

## Series: Vieri Guadagni, son of Tommaso

551

In 1666, Vieri (1631-1708) was appointed “housekeeper” of the great prince Cosimo de’Medici and then “chamber - gentleman” of the same when Cosimo became Grand Duke. Vieri, who was single and had no children, started a “fedecomesso” (a ‘trust’) for the children of his brother Pierantonio.

### Subseries: Earning and expense [431-435]

**1657 –1709**

552

3 registers.

**431** [358, 12]

**Oct. 1, 1657 –**

**Dec. 15, 1659**

553

*“C.12” Earning and expense – B [of Vieri Guadagni]*

Parchment bound register (16x10x1 inches) of 39 written pages.

Journal book of Vieri Guadagni.

**432** [566, 15]

**Dec. 19, 1659**

**– May 31, 1666**

554

*“C.15” Earning and expense [of Vieri Guadagni] C*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x11x2 inches).

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

**433** [555, 18]

**June 2, 1666**

**– May 25, 1673**

555

*“C.18” Earning and expense – [of Vieri Guadagni] D*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x11x1 inches) of 88 written pages.

*...cash which I Vieri Guadagni will receive concerning common effects between my brothers Mr. Francesco, Pierantonio and me.*

**434** [493, 21]

**June**

**25, 1673 – 1701**

556

*“C.21” Earning and expense – [of Vieri Guadagni] E*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x2 inches) of 135 written pages.

*...about the common effects between my brothers, Mr. Francesco and Mr. Pierantonio Guadagni, and me as follows.*

**435** [557, 34]

**June 11, 1684 – Aug.**

**11, 1709**

557

*“C.34” Earning and expense [of Vieri Guadagni] A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x11x1 inches) of 274 papers.

**Subseries: Debtors and creditors [436-438]**

**1666 –1708** 558

3 registers.

**436** [613, 20]

**1666 – 1673** 559

*“C.20” Debtors and creditors [of Vieri Guadagni] D*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x3 inches).  
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

**437** [548, 35]

**1677 – 1686** 560

*“C.35” Debtors and creditors [of Vieri Guadagni] A*

Parchment bound register (15x11x1 inches) of 45 written papers.  
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

**438** [366, 36]

**1686 – 1708** 561

*“C.36” Debtors and creditors [of Vieri Guadagni] B*

Parchment bound register (15x11x1 inches) of 44 papers.  
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

**Subseries: Journals**

**1652 –1708** 562

2 registers.

**439** [576, 14/bis]

**March 14, 1652 –**

**Dec. 20, 1678** 563

*“C.14 1/2” Little journal of the Possessions and businesses of Casa (“House”) A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (11x8x3 inches) of 152 written pages.

*Recollections of the businesses of the Possessions and of the domestic businesses of the house in Florence mixed together.*

The register has been attributed to Vieri Guadagni (1631-1708), son of Tommaso, based on the ancient shelfmark and on the date.

**440** [857]

**June 1, 1702**

**– Oct. 27, 1708**

564

*Cash register copybook*

Cardboard bound register (18x6x2 inches) of 182 papers.

Kept by Argangelo Bandini, butler of Marchese Vieri Guadagni, son of Tommaso.

**Subseries: Administration of Le Fonti [441 – 443]**

**1685 –1709** 565

3 registers.

Earning and expense (1696 – 1709); Journal of Montecchi and Tigliano (1685 – 1709) and of Le Fonti (1696 - 1709).



**Villa of Tigliano - Facade**





**Tigliano – Dining room and bedroom “of the birds”.**

**441** [441]  
**15, 1709**

566

**June 1, 1685 – Aug.**

*Journal of [Montecchi and Tigliano] A*  
Parchment bound register (20x16x5 inches) of 464 papers.  
Farm manager Domenico Cassigoli.

**442** [638, 61]  
**March 18. 1709**

567

**Dec. 10, 1696 –**

*“C.61” Earning and expense of Le Fonti*  
Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x12x1 inches) of 21 written papers.  
*...in the hands of Marchese Vieri Guadagni.*

**443** [647, 62]  
**15, 1709**

568

**Oct. 29, 1696 – Aug.**

*“C.62” Journal of Le Fonti*  
Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x12x1 inches) .  
The register has been attributed to Vieri Guadagni based on the ancient shelfmark and on the date.



**Tigliano living room**



**Tigliano - bathroom**

## **Series: Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso**

*569*

In 1676, Pierantonio (1629-1709) married Ottavia Benigna (+1725), daughter of Francesco Piccolomini d' Aragona. Following the divisions of the Guadagni patrimony with his brother Donato Maria, he bought the estate of La Fonte in 1682. To compensate the fact

that his brother Francesco left the Marquisate of San Leolino to his same younger brother Donato Maria, Pierantonio bought the Marquisate of Montepescali from the Tolomei Family of Siena in 1696. In 1694, he had signed the contract for the rental of the Altemps properties, known as the Arena Rental.

**Subseries: Earnings and expenses [444-445]**

**1675 –1682** 570

2 registers.

**444** [695, 29]

**Aug. 19, 1675**

– **May 18, 1678** 571

*“C.29” Earning and expense and cash register copybook [of Pierantonio son of Tommaso] A*

Parchment bound register (13x9x4 inches) of 95 papers.

...by agent Raffaello Fontebuoni, son of Batsiano.

**445** [702]

**Jan 1676 - 1682** 572

*Earning and expense [of Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso] A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (13x9x1 inches) of 58 written papers.

**Subseries: Journals [446]**

**1686**

–**1709** 573

1 register.

**446** [612, 60]

**Sept. 11, 1686**

– **Nov. 10, 1709** 574

*“C.60” Journal [of Pierantonio Guadagni (?), son of Tommaso] B*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (11x10x1 inches) of 24 written papers.

The register has been attributed to Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso, based on the ancient shelfmark and on the date.

**Subseries: Debtors and creditors [447]**

**1687 –1706** 575

1 register.

**447** [697, 31]

**1687 - 1706** 576

*“C.31” Debtors and creditors of properties of the very eminent Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni*

Parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 92 papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

**Subseries: Recollections [448-450]**

**1660**

**-1701** 577

3 registers.

Recollections of the expenses incurred for the trip to Siena during the year 1660;  
Copybook of recollections “not only for my remembrance, but also for my heirs to know with clarity if they must satisfy somebody on my account in case I die” (1667-1701);  
“Memorial and recollections” (1684-1697).



**Downtown Siena: Piazza del Campo (Campo Square), Torre del Mangia (Mangia Tower) and Santa Maria Church**

**448** [1058]

**1660 –**

**May 4, 1661** 578

*Copybook of recollections*

Parchment bound register (12x9x1 inches)

*Expenses incurred by me Pier Antonio Guadagni to put my business in order to go to Siena for the year of our health by Roman custom 1660 for my trip and after my arrival.*

**449** [394, 33]

**1667 – 1701** 579

*“C.33” Copybook of recollections [of Pierantonio Guadagni son of Tommaso]*

Parchment bound register (10x8x1 inches) of 43 written pages.

