

**Series: D Patrimonial stacks [12-35]****1326 - 1768** 17

21 envelopes, 3 stacks

Apart from last wills and dossiers related to inheritances, this series contains purchase agreements. Among these, we find the ones of the houses in Salvestrina also called San Bastiano Street, nowadays called Gino Capponi Street, bought by Ortensia Guadagni (dies 1659), 1st marchese of San Leolino, daughter of Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611), from the Opera of Santa Maria del Fiore in 1627 (located in stack "D.5"); in stacks from "D.9" to "D.11" we find the papers related to the division of goods between the sons of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652) in 1682, with inventories of goods and annotations of improvements; in stack "D.13" we find the papers related to the lawsuit between Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718) son of Tommaso, and his nephews, sons of his brother Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), and the lawsuit between Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), son of Pierantonio, and his wife Ottavia Camilla Del Ruota (died in 1766), concerning Ottavia Camilla's mother (Elisabetta Firidolfi's) donation to her („D.18" and „D.18 ½").

We also found a „Journal" of marchese Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1814), son of Ottavio, from April 7 to October 6, 1760 (in stack „D.21").

**12**<sup>[1]</sup>**1326 – 1643**

18

*“D.1” Last wills and donations*

37 Files in envelope , numbered (1-41)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders # 10, 12, 14, 21 are missing. # 21 is also characterized as „empty" in the list.

The most ancient last will is Gherardo Guadagni's (dated July 20, 1326) , son of Migliore, son of Guadagno. Gherardo Guadagni spent most of his life as a soldier. He was so proud of it that he wrote in his will that he wanted a portrait of himself in armor sculpted on his tomb.

He had a cousin, named Migliorozzo Guadagni, son of Zato. Migliorozzo was a warrior more than a merchant. He fought in the defense of Florence against Holy Roman Emperor Arrigo VII in 1312, and his name is recalled in the list of the enemies of the Empire. He fought in the battle of Montecatini in 1315 among the "feditori" and was a "feditore" also in the tragic battle of Altopascio in 1325. The army corps of "feditori" was made up of the bravest soldiers of the army, who fought in the front line to meet the first attack of the enemy. He was a Prior in 1321 and standard-bearer of the company of his district in 1325. He spent the rest of his life as a military commander, mostly in charge of guarding the fortresses which Florence had conquered.

However Migliorozzo was a violent man, enemy to his own relatives. In 1327 Migliorozzo attacked, smit and wounded Gherardo with a knife. Later he poisoned the pancakes which Gherardo and his pregnant wife were eating. The couple were given an antidote which saved their life, but only momentarily in the case of Gherardo's wife. When the crime was discovered, on February 18 the judge sentenced Migliorozzo to pay a fine of 2,000 lire and to have his right hand and left foot cut off. However the second part of the sentence was not carried out because Gherardo and his wife Lippa offered him peace and forgiveness on Good Friday of that same year which fell on March 22. Lippa however died nine days later of the consequences of the poisoning.

In 1328, the Duke of Calabria, whom the Florentines had temporarily chosen as their ruler, decided to attack Castruccio, ruler of Lucca and Pisa. The ruler greatly valued Gherardo's military experience, so he ordered him to organize a large company of cavalymen, to be the backbone of the Florentine army. Gherardo participated in the campaign with a high commanding rank and rendered noteworthy services to the city. He did the same in the war of the following year. However he was severely wounded and suffered great pains for many months, until he died in October 1329.

In his will, drawn up by Ser Ciallo of Dino, Gherardo asked to be buried in a military way in the Chapel of San Martino, built by his father in the Church of the Annunziata. He also stated that, should his daughters ever want to become nuns, his inheritance should be used to found a convent, dependent on the Servite monks. However historian Passerini, to whom we owe this information, never found any trace of his daughters' existence. [Note of fcdq: we know Gherardo wrote his will in 1326, a year before Migliorozzo poisoned his pancakes causing the death of his pregnant wife Lippa. It could be that Gherardo was planning on having several children and, in case they were daughters who wanted to become nuns, he had added the abovementioned clause to his will].

Migliorozzo died a few years later, in 1333.

Information extracted from the registers of the Florentine Archives during the 17th and the 18th centuries give us knowledge of more ancient Guadagni s' wills.

## **13** <sup>[2]</sup>

## **1649 – 1766**

19

*“D.2” Last wills and donations*

28 Files in envelope , numbered (1-27)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

File # 16 is missing. We have 2 copies of # 22; #25-26-27 are gathered in one file.

It contains also a little stack with information on the last wills of Jacopo Guadagni (1570-1643), connection of the divisions, Vieri Guadagni's (1631-1708) last will, possession of the goods of the Villa della Luna (1643, 1651, 1652, 1699); copybook titled “brief last will written on October 5, 1714 by the very famous Mr. Giovanni Antonio Finigens of happy memory and his codicil of October 1704”, with account of give and have (1714).

