

**Series: Receipts of Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), son of
Ottavio (1684-1756) [149-151] 1745 – 1762** 173

2 stacks, 1 envelope.

149 [298, 32]
174

1745 Dec. 28 – 1760 Dec. 30

“L.32” Bills and Receipts from 1745 to 1760 [by Pierantonio Guadagni]

Stack, numbering by receipt (1-483)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening).

150

1749 – 1753

175

1749 - 1753; 1755 - 1759

[Receipts of Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio]

Loose papers in envelope.

Contains also a folder concerning the legacy of his sister Ottavia Benigna Guadagni (1733-1769), daughter of Ottavio and the expenses for her marriage with Fabio Gori Pannilini (1759) of Siena.



Gori-Pannilini Palace in Siena.



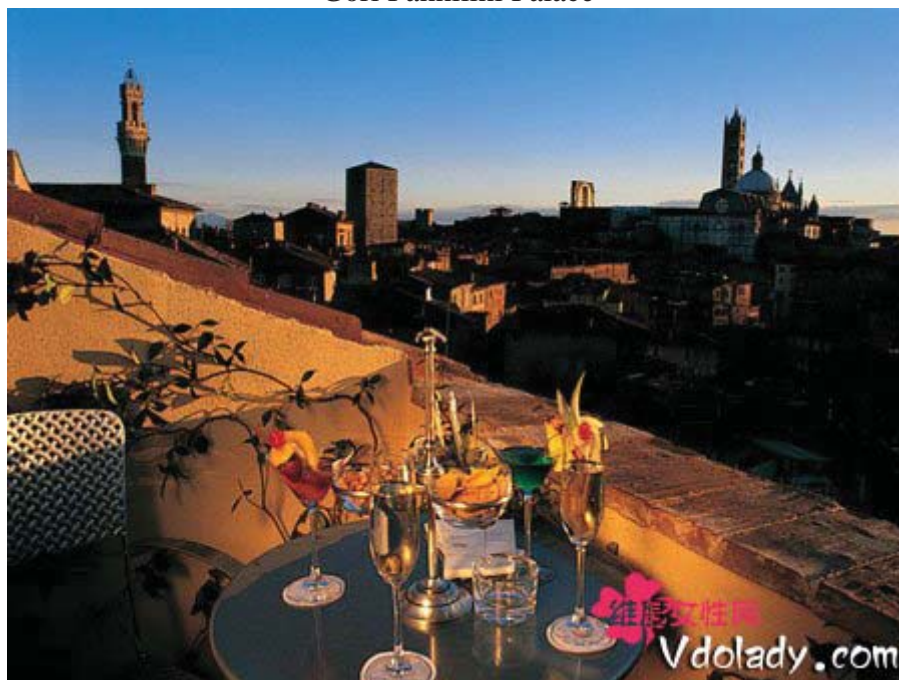
Gori-Pannilini Palace built by Pope Alexander VII and given to his niece Olimpia as a wedding present.



Siena – main square



Gori Pannilini Palace



View of Siena by night from the terrace of the Gori-Pannilini Palace

151

1760 – 1762

176

[Receipts of Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio]

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-187).

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening).

**Series: Receipts of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of
Ottavio (1684-1756) [152-160] 1744 – 1798**

177
9 Archive units.

The first four stacks are not numbered but complete. The second (1778-1783), the fourth (1779-1787), and the sixth (1790) are missing of the rest.

152 [207] **1744 Dec. 19 – 1760 Dec. 31**
178

Stack of Receipts from December 10, 1744 to December 31, 1760
Half-parchment bound stack (14x10x5 inches); numbering by receipt (1-476)

153 [206] **1761 Jan. 9 – 1771 Jan. 8**
179

Stack of Receipts from January 10, 1761 to December 31, 1770
Half-parchment bound stack (14x10x5 inches); numbering by receipt (1-889)

154 [783] **1771 Jan. 1 – 1777** 180

Stack of Receipts from January 1, 1771 to April 30, 1775
Half-parchment bound stack; numbering by receipt (1-889)
With alphabetic section (inserted in opening)

155 [971/bis] **1766 – 1774** 181

Stack of Receipts [of Niccolo' Guadagni]
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-308)
With alphabetic repertory (inserted in opening)
*** Severely damaged by humidity, the papers must be restored.

