, Ottavia (b. 1817), who married Marquis Knight Commander Odoardo Massimiliano Dufour-Berte on October 5<sup>th</sup>, 1837. Ottavia and Massimiliano have children and descendants. However, the title of Marquis of San Leolino del Conte goes to the closest Guadagni male relative, her cousin Donato, who becomes the 8<sup>th</sup> Marquis of San Leolino. His son Guadagno will become the 9<sup>th</sup> Marquis of San Leolino, and the marquisate will continue through the eldest descendants of Guadagno Guadagni's branch of the family, the only remaining branch of the Guadagni, who will be very prolific.**

**108**<sup>[96]</sup>

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

*123*

*"S.2" Various Recollections*

2 registers in envelope With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)



Massa Marittima

1)“Report and Description of seven Farms of His Highness Very Sereine in Maremma with Index at the end“ of 164 pages (310x320), with the farms of Cecina, Campiglia, Massa, Castiglione della Pescaia and others and watercolored Indian ink maps of certain areas (18th Century)





Castiglione della Pescaia



Cecina





Cecina



Campiglia

2) Register of 196 cc. With transcription of documents concerning the fief of Montepescali, in Buriano and Grosseto (18th Century) with Indian ink maps of the differences of the borders between Montepescali and Buriano.

The Marquisate of Montepescali was next to the border between the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Principality of Piombino, two independent States in the fragmented Italy of the 18th Century. Thus there were sometimes disputes between the two countries on the exact location of the border.

The above Register of 196 cc. mentions "Buriano". As we read below, Buriano is a castle, which became part of the Principality of Piombino at the end of the 14th century. It became part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany only in 1814.

The border between the Grand Duchy and the Principality passed between Montepescali and Buriano.

# Buriano Castle



The keep



The entrance way to the inner ward.

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Buriano is located about 18 km inland from the town of Castiglione della Pescaia. From Castiglione follow the SP3 until you reach the great roundabout of Macchiascandona. From here you will take the SP43 until you find the crossroad that lead to the town. The ruins of the castle dominate the town from the highest point on the hill.

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## Where is Buriano located



**Buriano is located on the southern slope of Poggio Ballone, two kilometers south-east of Vetulonia, and dominating from above the eastern plains of Grosseto and also the ancient Prile. There is a spectacular view from fortress of the entire area included by Vetulonia, Sestinga and Roselle.**

**Buriano was built in the middle ages and was mentioned already in the year 973. It belonged to the Counts Aldobrandeschi, before it passed on to a local family named Lambardo who had control of the castle until 1332 when they gave over its power to Siena. In 1389 the castle was owned by the Appiano family of Pisa, who later will succumb to attacks and sackings by the Sienese. At the end of the century it was included in the Principality of Piombino, for a long time satellite of the Spanish 'Stato dei Presidi'. It became part of the Granduchy of**

**Tuscany only in 1814.**

**Castle of Buriano - Photos**





The Keep.



Access to the inner ward .



The keep from inner ward.



Inner ward.



A loophole on the keep's wall.



The outer walls of the castle, toward the town.

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A large part of the **historic nucleus**, of which some **fragments of the surrounding walls** are visible, some houses that are built on the ancient square towers and a town gate, are all from the Renaissance period.

**The Fortress is in ruins** – in documents from the 18th century it was already described as being abandoned. Build with calcareous stone e **dating in its oldest portion from the 12th century**, it was a **polygonal complex** with **fortified walls** and an **inner courtyard**, the keep was constructed with at least two storeys. Entrance was from a **postern** that gave onto a hall with cross vaults, today partially intact. On the exterior western front, a **square tower** rises. In the courtyard there are ruins of various buildings, almost completely buried, witness to the strategic importance of the site. There is free access to the site.

From the **Romanesque period** of Buriano, parts of the **Pieve di Santa Maria in Arcione**, on the exterior of the castle, are still visibile. This was built around the year 1000 but restructured in later years because of extensive damage.

