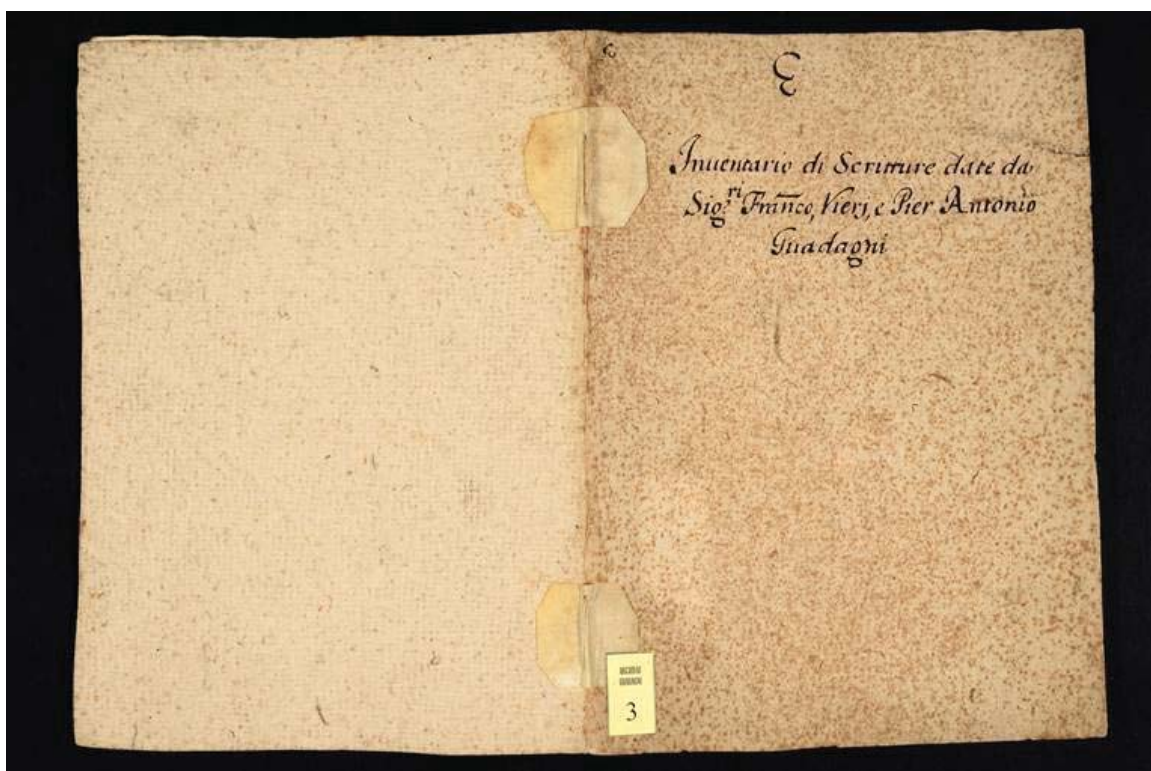


Inventory of the writings given by Francesco, Vieri and Pier Antonio Guadagni



Inventory of writings by Francesco, Vieri and Pier Antonio Guadagni

ARCHIVIO GUADAGNI (Guadagni Archives) 3



Several Guadagni crests on the walls of the above loggia in the Nunziata Guadagni Palace, where we all originated from before our ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni bought the Palace in Santo Spirito Square. The Santo Spirito Palace still belongs to our cousins Marchesi Guadagni Dufour Berte while the Guadagni Nunziata Palace is now the Architecture University of Florence.

Francesco (1627–1696), Vieri (1631-1708) and Pier Antonio (1629-1709) Guadagni were three brothers (they had six other siblings, two brothers and four sisters), sons of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652) and Maria Acciaiuoli (+ 1675). Historian Passerini writes the detailed biography of each one of them and of their youngest brother Donato Maria (1641-1718), who is our direct ancestor and the 3rd Marchese of San Leolino. As we are going to review the writings of these three brothers for a while, I am going to copy and/or summarize their lives from Passerini so we have a better understanding of whom we are dealing with.

Francesco, son of Tommaso, was born on August 13, 1627. When he was twenty, he was appointed gentleman-in-waiting of Grand Duke Ferdinando II.



Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando II de' Medici (1610-1670) by artist Justus Sustermans

When his aunt Ortensia Guadagni, married to Salviati, died in 1659, he became the second Marchese of San Leolino (she was the first). Grand Duke Cosimo III granted his request that at his death the marquisate would be inherited by Donato Maria, his youngest brother.



Grand-Duke of Tuscany Cosimo III de' Medici (1642-1723), son of the above



Remains of the powerful medieval walls of the Castle of San Leolino. They now belong to the Marchesi Guadagni Dufour Berte, direct descendants of Donato Maria.

Francesco was a great friend and patron of artists. He was always surrounded by many of them. He became a great friend of the painter Salvator Rosa. The famous Neapolitan artist gave him two great landscapes, which are among his best masterpieces: St. John the Baptist preaching and the Baptism in the Jordan River. Rosa also painted six other paintings for Francesco; even though they are smaller than the first two mentioned, they are not inferior in beauty and talent, and are done with great love.



St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness by Salvator Rosa



Baptism in the Jordan River by Salvator Rosa

These two paintings used to be part of the Guadagni art collection, the number one (largest and best) private art collection in Florence.

Vieri, son of Tommaso, was born on October 30, 1631. In July 1662, he was sent to Modena, to lament the death of Duke Alfonso IV.



Duke of Modena, Alfonso IV (1634-1662), he died when he was 28, by artist Justus Sustermans

In 1666, he was appointed gentleman-in-waiting of the Grand Prince Cosimo. He accompanied the Prince on his famous journey of the following year. As soon as Cosimo became Grand Duke, he appointed Vieri Chamber-gentleman, and always had him as his dear friend, until Vieri's death on November 10, 1708.

Vieri was patron of the artist Baccio del Bianco, whom he had paint in fresco a room in his "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace.



Painting by Baccio del Bianco (1604-1657) in Michelangelo's house in Florence. However, Vieri's best friend was the artist Baldassarre Franceschini, of Volterra, aka "il Volterrano" ("the man from Volterra").



Franceschini's (1611-1689) self-portrait.

In Franceschini's biography, it is recounted that Vieri had the artist make a portrait of him. Vieri had also Franceschini paint Saint Martin giving his coat to the beggar, and angels bringing the coat to Jesus, in the ceiling of a room on the first floor of his Nunziata Palace.



Saint Martin giving half of his coat to a poor and the angels bringing it to Jesus by Franceschini, still on the ceiling of the Guadagni Nunziata Palace today.
Furthermore, he commissioned from the artist a painting representing Saint Mary Magdalen,



While I was looking for a reproduction of Saint Mary Magdalen by Franceschini, I found this Saint Mary Magdalen de'Pazzi, our cousin because as we remember our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni married Monna de'Pazzi and we all descend from their only child Migliore Guadagni.

a painting of Saint Agnes, which he gave to the Ambassador of the King of England, and a painting of the head and bust of Jesus on the cross, praying for the people who crucified him. This painting was similar to the one Franceschini had done for Donato Maria, Vieri's brother.

From Franceschini, Vieri also bought many paintings of heads, which were studies the artist had used for his major works. Franceschini added the bust, and sometimes the hands, to these heads.

Pier Antonio, son of Tommaso, was born on September 30, 1629. When his brother Francesco died, Pier Antonio grieved over being excluded from the Marquisate of San Leolino, which Francesco had left to his younger brother, Donato Maria. So Pier Antonio bought the Marquisate of Montepescali, in Val di Bruna, from Marquis Lelio Tolomei of Siena, and was invested with it by Grand Duke Cosimo III.



Guadagni Marquisate of Montepescali (outside walls)

Pier Antonio was Gentleman-in-waiting of the golden key, i.e. Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I. He died on August 14, 1709.



courtesy of www.baroque-in-art.org

Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I (1640-1705)

Donato Maria, the youngest of the brothers and our direct ancestor, was born on December 19, 1641. He started his life at the court of the Grand Duke, when he was quite young. As a teenager, he was page of Ferdinando II. Then he was promoted Squire to the Grand Duke. In 1670, he became Steward of the Grand Duchess Vittoria.



Grand Duchess Vittoria (1622-1694)

In 1683, he was promoted Lord-in-waiting of the same. At the death of his brother Francesco, Donato Maria was invested with the Marquisate of San Leolino by Grand Duke Cosimo III. Pierantonio Guadagni, an older brother of his, opposed it, but without success, because the Grand Duke remained faithful to the provisions of Francesco's will.

In 1683, he bought the ancient and grandiose palace of the Dei family, whose line had died out a few years before. It is located in Piazza Santo Spirito. Donato Maria restored the old palace and decorated in a noble fashion.



Inner courtyard of the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito with Guadagni Crest sculpted over the central arch.

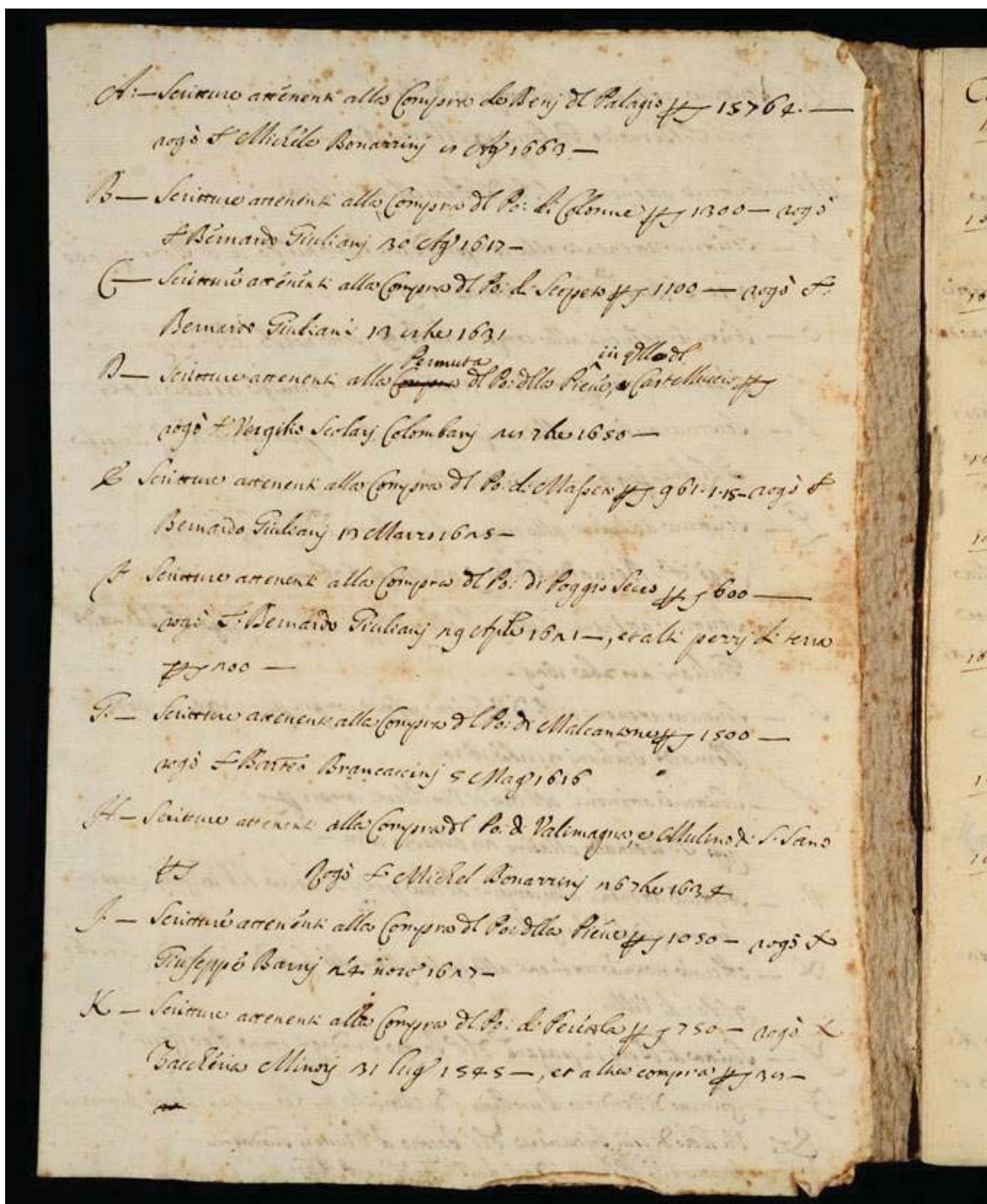


3. Pistoia – Annual Joust of the Bear



4. Arezzo

Two more Tuscan towns of which the Guadagni were Commissaries or Vicars during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.





Farm of Palagio nowadays – the swimming pool did not exist in 1663.

B.____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Colonne for 1,300 Fl. _____Signed by Mr. Bernardo Giuliani on August 30, 1617.



Farm of “Le Colonne”

C. ____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of Farm of Scopeto for 1,100 Fl. ____ Signed by Mr. Bernardo Giuliani on October 13, 1631.



Farm of Scopeto

D. ____ Writings pertaining to the exchange of the Farm of Pieve with the one of Castelluccio.
____ Signed by Mr. Vergilio Scolari Colombani on September 28, 1650.



Castelluccio

E. ____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Masseto for 961 Fl. ____ Signed by Mr. Bernardo Giuliani on March 13, 1625.



Masseto: the swimming pool was not there in 1625.

F.____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Poggio Secco for 600 Fl.____ Signed by Mr. Bernardo Giuliani on April 29, 1621__and other pieces of land for 200 Fl.



Poggio Secco.

G. Writings pertaining to the purchase of the farm of Malcanzone for 1,500 Fl.__signed by Barteo Brancaccini on May 5, 1616.

H.____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Valimagna and Mulino ("Mill") of San Sano. Signed byMichele Bonaccini on September 26, 1634.



San Sano

J.("l." is missing in the original handwritten text)____ Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Pieve for 1050 Fl.____ Signed by Giuseppe Barni on March 24, 1617.