**14** <sup>[3]</sup> **1325 – 1593** 20  
“D.3” *Firenze (Florence) 1247-1593*  
29 Files in envelope , numbered (1-29)  
With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)  
File # 7 contains handwritten modern transcription; # 20 is made on parchment with a reuse cover, as a page of “exulted”. Some documents have copies of them  
File # 9 is titled:”Various remembrances of notary property deeds and other, found in cartridges of year 1767 by Father Francesco Casini of Prato while putting in order the family archives of the very eminent Marchese Ottavio Guadagni of glorious memory and writing them in this little copybook”.

**15** <sup>[4]</sup> **1600 – 1655** 21  
“D.4” *Firenze (Florence) 1600-1655*  
14 Files in envelope , numbered (1-26)  
With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)  
Files # 1-13 are kept in cardboard envelope titled: “Different writings of credit dependence of the Guadagni of the Bank with Giovanni and other Bandini family members from 1660 to 1655”.  
File # 22 is a stack”For Mrs. Ortensia Guadagni versus Mr. Antonio Salviati” (1614).

**16** <sup>[5]</sup> **1627 – 1744** 22  
“D.5” *Firenze (Florence) 1627-1744*  
8 Files in envelope , numbered (1-17)  
With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)  
File # 1 is auditor Alessandro Vettori’s arbitrament file with which Maria Salviati, daughter of Antonio, widow of Count Ippolito della Gherardesca is awarded a house in Salvestrina Street (1627). Files # from 8 to 17 are kept in one large envelope titled: “Different memories of different time periods concerning the four houses of Salvestrina or San Bastiano Street [nowadays named Gino Capponi Street] which Mrs.Ortenzia Guadagni bought from the Opera of San Giovanni...” (1636-1744).

**17** <sup>[6]</sup> **1646 – 1665** 23  
“D.6” *Firenze (Florence) 1646-1659*  
22 Files in envelope , numbered (1-21)  
With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)  
File # 2 consists in 2 stacks of the “Trial between Guadagni and spouses from one Paris to the next” for an inheritance (1646).  
File # 4 contains copy of the contract of level of the nuns of San Domenico di Cafaggio for three adjoining houses in San Sebastiano Street [nowadays named Gino Capponi Street] in Florence (1646).  
File # 17 contains the list of books owned by the Guadagni, that the Catholic Church prohibited anyone to read (1656).

**18** <sup>[7]</sup> **1665 – 1698** 24

*“D.7” Firenze (Florence) 1665-1698*

31 Files in envelope , numbered (1-40)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

There are two copies of file # 36.

The files from # 7 to # 17 are contained in an envelope named:”Documents concerning the marriage and dowry of Countess Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini Aragona with Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni” (1675-1705) [This marriage was at the origin of their grandson Niccolo’ Guadagni’s lawsuits to inherit the Principality of Nachod].

File # 23 contains some catalogues of the Guadagni Library for divisions between the siblings Francesco, Vieri, Pierantonio and their brother Donato Maria Guadagni (our direct ancestor and founder of the Santo Spirito Branch).

File # 40 contains a register with the “Memorial of the very eminent Marchese Enea Silvio Guadagni on the properties of our Family”: The farms of Montepescali, Arena, Le Fonti, Tigliano, Montecchi and Montemurlo and the house in Florence; the Bank of Leghorn, and the properties of San Leolino, la Luna, Montauto, Orto della Mattonaia, Lake of Castiglioni.

Enea Silvio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio was born in 1681. He was a clergyman without being tied to any major religious order. He was Knight of Santo Stefano .He became second Marquis of Montepescali, invested by Gran-Duke Cosimo III de’ Medici in 1710. Enea Silvio died in Carrara, on September 23, 1722, after a brief illness. He was only 41 years old. In the few moments he had to think about his salvation, he confessed he had performed many violent acts. One of them, done in the previous year, was wounding his cousin, Senator Giovambattista Guadagni, and slashing him in the face, near the Centauro (a famous statue in Florence). He did it to avenge himself, because his cousin, superintendant of the Company of Bernardino in Santa Croce, forced him to pay the 6,000 gold coins he owed the Confraternity.

Cosimo III heard about the incident. However, since Enea Silvio was a Marquis and an Abbott, the Grand-Duke sent him into exile to Carrara, where he could live freely, and punished a poor innocent man, called Bartolozzi. The Committee of Eight found Bartolozzi guilty of the crime he had not committed and sent him to the prison of Portoferraio

**19**<sub>[8]</sub>

**1573 – 1765**

25

*“D.8” Firenze (Florence) Debtors’ obligations*

51 Files in envelope , numbered (1-49)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Files # 48.2 and 48.3 were added to file # 48.

File # 49 is a small stack containing “exchange invoices and other financial obligations which have already been paid”.

**20**<sub>[9]</sub>

**1666– 1715**

26

*"D.9" Firenze (Florence) Divisions between Guadagni and Guadagni*

File bound in reuse parchment (13 x9x2inches) in 309 papers, numbered (1-307)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Documents related to the goods in common of the brothers marchesi Francesco, Vieri and Pierantonio Guadagni and the other sibling marchese Donato Maria, who is going to marry Maria Maddalena Corsini, all sons of Donato Giuadagni, and the following division of their goods.