The **Romitorio di San Guglielmo** is located south of the town and was dedicated in 1597 by Father Giovanni da Batignano. The church was built in a rustic style during the 16th century on the site where an apparition of the Madonna appeared to St. Guglielmo. This small, religious building was restored during the 18th century and is still an important site for religious pilgrimages.

**109** <sup>[97]</sup>

**1631 - 1765** <sup>124</sup>

*“S.3” Tolomei*

43 folders in envelope, numbered (1-37)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the fief of Montepescali, bought by marchese Pierantonio Guadagni, for 13,000 golden coins, following the renounce by the family of Lelio Tolomei, son of Ferdinando (with certificate of approval by Cosimo III), then sold by Niccolo' Guadagni to marchese Giovanni Corsi.

The fief had been bought in 1631 by Girolamo, son of Lelio Tolomei, from Orso Pannocchieschi d'Elci, marchese of Montepescali. Orso had bought it from the State of Siena in 1624. The folder also contains the documentation for the lawsuits for the full payment of the debt between the Tolomei heirs and the Guadagni heirs.



Tomb with inscription in Latin of Orso Pannocchieschi d'Elci



Scipione Pannocchieschi d'Elci, son of Orso, born in 1600, was Archbishop of Pisa.

**110** <sup>[98]</sup>

**1545 - 1755** <sup>125</sup>

*"S.4" Rental of Montepescali*

23 folders in envelope, numbered (1-32 [## 6, 17-18 are double])

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the territories of the fief of Montepescali and to the even out sale by the State of Siena to Orso Pannocchieschi of the counts of Elci, son of Rinieri, in 1624.



Folder # 1 is a parchment booklet with reuse cover, containing the transcription of the covenant contracts between the Montepescali Community and the Benvoglienti Family (1545-1546).

**111** <sup>[99]</sup>

**1641 - 1732** <sup>126</sup>

*“S.5” Rental of Montepescali*

11 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-39)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folder # 5 is missing. It is marked as “empty” in the repertory.

Folders # 1-19 are assembled in an insert of “Writings concerning the rental of Montepescali [of Enea Silvio Guadagni] with Antonio and Innocenzio Brunacci, sons of Arcangelo, from 1710 to 1722.”

Folders # 29-39 are assembled in an insert related to “[Cristoforo] Malaspina and Guadagni concerning twenty parcels of land in the Court of Montepescali in Selvaccia” (1641-1732).

**112** <sup>[100]</sup>

**1602 - 1785** <sup>127</sup>

*“S.6” Rental of Montepescali*

14 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-48)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers concerning the standard of the goods of Montepescali and their renounce by the Guadagni.

Only the cover of folder # 44 with name on it remains.

Folders 3 1-33 are assembled in an insert related to “Guadagni and the Desk (“Writings?”) of the Fortresses of Grosseto for the debt of the Community of Montepescali, from the year 1602 to 1745”.





Fortresses of Grosseto





Municipality of Grosseto

**113** <sup>[101]</sup>

**1630 - 1761** <sup>128</sup>

*“S.7” Rental of Montepescali*

11 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-26)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folder # 1 contains the “Listings of the Sowings of several years, i.e. from 1723 to 1761” (1630, 1688, 1723-1761).



Folders # 3-18 are assembled in a single folder concerning the “Guadagni and the Bank of the Curators of Siena for the decrease of the canons of the standard of the Goods of the Community of Montepescali from the year 1728 to 1732”.

**114**<sub>102]</sub>

**1623 - 1759** <sub>129</sub>

*“S.8” Farming goods [in Montepescali]*

38 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-26)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 37-54 are assembled in a single insert related to “[Ubaldo Maria] Guerrazzi and [Giuseppe] Boccabelli and [Enea Silvio] Guadagni” (1644-1759), for the small farm of the house “al Pino” (near the Pine tree) of Montepescali.

