

Section: Guadagni Branch of the Annunziata – Personal Papers

238

Subsection: Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio [202] 1722 –

1745 239

1 stack

Stack of knightly adjustments made by marchese Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), son of Pierantonio.

202 [853/bis]

1722 - 1745 240

Records in the lawsuit Guadagni and Sabatini

3 stacks, 1 folder in envelope.

Stack of knightly adjustments made by marchese Ottavio Guadagni

Stack

With index of the file (1-37).

Subsection: Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio [203- 204] 1756 –1761 241

1 stack, 1 envelope

Correspondence and documents related to Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), son of Ottavio, tied in a stack, numbered and equipped with an alphabetical repertory.

It contains also a folder of inscriptions on Pierantonio's tomb (1762) and his personal papers.

203 [308, 143]

1756 Sept. 27- 1761 Dec. 24

242

"B. 143" Stack I of Various Matters

Stack, numbering by letter (1-341).

With alphabetical repertory (inserted in opening).

Stack of knightly adjustments made by marchese Ottavio Guadagni

Stack

With index of the file (1-37).

204 [310]

243

18th Century about middle of it

Inscriptions on the tomb of Pietro Antonio Guadagni son of Ottavio and Cammilla

Ruota...

Folder.

...deceased at 34 years, 10 months, 13 days, 19 hours of age in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1762.

Contains also papers of Pierantonio son of Ottavio *** damaged by humidity and in need to be restored.

Subsection: Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio

244

After the death of his brother Pierantonio in 1762, Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio, commissioned Father Francesco Casini to reorganize the Archives papers of his branch of the Family, the Annunziata. Casini finished his work in 1769. However, Niccolo's personal papers, the ones of his close family and the ones related to his patrimony were left out of it.

After Niccolo's death, in 1805, and the period of administration of his inheritance by Pietro Pannilini, Niccolo's papers and patrimony were inherited by Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), son of Tommaso (Imperial Chamberlain of Grand-Duchess Elisa Baciocchi). Neri was from the Santo Spirito Branch of the family and had become of age in 1811.

It was Neri who commissioned the reorganization of the Archives of his branch of the family, to increase the Archives which his ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), founder of the Santo Spirito Branch, had already started at the end of the 17th Century. Neri wanted also to facilitate the retrieval of the documents and also to begin the arrangement of Niccolo's papers. This is why the latter's papers are in envelopes addressed to Neri.

But the work was not finished only drafted. In 1816, Neri married Lucrezia Capponi, daughter of Lorenzo. Lucrezia died in giving birth to their first child, Ottavia, in 1817. Neri was interdict in the administration of his patrimony because considered unable in financial management.

Series: Patrimony [205-207]

1680 –1890 245

3 envelopes

Collection of contracts and business related to the patrimony of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio.

Among the contracts we find the sale of the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace in Florence, now in via Micheli (1777), of the storehouses of Leghorn (1777), of the floor of a house in Leghorn (1776), of the box seat in the Pergola Theatre in Florence (1795), of the estate of Montepescali (1780), of the acquisition of two floors of a house in della Vigna Street in Florence; of the appraisal of the statues existing in the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace in Micheli Street (1775) and of the furniture in the same palace (1762).

205 [304]
246

1760 - 1802

Guadagni. Dealings

- Folders and registers in envelope.
- Arena (1760-1770).
 - Inventories of Ruota, Arena and the Pisa Palace (1774).
 - Lawsuit of the creditors of very eminent marchese Niccolo' Guadagni in the office of Cosimo Braccini (1775-1781), folder.
 - Papers related to the sale of the Leghorn building (1777-1780).
 - Nomi Carriers and Steward of the Guadagni (February 14, 1787), document.
 - Deals and interests, folder.
 - Earnings and outflows book of Antonio Del Conte, likewise kept in Pisa, cardboard bound register (15x10x1 inches), cc. 16, filled, marked "A p", "Cash input and outflow of Antonio del Conte for the Guadagni Administration" of the farms located in Palaia, Montefoscoli, Parrana, Arena and annexes in the Pisa region (1799-1802).
 - Stack of Justifications for the Administration of the Guadagni Patrimony kept by Antonio Del Conte (1799-1801).
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206 [723]
247