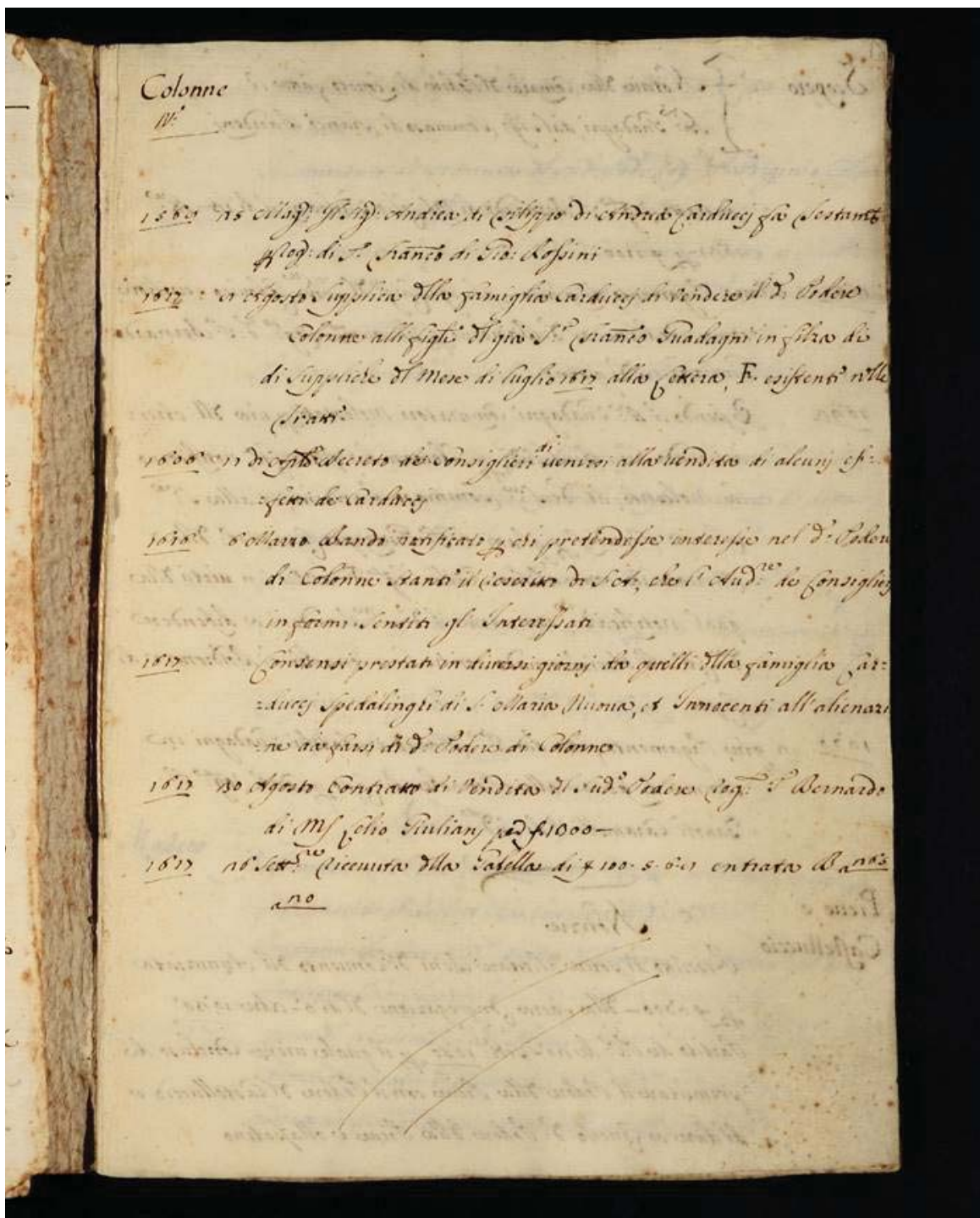


Farm La Pieve

K.____Writings pertaining to the purchase of the Farm of Peretola for 750 Fl.____signed by Zaccheria Minori on July 31, 1545____and he bought another farm (?) for 38 Fl.



Peretola



Page 3

Colonne

IV':

May 15, 1568 Mr. Andrea son of Filippo son of Andrea Carducci makes a will signed by Mr. Francesco son of Pio
Rossini



Farm of Colonne nowadays – no swimming pool in 1617.

August 8, 1617 Supplication of the Carducci Family to sell the Farm of Colonne to the children of late Francesco

Guadagni on supplications of the month of July 1617, at the Letter F. existing at the monks (“frati”) or at the evictions (“sfratti”).

August 11, 1606 Decree of the Counselors to sell certain goods of Carducci

March 6, 1616 Notified Bando to who would pretend to be interested in the Farm of Colonne, in spite of the

Rescript of September of which the Auditor of the Counselors should inform the interested subjects.

1617 Consensus expressed in several days by members of the Carducci Family superintendents of the Hospitals of Santa Maria Nuova and Innocenti (“Innocent” ie. Hospital for abandoned babies) for the alienation (“sale”) to be done of the Farm of Colonne.



Façade of the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in 1617.



Façade of the Hospital of the Innocent babies”; on the left, out of the picture, there is the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata, with the Guadagni Chapel by Bronzino in it.



Detail of the facade: “Statue of a little innocent abandoned baby” by Andrea della Robbia.

Hospital for the “innocent babies” built by Brunelleschi in the 1400s, he was the architect who also built the “Dome” of the Cathedral of Florence; unwanted babies were abandoned on the steps of the “portico” of the Hospital by their mothers at night and picked up in the morning and taken care of by the “orderlies”; it was also an orphanage.

1300 Fl.

[illegible]

Page 4 (left page)

L. Writings regarding the purchase of the Farm of San Donato for 961 Fl. signed by Bernardo Giuliani on March 13, 1625.

M. Writings regarding the Farm of Pratellino



Fresco of the Madonna between St John the Baptist and Archbishop Saint Donato ("Donatus" in English) by Verrocchio, Cathedral of Fiesole.

N. Writings concerning the purchase of a field in the farm of San Donato for 60 Fl., signed by Biagio Cecini
on January 7, 1594.

O. Writings pertaining to the purchase of the goods located in the Farm of Santo Stefano at Montesenario for 160
Fl. signed by Fiorindo Formigli on October 31, 1648.

P. Writings pertaining to the purchase of a wood located in the Farm of Santa Brigida in Lubaco for 60
Fl.
signed by Barteo on July 17, 1620.

Q. Writings pertaining to the purchase of a wood in Le Filettole for 70 Fl., signed by Bernardo Giuliani on
May 23, 1626.

R. Writings pertaining to the Goods of Mugello for 2,220 Fl. __signed by Bernardo Giuliani on Oct. 18, 1629.

S. Writings pertaining to the Farm of Uliveta, purchased for 1,874 Fl.__signed by Bernardo Giuliani on December 31, 1630.

T. Writings pertaining to the Orchard of Pilastri Street purchased for...? signed by Bernardo Masini on March 13, 1614.

V. Writings pertaining to the purchase of two pieces of land at Le Croci, signed by Tommaso Taddei de Corellis.

X. Some information on the pretension of the Friars of San Domenico of Fiesole concerning the Farm of Villa.

Y. Writing of Goods in payment of Jacopo Guadagni (our direct ancestor) versus Piero Ciacchi.

Z. Contracts of sale of a field in S. Montile for 38 Fl., signed by Barteo Brancaccini.

& A book of more Instruments of Jacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni

& Inventory of Writings from X to V and P.A.G.

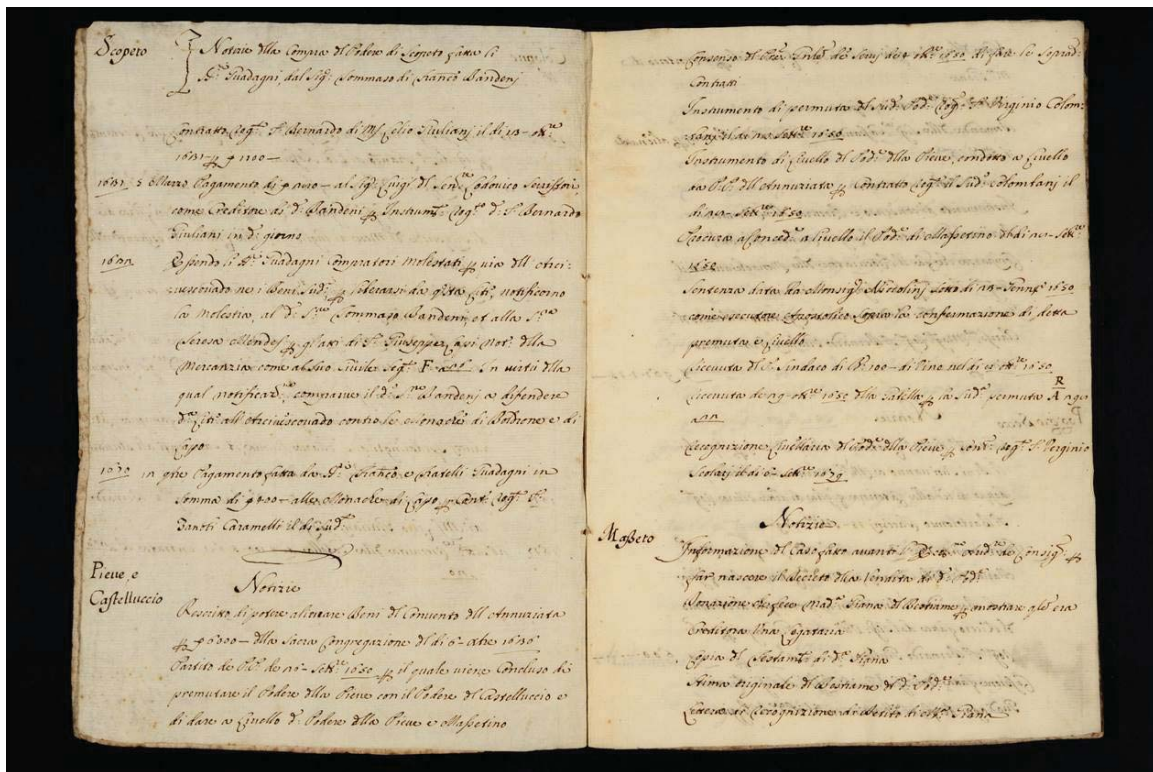
Two more Tuscan town of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle Ages and/or the Renaissance periods.



5. Cortona



6. San Sepolcro



Page 5 (on the left)



Scopeto

Information on the purchase of the farm of Scopeto, made by Mr. Tommaso son of Francesco Bandesi for the Guadagni Gentlemen.

The contract was signed by Bernardo son of Mr. Lelio Giuliani on October 13. 1631 for 1,100 Fl.

March 5, 1631 Half-payment of 2,020 Fl. to Mr. Luigi son of Senator Lodovico Serristori, as creditor of Mr.

Bandeni for instruments; signed by Bernardo Giuliani on that day



Antonio son of Luigi Serristori by artist Alessandro Gherardini

1637 As the Guadagni were disturbed in the purchase of the above goods by the Archbishopry, to free themselves from these quarrels, they notified the disturbance to Mr. Tommaso Bandeni and to Mrs. Teresa Mendel for the actions of Mr. Giuseppe Lapi regarding the merchandise as also to his Civil Secretary F.____ Thanks to this notification, Mr. Bandeni came to defend the rights of the Archbishopry versus the Nuns of Boldrone and Lapo.



Monastery of the Nuns of Boldrone and Lapo, in Boldrone Street, Florence. Main entrance door of the Monastery in the picture on the right.



Palace of the Archbishop of Florence in Piazza Duomo [Square of the Duomo (“Duomo” is the Cathedral of Florence); it is the most important square of Florence]



Guadagni dell’Opera Palace, also in Piazza Duomo. The Palace of the Archbishop and the Guadagni Palace are the two largest palaces of Piazza Duomo, facing each other from the back and the front of the Duomo.



Piazza del Duomo (“Square of the Cathedral”) of Florence: Palazzo Guadagni dell’Opera is immediately behind the Duomo, on the right, with the shadow of the Duomo on its façade. On the bottom left, facing the Baptistry (smaller white building in front of the Duomo), you can see a very small corner of the top of the roof of the Palace of the Archbishop. The two palaces face one another with the Duomo and the Baptistry in between.

[If you look on the top left of the same picture you can see the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata “portico”, the Guadagni Chapel is located in the Basilica); if you move right on the same level, close to the top of the picture, you see two small clusters of trees, and close to them is the top of the Nunziata Guadagni Palace (hard to precise in the different visible roofs)]



Piazza del Duomo from the opposite side: Baptistry upfront and grey cream color Palace of the Archbishop with the three rows of windows and the red tiled roof in the back center facing the Baptistry. The Duomo and the Guadagni Palace are out of the picture upfront.

This information has nothing to do with the translation of the rest of the story but it shows the importance of the Guadagni Family, who built the palace itself, destroying a few house in via Buia ("Dark Street") and closing the Street "Vicolo del campanello" ("Alley of the little bell") to make room for the palace. The architect was the famous Gherardo Silvani, who also built the Guadagni Nunziata Palace.

As we know, the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace is now the Government of the Region of Tuscany Palace, like the State Capitol in Denver, as Italy is divided in twenty Regions, instead of fifty States like the U.S.A.

As we remember the Guadagni Family had the largest private art collection of Florence. In an inventory of 1723, the Guadagni dell'Opera Branch of the Family, builders and owners of the above palace, who later added the Torrigiani name to theirs to inherit the inheritance of Cardinal Torrigiani and continue his family name, owned works of the famous following artists (we will show a reproduction of one or two works of each of them, not necessarily the ones owned by the Guadagni as we don't have a list of them, but just to give an idea of their outstanding quality): Ghirlandaio, Perugino, Correggio, Tiziano, Tintoretto, Palma il Vecchio, Caravaggio, Michelangelo, and contemporary (of the 18th century) Anton Domenico Gabbiani, Alessandro Gherardini (who also made the above listed portrait of Antonio Serristori), Pier Dandini, Onorio Marinari and others.



Domenico Ghirlandaio (1449-1494):
Self-portrait in the Adoration of the Magi in the Hospital of the Innocents (left), Florence; Portrait of our
cousin Francesca Pitti Tornabuoni (right)



Il Perugino (1446-1523) Self-portrait



Il Correggio (1489-1534):



Tiziano (Titian) 1480-1576):Pope Paul III



Tintoretto (1519-1594): Self-portrait (in1548, when he was 29 years old) on the left; Portrait of a Doge (President of the Republic of Venice) on the right; Tintoretto had his palette and his brushes ready; it took him only half an hour to do the portrait of the Doge.



Palma il Vecchio (Palma Senior) 1480-1528



Caravaggio (1571-1610); "A boy bitten by a lizard" (on the left); David with the head of Goliath (detail) on the right.



Michelangelo (1475-1564): study of a head



Michelangelo



Grand-Duchess Anna Maria Luisa de' Medici by Anton Domenico Gabbiani (1652-1726)



Our great-aunt St. Mary Magdalen de' Pazzi by Alessandro Gherardini (1655-1726)



Pier Dandini (1646-1712)



Onorio Marinari (1627-1715)

This will give us an idea of the paintings hanging in our ancestors' living room. The Guadagni di Santo Spirito's art gallery (our branch) was just as good.

1670 Franco Guadagni and his brothers paid 400 Fl. to the Nuns of Lapo for the Convent of St. Zanobi Caramelli on the following day.

Pieve and Castelluccio News

Rescript of the power to sell the Goods of the Convent of the Annunciation for 6,000 Fl. by the Holy Congregation on October 6, 1636.

He left on September 26, 1650, without concluding anything to exchange the Farm of the Pieve with the Farm of Castelluccio and to give Ginello the Farm of La Pieve and Massetino.

Two more of the 24 Tuscan towns of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle Ages and/or the Renaissance periods: San Giovanni Valdarno #7 and Scarperia #8.



Two pictures of San Giovanni Valdarno, left and right.