**115**<sub>103]</sub>

**1700 - 1763** <sub>130</sub>

*“S.9” Farming goods [in Montepescali]*

47 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-69 [skipping numbers from 36 to 47])

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 1-14 are assembled in a single insert related to the “Mulino degli Acquisti [“Mill of the Purchases”] 1770-1757”, with papers on the property and the works done on the Mill called “of the purchases”, which the Guadagni had rented to

Arcangelo and Francesco Maria Balzani, then to Giovan Battista Fedi, finally to Jacopo, son of Taddeo Mancini. At # 13, the presence of a “report and map of Dionisio Mazzuoli, engineer, for the work to be done at the “Mill of the Purchases” (1757), is pointed out; at # 14 a “Diagram of the warehouse to be added to the Mill of the Purchases”, of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Folder # 15 is a “Map showing the ditches and the drainages of the acquisitions of Montepescali”, drawn in water-colored Indian ink, of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Folder # 59, is a description of the real estate properties of marchese Pierantonio Guadagni in the court of Montepescali (1762).

Folders # 65-66 are two fifth of a register with “Debtors and Creditors, “Earnings and expenses and Journal” of the Ristori and Compagni (“Companions”) Company for the sale of wheat and fodder in Maremma (Region where Montepescali and Grosseto are located), kept by Agostino Carraresi (1761-1763).

## **116**<sub>[104]</sub>

**1696 - 1755** <sub>131</sub>

*“S.10” Appraisals and deficits and other [of Montepescali]*

3 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-22)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 1-14 are assembled in a single insert concerning the “Appraisals and deficits of Montepescali from the year 1696 to 1755”, with annotations of expenses for works on the Bruna river to dry the marshes in the flatlands of Montepescali and other.

Folder # 21 is the stack of the lawsuit “Guadagni versus Guadagni”, of Enea Sivio (1681-1722), heir of his uncle Vieri Guadagni (1631-1708), against his father Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), brother of Vieri and son of Tommaso in the year 1709.

Folder # 22 contains “Various Graphs and Drawings concerning Montepescali”: 6 Indian ink, pencil or red ink sketches; 3 Indian ink water color graphs of buildings.

## **117**<sub>[105]</sub>

**1702 - 1733** <sub>132</sub>



*“S.11”Guadagni and Betti*

36 folders in envelope, numbered (1-36)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to Antonio and Innocenzio Brunacci who had received rental of the goods and the estate of Pescaia from Pierantonio Guadagni in 1702, and were supposed to pay the rent directly to the Melani Hospice of Florence; and to Giulio Betti, guarantor of the Brunaccis.

It also contains documents of the lawsuit for the inheritance of Enea Silvio Guadagni.

**118** <sup>[106]</sup>

**1696 - 1760** <sup>133</sup>

*“S.12”Hospital of the Scala /Feasts and Offerings*

16 inserts in envelope, numbered (1-34)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 15 is missing.

Papers related to the interests between the Hospital of Santa Maria della Scala of Siena, which owned lands in Montepescali, and the Guadagni, and between the latter and the Pieve of Montepescali for money donations for feasts and offerings.

Folder # 10 contains 18 India ink sketches of plants and lands.

Folders ## 17-34 are assembled in a single insert on “Guadagni and the Pieve of Montepescali for the Feasts and Offerings of the Community.”



Hospital of Santa Maria della Scala in Siena.



Montepescali – view from the valley.





Walls of  
Montepescali



Walls of Montepescali

**119** <sup>[107]</sup>

*“S.13” Guadagni and Federighi and Giraldi*

49 folders, in envelope, numbered (1-50)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

**1719 - 1743** <sup>134</sup>

Folders # 15, a “Report of the visit of the consultants to the Marquisate of Montepescali” is missing.