1762 - 1809

Niccolo' Guadagni. Dealings

- 5 folders in envelope
With index of the folders.
1. "Cash outflow and input and other and debtors and creditors of the Tigliano goods", Giuseppe Bacci agent of Niccolo Guadagni's inheritance managed by Pietro Pannilini from November 1, 1807 to October 31, 1808, cardboard bound register (12x8x1 inches), 54 pages. With small package of receipts (1808-1809).
 2. "Six contracts:
 1. Sale of the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace [by Pietro Spada, son of Girolamo], 1777



Entrance of the Nunziata Guadagni Palace –detail (crown of marchese on top of the lamp)

2. Sale of the storehouses of Leghorn, December 9, 1777
3. Sale of a one story house in Leghorn, 1776
4. Sale of the box seat in the Pergola Theatre in Florence



Entrance Foyer of the Theatre of La Pergola in Florence



Box seats in the Theatre of La Pergola. Niccolo' Guadagni owned one of them.

5. Sale of the Estate of Montepescali [to the Corsi Family], 1780



Montepescali: Piazza del Topo ("Square of the mouse")

6. Acquisition of a two story house in della Vigna Street in Florence, 1797



Della Vigna Street, Florence

7. Inventory and appraisals of the statues made by sculptor Innocenzo Spinazzi in the “Nunziata” Guadagni Palace of Micheli Street, 1775

Innocenzo Spinazzi



"Angel" (left) added by Spinazzi in the "Baptism of Christ" group by Andrea Sansovino.

Innocenzo Spinazzi (1726–1798) was an Italian sculptor of the Rococo' period active in Rome and Florence.

Biography

Born in Rome to a silversmith, he became the leading sculptor in Florence, where he died. He was trained by Giovanni Battista Maini. In Rome, he completed the statue of *St Joseph Calasanctius* (1755) for the nave of St Peter's Basilica. He arrived in Florence in 1769, and the next year was named official court sculptor in 1770. Grand Duke Leopold (later Emperor Leopold II) first employed him to restore antique sculpture. He completed a portrait bust of Grand Duke Leopoldo (1771–74; Pitti). Spinazzi contributed monuments to three celebrated Florentines for the church of Santa Croce: jurist Giovanni Lami (died 1770); Angelo Tavanti (died 1782); and author Niccolo' Machiavelli (1787). In 1792 he added an angel to the Baptism by Andrea Sansovino and Vincenzo Danti above the Porta del Paradiso of the Baptistery of Florence. His virtuoso marble figures of heavily veiled women, for example *Faith* (1781; S Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi) and *Religion* (from the tomb of Varvara Jakovlevna, Princess Beloselskij, 1794; Turin, Museo Civico), follow precedents set by Antonio Corradini in Naples. Spinazzi was professor of sculpture at the Accademia di Belle Arti, Florence, from 1784.



“Faith”



Baptism of Christ: Spinazzi sculpted the angel on the left.



“Faith”.



Spinazzi's tomb of Niccolò Machiavelli in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence.



Niccolini by Spinazzi



The Baptism of Christ, on the wall of the Baptistery of Florence (next to the “Duomo”). Spinazzi added the angel on the left to the original statue by Sansovino and Danti.



Enlargement of the Baptism of Christ on the Baptistery on the left



Baptism of Christ from below



The last sculpture by Spinazzi represents a lion, in Florence it is called “Il Marzocco” and it is a symbol of the City of Florence.

Terracotta sculpting technique of Innocenzo Spinazzi



“Faith”



Statuette - Faith

Object: Statuette

Place of origin: Florence, Italy (made)

Date: ca. 1780 (made)

Artist/Maker: Spinazzi, Innocenzo (maker)

Materials and Techniques: Terracotta

Credit Line: Purchased with funds from the John Webb Trust

Museum number: A.5-1949

Gallery location: Sculpture, room 111, case 3, shelf 2

Public access description

The terracotta has been modelled in one piece along with its rectangular base. Parts of the back are left rough, as they would be in the finished marble, which was to be placed in a niche. Toothed-tool marks are visible on the base and the back of the statuette. The red dots on the surface represent the key points required to scale up the model for transfer onto the marble block. This task was generally entrusted to assistants. These marks provide a notable example of the use of the pointing system, which became more widely used in the late 18th century. At this time the leading sculptors were increasingly focused on the invention and design of the statue rather than on carving. The use of small, accurate models, such as this, became more prevalent.