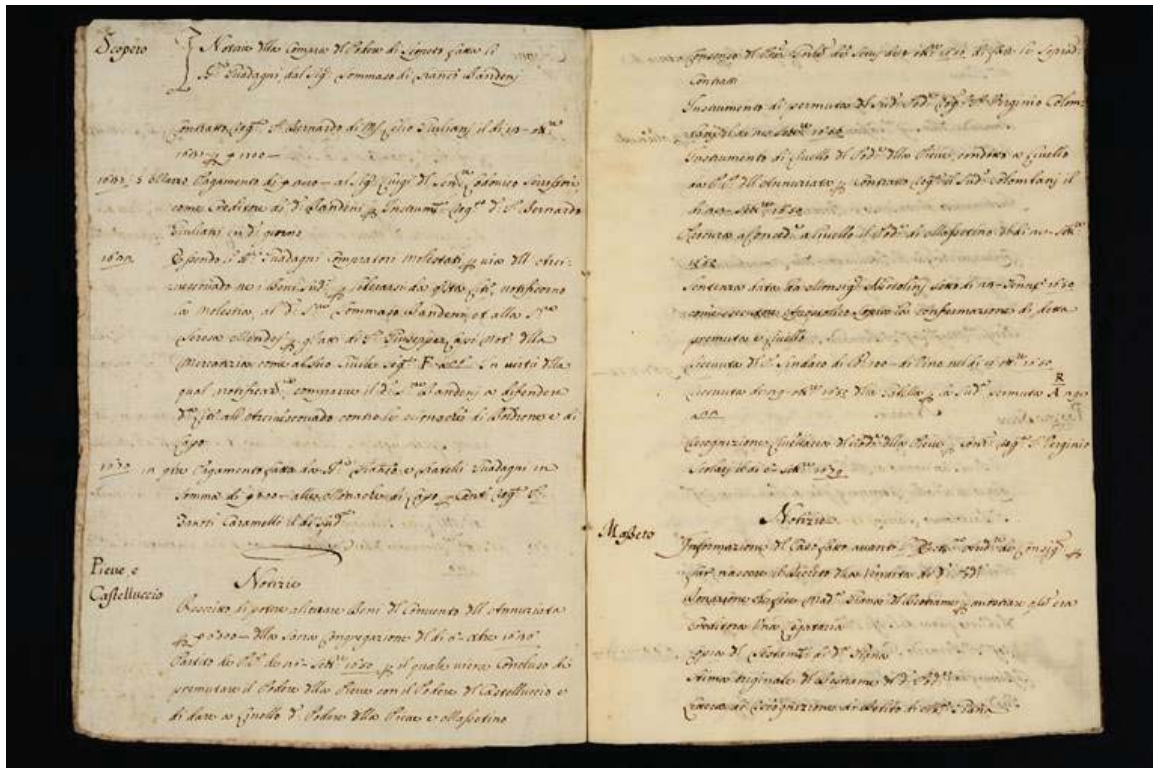
Scarperia: Palace of the Vicars in the picture on the right – When the Guadagni were Vicars they lived there.

Scarperia: historical Center in the picture on the left (it is in the Appennines Mountains, visible in the background, close to the Villa of La Traversa, where Tony Gaines and several generations of Guadagni spent their Summer every year, me included).



Two pictures of the yearly Renaissance Day Festival in Scarperia (when the Guadagni were Commissary and/or Vicars).

- 1: Pulling of the rope above;
- 2: Procession of Scarperia Knights and Ladies in their Renaissance Costumes below.



Page 6 (on the right)

Consensus of the President de'Servi on October 4, 1650 to write the above mentioned contracts.

Instrument of exchange of the above farm; signed by Virginio Colombani on September 12, 1650.

Instrument of levelling of the Farm della Pieve, to the level of Santissima Annunziata Square, contract signed by abovementioned Colombani on September 18, 1650.

Power of Attorney to allow the level of the Farm of Massetino on September 28, 1650.



Santissima Annunziata Square in an 18th century Print (it is 3 blocks from Guadagni "Nunziata" Palace, picture below).



Guadagni "Nunziata" Palace



Ferdinando II de' Medici was the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1650

Vittoria della Rovere was his wife the

Grand-Duchess; both were related to our Guadagni ancestors.

Sentence given by Monsignor Niccolini on September 28, 1650 as Apostolic Executor on the confirmation of the above Levelling.

Receipt of the Mayor of Pontassieve of 100 barrels of wine on October 8, 1650, and on October 29, 1650 receipt of the agreement for the abovementioned exchange.



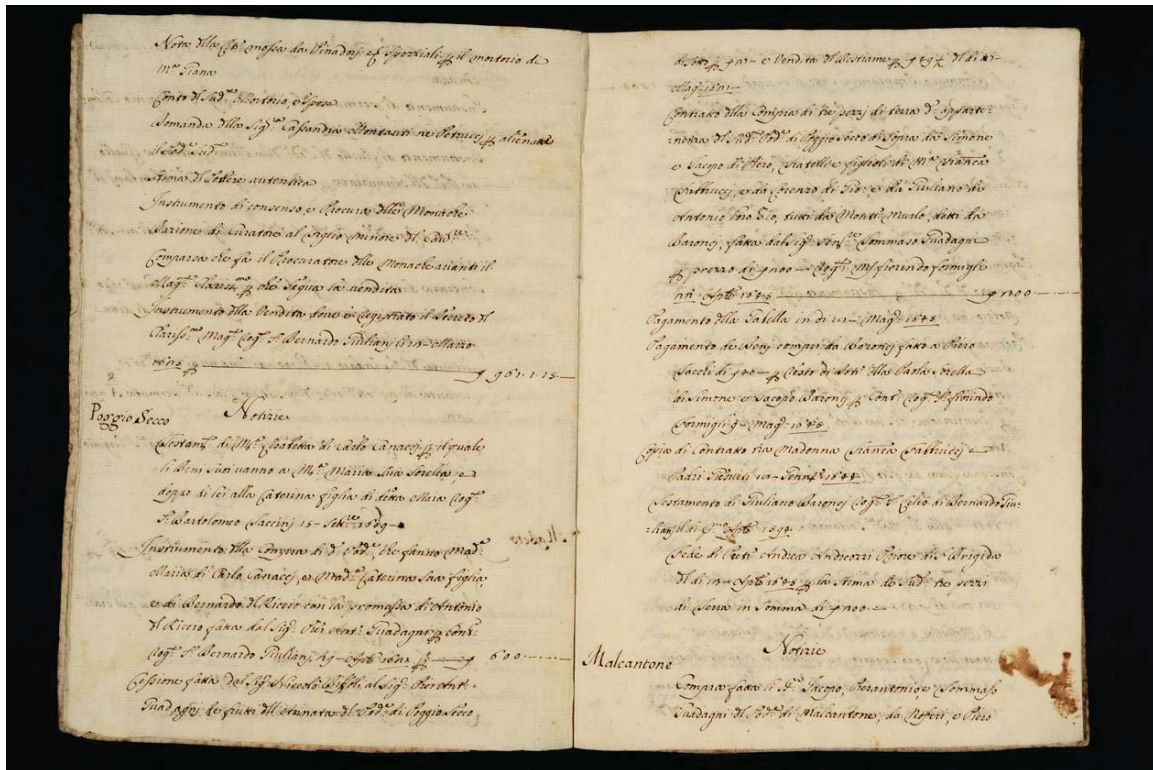
Pontassieve

Recognition and levelling of the Farm della Pieve, signed by Verginio Scolari on September 6, 1679.

News

Masseto Information on the case presented to the Auditor of the Councils to create the decree on the sale of the above Farm.

Donation by Mrs. Giana of cattle to show that she was a Creditor Legatee
Copy of the Testaments ("Last Wills") of Mrs. Giana
Original estimate of the cattle of the above farm
Letter of recognition of the loan of the above Giana.



Page 7 (on the left)

Notice of the dispute started by Pina versus the apothecaries for Marchesa Giana's mortuary.

Bill for the above mortuary and expense.

Question by Mrs. Cassandra Montauti married Petrucci to dispose of the above mentioned Farm.

Authenticated estimate of the Farm.

Instrument of consensus and power of Attorney for the Nuns.

Curator's station for the Knight's minor son.

Appearance of the Nun's attorney in front of the Magistrate who follows the sale.

Document of the sale where the Decree of the Magistrate Bernardo Giuliani is registered on March 13, 1615 _____ 961-1-15.



Poggio Secco

Information

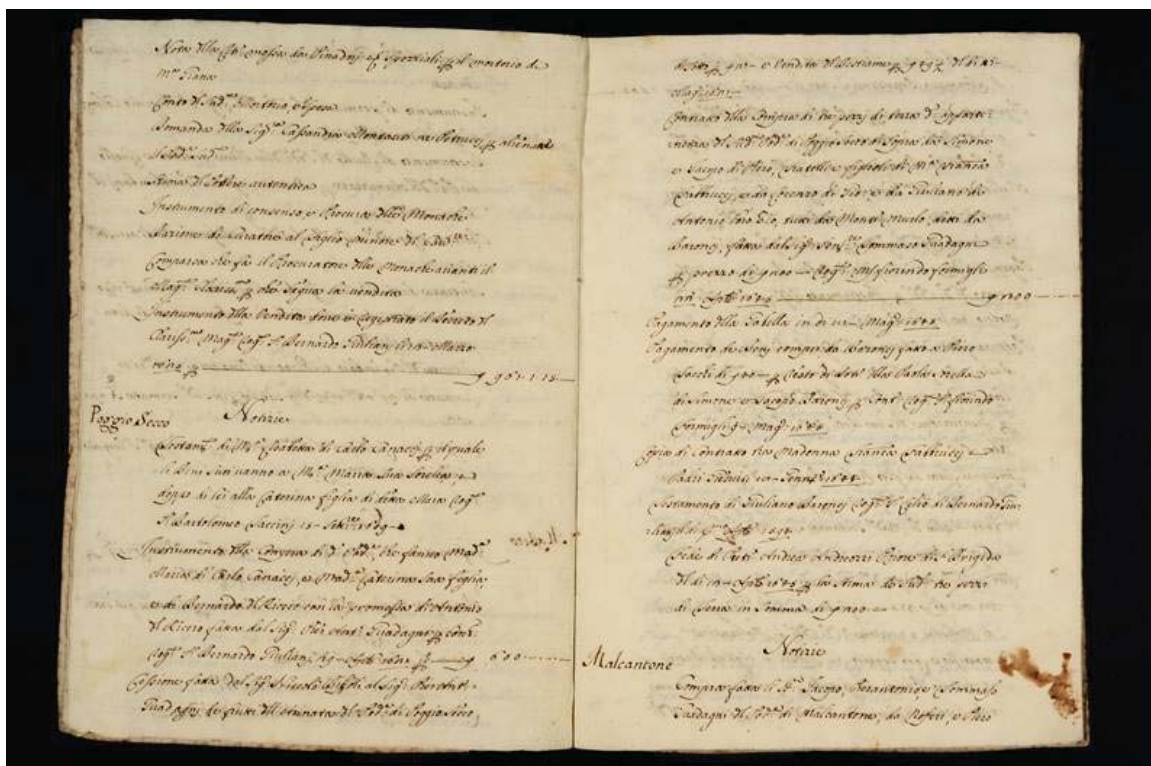
Will of Marchesa Elisabetta daughter of Carlo Canacci whose goods are in the hands of his sister Marchesa Maria and after her to Maria's daughter Caterina, signed by Bartolomeo Taccini on September 15, 1609.

Documents on the purchase of the above Farm making Dame Maria daughter of Carlo Canacci and Dame Caterina, who is her daughter and of Bernardo son of Riccio with the promise of Antonio son of Riccio made by Mr. Pier Antonio Guadagni with the paper signed by Bernardo Giuliani on August 29, 1621 for _____ 600

Sale made by Mr. Niccolo' Bissoli to Mr. Pier Antonio Guadagni for the harvest of the farm of Poggio Secco "di Sotto" ("below") and sale of the cattle for 949 Fl. on May 7, 1621.



Cattle



Page 8 (on the right side)

Contract for the purchase of three pieces of land belonging to the abovementioned farm of Poggio Secco di Sopra (picture below) from Simone and Jacopo sons of Piero, brothers and sons of Marchesa Franca Fabbrucci and from Lorenzo son of Pio and by their uncle Giuliano son of Antonio, all from Montemurlo, aka from Baronci, made by



Poggio Secco di Sopra on the left



Montemurlo

Senator Tommaso Guadagni for the price of 1,200 Fl. signed by Fiorindo Formigli on April 22, 1645.

Payment of the “Gabella” (Tax) on May 18, 1645.

Payment of the Goods bought by Baronci to Piero

40 bags of wheat – remains of the dowries of Paola, sister of Simone and Jacopo Baronci, signed by Fiorindo Formigli on May 9, 1645.

Copy of a contract between Lady Franca Fabbrucci and the Jesuit Fathers on September 18, 1644.

Testament of Giuliano Baronci signed by Lelio son of Bernardo Giuliani on April 1st, 1594.

Oath of Priest Andrea Andreozzi, Prior of Santa Brigida, on August 13, 1645, for the evaluation of the above three pieces of land for the amount of 200 Fl.

Information

Malcantone

Purchase made by brothers Jacopo, Pierantonio and Tommaso Guadagni of the Farm of Malcantone, from Noferi and Piero sons of Agnolo Busini.

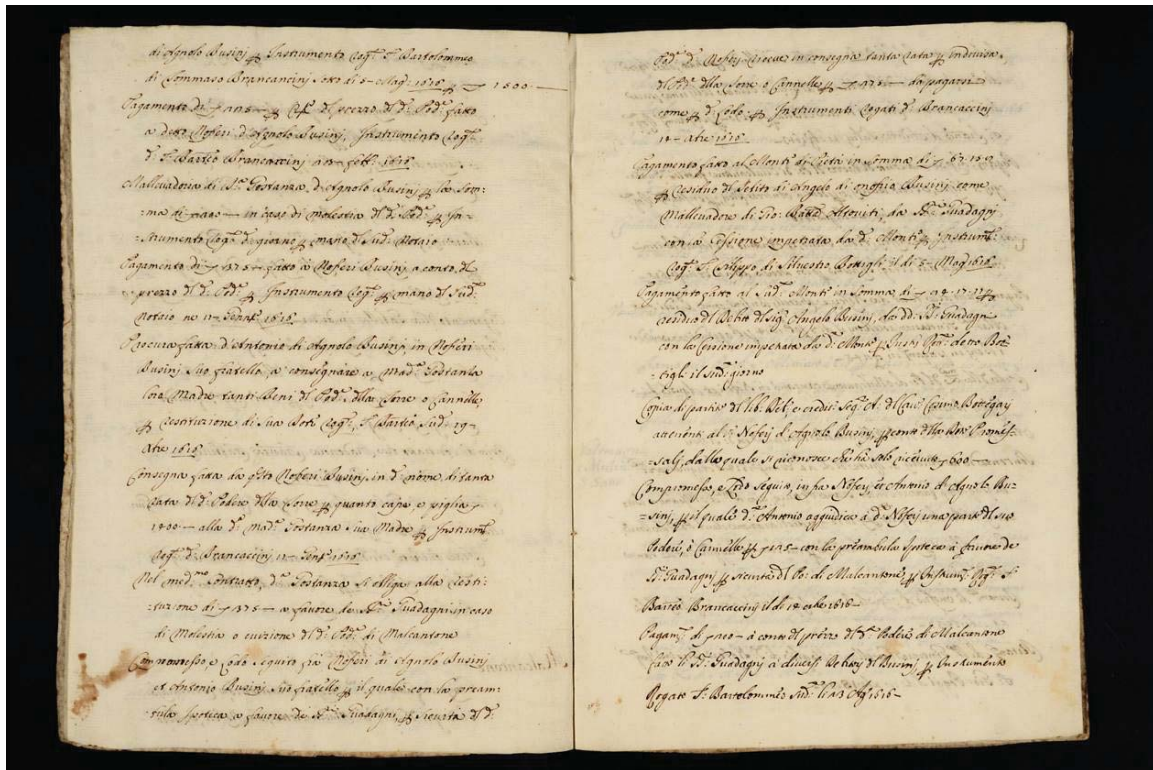
Two more Tuscan town of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle-Ages and/or the Renaissance periods: # 9. Certaldo; # 10. San Miniato



9. Certaldo



10. San Miniato



Page 9 (on the left)

Contract signed by Bartolommeo son of Tommaso Brancancini on May 5, 1616 for 1,800 Fl. Payment of 775 Fl. for the price of the Farm done as agreed by Moferi son of Agnolo Busini, Contract signed by Bartolo Brancancini on February 23, 1616.