*...I started this present book titled “Memo not only spiritual but also earthly, not only for my remembrance, but also so that my heirs may know with clarity if they must satisfy*

*somebody on my account, if I die, so that my soul may not remain offending God in case they do not give this satisfaction to whom it is owed...*

**450** [671, 32]

**Aug. 15, 1684**

– **April 9, 1697**

580

*“C.32” Memorial and recollections owned by Marchese Pier Antonio Guadagni*  
Parchment bound register (14x10x1 inches) of 62 papers.

## **Series: Ottavia Piccolomini d’Aragona in Guadagni**

581

Ottavia Benigna (1654-1725) was the daughter of Francesco Piccolomini d’Aragona duke of Amalfi and of Emilia Strozzi. In 1676, she married Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso.



Panoramic view of Amalfi.





Strozzi Palace - Florence

**Subseries: Earnings and expenses**

**1725 –1728**

582

1 register.

**451** [696, 66/bis]  
– **Oct. 16, 1728**

583

**Aug. 19, 1725**

*“C.66 1/2” Earning and expense and journal of the inheritance of Marchesa Ottavia Piccolomini Aragona*

Parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 30 written pages.

*...widow of Pierantonio Guadagni managed by administrator Ferdinando Landini appointed on August 31, 1725.*

With inventory of her goods.

## **Series: Enea Silvio Guadagni son of Pierantonio**

584

Enea Silvio Guadagni (1681-1722) wore the clergyman attire without belonging to any major Religious order. He inherited the estates of Le Fonti and Tigliano, destined to him by his father Pierantonio and his uncle Vieri Guadagni.

### **Subseries: Possessions books [452-454]**

**1717 –1723**

585

3 registers.

Debtors and creditors (1709-1722); Journal (1710-1722); Earning and expense (1717-1723) for the estate of Le Fonti.

**452** [457, 53]

**1709 - 1722**

586

*“C.53”Debtors and creditors Fonte and Florence B*

Half parchment bound register with leather supports (20x15x5 inches) of 383 papers. (inserted in opening).

With reference to the A register concerning the inheritance left by Vieri and Pierantonio Guadagni to the nephew and son Enea Silvio.

Rather difficult to read.

**453** [458, 51]

**1710 - 1722**

587

*“C.51”Journal of Fonte and Florence B*

Half parchment bound register with leather supports (20x16x3inches) of 133 written papers.

**454** [511]

– **Dec. 11, 1723**

588

**May 20, 1717**

*“C.#”Gain and expense A [Fonti and Tigliano]*

Parchment bound register with leather supports of 36 written papers.

*...of Florence by Antonio Petracchi manager of the Le Fonti Farm and Tigliano goods of Enea Silvio Guadagni son of Pierantonio.*

The handwritten label can only be recognized by the lower degree of curving of the “C”.

Villa Tigliano is a striking villa nestled among a large olive grove, offering beautiful views of the Florentine countryside. This villa can be found in Rufina one of the 7 defined zones for producing Chianti. Tigliano was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and boasts the classic architecture of that period.



Tigliano Kitchen



Tigliano - Bathroom

**Subseries: Earnings and expenses [455-456]**

**1709 –1723** 589

2 registers.

**455** [520]

**Aug. 16, 1709**

– **Sept. 22, 1722** 590

*Earning and expense B*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x2 inches) of 159 papers.

*...managed by the very eminent Abbot Marchese Knight Enea Silvio Guadagni.*

**456** [929, 63/bis]

**Oct.**

**8, 1722 – Oct. 8, 1723** 591

*“C.63 ½” Earning and expense of the lying inheritance*

Cardboard bound register (14x9x1 inches).

*...of the very eminent Marchese Abbot and Knight Enea Silvio Guadagni kept by me Giovanni Donati appointed curator of the mentioned inheritance.*

**Series: Ascanio and Ottavio Guadagni, sons of Pierantonio**

Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746) married Maria Camilla del Ruota, daughter of Niccolo' in 1724.

To start his military career, Ascanio Guadagni (1685-1759), enlisted in the Holy Roman Imperial Army in Germany, and fought in numerous battles all over Europe. He was promoted cavalry general, field marshall, and he lived several years in Vienna and Innsbruck.

**Subseries: Full settlements in lawsuit Guadagni versus Guadagni [457]**

**1722-1748** 593

1 register.

**457** [377, 2]

**1722-1748** 594

*[2] Book concerning full settlements of November 16, 1744 in the lawsuit Guadagni versus Guadagni*

Cardboard bound register (14x10x1 inches) of 49 papers.

Concerning Ascanio and Ottavio Guadagni.

**Subseries: Earnings and expenses [458-461]**

**1722 –1748** 585

4 registers

It also contains a Scrutiny of debtors and creditors 1722-1734).

**458** [675, 54]  
– **June 1, 1735**

596

**Sept. 23, 1722**

*“C.54” Florence house earning and expense C*

Parchment bound register (15x10x2 inches) of 247 papers.

...of Ascanio and Ottavio Guadagni sons of Pierantonio son of Tommaso written by Ottavio.

**459** [503]

– **Feb. 9, 1745**

597

**June 1, 1735**

*Florence house earning and expense D*

Parchment bound register (15x10x2 inches) of 202 papers.

...it will be used to write down all the amounts of money which we will receive and we will pay for the management of our house for what regards us Marchesi Ascanio and Ottavio Guadagni formerly Marchese Pierantonio son of Senator Tommaso Guadagni. The label with the original pen signature is no more legible.

**460**

**1, 1736 – 1746**

598

**Sept.**

*Separate Earning and Expense of my property [Ottavio Guadagni] A*

Parchment bound register (12x9 inches) of 54 papers.

It also contains a folder for the “decrease of the Inventory of the year 1762” (1770).

**461** [367, 56]

**1722 – 1734**

599

*“C. 56” S[crutiny of] Debtors and Creditors C*

Parchment bound register (15x11x1 inches) of 71 papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening)

The attribution to the brothers Ascanio and Ottavio Guadagni was based on the ancient shelfmark and the date.

**Subseries: Possessions books [462-465]**

**1696**

**–1746**

600

4 registers

Debtors and creditors (1696-1723); Journals (1716-1723, 1736-1746) related to the goods of Le Fonti Estate.

The 2 registers related to the Debtors and creditors of the years 1722-1744, marked respectively “C.55” and “C.59”, are described in the section of “Registers to be restored” because their conditions of preservation do not even allow to open them to retrieve the fundamental data for the cataloguing, let alone for consulting them.

**462** [625, 63]

**1696-1722**

601

*“C.63” Debtors and creditors [of Le Fonti] G*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x12x2 inches) of 134 papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

...of Pierantonio (1727-1762,) son of Ottavio Guadagni (1644-1746), with rents and expenses for employees from his goods and La Fonte Farm.