156 [285] **1775 March 30 – 1778 Oct. 31**
182

First Stack of Receipts pertinent to the Patrimony of Noble Niccolo' Guadagni...
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-502)
With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening)
...made by Niccolo's steward, Gaetano Peruzzi.

157 **1786 – 1788** 183

Third Stack of Receipts pertinent to the Patrimony of Noble Niccolo' Guadagni...
Stack
...made by Niccolo's steward, Gaetano Peruzzi.

158 [287] **1788 Nov. 14 – 1789 Oct. 31** 184

Fifth Stack of Receipts pertinent to the Patrimony of Noble Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni...

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-89)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening)

...made by Niccolo's steward, Gaetano Peruzzi.

159 [290]

1791 Nov. 1 – 1792 Oct. 31

185

Seventh Stack of Receipts pertinent to the Patrimony of Noble Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni...

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-52)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening)

...made by Niccolo's steward, Gaetano Peruzzi.

Contains also a little bunch of receipts of the years 1790-1791.

160 [1042]

1792 – 1798

186

Eighth Stack of Receipts of Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni

Stack.

As a historian of the Guadagni (fcdq), allow me a moment to stop and wonder (and dream). Niccolo' Guadagni has always fascinated me. Why?

- 1) First of all, because he is the last descendant of his branch, which is the eldest branch of the Guadagni ("Nunziata" Branch); the "Santo Spirito", ours, started with Donato (1641-1718) when he separated himself from his brothers and bought the Dei Palace in Santo Spirito Square; the 3rd branch, "Guadagni dell'Opera, then Torrigiani", started with Filippo Guadagni (1504-1555), younger brother of Iacopo (1497-1569).
- 2) I noticed one thing of the Nunziata Branch. Usually only one male married and had children at each generation. Eventually, this led to its extinction. Let us start with Iacopo (1497-1569): he has 5 sons: Tommaso, Olivieri, Francesco, Piero and Gino.

Only Francesco (1534-1611) marries and has 10 children, 4 sons (Iacopo, Pierantonio, Tommaso, who builds the "Nunziata" Palace, and Ottavio) and 6 daughters (Lucrezia, Ortensia, 1st marchese of San Leolino, Tecla, Vittoria, Maddalena and Cassandra).

Of the 4 sons, only Tommaso (1582-1652) marries and has 9 children, 5 sons (Francesco, Donato (dies at 3 years old), Vieri, Pierantonio and Donato) and 4 daughters (Laura, Vittoria, Ortensia and Anna Maria).

Of the 4 sons becoming adult only two marry, Pierantonio (1629-1709) and Donato (1641-1718). Both have children. However Donato separates from his brothers, buys another palace, the one of Santo Spirito, and moves there with his family, starting a new branch of the Guadagni.

Pierantonio has 4 sons (Enea Silvio, Ulivieri, Ottavio and Ascanio) and 3 daughters (Violante, Maria Benigna and Maria Maddalena).

Of the 4 sons, only Ottavio (1684-1746) marries. He has 2 sons (Pierantonio and Niccolo') and 1 daughter (Ottavia).

Of the 2 sons, only Pierantonio (1727-1762) marries, on May 8, 1761, when he is 33 years old. He dies on August 24, 1762, fifteen months later. He has no children. His only brother, Niccolo' (1730-1805), is 32 at his death and is single. Following the family tradition, he does not marry. And the "Nunziata Branch" becomes extinct at his death, in 1805.

Niccolo's older and only sister, Ottavia, dies in 1769, 7 years after Pierantonio. Niccolo' lived all by himself, with his servants, in the large "Nunziata Palace".

He was given the Marquisate of Montepescali back in 1768, after a friendly agreement with the Federighi Family over it. The Guadagni had lost Montepescali when, on his death bed, Enea Silvio confessed on wounding his cousin Giovambattista Guadagni dell'Opera. As a punishment, Grand-Duke Cosimo III had given the fief to a friend of his, Count Tommaso Federighi.

Niccolo's father, Ottavio Guadagni, opposed said decision immediately. A dispute started over who the Marquisate rightly belonged to. The Guadagni and the Federighi children carried on this dispute until the friendly agreement gave it to Niccolo' in 1768.