Guaranty of Mrs. Costanza daughter of Agnolo Busini for the amount of 280 Fl. in case of disturbance in the farm; the contract was signed during the day by the above mentioned Notary.



17th Century Italian Costumes.

Payment of 375 Fl. made to Noferi Busini, as part of the price of the Farm by contract signed by the above mentioned Notary on September 4, 1616.

Power of Attorney given by Antonio son of Agnolo Busini to his brother Noferi Busini to give their mother Mrs. Costanza so many goods of the Farm della Torre or Cannelle as needed for the restitution of her Dowry signed by Mr. Barteo on October 19, 1616.

Delivery made by Noferi Busini of the amount of the rate of the Farm della Torre necessary to cover, after giving his mother Costanza 1,400 Fl., the contract signed by Brancaccini on September 11, 1616.



Busini-Bardi Palace in Florence c. 1430, on the left, designed by architect Brunelleschi who also made the Dome of the Cathedral of Florence (on the right).

In the same contract, Costanza promises to give 375 Fl. back in favor of Pier Antonio Guadagni in case of harassment or eviction from the Farm of Malcantone.

With this agreement it follows that between Noferi son of Agnolo Busini and his brother Antonio Busini, who with the preambled mortgage in favor of the Guadagni brothers for the security of the Farm of Noferi, receives all the undivided rate of the Farm of Torre or Cannelle i.e. 275 Fl., the amount must be paid for as written in the contracts signed by Brancaccini on October 14, 1616.



Farm "Le Cannelle"



Page 10 (on the right)

The payment made to the "Monte di Pietà" ("Mount of Piety" a special Bank, organized and operated by the Catholic Church to offer financial loans at a moderate interest to those in need) of the sum of 67, 158 Fl. as the residue of a loan by Angelo son of Onofrio Busini as guarantor of Giovan Battista Altoviti, by the Guadagni brothers with the sale guaranteed by the Contract at the Monte di Pietà' with instruments signed by Filippo son of Sivestro Bottegghi on May 5, 1616.



Mount of Piety Bank of Messina, Sicily.



Mount of Piety Bank of Naples.

Giovan Battista Altoviti was related to the Guadagni thanks to the marriage of his father Bindo Altoviti with Fiammetta Soderini, cousin of the Guadagni, on October 27, 1508 (see family tree below).



Our cousin Bindo Altoviti by Raphael Raphael's self-portrait Another version of Bindo Altoviti by Raphael

Bindo Altoviti, a wealthy Florentine banker and personal friend of the famous artist Raphael, who painted this portrait of him in 1515, was married to Fiammetta Soderini, cousin of Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541), direct ancestor of all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte. As Bindo Altoviti is the cousin of all of us, allow me to write a short information on his portrait by Raphael and on his life, taken from Copyright @ 2016

National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

"This arresting image (on the left) was thought in the nineteenth century to be a Raphael self-portrait. However, we know today that this handsome young man was Bindo Altoviti, a wealthy Florentine banker and friend of the artist in Rome.

He turns in a dramatic, almost theatrical, way to fix the eye of the viewer. Perhaps one viewer in particular was meant to receive his captivating look: Bindo's wife Fiammetta Soderini (our blood cousin). Renaissance poets and courtiers were unanimous in believing that a person first fell in love through the eyes. They were called the "guides of love," which could "reveal the passion within more effectively than the tongue itself, or letter, or messengers." Cousin Bindo's flushed cheeks contribute to the impression of passion, and a ring is prominent on the hand he holds above his heart. The robe slipping from his shoulder reveals a bare nape caressed by soft curls. The golden color would have underscored the nobility and purity of his love.

Bindo and Fiammetta, daughter of a prominent Florentine family, related to the Guadagni, were married on October 27, 1508, when Bindo would have been about twenty. The couple had six children, but our cousin Fiammetta continued to live in Florence while Bindo's business with the papal court required his presence in Rome. This portrait, which apparently hung in the couple's home in Florence, would have provided Fiammetta with a vivid reminder of her absent husband. It remained in the Altoviti family for nearly three hundred years.

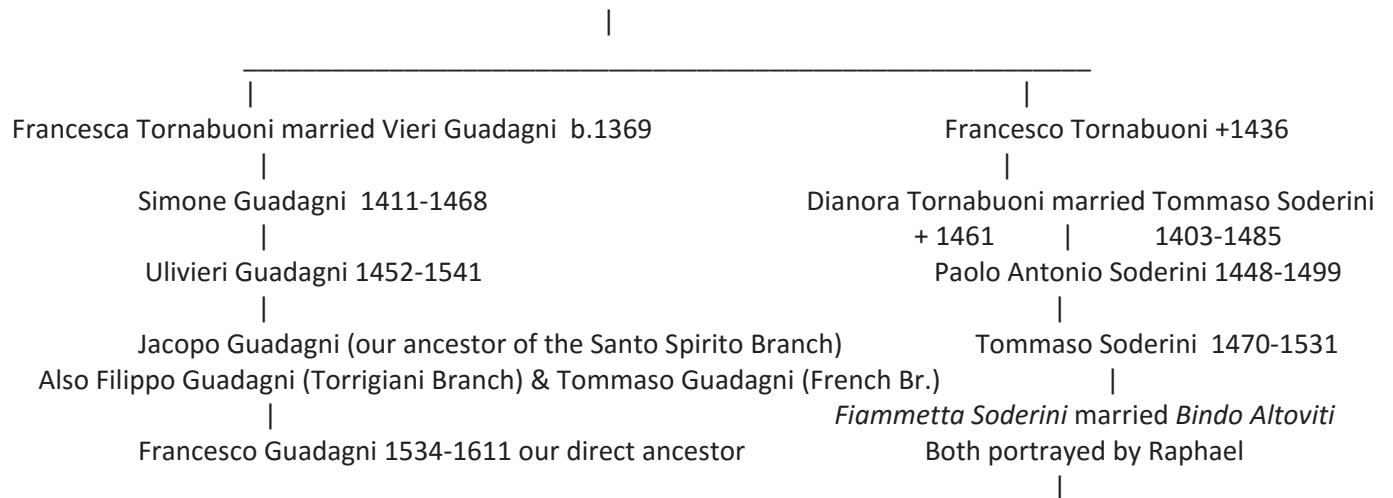


3 pictures of the Altoviti Palace in Florence



Raphael's "Portrait of a young woman" is Fiammetta Soderini, Bindo's wife, our cousin and mother of their six children.

Simone Tornabuoni





Soderini Palace, Florence

Payment made to the above Monte di Pieta' for the sum of 67,158 Fl. and residue of the loan of Angelo son of Onofrio Busini, as guarantor of Gio:Batta (abbreviation for Giovan Battista) Altoviti (son of Bindo and Fiammetta), from the Guadagni Gentlemen with the sale guaranteed by the Monte di Pieta', signed by Filippo son of Silvestro Botteghi on May 5, 1616. The payment was made to the above mentioned "Monte di Pieta'" for the amount of 9417.11 Fl., residue of the debt of Mr. Angelo Busini, by the Guadagni Brothers, with the sale guaranteed by the "Monte" signed by Botteghi on that day.

Copy of the expenses of the Debts and Credits Book followed by Knight Cosimo Bottegai in regard to the Noferi Farm of Agnolo Busini, for the account of the promised amount from which they recognize that he has only received 600 Fl.

Compromise and its consequences, between Noferi and Antonio son of Agnolo Busini; the latter gives the former part of his farm, in Cannelle for 124 Fl. with the preambled mortgage in favor of the Guadagni Brothers with the security of the Farm of Malcantone with the contract by Barteo Brancaccini on October 14, 1616.

Payments of 1,200 Fl. for the price of the Farm of Malcantone made by the Guadagni Brothers to various debtors of Busini, according to the contract signed by Bartolommeo on August 13, 1616.

Two more Tuscan towns of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle-Ages and/or the Renaissance periods: # 11. Vico Pisano; # 12. Lari

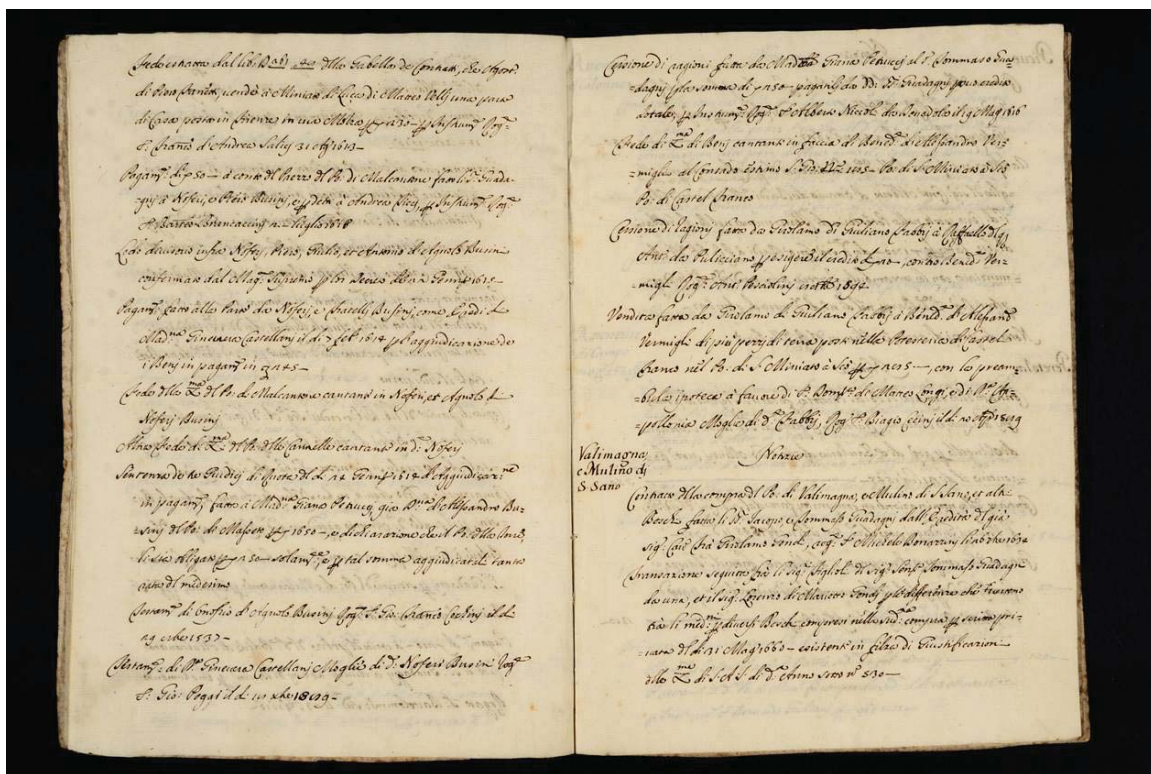


Vico Pisano



Two views of Lari: above and below.





Page 11 (on the left)

Document extracted from the book [Da61 a48](#) of the List of Contracts, witnessing that Agostino son of Piero Zanetti, sold to Miniato son of Luca son of Matteo Velli, part of a House located in Florence for 230 Fl. with the Contract signed by Franco son of Andrea Salici on August 31, 1613.

Payment of 50 Fl. on the price of the Farm of Malcantone made by Tommaso Guadagni (our direct ancestor) to Noferi and Piero Busini, according to Andrea Ricci, with a contract signed by Barteo Brancaccini on July 12, 1618.

Division made between Noferi, Piero, Giulio and Antonio sons of Agnolo Busini, confirmed by the Supreme Magistrate by Decree of January 22, 1615.

Payment made to the notary by Noferi Busini and Brothers, as heirs of Lady Ginevra Castellani on February 7, 1614, to obtain the goods with a payment of 245 Fls. As we remember Ginevra Castellani (+1508) was Simone Guadagni's (1411-1468) wife and our direct ancestor, and sister-in-law of Niccolosa Guadagni, married to Giovanni degli Albizzi, whose grand-daughter Lina Martelli married Antonio Busini, ancestor or great-uncle of Noferi and of his brothers.

Vieri Guadagni 1369-1426
& Francesca Tornabuoni

|

Simone Guadagni 1411-1468

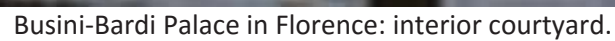
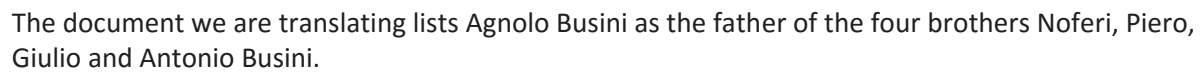
Niccolosa Guadagni +1476 & Giovanni degli Albizzi 1390-

1451

& Ginevra Castellani

|

|





Busini-Bardi Palace in Florence: interior.

Testimony document of the “tenth” of the Malcantone Farm to Noferi and Agnolo son of Noferi Busini.
Another Testimony of the “tenth” of the Cannelle Farm to Noferi.