**463** [615, 64]  
**May 31, 1723**

602

**July 15, 1716-**

*"C.64" Journal of Le Fonti A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (14x10x1 inches) of 103 papers.

The attribution of the register to Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio (1629-1709), was based on the ancient shelfmark and on the date.

**464** [619, 65]

**1716-1723**

603

*"C.65" Debtors and creditors of the economy [of La Fonte] A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (2x12x2 inches) of 117 written papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

The attribution of the register to Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio (1629-1709), was based on the ancient shelfmark and on the date.

**465** [654, 58]

**May 31, 1746**

604

**June 1, 1736-**

*"C.58" Journal of La Fonte and Florence*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x13x2 inches).

The attribution of the register to Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio (1629-1709), was based on the date and on the ancient shelfmark.

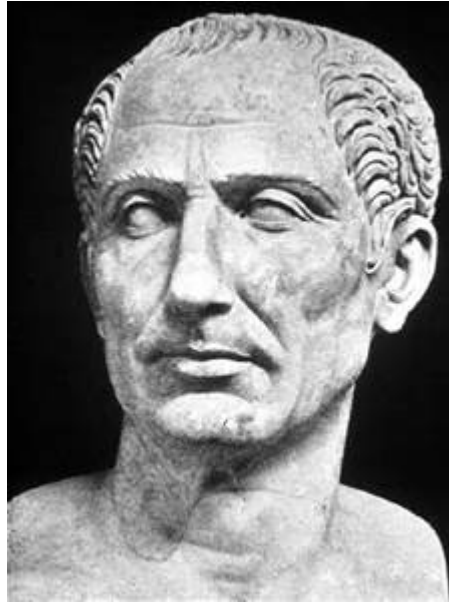
In the Carnival Season of 1739-1740, at the Florentine theatre of La Pergola, to celebrate the visit to Florence of Empress Maria Theresa of Hapsburg and her husband Prince Francesco Stefano of Lorraine, Marchese impresario Ottavio Guadagni organized the implementation of the opera seria of author Metastasio by composer Egidio Duni, "Cato in Utica", with great success. In his work Metastasio was encouraging a new political vision, with a higher central authority, King or Emperor, submitted like his citizens to the ideas and duties of justice and liberty, but freed from the controlling power of the Feudal Nobility, who was trying to keep their Middle-Ages rights. By organizing and implementing this brave and innovative theatrical and musical show, in the most important theatre of Florence, Ottavio was giving his own important personal contribution to the evolution from an ancient Feudal system to a more modern political system founded on personal rights and principles, as much for the Sovereign as for his citizens.



Ruins of Utica near Tunis, Northern Africa



Unwilling to submit to Caesar's dictatorship, Cato of Utica is about to kill himself, statue in the Louvre Museum, Paris.



Bust of Julius Caesar



Italian poet Pietro Metastasio (1698-1782) by artist Pompeo Batoni (1708-1787)





Italian composer Egidio Duni (1708-1775)

## Series: Maria Camilla Del Ruota in Guadagni

605

Maria Camilla, also known as Ottavia, (dies 4/12/1766), daughter of Niccolo' Del Ruota, who later changed his name in Cesare, and Camilla Rinucci, married Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), son of Pierantonio (1629-1709) in 1724. She divided her family of origin patrimony with her sisters Maria Caterina married to Catellini da Castiglione and Maria Lucrezia married to Ughi, and secured it in a trust.



Guadagni (above) and Catellini da Castiglione (below) family crests as they appear in the Madonna del Sasso Sanctuary's outside loggia, near Fiesole.

A few decades later, in 1788, Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), our direct ancestor, of the Santo Spirito branch, married Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione, niece of Maria Caterina del Ruota and marchese Dante Catellini da Castiglione.

### **Subseries: Earnings and expenses [466-471]**

**1724 –1769** 606

6 registers

Earnings and expenses (1724-1739); Journal (1761-1765); Value of the goods secured in the trust (1766-1769) and Debtors and creditors of the inheritance (1766-1770).

**466** [670]

**Oct.**

**23, 1724-Jan. 16, 1766** 607

[#]*Earning and Expense of Maria Camilla del Ruota A*

Parchment bound register (14x10x2 inches) of 378 written pages.

While looking for more information on the del Ruota Family we found a list of Guadagni Parchments from 1233 to the 19<sup>th</sup> century which we will list here right now and will copy somewhere else later on.

### **Guadagni Family**

**Chronological extremes:** year 1233 – 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**Annotations on the dates:** The initial date is the one of the first parchment, the paper documents start at the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Consistency:** 187 units: of which 173 parchments and 14 between envelopes and registers.

**Archives history:** The Guadagni section is only a part of the entire Archives, owned by the direct heirs (see card)

**Description:** Besides the documents pertaining to the Guadagni Family, the parchment fund also contains papers from the Del Ruota Family, from the marriage of Maria Camilla del Ruota with Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio in 1724.

Diplomatic Fund, 173 rolled parchments ## 1-235 (Jul. 12, 1233 – May 22, 1771), together with a manuscript summary

Paper Fund:

- Sample of the farms of Arena and Parrana, land properties rented by marchese Pierantonio Jacino Guadagni in 1703 (recuperated from the Vallerini Library in 1996)
- Pisa memorial, since 1719
- “Rented house in Corso Tintori “Tintori Street” of marchese Neri Guadagni, 2 registers (1832-1833, 1858-1859)

- File 30. Guadagni: purchase of a house in Barberino, 1862.



Barberino di Mugello

San Lorino/ San Leolino Fief (Londa)



Pieve (country church) of San Leolino

- Inventory of the deeds of the possession of San Lorino, 1630-1723
- Fief of San Leolino, receipts 1683-1689
- Marchese Donato Guadagni (son of Neri Andrea and father of Luigi, all our direct ancestors), 1 register (1749-1752).



Another Pieve of San Leolino

Farm of Le Fonti (Pontassieve)

- Report of a visit to the farm of Le Fonti, 1 register (1832)
- Inventory of furniture and tools in the farm of Le Fonti, 1 register (1864)
- Balances , 1 register (1700-1701)
- Birth of the animals, 1 register (1817-1818)
- File of the mandates of the wine sold in Florence since 1763.

Farm of La Luna (San Domenico di Fiesole)

- Collection of various expenses, 1 register (1756-1761)

Farm of Montecchi and Tigliano

- Balances, 1 register (1707-1708)

**Information on the numeration:** The parchements show a recent numeration.

**Tools of internal research on the fund:** The examination of the Guadagni parchments was made by Priest Francesco Casini, in chronologiucal order, in 1769. They are owned by the Guadagni Family.

**Related documentation:**

ASFi, Guadagni Archives. Besides the Guadagni Family documentation, the Archives contain documents related to Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini d' Aragona (+1725), sister of the Prince of Nakod and wife of Pier Antonio Guadagni (1629-1709), and to Ottavia del Ruota (+1766), wife of Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio, and last of her family. The fund contains 1042 pieces, between registers, files, envelopes and packages and 2 parchments (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries). It is actually deposited in the State Archives of Florence.