As soon as the Marquisate of Montepescali was returned to Niccolo', he renounced any feudal rights over it, and only kept the honorific title for himself and his "male descendants" (Which ones?). He eventually sold Montepescali to Marchese Pasquali.

In 1774, Niccolo' sells the "Nunziata" Palace to Regent Prince Charles Edward Stuart, "Young Pretender to the throne of England, Scotland and Wales". When Prince Charles Edward moved to Florence, with his wife, Princess Louise of Stolberg-Gedern, he fell in love with the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace and bought it from Niccolo'.

As we know, in 1786, Niccolo' begins the heraldic dispute over the Principality of Nachod, in Bohemia, which Emperor Leopold gave as a fief to Field Marshall Lorenzo Piccolomini, brother of Niccolo's grandmother Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini Aragona. He eventually loses it and so does his antagonist. The Holy Roman Emperor decides that the family of the original owner is extinct and takes the Nachod Principality Fief back to himself.

Niccolo' thought about his family (his cousins) when he hired Father Francesco Casini to organize and put in order the "Nunziata" Guadagni Archives. Casini did an excellent job as we read in the "Introduction to the Guadagni Family Archives Inventory" and that is why we have so many folders of the receipts of the members of that branch.

Suddenly, on July 14th, 1789, the Bastille is taken in Paris and the French Revolution explodes. The King of France, Louis XVI, and his wife, Queen Marie-Antoinette, both having common ancestors with Niccolo', are beheaded and so are many nobles. Even Niccolo's French Cousins, the Dukes de Gadagne, have to flee abroad. General Napoleon Bonaparte leads the victorious Revolutionary troops to Florence and Rome.



King of France Louis XVI



Queen of France Marie-Antoinette

King of France Louis XVI is beheaded in Paris on January 21, 1793 (below)





Napoleon crosses the Alps by artist David.



The French Army enters Rome in 1798 by artist Hyppolite Lecomte

The Grand-Duke of Florence has to flee and Tuscany is ruled as a puppet state by the French.

Series: House Receipts [161-165] 1612 – 1758

187
5 stacks..

The gathering of the receipts of the House in Common is not complete. The years 1680-1697, 1722-1743 are missing. The last stack relates to Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), son of Pierantonio (1629-1709), and to the former's sons, Pierantonio (1727-1762) and Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805). It is kept by steward Picchianti.

161 [276, 16] **1612 March 26 – 1679 March 23** 188

"L.16" Stack of Receipts of the House in Common
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-651) .

162 [279, 22] **1696 March 31 – 1709 July 31** 189

"L.22" Stack of Receipts of the House in Common
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-600) .

163 [280, 26] **1709 May 1 – 1721 May 26** 190

"L.26" Stack of Receipts of the House in Common for the management of the very eminent marchese Enea Silvio Guadagni...
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-647)..
With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening)
...and for the management of Mr. Antonio Petracchi, who was a steward until August 30, 1723.

164 [277, 30] **1744 Feb. 10 – 1746 Feb. 10** 191

"L.30" Stack of Receipts of the House in Common of Florence
Stack; numbering by receipt (1-217) .

165 [292, 5] **1744 – 1758** 192

"M.5" Receipts of the Picchianti Management
Stack in envelope
Relates to Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) and his sons Niccolo' and Pierantonio.

Series: Receipts from Florence and the Farms 1762 –1772 193
[166-167]

2 envelopes.

Receipts from Florence, from the farm of Le Fonti and the fief of Montepescali, related to the interests of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio, gathered since his brother Pierantonio's death, on August 24, 1762.

All the receipts are organized in chronological order, they are numbered and refer to an alphabetical repertory.

166 [272]
194

1762 Aug. 25 – 1766 April 30

Receipts of Florence, Le Fonti and Montepescali / First Stack

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-594) .

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening).



Villa Guadagni – Le Fonti, in Pagnolle (Monteloro), near Pontassieve and Masseto.

English description from Internet: Villa Le Fonti: A fine example of Renaissance architecture, this villa has a double three-arched open gallery held aloft by columns with cornicing in “pietra serena” (typical Tuscan gray stone). Inside, there is a great fireplace dating from the 15 century and a 16th century wash basin..



Le Fonti from a different side .