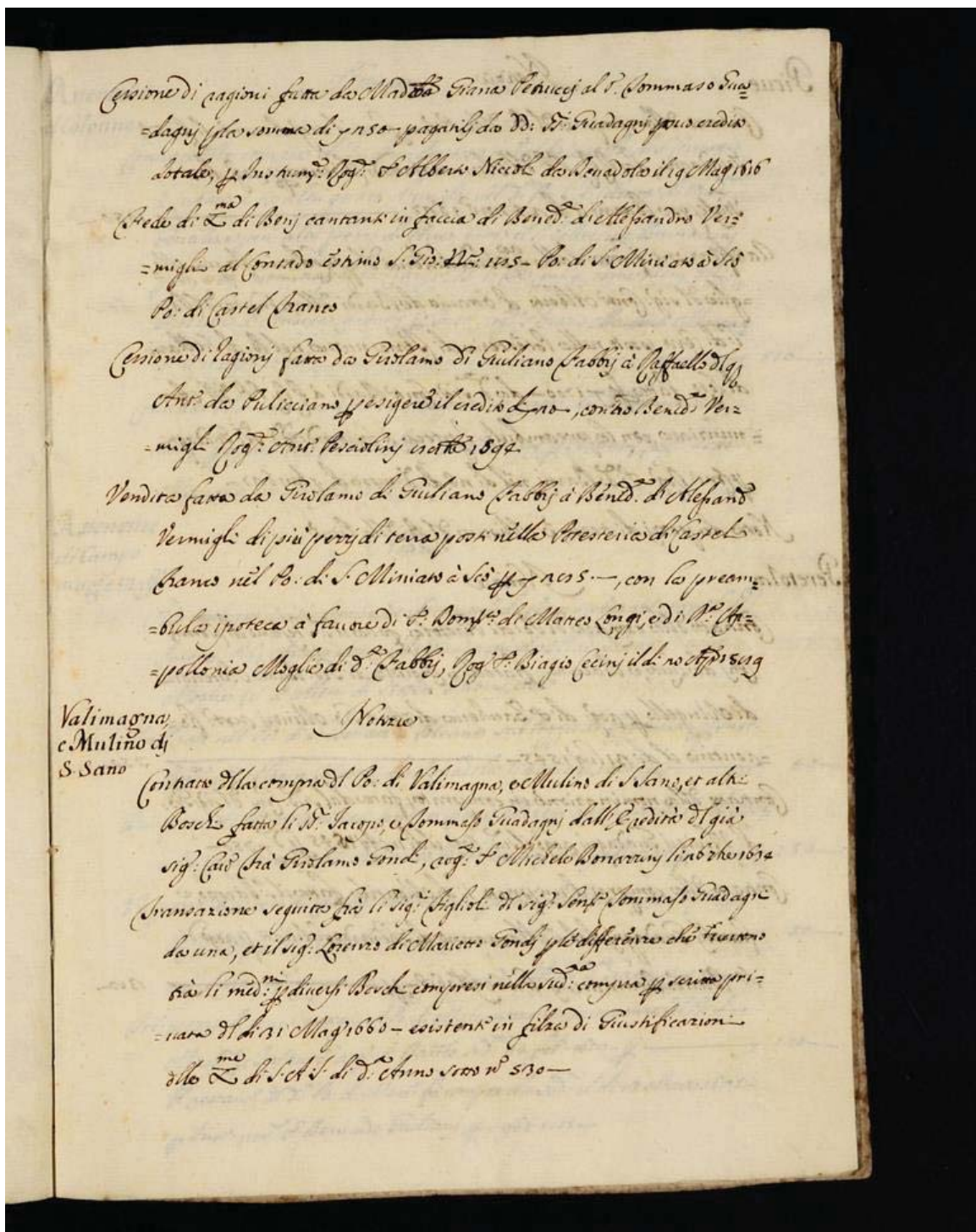
Sentence of the Judges “di Ruota” [the judges were called judges “di ruota” i.e. “of the Wheel”, because they would rotate. They met in the Castellani Palace (as we remember all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte, descend from Simone Guadagni (1411-1480) and Ginevra Castellani (+1508)) in Piazza dei Giudici (“Square of the Judges”, which used to be called “Castellani Square” after our ancestors Castellani’s Palace; the surname “Castellani” in Italian means “Lords of the Castle”)] on January 24, 1614, to award in payments made to Lady Giana Petrucci (widow of Alessandro Busini), the Farm of Masseto for 1650 Fl. and declaration that the Farm of the Torri be due for 250 Fl. only, and this awarded amount should correspond to a certain number of installments of the same.



Castellani Palace, owned by our ancestors, now Galileo Museum, in Castellani Square, now Square of the Judges.

Last Will of Onofrio, son of Agnolo Busini, signed by Giovanni Franco Corsini on October 29, 1537.

Last Will of Ginevra Castellani wife of Noferi Busini, signed by Giovanni Poggi on October 18, 1589
[Another Family link between Busini and Guadagni through the Castellani].



Page 12 (on the right)

Assignment of reasons advanced by Lady Giana Petrucci to Tommaso Guadagni for the amount of 250 Fl. to be paid by the above mentioned Guadagni brothers for the total inheritance, according to the paper documents signed by Alberti Niccoli da Donavola on May 19, 1616.

Testimony of the Dame of Beni concerning cash in favor of Benedetto son of Alessandro Vermiglia in the County of San Giovanni, Farm of San Miniato and Farm of Castel Franco.



Farm of San Miniato

Assignment of reasons advanced by Girolamo son of Giuliano Fabbri to Raffaello son of Antonio da Pulicciano to require the credit of 120 Fl. versus Benedetto Vermigli, signed by Antonio Pesciolini in October 1594.

Sale made by Girolamo son of Giuliano Fabbri to Benedetto son of Stefano Vermigli of several pieces of land, Raffaello son of Antonio da Pulicciano to require the credit of 120 Fl. against Benedetto Vermigli, signed by Antonio Pesciolini in October 1594.

Sale made by Girolamo son of Giuliano Fabbri to Benedetto son of Alessandro Vermigli of several pieces of land located in Castel Franco in the farm of San Miniato al Tedesco for 285 Fl. with the preamble of a mortgage in favor of Domenico son of Matteo Longi and of Apollonia wife of Fabbri, signed by Biagio Cecini on April 20, 1589.



Town of San Miniato al Tedesco – Bonaparte Square

Valimagna and Mulino (“Mill”) of San Sano

Information

Contract of the purchase of the Farm of Valimagna and the Mill of San Sano and other woods made by Jacopo (1570-1643) and Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652) from the inheritance of late Knight Brother Girolamo Gondi [I presume Jerome de Gondi, deceased in 1604, while Girolamo Gondi died in 1557; Jerome (Girolamo in French) de Gondi is 5th generation cousin of both Guadagni brothers, Jacopo and Tommaso, Girolamo on the other hand is not related to either of them], signed by Michele Bonazzini on September 6, 1634, followed by the children of Senator Tommaso Guadagni on one side, and by Lorenzo son of Mariotto Gondi on the other side, for the differences existing between the above in relation to several woods included in the second purchase written privately on May 31, 1660, existing in files of Justifications of the underwritten year number 530.



Gondi Palace, Florence, interior.

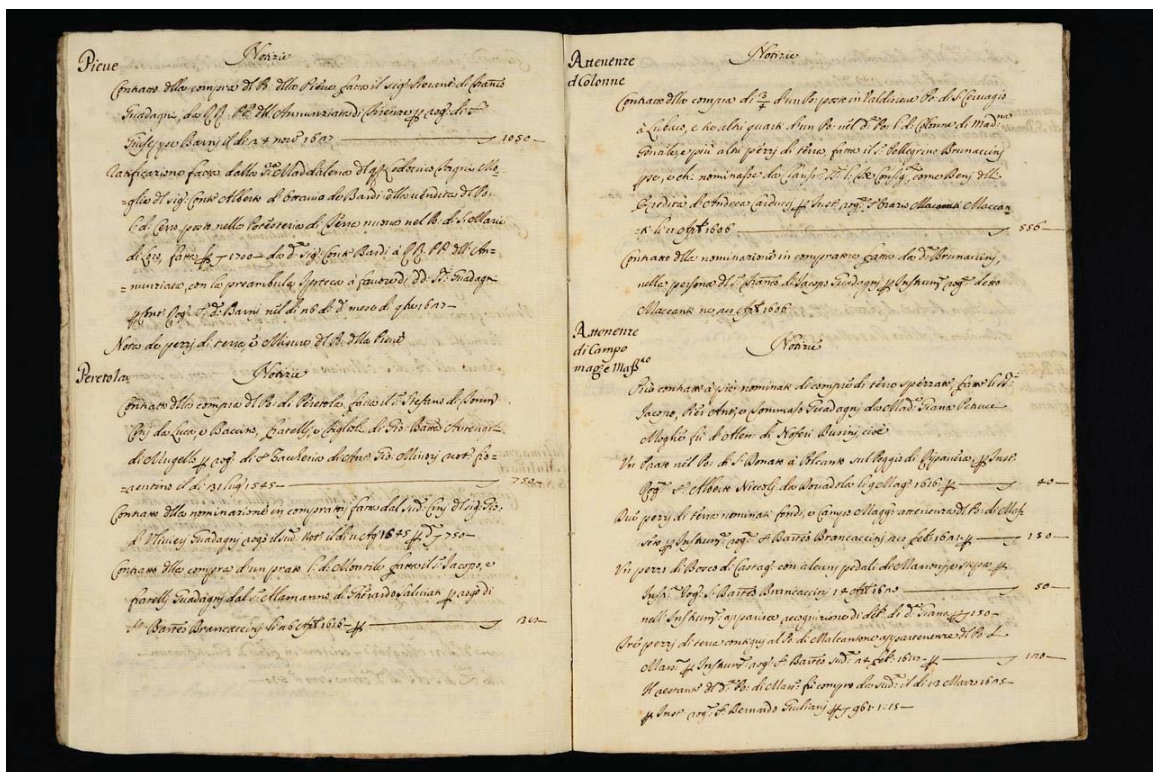
Façade of the Gondi Palace, Florence, below.



Gondi Palace, façade.



Woods of San Sano



Page 13 (left)

Informations

Pieve

Contract of the purchase of the Farm of Pieve by Pierantonio son of Franco Guadagni from the Fathers of the Santissima Annunziata, Florence, signed by Giuseppe Barni on November 24, 1617____ for 1,050 Fl.

Ratification by Msr. Maddalena daughter of Lodovico S...?, wife of Vice Count Alberto son of Giovanni(?) de'Bardi (hard to read) of the sale of the Farm of Cerro located in the area of Serra in the Farm of Santa Maria di Loro, for 1700 Fl. – by the Counts Bardi to the Very Reverend Fathers of Santissima Annunziata, with the preambled mortgage in favor of the Guadagni, signed by Barni on October 6, 1617.
Annotation on the prices of the land and on the measurements of the Farm of La Pieve.

Peretola *Information*

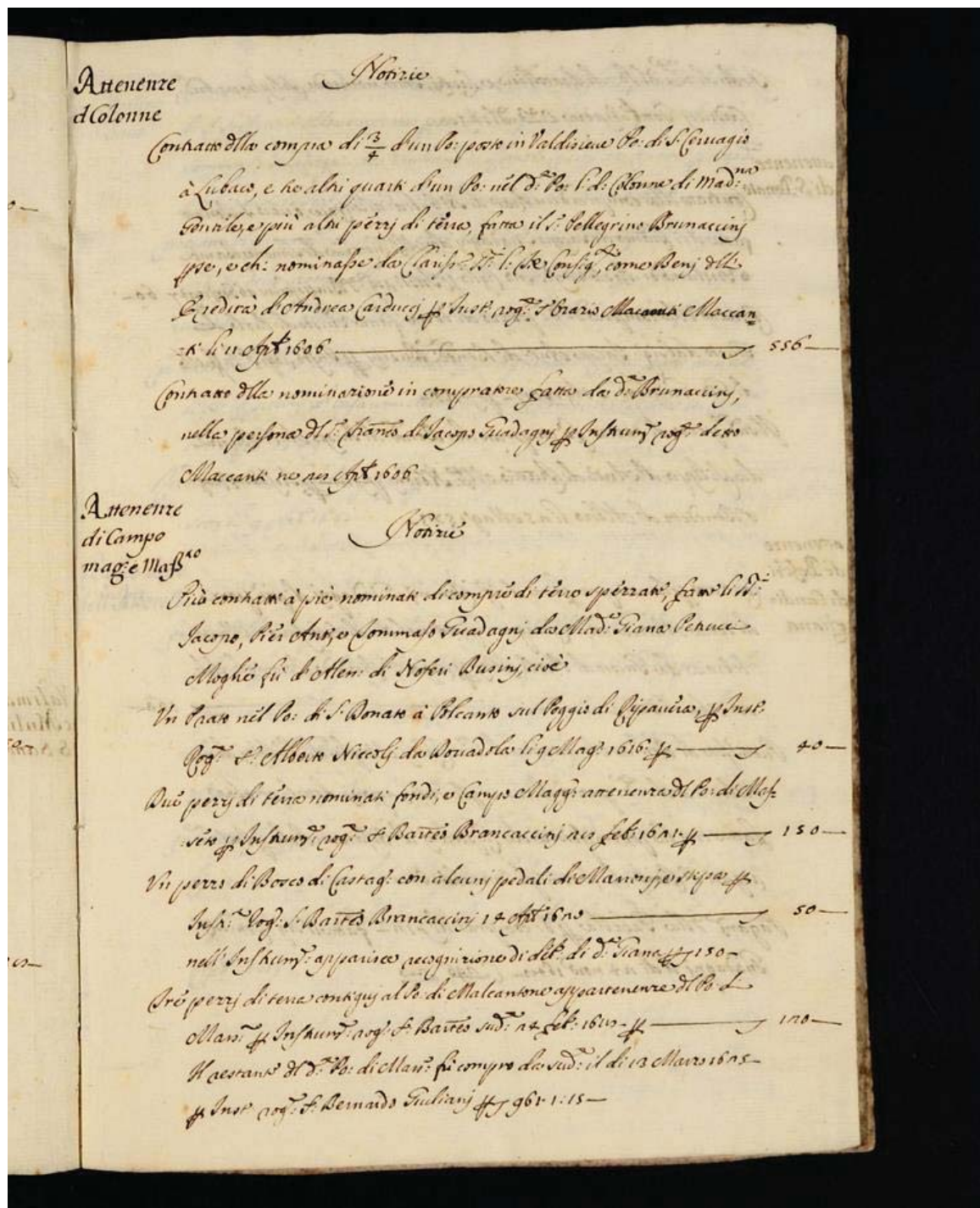
Contract of the purchase of the Farm of Peretola made by Stefano from Lucca, and his brother Baccino, sons of Giovan Battista Arivengoli (hard to read) from Mugello, signed by Zaccherio, son of Anton Giovanni Minori Florentine notary, on July 31, 1545.

Contract for the appointment of buyers made by the above Cini for Giovanni son of Ulivieri Guadagni, written on August 11, 1545 for 750 Fl.

Contract of the purchase of a lawn in Montile, by Jacopo Guadagni, and his brothers from Alamanno, son of Gherardo Salviati, written by Barteo Brancaccini on April 6, 1616.



Salviati Palace.



Page 14

Attenenze di Colonne

Informations

Contract of the purchase of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a farm located in Valdisieve, named Farm of San Gervasio in Lubaco and other Fourths of a the Farm of Colonne of Mrs. Gentile and other pieces of land, made by Pellegrino Brunaccini, and according to what the Clarisse Nuns said they are goods of the inheritance of Andrea Carducci of April 11, 1606 for 556 Fl.



Church of San Gervasio



Church of San Martino a Lubaco – both churches are very close to the Guadagni Villa of Masseto, cradle of the Family.



Guadagni Villa of Masseto, cradle of the Family, near Pontassieve, seen from the back.

Contract of the nomination of the buyer made by Brunaccini, in the person of Franco son of Jacopo Guadagni, signed by the above Maccanti on April 8, 1606.