**The documentation was produced by:**

Guadagni

**The documentation is kept by:**

Dufour Berte

For more information contact the competent superintendant for your territory

**Writing and Revision:**

Rita Romanelli, first draft, September 10, 2005

Silvia Baggio, revision, January 18, 2006

While researching on Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini d' Aragona, wife of Pier Antonio Guadagni (1629-1709), I found out about a beautiful painting belonging to the Guadagni Art Collection (see below).

“Young Satyr drinking through a reed” (oil on canvas, 26x21) by artist Pier Francesco Mola (Canton Ticino (Alps), 1612 – Rome, 1666). In an unusual presentation our little satyr is shown in profile, sucking divine nectar from a low-set open barrel against an evening landscape. The sun has already set, its last glow suggested by the highlights on tree-branches and the satyr's little goat-legs. The penumbra of the start of nightfall provides the ideal moment for a consecration to Bacchus. The scene thus takes place against a landscape background, a setting especially favored by Mola, who was very fond of mythological tales. The economy of means and darkish tones are perfectly suited to the moment shown here, which is like a snapshot, as if we were about to surprise the little satyr, totally absorbed in his pastime.

This painting belonged to Gaspar de Haro y Guzman, 7<sup>th</sup> Marquis of Carpio, Ambassador to Rome between 1677 and 1682, the year in which he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, where he lived until his death in 1687. In the inventory of 1682, the collection of the Marquis del Carpio contained no less than nineteen paintings by Mola, all purchased in Rome between his arrival in 1677 and his departure in 1683. After his death and to cover his debts, the collection was sold on separate occasions in Rome, Florence, Paris and Madrid.



Art historian Francesco Petrucci has informed us that the above painting reappears in in 1692, among the paintings owned by Pier Antonio Guadagni. Leticia de Frutos, of the Getty Research Institute, 1997, stated that this Pier Antonio Guadagni was no doubt the Florentine patrician who married Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini d' Aragona, and a member of the family of the Marchesi di San Leolino.

**467** [355, 3]  
**23, 1724-Aug. 31, 1765**

608

**Oct.**

*[3]Earning and Expense*

Cardboard bound register (14x10x2 inches) .

*Small earning and expense in cash notebook kept by eminent Marchesa Maria Camilla del Ruota Guadagni.*

**468** [767, 4]

**Oct.**

**21, 1732-Nov. 30, 1739**

609

*[#]Earning and Expense of cash...*

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 30 pages.

*...which the very eminent Marchese Colonel Ascanio Guadagni remits to very eminent Marchesa Camilla del Ruota Guadagni to dispose of it according to her orders by me Tommaso Magiotti.*



Battle of Saragoza, 1710, where Ascanio Guadagni fought.

In the battle of Saragoza, in Spain, on August 20, 1710, an allied forces army of Dutch, British, Portuguese, Austrian and German troops of the Holy Roman Empire, where young 25 years old Ascanio Guadagni was an officer, attacked the Spanish and French troops, led by King of Spain Philip V himself and French General Marquis de Bay. The Allied army consisted in all of thirty-seven battalions and forty-three squadrons, while the Spanish and French army was composed of thirty-eight battalions and fifty-four squadrons.

On August 20, at 08:00 am an artillery duel started which lasted until noon. General Stanhope, head of the British and Portuguese Allied troops attacked the left wing of the French and Spanish troops. At first the Spanish and Belgian troops of King Philip V defeated a body of 8 Portuguese squadrons which they chased from the field. This pursuit opened a gap in their lines, which gave Stanhope, an opportunity of piercing them and putting in flight the disorganized Spanish soldiers.





French Cavalry attacking

Then the French and Spanish cavalry attacked the Austrian and German center fiercely and were almost successful but the allied troops stood firm. Ascanio Guadagni was there, amid his Austrian soldiers, encouraging them by his example not to retreat. The allies counterattacked with the infantry and the French and Spanish army was pushed back.



Allies counterattack and French and Spanish army is defeated.

In less than three hours of battle the Allied army won a complete victory. All the artillery (20 cannons) of the Spanish-French army and all their colors (73 flags) were seized. Between 5,000 or 6,000 French and Spanish soldiers were killed or wounded, and another 7,000 were made prisoners. The Allied losses were put at 1,500 men dead or wounded.

The defeat of the Spanish army was severe and the way to Madrid, capital of Spain, was open.

**469** [594, 11]  
**1761-Dec. 31, 1765** 610

**May 1,**

[11] *Journal A*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (14x10x1 inches) of 74 papers.

*...of the very eminent marchesa Maria Camilla Del Ruota Guadagni to take note of the amount of cash she will receive from the very eminent marchesi Pierantonio and Niccolo' Guadagni relating to the gains of her dowry and of her credits.*

The old numeration has been theoretically redone based on the marks left on the label. The cover is reused.

**470** [492]  
**1766-Apr. 30, 1769** 611

**April 12,**

[*Goods of the Del Ruota trust*]

Parchment bound register with leather supports (19x14x3 inches) of 9 written papers.

*Value of the goods to the trust by Maria Camilla Del Ruota Guadagni (at 11:00 of April 12, 1766) witness by Cosimo Braccini on April 9, after the divisions of 1742,*

*between the above, Maria Lucrezia del Ruota Ughi and Antonino and Francesco da Castiglione, sons of Maria Caterina da Ruota da Castiglione.*

The cover is reused.

**471** [438]  
**12, 1766-1770**

612

**April**

*Debtors and creditors [of Camilla Del Ruota's inheritance]*

Parchment bound register (20x16x4 inches) of 42 written papers.

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

## **Series: Pierantonio Guadagni, son of Ottavio**

613

Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), married Teresa Strozzi (+1814), daughter of Piero, widow of Ugo Samminiati.

Pierantonio was a scholar and a book-lover, he increased the Guadagni book collection (the largest private book collection in Florence), started by his great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni (1579-1632), son of Francesco.

During my research I have just found very important and extremely recent information on the Guadagni Archives in SIUSA (Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche "Unified Information System for the Archives Superintendences"): **The Guadagni Family Archives have been purchased by the Italian Government and situated in a definitive form in the Florentine State Archives** (Where they have been since 2007, after the sale of Masseto)." I will translate and copy here the complete text of SIUSA.

### **Guadagni, family**

Fund

**Chronological extremes:** 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries

**Consistency:** 1,042 unities: 623 registers, 220 file, 96 envelopes, 74 between packages and envelopes, 29 cowhide bags, 2 parchments.