The statuette represents a woman completely enfolded in a veil. In her right hand she holds a book and a chalice, both theological attributes of Faith. It served as the model for a statue of Faith, which, together with another one representing Penitence, was placed in the cappella maggiore ('main chapel') of the church of Santa Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi in Florence. Innocenzo Spinazzi commissioned them in 1781 as pendants to two other allegorical figures, Innocence and Religion. These were on the opposite side of the choir and had been carved by Giuseppe Montani at the end of the 17th century.

Descriptive line

Terracotta statuette depicting Faith by Innocenzo Spinazzi, Florence, ca. 1780.

Museum number

A.5-1949

Exhibition History

L'Esprit createur de pigalle à Canova: terracuites Européennes 1740-1840. (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 28/01/2004-28/04/2004)

L'Esprit createur de pigalle à Canova: terracuites Européennes 1740-1840. (Musée du Louvre, Paris 19/09/2003-05/01/2004)

URL

<http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O90467/faith-statuette-spinazzi-innocenzo/>



I added the biography and some masterpieces and sculpturing technique of famous sculptor Innocenzo Spinazzi. His beautiful 18th Century statues are all over Florence and I have admired them since I was a child. I am impressed that great-uncle Niccolo' Guadagni had some of them in his palace. At his time Spinazzi was a contemporary artist, and Niccolo' rightly valued him for the great master he was and purchased some of his great works. We might be able to find the list of them in the Archives and I am looking forward to it.

3. Inventory of the goods in the Nunziata Guadagni Palace in Micheli Street of August 25, 1762, cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

4. Record of the original forwarding addresses justifying the free goods existing in the patrimony of the noble Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni on this day of September 30, 1795, including what is needed to reduce the houses of della Vigna Street to only one (1784) and will of Camilla del Ruota (April 9, 1766), cardboard bound register (13x9x1 inches).

5. Folder of papers concerning the release of the deposition of Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni and the yielding of the accounts of steward Gaetano Peruzzi (1791-1795).

207 [736]
248

about 1775 – about 1797

[Tallies for marchese Niccolo' Guadagni]

Active and unprofitable assets; Evidence of earnings and losses; Drafts of the patrimony balance evidence.

Series: Submission[208-209] 2nd half of the 18th Century 249

2 envelopes

Correspondence, records and documents on the inheritance of the Dominion of Nachod and for the release of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio, from the submission of his patrimony to the Magistrate of the Wards of Court.

As we remember Pietro Leopoldo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, sided with Niccolo' for the latter's rights to inherit the Principality of Nachod, in Bohemia, versus his rival, Duke Ettore Pignatelli of Monteleone.

The Grand Duke had judges of the Florentine Ruota (Bench) send legal statements on the matter to the Holy Roman Emperor. He also had the Supreme Magistrate of Florence, and another important magistrate, the Magistrate of the Wards of Court, do the same. At the Grand Duke's request, the famous jurist, Migliorotto Maccioni, Professor of Law at the University of Pisa, sent a letter to the Emperor,

defending Guadagni's rights. The letter was approved and signed by all the law professors of the University.

However the dispute was not carried further. Historian Passerini states that perhaps "Niccolo' did not dare to fight against such a powerful rival as the Duke of Monteleone." Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II settled the matter by declaring that the family of Prince Lorenzo Piccolomini had died out and that the Principality of Nachod would return to the Emperor, who could bestow it on whomever he wanted.



Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II

As we see below, Prince Waldemar zu Schaumburg-Lippe, has now inherited the Principality of Nachod.



His Highness Prince Waldemar zu Schaumburg-Lippe-Nachod

Submission of Niccolo' Guadagni

Folders in envelope.

Correspondence, records and documents. on the inheritance of the Dominion of Nachod and for the release of Niccolo' Guadagni from the submission of his patrimony to the Magistrate of the Wards of Court (1795).