Attenenze di Campo Informations mag: and Mag&o

More contracts are listed of purchase of separated fields, by Jacopo, Pier Antonio and Tommaso Guadagni from Mrs. Giana Petrucci, wife of Alessandro son of Noferi Busini, i.e.

A lawn in the farm of San Donato in Polcanto, on the Hill of Ripanera

Two more Tuscan towns of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle-Ages and/or the Renaissance periods: # 13. Firenzuola; # 14. Castel Fiorentino.



Castle of Firenzuola



Firenzuola: Door of the City



Firenzuola upfront; the peak of the "Sasso di Castro" ("Rock of the Roman legion encampment") is the highest peak in the top left. The Guadagni villa of La Traversa is just outside the left of the picture close to the descending ridge of the Sasso di Castro, 1500 ft. higher than Firenzuola. When my grandfather Bernardo Guadagni married Madeleine Querqui, my French grandmother, he built a palace for him and Madeleine, which he jokingly nicknamed "Il Palasaccio" ("The Ugly Palace") in Firenzuola, town of which he became the Mayor. However, after a few years Madeleine complained that the air in Firenzuola, located at the bottom of the narrow valley, was too stuffy. So Bernardo bought the Villa of La Traversa, up high in the mountains, close to the peak of the Sasso di Castro, from his younger brother Luigi, Tony Gaines' Father, who was moving to Canada with his wife and children. He went and lived there for six months every year and even died there at 72 years old in 1940 and is buried there with Madeleine. My parents owned La Traversa after him until they were too old to live in it by themselves and then they offered it to me and Shirley. However at that time, we were

working and living in Pavia, Northern Italy and La Traversa was too far for us to enjoy so my mother sold it. The villa was divided in apartments and many little cottages were built in the large park of the villa. All of us, Guadagni and offshoots, including Tony Gaines and all of his siblings have climbed to the top of the Sasso di Castro over and over again. From the top you can see the glittering lines of the two seas, Adriatic and Tirreno, which are located on the East and the West of the Italian Peninsula. The Sasso di Castro is the highest mountain of that part of Central Italy.

During World War II the villa of La Traversa became first the headquarters of the retreating German Army, when the American air force bombed it destroying the Northern Wing where Grandfather Bernardo's room, where he had died 4 years before, was located. Eventually, after the end of the war, my mother had it rebuilt exactly as it was before and it was called Grandfather Bernardo's room. When the German Army retreated up North, La Traversa became the headquarters of the advancing American Army. Its officers had fun carving their names with pocket knives on the wood bathroom door. As kids, after the war, we had fun deciphering them.

In the center of the large sloping Traversa Park there was a huge more than centenary oak tree, called "Il Quercione" (The big Oak tree from "Quercia" oak tree). It had been hit by a lightning when it was young, so instead of growing in height, it spread in width with hundreds of shorter vertical parallel branches; our older Rosselli Del Turco cousins, children of my mother's older sister, Aunt Beatrice Guadagni Rosselli Del Turco, would tell us the legends of our Guadagni great-cousins, children of Zio Gigi (Uncle Luigi, father of Tony Gaines) climbing fearlessly to the vertical tops of the highest branches of the Quercione, "bare-footed"; we would imagine these legendary Guadagni cousins with awe and admiration but after a few failures we would stop trying to imitate them. They would remain in our imagination like invisible mythical ghosts, flying like Tarzan from branch to branch.



The Guadagni Villa of La Traversa as it is now: the first house on the left with the sloping red tiled roof, a yellow wall on the right behind two evergreens and a grey wall on the left. The window in the grey wall with brown open shutters is "Grandfather Bernardo's room". The top floor under the red tiled roof was added by "Zio Gigi Guadagni" because he decided that he needed to enlarge the house as he had seven children. Many of the houses in the back are bungalows built in what used to be the private Guadagni Park of La Traversa. The huge mountain on the right is "Il Sasso di Castro". The gentler sloping wood covered mountain on the left is "Il Cucuzzolo", where herds of cows and flocks of sheep graze in the thick wood and tasty mushrooms grow all over the place. It is very good for hunting and shooting in the Fall Season. Bernardo and Luigi Guadagni's older brother, Uncle Guitto, owned some acres of Cucuzzolo and had a mountain cabin named "Capannella" ("little hut") built in a thick evergreen wood where the rays of the sun had a hard time to penetrate. We would visit with each other, we were only half an hour walk apart.



La Capannella as it is now: owned by Mr. Croff; however it has the same shape and size as before, is in the same spot with the same name as great-uncle Guitto Guadagni's Capannella was. Some trees that were hiding the sun around it have been cut off.

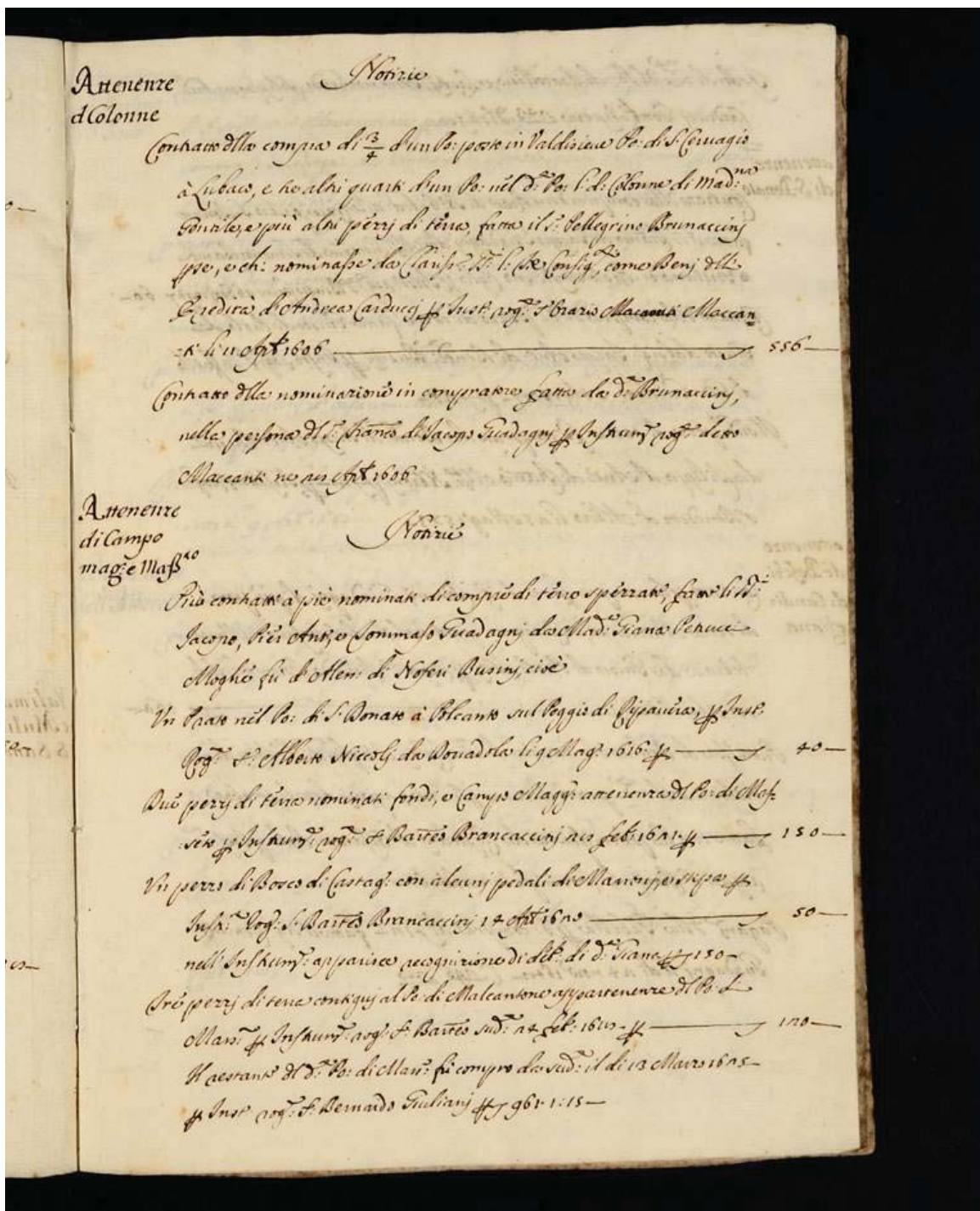
One summer Cousin Charles Migliore Guadagni, aka Chuck, came with his parents Uncle Guadagno and Aunt Betty Guadagni at La Capannella for a week. Chuck was 16 years old, 6 ft. 8 and weighed 280 lbs. I was 12, my brother Bernardo 10 and my sister Eleonora 8. Chuck would come and visit us at La Traversa almost every day, we spoke American English fluently as we had just returned from a 3 year stay in Detroit, Michigan the year before.

Chuck tried to wrestle with us, rough housing, grabbing our heads in an elbow lock just for some fun time between guys. We were not used to it and were terrified, also because of the difference in size. We thought he was angry at us for some unknown reason and wanted to hurt us. Little Eleonora got a stick and started to beat Chuck's behind, the only place she could reach with it. Chuck understood our fearful misunderstanding and started laughing heartily and from then on we became great friends and started playing baseball and croquet.

When Uncle Vieri, Uncle Guadagno and Chuck would come to see us and chat with us at La Traversa, everybody else looked like a midget. On the other hand my mother, Isabella Guadagni Carloni, usually very reserved, would laugh and joke with her Guadagni Cousins like a little girl with older brothers. I had never seen her like that, so unbelievably happy and outgoing and was amazed. It must have been what is known as "the Guadagni charm".



Castel Fiorentino: the castle, and seen from above.



Page 14, 2nd half: Relevance of Campo

Relevance of Campo
mag: and Mag&o

Informations

More contracts of purchase of separate pieces of land are listed, by Jacopo, Pier Antonio and Tommaso Guadagni,

from Mrs. Giana Petrucci, widow of Alessandro, son of Noferi Busini



Bargagli-Petrucci Palace indoor fresco.



A restaurant opened on the ground floor of Petrucci Palace.



Busini Brothers, later Bardi Palace, Florence

i.e. a field in the farm of San Donato in Polcanto, on the Hill of Ripanera, was inspected, signed by Alberto Niccoli



Area of San Casciano Val di Pesa, South of Florence where Ripanera is located.

from Doriadola on May 9th, 1616. _____ for Fl. 40.

Two pieces of land named Funds and Campo Maggiore ("Major Field"), bordering with the Farm of Masseto, on a document signed by Barteo Brancaccini on February 28, 1621. _____ for Fl. 150.



Guadagni Villa of Masseto (It has been owned by the Guadagni Family for 928 years in a row, from the years 1080 to 2008).

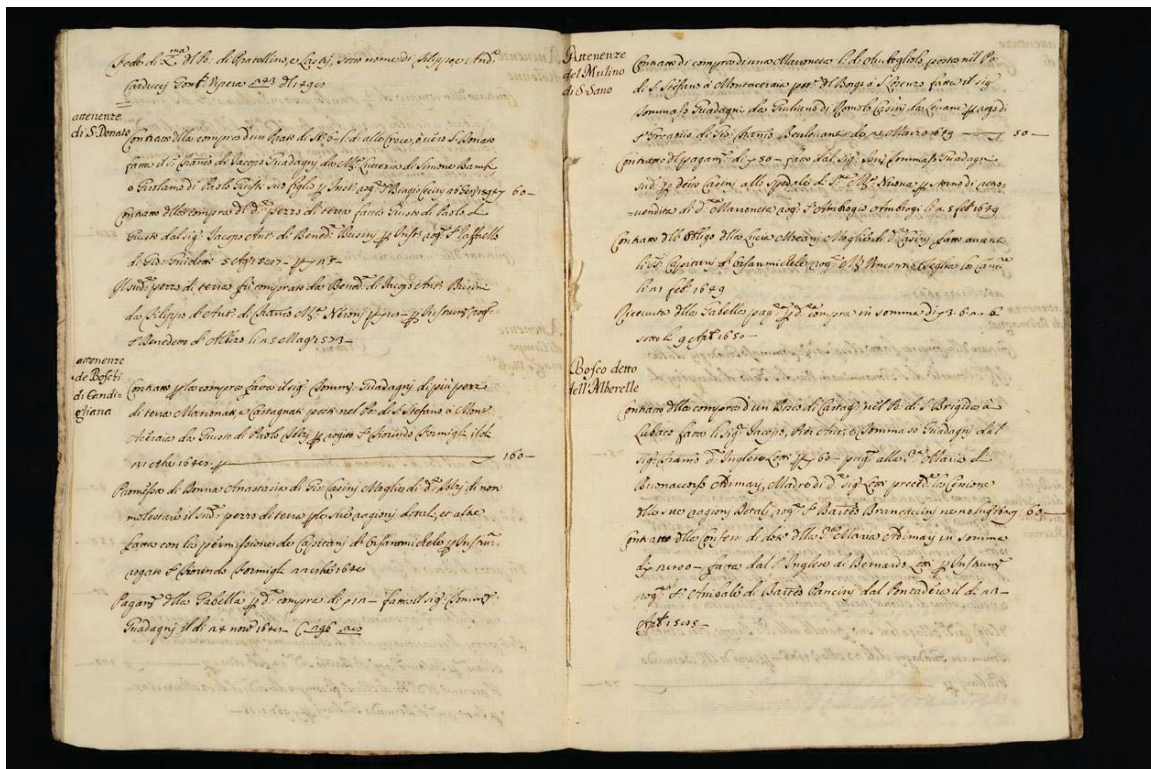
A parcel of Chestnut Wood with some other kind of nut-trees (?); information signed by Barteo Brancaccini on April 14, 1620 _____ for 50 Fl. In the document we can find a recognition of a debt of 150 Fl. of Mrs. Giana.

Three pieces of land contiguous to the Farm of Malcantone belonging to the Farm of Masseto document signed by Barteo on February 24, 1611, _____ for 120 Fl.

What was left of the Farm of Masseto was bought by the above on March 13, 1625, document signed by Bernardo Giuliani.



Workers in the vineyards of Masseto nowadays.



Page 15 (left)

Certificate of "tenth" of the Farm of Pratolino and Lastri, under the names of Filippo and Andrea Carducci "Snake head" Fl. 243 of 149 cs.

Relevance of San Donato

Contract related to the purchase of a field at Le Croci, aka San Donato, by Francesco (our direct ancestor) son of Jacopo Guadagni, from Mrs. Lucrezia, daughter of Simone Banfi and Girolamo son of Paolo Pirilli, her son, signed



Villa Le Croci, near Florence

by Biagio Cecini for 60 Fl.

Contract for the purchase of a piece of land by Giusto son of Paolo Giusti from Jacopo Antonio son of Benedetto Busini, signed by Raffaello son of Giovanni Guidotti on August 5th, 1587 for Fl. 75.



Giovanni Guidotti

The above piece of land was bought by Benedetto son of Jacopo Antonio Busini from Filippo son of Antonio son of Franco Neroni, signed by Benedetto d'Albizzo on May 5th, 1573.

Relevances of the woods of Candigliana

Contract of purchase by Tommaso Guadagni of several pieces of land with different kinds of chestnut trees in them, located in the Farm of Santo Stefano a Monte Aceraia from Giusto son of Paolo Sozzi, signed by Fiorindo Formigli on October 31, 1648.