**History of the Archives:** Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio, last of his branch, charged the priest from Prato Father Francesco Casini with the reorganization of the family archives and compilation of an inventory of all the documents of the family archives. Father Casini had already reorganized other important public and private archives, like the one of Counts Bardi di Vernio. The result was the 1769 inventory with the description of about 100 files, shelfmarked with letters of the alphabet and equipped with internal repertories listing their contents. At the time of Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), son of Tommaso, of the Santo Spirito Branch, the Casini inventory was updated with the 1824 description of the most recent files shelfmarked with numbers. Neri's daughter, Ottavia Guadagni, married a Dufour Berte, bringing him Guadagni properties and

archives. Guitto Guadagni, son of Guadagno, of the parallel branch, bought the part of the Archives still kept by the Family from the Dufour Berte. On August 12, 1941, he denounced the presence of the archives in a part of his villa to the Prefecture of Florence. The Guadagni parchments however remained with the Dufour Berte.

From the first declaration of important historical interest, # 121 dated October 30, 1965, to the last one, # 664 of January 14, 1995, other public declarations have been issued showing the interest which the Archives Superintendence has always had for these **important Guadagni Florentine Archives**. In September 2005, The Archives Superintendence has filled out a list of consistence for the deposit of the fund at the Florentine State Archives and in the year 2007 the entire Archives have been reorganized and described in an inventory.

**The Guadagni Archives have been subsequently purchased by the Italian Government and located in definitive form in the Florentine State Archives.**

**Description:** In addition to the Guadagni Family documentation, the Archives contain documentation concerning Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini d'Aragona (+1725), sister of the Prince of Nakod and wife of Pier Antonio Guadagni (1629-1709), and Ottavia del Ruota (+1766), wife of Ottavio Guadagni, son of Pierantonio, and last of her family.

Files:

- "D", Patrimony files, 24 files shelfmarked 1-22 (## 11 and 18 are numbered twice)
- "E" Memoirs, 9 files shelfmarked 1-9
- "F" Ecclesiastical benefits, 5 files shelfmarked 1-5
- "G" Le Fonti, 7 files shelfmarked 1-7
- "H" Pisa rental, with properties of Leghorn and Carrara, 15 files shelfmarked 1-15
- "I" Inheritance divisions, with papers from Vespucci, Baldovinetti, Del Ruota, Rendola and others, 25 files shelfmarked 1-25
- "L" Da Ruota, receipts, bills paid in full, 1 file shelfmarked 1
- "N", various administration papers, 3 files shelfmarked 1-3
- "O" Various, 4 files shelfmarked 1-4
- "R" Guadagni and Altemps tithes, 2 envelopes of tithes and Guadagni Altemps lawsuit
- "S" Montespertoli rent, Florentine goods, 17 files shelfmarked 1-17
- "Guadagni instruments and writings", 30 numbered files 1-35 (## 22, 30, 32-34 are missing) (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries)
- Various receipts", 28 files (1658-1814)
- "Receipts of expenses made in Vienna by Vieri Guadagni, sent by His Very Sereine Highness", 1 envelope (1708-1717)
- "Various writings", 13 files shelfmarked A-P, Family Memoirs, decorations, honors, 29 envelopes, 2 parchments
- Lawsuits, 4 envelopes
- Administration:
  - Earning and expense, 31 registers

- - Debtors and creditors, 271 registers
- - Administration books, 85 registers
- - Receipts, 39 files, 29 cowhide folders
- - Accounting, 31 registers
- - Inventory of goods, 8 registers
- - “Decimari and cabrei” (Florentine dialect for “Tools to divide by ten (?”), 7 registers
- - Mortgages, 3 registers
- Farms:
- - Balances, 141 registers
- - Administration books, 46 registers
- - Receipts, 10 envelopes
- - “A” La Luna, Parrana. Masseto, Montespertoli, Arena, 62 envelopes
- “B” Le Fonti, Montecchio, Tigliano, Montemurlo, 35 envelopes
- Printing material, 9 envelopes
- Miscellaneous, 74 between packages and envelopes

**Information on the numeration:** The alphanumeric codex of the patrimony files was assigned by Francesco Casini in 1767, during his reorganization of the archives. The listing number from 1 to 1039 was assigned to all the archives units, during the compilation of the deposit list at the Florentine State Archives (September 2005).

**Research tools of the fund:**

“Alphabetical catalogue of the patrimonial files”, compiled by priest Francesco Casini of Prato in 1769.

**Enclosed documentation:**

Dufour Berte Archives (Florence), Guadagni Fund

**The documentation was produced by:**

Guadagni\*

**The documentation is kept by:**

The Florentine State Archives\*

Guadagni\* and Florentine State Archives\* have more information attached to the document which we will add in following documents.

**Bibliography:**

R. Romanelli, Guide to the inventory of the Guadagni Archives of Florence in “Opus incertum” (Latin for “Uncertain work”, 3, 2007, pp. 88-102

**Writing and revision:**

Elisabetta Insabato, January 16, 2012, data supervision

Rita Romanelli, September 10, 2005, first draft  
Rita Romanelli, December, 4, 2011, reworked version  
XXXXXXX

At "Guadagni \*" the SIUSA (Unified Information System for the Archives Superintendences) added the following history of the Guadagni Family.

## **Guadagni**

Place of origin: Florence  
13<sup>th</sup> Century -

On July 21, 1645, Ortensia Guadagni in Salviati, daughter of Francesco, was invested of the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte, title transmissible to her brother Tommaso and his male descendants (February 21, 1651) by Ferdinand II de' Medici.

In 1696 Pier Antonio Guadagni, son of Tommaso, purchased the Marquisate of Montepescali from Lelio Tolomei. In 1722 Cosimo III de' Medici transferred the marquisate to Tommaso Federighi.

On July 17, 1752, the three branches of the family ("Nunziata", "Dell'Opera", later Torrigiani, and "Santo Spirito"(us)) obtained to be ascribed in the Florentine patriciate ("nobility").

The Guadagni originate in Lubaco, close to Fiesole. Since the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, they have important positions in Florence. Already in 1201, Ildebrandino Guadagni, son of Migliore, was Consul of the merchants. They soon became successful bankers. They were friendly with the common people. Until the 15<sup>th</sup> century they had important political and military charges. When they were exiled by Cosimo de' Medici the Elder in 1434, some of them went to France, where they had great success in Lyon. The following century, two of the three sons of Ulivieri Guadagni son of Simone, Jacopo and Filippo, forefather of the Dell'Opera Branch, returned to Florence.

Jacopo (1479-1569) married Lucrezia Capponi. Their son Francesco, who married Laura Bandini, after the death of his first wife Cammilla Giraldi, had 10 children, one of whom, Ortensia, wife of Filippo Salviati, son of Averardo, obtained from the Grand-Duke the title of marchese of San Lorino. She transmitted it to her nephew Francesco (1627-1696), son of her brother Tommaso and Maria Acciaioli, daughter of Donato. Afterwards the title passed to Francesco's youngest brother, Donato Maria, (1641-1718), founder of the branch of Santo Spirito. The main branch, called the "Nunziata" because of their family palace in the area behind the Basilica of Santissima "Annunziata", was becoming extinct with the descendants of the other brother Pier Antonio (1629-1709).

Pier Antonio bought the fief of Montepescali, in Maremma (Southern Tuscany). In 1676, he married Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini, sister of Lorenzo, who had inherited

the Lordship of Nachod, in Bohemia, from his brother Enea Silvio Piccolomini (+1679), Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.