Farm of Le Fonti



Guadagni hunting reserve next to Le Fonti (above and below).



When I was a college student in Florence, in the 1960s, many trees had signs nailed to their trunks where it was written: “Divieto di caccia – Riserva dei Marchesi Guadagni” (“Hunting forbidden – Hunting Reserve of the Marchesi Guadagni”).



Le Fonti: going towards Florence.



Le Fonti: Guadagni hunting reserve.



Sequence of 16 large stone arches supporting the embankment of the villa. of Le Fonti.

Description:

In the Tuscan hills, at the outskirts of Florence and behind Fiesole, in one of the areas which for centuries was a place of retreat for the Florentine nobility due to its climate and the beauty of its nature, we find the estate “Tenuta Le Fonti in Monteloro in the Municipality of Pontassieve.

The estate encompasses more than twelve hundred acres in an area whose beauty has remained intact, surrounded by vineyards, olive groves and forests. The showpiece of the estate is the “Guadagni Villa Le Fonti”, next to which – in Montecchi and La Radola – can be found the house attributed to the family of Beatrice Portinari (the young woman Poet Dante loved and who takes him from Purgatory to Heaven in the “Divine Comedy”) and the historic dwelling of Poet Dante Alighieri.

The Guadagni villa was erected atop an imposing embankment supported by a sequence of 16 large stone arches (see the picture above) that run along the road. Above this is located a garden-terrace with a marvelous panorama.

The building is attributed to an architect of the second half of the 16th century, close to Bernardo Buontalenti (very famous Renaissance Florentine architect), who designed a cubic structure emphasized by corner rows of stone bosses on which stand out the Family crests in “pietra serena” (grey sandstone) of the noble Guadagni family who lived here for centuries. Along the main façade, the one that looks onto the road to Florence, and seen through an elegant wrought iron gate, runs a wide double portico with three arches supported by “pietra serena” columns of the Tuscan order.



Arno River at Pontassieve

167 [273]
195

1766 May 1 – 1772 April 30

Receipts of Florence, Le Fonti and Montepescali / Second Stack

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-740) .

With repertory of the stack (inserted in opening).

Receipts of the payments made to Father Francesco Casini for the reorganization of the Guadagni Archives can be found here.

Series: Receipts from Montepescali
[168-171]

1695 –1781 196

3 stacks, 1package

The small stacks of receipts concerning the fief and the goods of Montepescali have the “M” shelfmark, chosen by Francesco Casini in 1769, thus putting them among the “patrimony papers”.

168 [291, 9]

1695 – 1754 197

“M.9” Stack of Receipts Related to the Fief and goods of Montepescali

Stack in envelope; numbering by receipt (1-829).

...from December 15, 1695 to February 2, 1718. From February 9, 1721, day on which the management by very eminent marchese Ottavio Guadagni starts until February 9, 1744/5 and later continues and finishes on May 31, 1754 (Ottavio dies in 1746).



Guadagni fief of Montepescali

169 [965, 10]

1754 Aug. 16 – 1762 Aug. 24 198

“M.10” Bills and Receipts of Montepescali

Stack in envelope; numbering by receipts (1-130).

With alphabetical section (inserted in opening).

Also contains receipts of Michele Dolfi (1766).

170 [293, 10]

1772 – 1773 199

“M.10” [Receipts of Montepescali]

Stack.

Also contains small folders of receipts 1773-1774 and “Receipts of payments made on one’s own for the shooting reserve of Montorsaio” (1776-1777). Montorsaio is part of the Guadagni fief of Montepescali. It is one of the oldest towns in Maremma, built in 1178 BC.



Guadagni farm and forest (shooting reserve) in Montorsaio



Guadagni hills and woods of Montorsaio



Pile of wood cut from the forest of Montorsaio. Town on top of the hill.



Guadagni fief of Montepescali - Montorsaio. Old church of Montorsaio.



Montorsairo on top of the hill.



Old street of Montorsairo



Jambojambo

Montorsaio



Montorsaio



Farm and woods of Montorsaio (part of the Guadagni fief of Montepescali)

171 [295]

1780 – 1781

200

[Stack of receipts of Montepescali]

Loose papers in package.

Also contains a small package of receipts signed by steward Francesco Morelli (1779-1780).



Montorsaio