Papers concerning the lawsuit between Enea Silvio Guadagni (1681-1722), son of Pierantonio, and Tommaso Federighi. In 1720, Tommaso Federighi had redeemed the fief of Montepescali, which had returned to its original owners, Tolomei, after the Guadagni were unable to pay their creditors, as they had promised. However, three years later, in 1723, Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) was able to regain possession of the fief.

Folder # 48 is the stack of documents assembled for the above lawsuit (1723-1738).

Folder # 49 is the stack of documents assembled for the lawsuit of Ottavio Guadagni versus Alessandro Giraldi (1723-1743).

**120** <sup>[108]</sup>

**1632 - 1746** <sup>135</sup>

*"S.14" Litigation on the borders*

35 folders, in envelope, numbered (1-35)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 12, 29, 35 are missing. # 23 and 27 are double.

Papers related to the borders of the lands of Montepescali, in the territory of the State of Siena of His Most Sereine Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of those of Buriano, in the State of Piombino.

Folder # 5 contains the copy of the arbitrament signed in 1696 by the Princes of Piombino, Gregorio and Ippolita Boncompagni Ludovisi, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo III de' Medici, and the Marchese Enea Silvio Guadagni (1721).



Grand Duke Cosimo III de' Medici by artist Sustermans





Gregorio and Ippolita Boncompagni Ludovisi, Princes of Piombino



Sketch by famous artist Luca Giordano. Gives us an idea of how Marchese Enea Silvio Guadagni or anybody else in that historical period could have looked.

Folder # 20 is a “Report on the access following the border litigation of the hills of Buriano Fisco of Piombino and Montepescali, fief of the Marchesi Guadagni and State of His very Sereine Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany” (1725).

Folder # 30 is the “Instrument to establish the borders”, with approved diagram by Engineer Giustino Lombardo in Folder # 31.

## 121 <sup>[109]</sup>

1719 - 1771 <sup>136</sup>

*“S.15” Litigation on the Borders and Expenses*

13 folders, in envelope, numbered (1-13)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folder # 8 is missing. Folder # 5 is double.

Folder # 1 is a stack of “Letters, decrees, orders and other in the lawsuit for the Borders between Buriano and Montepescali” (1729-1730).

Folder # 2 is another stack of “Letters and dispatches concerning the matter of the disagreements on the Borders between Montepescali and Buriano, written by the Viceroy of Naples and many others” (1719-1758).



King Charles VII of Naples and Sicily (1734-1759). In 1759 he became King of Spain (1759-1788).

Folder # 3 is a small register with the “Presentation of all the expenses made for the above mentioned verification of the borders (1724-1730).

**122** <sup>[110]</sup>

**1591 - 1754** <sup>137</sup>

*“S.16” Different writings [on Montepescali]*

51 folders, in envelope, numbered (1-51)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

It contains documents regarding the fief, with copies of ancient documents and of the events which led to its acquisition by the Pannocchieschi d’Elci.

Folder # 12 contains a copy of the “Description of the land of Montepescali extracted from the visit by the State of Siena in 1676.”

Folder # 14 contains an “Inventory of all the Books and Documents existing in the Chancellory of the Courthouse of Montepescali.”



Courthouse of Montepescali





Another view of the Courthouse of Montepescali

Folder # 24 contains a “List of all the fixed assets owned by the Spedale della Scala di Siena (“Hospital of the Scala di Siena”) in the Courthouse of Montepescali (1726).”

Folder # 25 is a leather bound register of 3 chapters containing the “Repertory of the permits granted to the Auditor, Commissaries, Agents, Messengers, Delivery Boys

and others serving in the Fief. Insurances, Exemptions and Privileges granted to those who request them” (1724-1727).

**123** <sup>[111]</sup>

**1756 - 1788** <sup>138</sup>

*“S.17” Various writings [on Montepescali]*

32 folders, in envelope, numbered (1-32)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

It contains documents regarding the fief and the Management of its Government.