Piccolomini Palace in Pienza, Tuscany



Inside courtyard of the above. Summer residence of Pope Pius II Piccolomini.

In 1724, Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), son of Pierantonio, married Maria Cammilla del Ruota (aka Ottavia del Ruota), but their branch of the family ended with their son Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805). Niccolo's fortune was inherited by his cousins Tommaso Guadagni (1743-1814), son of Donato, son of Neri, and Donato (born in 1794, our great-great-grandfather), son of Tommaso's brother, Luigi (1751-1799). They were called Guadagni di Santo Spirito, because their forefather Donato Maria Guadagni, son of Tommaso and nephew of Ortensia, bought the Dei Palace, in piazza Santo Spirito, from the Congregation of the Buonomini di San Martino ("Saint Martin's Good Men").

Tommaso had only one son, Neri, interdict when he was young, even though he lived until 1862. His patrimony passed to Neri's daughter Ottavia, born in 1817. Neri had her with his wife, Lucrezia Capponi, daughter of Lorenzo Capponi. Lucrezia died giving birth to Ottavia.



Capponi Palace in Florence, on Lungarno Torrigiani.

Ottavia Guadagni (1817-1876) married marchese Edoardo Dufour Berte, bringing him not only a large part of the Guadagni Patrimony, including the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito, the Farm della Luna, the Farm delle Fonti, the Farm delle Torri, with their attached villas, but also the Guadagni papers and archives.





Guadagni Le Torri Villa

Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), son of Donato, and his wife Caterina Catellini da Castiglione, their son Donato and his wife Louisa Lee, started the Cadet Branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito, the only Guadagni Branch still active today. Donato and Louisa had a son, Guadagno (1833-1905), and 4 daughters, Emma, Aurora, Isabella and Giulia. Guadagno and his wife Louisa Barlow Hoy had eight children: Guitto, Caterina, Aurora, Maria, Giacomo, Bernardo, Tommaso and Luigi. Luigi and his wife, Antonietta Revedin, had seven children and moved to Canada. Most of the actual Guadagni, living in Canada, the United States and New Zealand, descend from them. Guadagno's oldest son, Guitto (1861-1941), bought back the archives of his family with the "Red Crest with the golden spiked cross" from the marchesi Dufour Berte in 1938.

### **Genealogical Tree:**

The sons of Ulivieri Guadagni (1453-1541), son of Simone, started the three main branches of the Guadagni Family. Jacopo (1497-1569), was the forefather of the marchesi of San Leolino, who later on will start the Santo Spirito Branch; Filippo (1504-1556) was the forerunner of the Guadagni dell'Opera, later called Torrigiani. The descendants of their oldest brother, Tommaso (1495-1550), started the Guadagne d'Hostun. They moved to France, because they were against the Medici. They lived in Avignon until mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, then, they definitely moved to Lyon.



Cathedral of Lyon. There is a chapel in it where King of France Henri IV married Marie de' Medici, a cousin of the Guadagni.



Guadagni Palace in Lyon, France, now Guadagni (Gadagne in French) Museums – One of the three inside courtyards.



Facade of the Gadagne Palace, now Gadagne Museums, in Lyon. Two museums are in the Gadagne Palace, the History Museum, which is the second largest in France, after the one in Paris, and one of the largest in Europe, and the Puppet Museum, which is the largest in the world. They are both located in Gadagne Square.



Entrance of the Gadagne Museums (door on the left) in Gadagne Street on the right). The Gadagne Palace used to stretch past the right edge of the photograph. It was so wide that it blocked the circulation between the North half and the South half of Lyon. So in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, after the Guadagni sold it, the mayor of Lyon decided to open a street (the actual Gadagne Street on the extreme right of the above picture) *through* the Gadagne Palace to connect the North and South halves of Lyon. Actually the Administration of the Gadagne Museums is rebuying piece by piece all of the ex-parts of the Gadagne Palace on the right of Gadagne Street to restore the Gadagne Museums to the size it had when it was Gadagne Palace (however they are keeping the narrow Gadagne Street in the middle, open to pedestrians).



Main courtyard of the Gadagne Palace i.e. Museums.



Inside one of the three courtyards of the Gadagne Palace Museums.



Narrow Gadagne Street (only for pedestrians) going *through* the Gadagne Palace.

Lyon's newest museum is a Renaissance palace brought back to life. Architects and engineers spent ten years and 31 million euros to restore the Gadagne Museum, which occupies a vast mansion in the heart of one of Europe's largest collections of Renaissance buildings. The inauguration took place in June 2013.

Built between 1489 and 1492 for rich Italian merchants, it became the Gadagne Palace when a family of Florentine bankers, the Guadagni, acquired it in 1545. The Guadagni soon became the richest family in France, and, for a while, the richest family in Europe. "Rich as Gadagne" is still a popular expression in Lyon today to define somebody *immensely rich*. The Gadagne Palace became a museum in 1921 and the World Puppet Museum was added in 1950.



Inside entrance door



Inside Renaissance staircase

“The restoration was an adventure in archeology,” said Christine Becker, who led a team of archeologists working for the city. They were able to date the earliest occupation of the site to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

In its new incarnation, the Gadagne Museum fills 39 rooms with paintings, sculptures and furniture as well as archeological relics illustrating Lyon’s vast history, which began when the invading Romans established a place called Lugdunum (“City of light” or “crows”) as the future capital of Roman Gaul.





Gadagne M useums, 14 Gadagne Street

Lyon became the centre of France's silk industry, also thanks to Tommaso I Gadagne who brought in the first two master silk weavers from Italy, in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when it possessed 28,000 looms and a few of them are on display.



Art and History inside the Gadagne Museums.

Gadagne is really two museums in one. The World Puppet Museum is the **world largest collection** of its kind, with puppets and sets from all over Europe and the Far East. There are daily performances featuring Guignol.

In Lyon the Gadagne had important roles both in the political as in the military level. The most famous is Guglielmo Gadagne, who was a military commander under 4 Kings of France (Henri II, Charles IX, Henri III and Henri IV). Henri II was Caterina de' Medici's husband and so, Guadagni's cousin, Charles IX and Henri III were Henri II and Caterina's sons, Henri IV was Caterina's nephew and Maria de' Medici's (another Guadagni's cousin) husband.

## Producing subjects”

### Connected:

Dufour Berte

Guadagni dell'Opera

### To learn more about them:

Crests of the Tuscan families described in the Ceramelli Papiani Collection.

I will show the original document in Italian and translation underneath

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## Ceramelli Papiani

blasoni delle famiglie toscane descritte nella *Raccolta Ceramelli Papiani*

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[Home](#) » [Indice famiglie](#) » Famiglia GUADAGNI (fasc. 2509)

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## *Ceramelli Papiani*

Coat-of-Arms of the Tuscan Families described in the Ceramelli Papiani Collection

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Home =List of the families= GUADAGNI Family (file 2509)

## Famiglia GUADAGNI (fasc. 2509)

### Luoghi

- - Firenze, San Giovanni, Chiave

### Blasoni



[MS 471 G56](#)

Di rosso, alla croce spinata d'oro.