Promise of Lady Anastasia daughter of Giovanni Casini and wife of the above Sozzi not to molest her piece of land for reasons of dowry and other reasons made with the permission of the Captains of Giovanni Lele, signed by Fiorindo Formigli on October 22, 1648.



Giovanni Casini, painter

Payment of the tax for a purchase by Tommaso Guadagni on November 24, 1648.



Borgo San Lorenzo (top)



Levane (bottom)

Contract of payment of 50 Fl. by Senator Tommaso Guadagni to the above Casini for the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, with the gain from the sale of a wood of chestnut trees signed by Ambrogio Ambrogio on February 25, 1649.



Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, Florence, built on what used to be Guadagni properties, near the "Nunziata" Guadagni Palace, in one of the oldest and most historical neighborhoods of Florence.

Contract of the obligation of Lucia Mocani, wife of Casini, versus the Captains of Orsanmichele, signed by Vincenzo Teglia for Casini, on February 25, 1649.

Receipt of the taxes paid for the above purchase for the amount of 36 Fl. on August 9, 1650.

Wood called “of the Little Trees”

Contract of the purchase of a wood of chestnut trees in the Farm of Santa Brigida a Lubaco by Jacopo, Pier Antonio and Tommaso Guadagni from Mr. Franco son of Inglese Lotti for 60 Fl. paid to Mrs. Maria daughter of



Farm of Santa Brigida a Lubaco

Buonaccorso Adimari, mother of Mr. Lotti, before the sale of the new Dowry ties signed by Barteo Brancaccini on July 20, 1630 for 60 Fl.

Contract of the Confession of dowries of Mrs. Maria Adimari for the amount of 12,000 Fl. made by Mr. Inglese son of Bernardo Lotti on a document signed by Annibale son of Barteo Pancini from Pontedera on April 23, 1585.

Two more of the 24 Tuscan towns of which the Guadagni were Commissary or Vicars in the Middle-Ages and/or the Renaissance periods: Castrocaro and Fivizzano.

Castrocaro:



Castle of Castrocaro



Castle and town of Castrocaro.

Fivizzano:

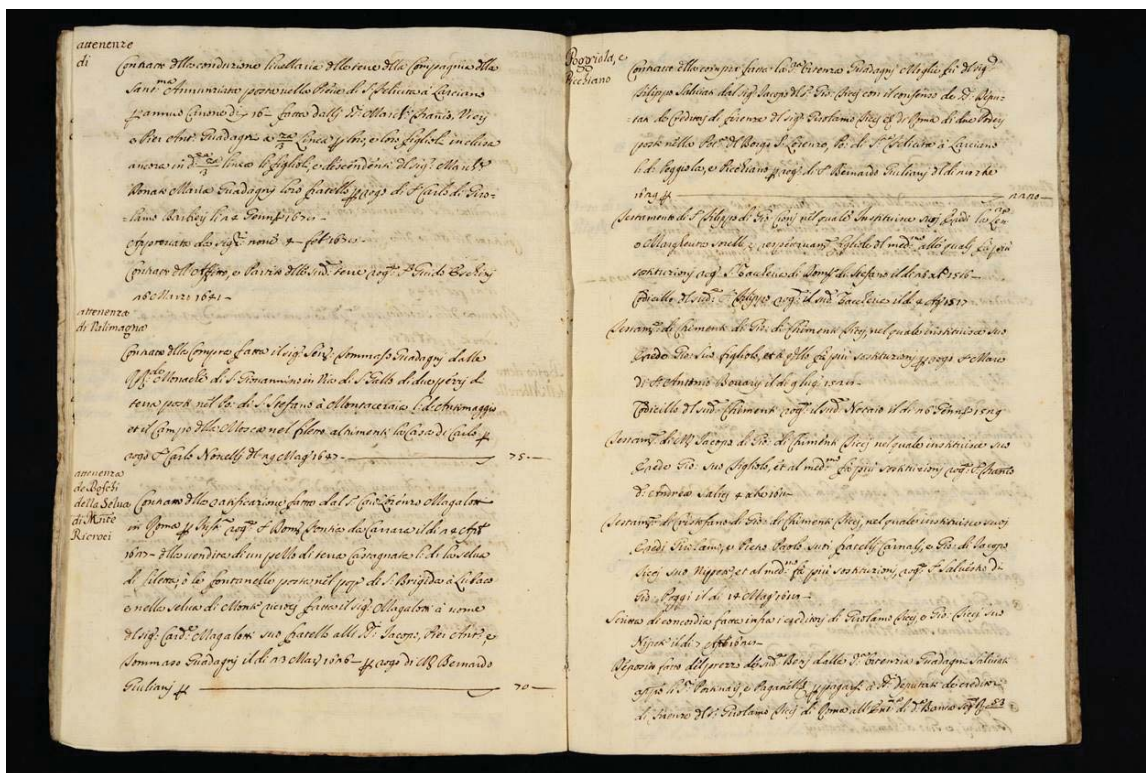


Castle and walled town of Fivizzano.



I found this drawing of "Palasaccio" the "ugly palace" by my grandfather, Bernardo Guadagni, who, like Tony Gaines, painted a lot of watercolor landscapes, of which I have a few in my living-room in Denver. Bernardo was an architect and he drew himself his Guadagni Palace in Fivizzano. My mother, Isabella Guadagni, wrote underneath this drawing "Built by Dad in 1908 and sold in 1918". Bernardo's three

daughters, Aunt Tecla, born in 1908, Aunt Beatrice in 1910 and my mother in 1913 spent the first years of their life in Palasaccio.



Page 17

Relevances of the Contract of the level conduction of the lands of the Company of the Santissima Annunziata located in the Pieve of Santa Felicita in Larciano for the yearly canon of 16 Fl. made by Marchesi Franco, Vieri and Pier Antonio Guadagni at a 3rd line for them and their children, including again in a 3rd line the children and descendants of their brother Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni signed by Carlo son of Girolamo Barbieri on January 4th, 1678.



Pieve (country church) of Santa Felicita in Larciano

Approved by the above on February 4th, 1678.

Rental contract and division of the above lands signed by Guido Buchini on March 26, 1641.

Relevances of Valimagna

Purchase contract by Senator Tommaso Guadagni from the Nuns of San Giovannino in San Gallo Street of two pieces of Land located in the Farm of Santo Stefano in Montaceraia on April 30 and the Field of the Mosca in the area aka Carlo's House signed by Carlo Novelli on May 29, 1647 _____ .75 Fl.

Relevance of the Woods of the Selva ("Forest") of Monte Ricroci

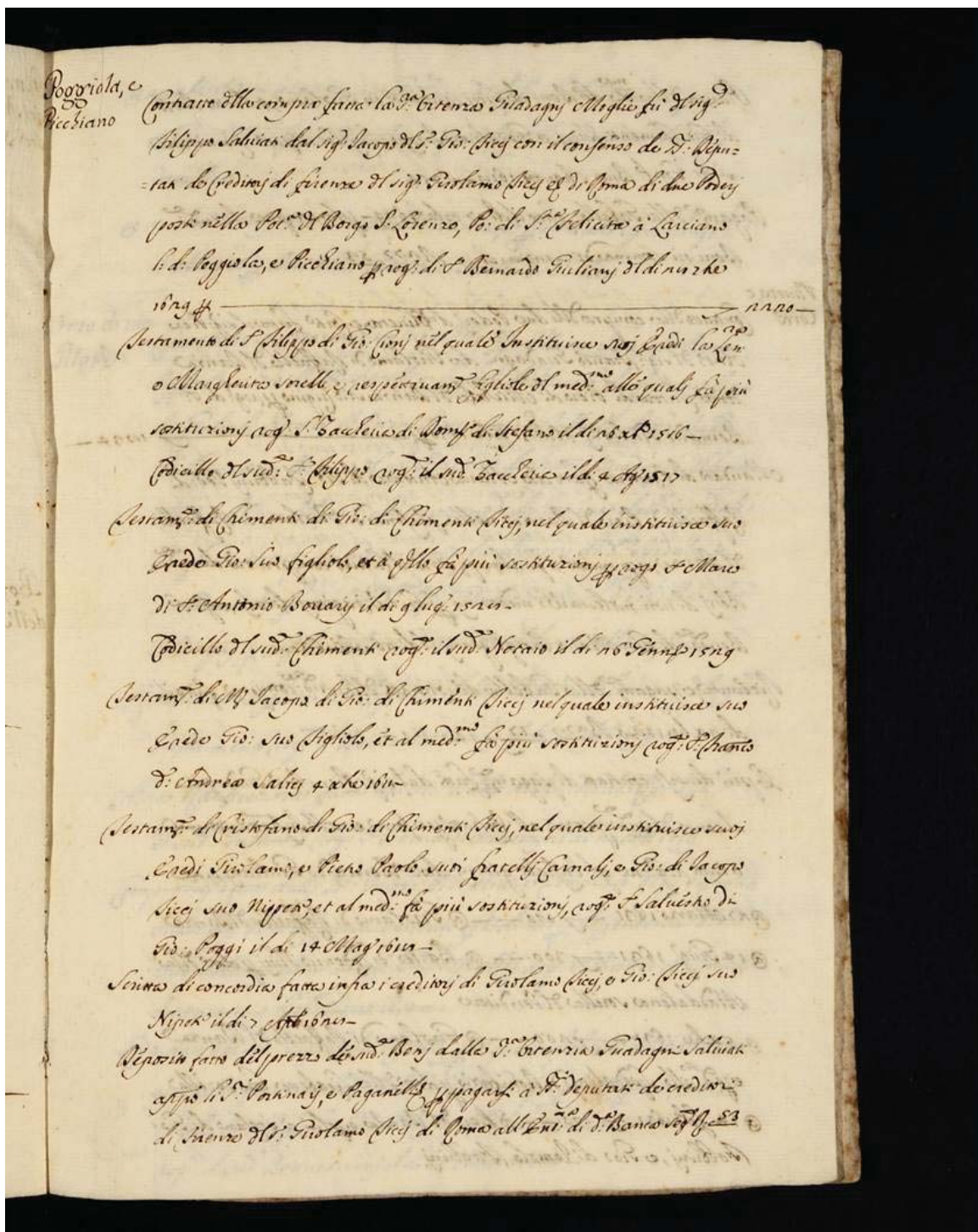
Contract of the "ratification" by Count Lorenzo Magalotti in Rome signed by Domenico Fontia from Carrara on April 24, 1627, for the sale of a piece of chestnut wood of the forest of Filetta or Le Fontanelle located in the village of Santa Brigida in Lubaco and in the woods of Monte Ricroci by Mr. Magalotti in the name of his brother Cardinal Magalotti to Jacopo, Pier Antonio and Tommaso Guadagni on March 23, 1626, signed by Bernardo Giuliani for 70 Fl.



A "hair" of Cardinal Magalotti on the left and portrait of the Cardinal on the right.



Two pictures of the Magalotti Castle.

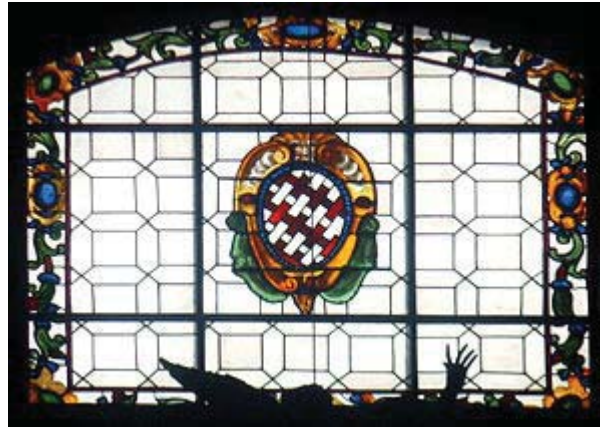


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Poggiola and Picchiano

Purchase contract by Ortensia Guadagni (1st Marchese of San Leolino) wife of Filippo Salviati from Jacopo son of Giovanni Ricci with the consent of the Deputies of the Creditors of Florence of Mr. Girolamo Ricci and of Rome, of two farms located in Borgo San Lorenzo, Farms of Santa Felicità in

Larciano, of Poggiola, and Picchiano, signed by Bernardo Giuliani on October 2, 1629 _____ for 2, 220 Fl.



[Salviati coat of arms in a stained glass window of the Salviati Chapel in San Marco Church, Florence. Great-uncle of ours Filippo Salviati and his wife Great-aunt Ortensia Guadagni (sister of our direct ancestor Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652)) lived in the Villa "Le Selve" near Lastra a Signa (picture below). Filippo lost his mother at birth and his father when he was twelve. He was raised by his uncle Antonio who trained him to manage the banks which had been the source of the family's wealth. But when he came of age Filippo preferred to give up his riches in favor of a modest income that would allow him to lead the life of a scholar rather than that of a businessman. He married great-aunt Ortensia Guadagni and lived with her in his villa of "Le Selve".



Salviati Villa of "Le Selve".



Galileo (picture above) spent long periods at “Le Selve”, conversing with his friends Filippo and his wife Ortensia and making his observations in the tranquility of the Florentine countryside. His first and third letters on sunspots are dated 1612 and were written right at the Villa Le Selve. He dedicated his “History and Demonstrations concerning Sunspots, Rome 1613, to Salviati, and in 1612, after Filippo had become a member of the Academy of Crusca, urged Federico Cesi (1585-1630) to take him into the Lyncean Academy. His request was granted and Cesi himself reports his approval of the “person suggested” due to the praiseworthiness of his “genius, valor and quality”.

Filippo set out for Spain, probably over an unresolved question of honor with Bernardetto Medici, and died in Barcelona on March 22, 1614, when he was only 32. Questions of honor were resolved with a duel, often with the death of one of the opponents.



Bernardetto de' Medici by artist Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574); self-portrait of Vasari above.

In 1929, Isabella Guadagni's future husband (my father), Tonino Carloni (they met and married in 1943), challenged another Florentine nobleman to a duel during which he was severely wounded. So both Ortensia and Isabella Guadagni, 3 centuries apart, married men who were willing to risk their lives and to die to defend their honor.

As a tribute to the admiration Galileo felt for Filippo Salviati he chose to call the alter-ego of his later works by the name of his estimate friend.

Ortensia Guadagni married Filippo in 1602, when he was twenty years old, she was probably a few years younger, maybe 16 or 18. So she remained a widow when she was more or less thirty. As we know in 1634, when she was in her late forties, she was appointed Lady-in waiting of Grand-Duchess of Tuscany Vittoria della Rovere. Her service was so dear to the Grand Dukes that she was assigned the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte which a certificate granted that, at her death, would pass to our direct ancestor, her brother Senator Tommaso Guadagni and then his first born descendants.



Grand-Duchess of Tuscany Vittoria della Rovere (1622-1694) left; her husband, Grand-Duke Ferdinando II in coronation robes (1610-1670)right.



Walls of the Guadagni Castle of San Leolino visible in the woods of the Guadagni Marquisate of San Leolino.]



Farm of the Marquisate of San Leolino in the background and wine produced by it, now inherited by our cousins Marchesi Guadagni Dufour Berte.