Castle of the Prince of Nachod

Submission of Niccolo' Guadagni

Folders in envelope.

For the settlement of the patrimonies and the creditors of marchese Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio, with memoirs and letter book of Niccolo' himself (since 1775) and stack # 7 "Guadagni and Guadagni Steward and administrator", public prosecutor M. Clemente Del Pace.



Fot. J. Cabala

Principality of Nachod – Main Square



Square of Nachod with the castle of the Prince on top



Downtown Nachod seen from the Castle of the Prince.



Bunker built by the Germans in WWII to defend Nachod from the Russians.

Series: Correspondence [210-222]

1763 – 1804

252

11 registers, 2 envelopes

The registers are letter books, mostly handwritten by Niccolo' himself (1768 - 1783). Then there are collections of incoming correspondence and of outgoing rough draft of letters (1773-1804).

- 210** [209] **1768 Dec. 24 – 1773 Nov. 23** 253
Copy of letters written to various people by the late marchese Niccolo' Guadagni
 Cardboard bound register (14x10 inches)
 Not handwritten by Niccolo', but by somebody else.
- 211** **1772 Sept. 9 – 1775 March 25** 254
Letter Book owned by very eminent marchese Niccolo' Guadagni started on September 9, 1772 until March 25, 1775
 Cardboard bound register.
 Written by somebody else.
- 212** [849] **1775 April 10 – 1780 Oct. 3** 255
Letter Book written from April 10, 1775 to October 3, 1780
 Cardboard bound register.
 Written by somebody else.
- 213** [743] **1763 Oct. 28 – 1780 Sept. 9** 256
[Letter Book of Niccolo' Guadagni]
 Cardboard bound register (13x9x1 inches)
 Recollections from October 28, 1763; Handwritten Letter Book by Niccolo' from October 26, 1772.
- 214** [847] **1776 April 21 – 1779 Dec. 30** 257
Letter Book written from April 21, 1776 to December 30, 1779
 Cardboard bound register
 With list of correspondents.
 Handwritten by Niccolo'.
- 215** **1781 June 7 – 1782 Jul. 2** 258
Letter Book written from June 7, 1781 to July 2, 1782
 Cardboard bound register
 With list of correspondents.
 Handwritten by Niccolo'.
- 216** **1782 July 2 – 1783 Feb. 3** 259
Letter Book written from July 2, 1782 to February 3, 1783
 Cardboard bound register
 Handwritten by Niccolo'. With list of correspondents and a folder of letters by Niccolo' mostly to Gaetano Peruzzi.
- 217** **1782 Dec. 21 – 1784** 260

[Letter Book written by Niccolo' Guadagni]
Copybook of 47 pages.

218 **1783 Feb. 4 – 1783 Oct. 14** 261

Letter Book from Feb. 4, 1783 to October 14, 1783
Cardboard bound register
With list of correspondents.
Handwritten by Niccolo'.

219 **1777 – 1804** 262

[Rough drafts and copies of letters written by Niccolo' Guadagni]
Folder.
Handwritten by Niccolo'.

220 **1794 – 1802** 263

Letters [to Niccolo' Guadagni]
Folders in envelope.
Contains also petitions to Gaetano Peruzzi, Niccolo' Guadagni, Giovanni Spinelli by widows (1794-1796).

221 [848] **1773 – 1803** 264

Letters [to Niccolo' Guadagni]
Loose papers in envelope.
"Letters concerning Pisa matters"; "Letters by various people concerning Pisa business", dated and numbered by Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio, by Antonio Del Conte, Lawyer Francesco Bonaiuti and others. Several letters have the reception date, written by Niccolo', on the right upper corner.

222 [850] **1796 – 1805** 263

Letters [to Niccolo' Guadagni]
Folders in envelope.
- Incoming correspondence from Bruno Scorzi, Stefano Vannucci and Michelangelo Capovanni, Niccolo's agent for Pisa after Antonio Del Conte since 1803, and Carlo Giusti.
- Letters by Stefano Vannucci (1796-1802).
- Letters by Michelangelo Capovanni (1803-1805).
Contains also a package of printed invitations and summons (1799-1802).