### Note

Nel fascicolo si trova anche lo stemma, identico, del ramo francese della famiglia, passato con Simone di Vieri e suo figlio Tommaso nel XV secolo a Lione, acquistando molte baronie. Si trova inoltre lo stemma Galieni («Galéan ducs de Gadagne») composto di un inquartato: nel 1° Guadagni, nel 2° Berton Crillon, nel 3° Marconay, nel 4° Toulon, e sul tutto un partito dei Galieni di Francia e dei Galieni d'Italia.

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## GUADAGNI Family (file 2509)

## Origin:

- Florence . San Giovanni District (one of the oldest and most important of Florence, including the Cathedral (“Duomo” and its famous square with the Guadagni dell’Opera palace), symbol: Chiave “Key”).

Coat-of-Arms (see red and gold picture above)

Red, with a gold spiked cross

## Annotations

In the file you can also find the crest of the French branch of the family, which is identical to the Italian one. The French Branch of the Guadagni was started by Simone Guadagni son of Vieri, and his son Tommaso in the 15th century, in Lyon, where they bought many Baronies.

@ Florence State Archives



Translation same as above

[Home](#) » [Indice famiglie](#) » Famiglia DUFOUR BERTE (fasc. 1816)

Home = Family list = DUFOUR BERTE Family (file 1816)

## Famiglia DUFOUR BERTE (fasc. 1816)

### Luoghi

- - Firenze
- - Livorno

### Blasoni



[L.oro 189 70](#)

Troncato: nel 1° d'argento, al grifone di nero nascente dalla partizione e tenente una stella a sei punte d'oro; nel 2° scaccato d'argento e di rosso.



D'azzurro, allo scaglione d'oro, accompagnato da tre rose d'argento, 2.1.

## Note

La famiglia Berte, originaria della Francia, si stabilì a Livorno nel 1673 per motivi di commercio. Felice Raimondo Dufour, di famiglia lorenese, ma nato a Tolone nel 1764, si stabilì prima a Pisa e poi a Livorno, dove ottenne la cittadinanza nel 1838. L'unione delle due famiglie avvenne nel 1830 con Odoardo Dufour, il quale ebbe l'eredità della zia materna Casimira Gamerra, vedova ed erede di Giovanni Filippo Berte. Nello stemma del 1° tipo, il primo punto del troncato è dei Dufour, il secondo della famiglia Gamerra di Pisa; lo stemma del 2° tipo è della famiglia Berte.

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# DUFOUR BERTE Family (file 1816)

## Origin

- - Florence
- - Leghorn

## Crests



[L.oro 189 70](#)

Two parts: in the upper part a black griffin raising itself from the partition and holding a six points gold star; in the lower part a silver and red checkerboard.



Blue with a gold bracket, and three silver roses (we have the description but not the graphic illustration).

## Annotations

The Berte Family, originating from France, settled in Leghorn in 1673, where they started trading. Felice Raimondo Dufour, of a family from Lorraine, even though born in Toulon in 1764, first moved to Pisa then to Leghorn, of which he became a citizen in 1838. The union of the two families, Dufour and Berte, took place in 1830, when Odoardo Dufour inherited the fortune of his maternal aunt Casimira Gamerra, widow and heiress of Giovanni Filippo Berte. In the first family crest listed above, the upper part is Dufour's, the lower of the Gamerra from Pisa. The second family crest (with no illustration) , is of the Berte Family.

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B

## Sources:

ASFI ("Florence State Archives), Ceramelli Papiani, # 2509  
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### **Writing and Revision:**

Elisabetta Insabato, Jan. 16, 2006, revision.

Rita Romanelli, Sept. 11, 2005, first draft.

Rita Romanelli, Dec. 04, 2011, reworking.

### **Subseries: Earnings and expenses [472-478]**

**1754 –1762** 614

7 registers

Among others, it contains two copybooks of expenses for works to the house [the "Nunziata" Palace] made on the occasion of Pierantonio's wedding with Teresa Strozzi (+1814), daughter of Piero.

**472** [357]

**1754-1760** 615

*Earning and Expense [of Pierantonio son of Ottavio]*

Cardboard bound register (11x9x1 inches) of 59 papers.

*On this date January 1, 1754 I started in the name of God this book of Monetary Earnings and Expenses concerning the absolute property of mine, Pier Antonio Guadagni, and first for the money which I borrowed in 1753 and allowed me to remain in the house I own [...].*

**473** [480]

**Aug. 16,**

**1754-May 20, 1760** 616

*[Earning and Expense of cash managed by Pier Antonio Guadagni] B*

Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x12x2 inches) of 26 written papers.

The cover concerns restoration.

I have just found interesting historical and architectural information on the Guadagni Villa delle Falle and Villa delle Lune and on the Guadagni palace of "Santo Spirito". At the time of Pierantonio Guadagni (1727-1762), both villas and all the Santo Spirito Palace belonged to the Guadagni so I will insert here the information I found.

### **Guadagni Villa delle Falle**



Year 1744 print of artist Giuseppe Zocchi.



Villa delle Falle seen from the back.

The villa, although it is situated between Compiobbi and Ellera, has the name of the nearby village Le Falle.

The first information on this villa date from the 13th century when it belonged to the Ubertini and the Pazzi.

In the XIV century its name was “Il Palagio” (“the Palace”) and belonged to the Pazzi family.

It was then confiscated by the Medici in consequence of the failed “conspiracy” undergone in 1478. Then it was bought by the Guadagni.

In 1599 the famous architect Gherardo Silvani rebuilt the villa almost entirely on behalf of Guadagni family, drawing the symmetric balconies on the opposite fronts and enclosing the villa with a large terrace.

Gherardo Silvani (1579-1675) was an Italian architect and sculptor, active mainly in Florence and Tuscany during the Baroque period. He worked on Palazzo Corsini, Palazzo Fenzi, Palazzo Pallavicini, Palazzo Guadagni “Nunziata” and others. His



masterpiece remains the church and the facade of San Gaetano in front of Piazza Antinori, Florence.

The Guadagni charged Silvani with transforming the original rustic building of Le Falle into a grandiose villa, surrounded by a “formal” park, as we can see in the print of Giuseppe Zocchi.