Our cousins Marchesi Dufour Berte Crest, visible on the wine bottle.



Borgo San Lorenzo



Poggiola



Larciano

Last Will of Filippo son of Giovanni Cioni in which sisters Lessi and Margherita, daughters of the above, are made his heiresses, even though he rewrites his Will several times, signed by Zaccheria son of Domenico son of Stefano on December 26, 1516.

Codicil of the same Filippo: signed by the above Zaccheria on August 4, 1517.



Chimenti Ricci (portrait of the left, played by actor on the right)

Last Will of Chimenti son of Giovanni son of Chimenti Ricci, in which he establishes his son Giovanni as his heir, whom he replaces several times, signed by Marco son of Antonio Bonarii on July 9, 1528.

Codicil of the above Chimenti signed by the above Notary on January 6, 1529.

Last Will of Jacopo son of Giovanni son of Chimenti Ricci in which he establishes his son Giovanni as his heir and he replaces him many times signed by Franco son of Andrea Salici on October 4, 1611.

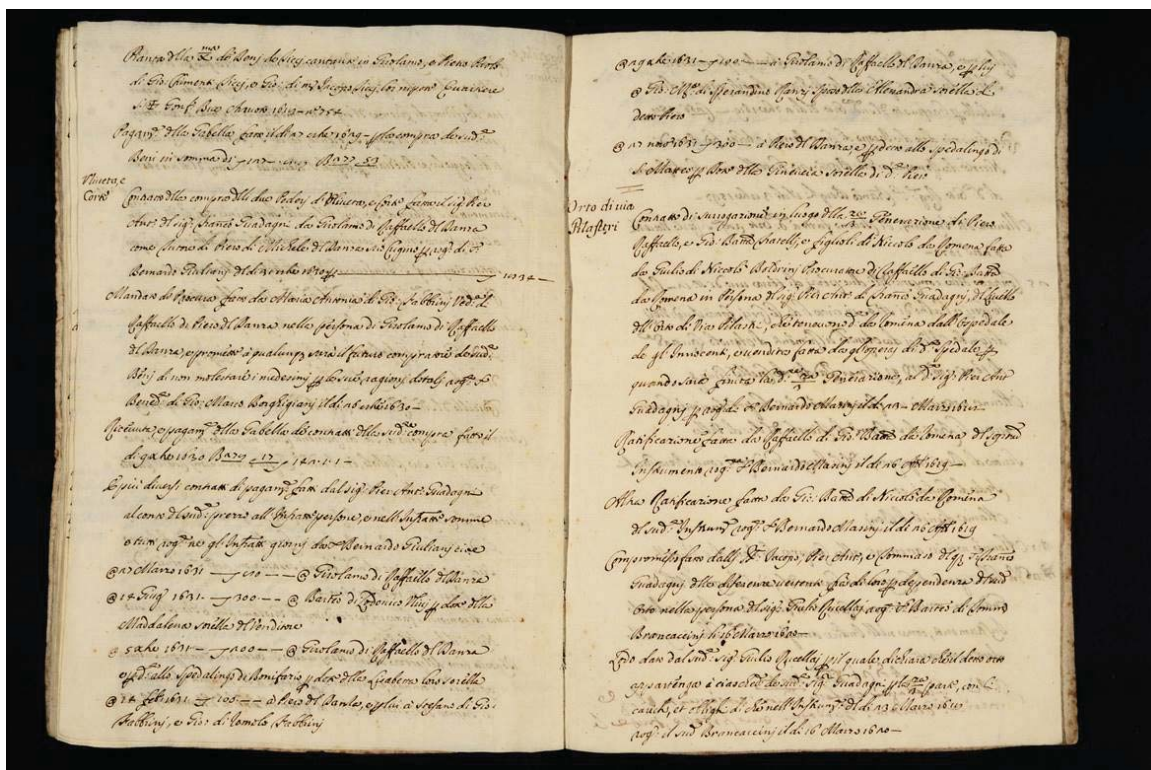


Political discourses of Gio. Andrea Salici useful in peace, and in war for the ruling Princes (above).
January 1, 1627

Last Will of Cristofano son of Gio. son of Chimenti Ricci in which he establishes Girolamo and Pietro Paolo, his blood brothers, and his nephew Giovanni son of Jacopo Ricci, as his heirs, and he substitutes the last one several times, signed by Salvestro, son of Giovanni Poggi on May 14, 1618.

Writings on a truce made between the creditors of Girolamo Ricci and his nephew Giovanni Ricci on April 7, 1628.

Deposit on the price of the above Goods by Mrs. Ortensia Guadagni Salviati to the Portinai and Paganelli to pay the deputies of the creditors of Florence of Mr. Girolamo Ricci of Rome to the Institution of the Bank Sec. R.cS3



Page 21 (left)

Map of the tenth part of the Goods of the Ricci Family owned by Girolamo and Pietro Paolo sons of Giovanni Chimenti Ricci and Giovanni son of Jacopo Ricci and their nephew Gualtiere Knight of the Order of Malta Gonfalonier and Arnolfo 1618 – 754 Fl.



Giovanni Chimenti Ricci

Payment of the Tax on Oct 17, 1629 for the purchase of goods for the amount of 127.88 Fl. B277 53

Olive Grove and Corti Contract of the purchase of the two Farms of Uliveta ("Olive Grove") by Pier Antonio and Franco Guadagni from Girolamo son of Raffaello di Danza as tutor of Piero son of his cousin Michele di Danza signed by Bernardo Giuliani on October 31, 1630 _____ for 1834 Fl.

Power of Attorney established by Maria Antonia daughter of Giovanni Fabbrini widow of Raffaello son of Piero di Danza in the person of Girolamo son of Raffaello di Danza, and promises to whoever will be the future buyer of the above goods not to molest the same for reasons of dowry signed by Benedetto son of Gio: Marco Borghigiani on October 6, 1630.

Receipt and payment of the Tax of the contracts of the above purchase made on October 9, 1630
B_278_17_142.1.1-

And more different payment contracts made by Pier Antonio Guadagni on the account of the above prices and in the above amounts and all signed for the above days by Bernardo Giuliani i.e.

@March 27 1631----80----to Girolamo son of Raffaele di Danza

@June 14, 1631----300----to Barteo son of Lodovico Ulivi dowry of Maddalena, the salesperson's sister.

@October 5, 1631----200----to Girolamo son of Raffaello di Danza at the Hospital of Bonifazio for the dowry of their sister Elisabetta.

@February 14, 1631----100---to Piero di Danza and to Stefano son of Gio. Fabbrini, and to Giovanni son of Romolo Fabbrini.

300 fl. 1631-100 fl. --- a Girolamo di Raffaele di Danza, e figli

o Gio: M^o di Sperandino Ranzi, sposo dlla Alessandra, sorella di
devo Piero

300 fl. 1631-300 fl. --- a Piero di Danza, e spediato alio ospedalingo di
S. Matteo, e p^o dlla Ginevra, sorella di d. Piero

Orto di uia
Alastri

Contra di auguriam^o in luogo dlla 2^a P^onerazione di Piero
Raffaele, e Gio: Bando, fratelli, e figlioli di Nicolo de Sommo fatto
da Giulio di Nicolo Bordini, procuratore di Raffaele di d. Bando
de Sommo in persona d'ing^o Pietro d'ing^o d. Piero d'ing^o d'ing^o
dell'orto di via Alastri, de tenendo d. de Sommo dall'ospedale
de gl' Innocenti, e uenduto fatto da gl'ing^o di d. Spedale p^o
quando s'and^o finira l'ad. 1^a P^onerazione, al d. ing^o Pietro
d'ing^o p^o d'ing^o de Bernardo d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o

Partecipazione fatto da Raffaele di Gio: Bando de Sommo d'ing^o
Instrumento rog^o d. Bernardo d'ing^o il d. 16 d'ott^o 1619

Altra Partecipazione fatto da Gio: Bando di Nicolo de Sommo
d'ing^o Instrumento rog^o d. Bernardo d'ing^o il d. 16 d'ott^o 1619

Conpromesso fatto dalli d. Vacca, Pietro d'ing^o, e Sommo d'ing^o d'ing^o
d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o
d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o
d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o

Pro d'ing^o dal d. ing^o Giulio d'ing^o p^o quale dichiara che il d'ing^o d'ing^o
appartenga a ciaschedo d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o
causche, et d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o d'ing^o
rog^o il d. Bernardo d'ing^o il d. 16 d'ott^o 1619



Ospedalinghi in the Hospital of San Matteo by artist Pontorno.



Artist Jacopo Pontorno, 1494-1557, self portrait

Orto di via Pilastri ("Orchard of Pilastri Street")

Subrogational contract in lieu of the 3rd generation of brothers Piero, Raffaello and Gio: Battista, sons of Niccolo' da Romena, made by Giulio son of Niccolo' Boldrini Attorney of Raffaello son of Gio: Batta from Romena in the person of Pier Antonio son of Franco Guadagni of the land of the Garden of Pilastri Street, which they had from Romena from the Hospital of the Innocents (aka San Matteo), and sale made by the workers of the Hospital ("Ospedalinghi"); for when the 3rd Generation will be finished, to Pier Ant. Guadagni, signed by Bernardo Masini on March 13, 1622.

[Niccolo' Boldrini (c.1500-c.1566) was an Italian engraver of the Renaissance. His prints are chiefly after Titian, who may have been his master (unless the above Boldrini is somebody else with the same name):



Sanson and Delilah by Niccolo' Boldrini]

Ratification by Raffaello son of Gio: Batta da Romena, the above document signed by Bernardo Masini on April 26, 1619.

Compromise by Jacopo, Pier Antonio and Tommaso sons of Franco Guadagni on the existing differences among them in choosing an arbiter in the person of Giulio Rucellai signed by Barteo son of Tommaso Brancaccini on March 16, 1620.

Giulio Rucellai declares that the above Garden belongs to each one of the abovementioned Guadagni brothers, one third each with the charges and the obligations of the Instructions of March 23, 1618 signed by the above Brancaccini on March 16, 1620.



Garden of the Orti Uricellari: Statue of Polyphemus on the left, detail of the gardens on the right.

The division of the Gardens given by Jacopo son of Luca Santini between Pietro, son of Niccolo' da Romena, and his brother Gio: Battista concerning the differences of these Gardens signed by Franco Berghi on October 3, 1597.

Document of the Intervention of Settimo done to the Garden signed by Carlo Morcelli on Nov. 6, 1670.

25 Contract of the purchase of two pieces of land, one in Le Croci, and the other near Le Croci, by Vieri di Cambio Medici from Agnolo di Chimenti son of Agnolo. The piece of land is subject to Citizen Tommaso Taddei de Corelli.

Some information in a bundle concerning the pretensions of the Friars of San Domenico of Fiesole on the Farm of Villa.

List of goods to be paid by Jacopo Guadagni against Piero Ciacchi

Proofs of borders and

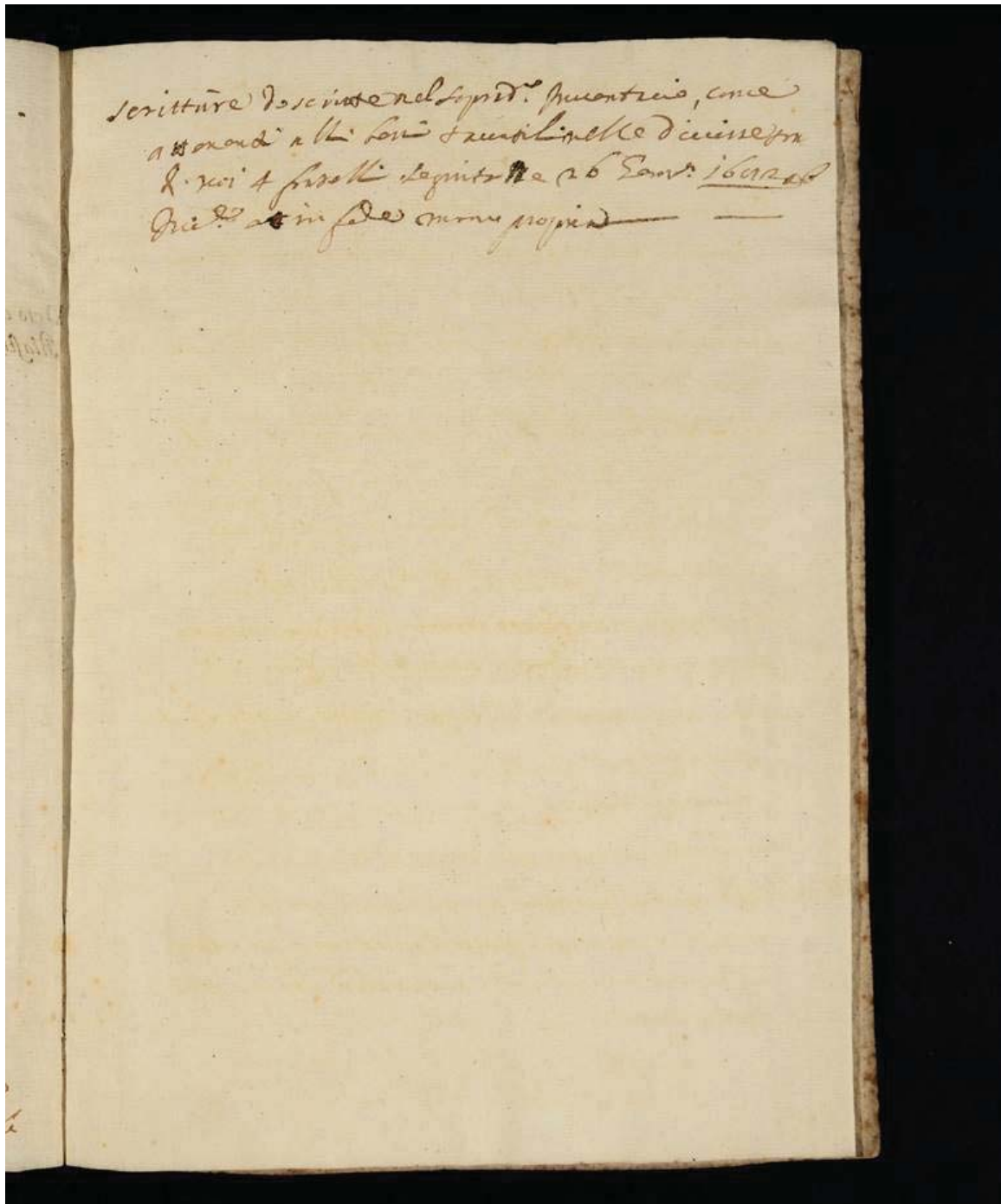
Some divisions of goods

Some information concerning the purchase of Properties in Mugello



Mugello Valley, Italy, more or less halfway between Masseto and La Traversa.

A white parchment covered book of late Jacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni, written in twenty sheets of paper and what is left is blank and with various instruments, as in the annexed index of the above book at the end of the above.



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I Vieri Guadagni confess to have delivered to my brother Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni all the writings listed in the above inventory, as related to the goods found in the divisions between us 4 brothers on September 26 I GUADAGNI VIERI "on my own faith" (17th century expression to testify the truth of a statement).

THE END