Palazzo Fenzi in Florence, by architect Gherardo Silvani



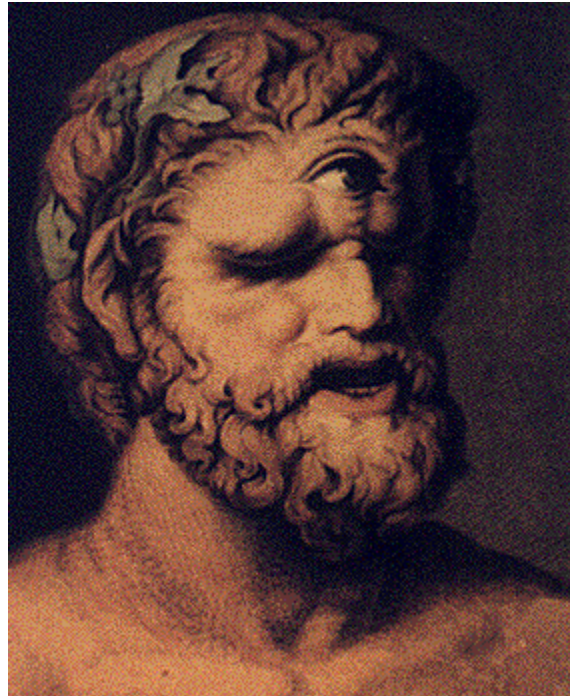
Façade of San Gaetano, Florence, by Architect Gherardo Silvani

Cavalier Enrico Danti, owner of the villa since 1810, established the so-called “Ragnaia” park, with cypresses, holm oaks and pines, anticipating the park that John Temple Reader built in Vincigliata 50 years later.

Danti embellished the park with a score of architectural interventions, according to the neo-classic or neo-Gothic in full vogue at that time. The “designer” of the park was probably Luigi de Cambray Digny who also drew the Torrigiani gardens.

From the time when the painter Giuseppe Zocchi has handed down the memory in a famous etching of 1744, the villa is bejeweled by two divergent avenues of centuries-old cypresses.

At the beginning of the avenue leading to the west entrance of the villa, there is a cement and iron statue of the giant “Polyphemus”.



Painting of one-eyed giant Polyphemus

The East avenue, instead, after rising up the obelisk of the “Young Cock” (but in fact it's the griffon coat of arms of the Danti), leads to the sixteenth century oratory of St. Anthony, which was demolished shortly before the Second World War. Today the villa belongs to Mr Rangoni.

You enter the property of the Guadagni villa by a Middle-Age style door which opens into a fake little castle. A cypress bordered avenue leads you to the main cubic-shaped building. Of the Middle-Age palace of the Pazzi Family only a North-side-facing-window remains, built between the 13th and the 14th centuries. Gherardo Silvani instead drew the symmetric double loggias and the terrace surrounding the building. On the North side a square based little tower is a memory of the Medieval period.



Villa delle Falle in an old postcard

Silvani also created the park. In the South side facing the Arno River there is an “Italian” garden with geometric flowerbeds surrounded by box hedges.

On the North side instead there is a thick wood, full of pines, cypresses and holms, with meandering small paths and neogothic architectural decorations, like tabernacles, small bridges, fake ruins, an obelisk at the end of a wooden staircase with entrance gate, a lily pad and other decorations. Small bridges (of which the most famous is called “the statue with the dry figs”), some statues, a little temple (called “the small umbrella” or “the little paradise”), the viewpoint (“the prospect”), the square based tower and the more famous Round Tower simulating an ancient sighting tower.

There is also the reconstruction of a Middle Age town, with the entrance door and the inscription “Happiness Door”, the little church and the bell tower without bells. A small castle was also built there already half ruined on purpose. Another valuable characteristic of the garden is the pond surrounded by statues which replaced an old swimming pool.

Among the trees present in the park are mostly Lebanon cedars and large buttonwoods; among the bushes, viburnum hedges, hydrangeas, and seasonal flowers.



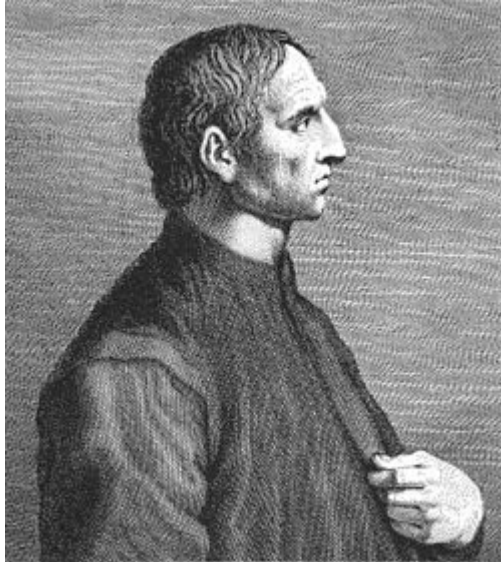
August 2010. They tried to build modern buildings around Villa delle Falle but the Mayor of Compiobbi blocked the abusive construction.

### **Guadagni Villa delle Lune**



Villa delle Lune (or “della Luna”) is located in Florence, between Piazzuola Street and Boccaccio Street, not far from the border with the city of Fiesole.

It was built by Bartolomeo Scala (1430-1497), an Italian politician, author and historian. Born in Colle Val D’Elsa, he became a protege’ of Cosimo (the one Bernardo Guadagni sent into exile), and Piero de’Medici, being appointed at the highest positions in the Florentine Republic (Chancellor, Secretary, Gonfaloniere and Priore). He had the villa built on a drawing of Giuliano da Sangallo , towards the end of the 15th century.



Bartolomeo Scala



Architect Giuliano da Sangallo (1445-1516) by artist Piero di Cosimo circa 1500. He worked for the Medici in Florence and for the Popes in Rome and built some of the most beautiful villas and palaces in both cities.

At the beginning of the 16th Century the Guadagni bought the Villa della Luna. They had it enlarged and restored in 1710.



Villa della Luna in a print by artist Giuseppe Zocchi in 1744. You can see “Zocchi’s signature on the left, in small, under the painting. The title of the painting, under it, in the center says:”*Villa della Luna (means “Villa of the Moon”) of the Signori Marchesi Guadagni*”. The Guadagni crest is visible above the central door. The hill of Fiesole is on the right.

The Dufour Berte, who inherited it from Ottavia Guadagni, wife of Odoardo Dufour Berte, had the villa “modernized” by architect Giuseppe Poggi. Giuseppe Poggi (1811-1901) was the architect who had Florence city walls destroyed in 1864 when it became capital of Italy and replaced by alleys.



Giuseppe Poggi

Later the villa was bought by Luigi Pisa. During World War I (1915-1918) the villa della Luna was utilized as a hospital for wounded soldiers. After the war it changed owners.

### **Guadagni Palazzo di Santo Spirito**

Palazzo Guadagni is a Renaissance palace of Florence, located in Santo Spirito Square, at the corner of Mazzetta Street. Its sheer size makes it stand out among the numerous 15th century houses surrounding the square. Its shapes are prestigious however familiar and not ostentatious. It is the most copied and imitated palace in Florence.





In this old picture of the Square of Santo Spirito by artist Giovanni Stradano (1523-1605) you can see how the Guadagni Palace, on the far right, is higher than all the other buildings of the square. The house on the left of the palace, in the picture below, as tall as the palace, belongs to it. It is three windows wide, even though you can see only one in the picture. So does the house on the right of the Palace, in Mazzetta Street.