

Series: Receipts of Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni (1685-1759), sons of Pierantonio Guadagni and Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini Aragona [145-148] 1720 – 1745 168

3 stacks, 1 register.

The stacks relate only to Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1746), the register both Ottavio and his brother Ascanio, for “very many important family payments”.

Enea Silvio (1681-1722), the oldest of the four Guadagni brothers, sons of Pierantonio Guadagni and Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini Aragona, died in 1722, several years before Ottavio (+ 1746) and Ascanio (+1759).

Enea Silvio Guadagni was 2nd Marchese of Montepescali, and clergyman, without being tied to the major religious orders. He was also Knight of Santo Stefano. However he had a violent temper. His cousin, Giovambattista Guadagni dell’Opera (1668-1726), had been elected senator and superintendent of the Taxes of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1712.

Giovambattista was scrupulous in performing his duty. He was not influenced by the ranks of the persons he had to deal with. So he forced Enea Silvio to pay back the 6,000 gold coins he owed the Company of San Bernardino, of which Giovambattista was superintendent. Enea Silvio was angry with him for it and attacked him near the Canto dei Carneseccchi, on the evening of September 16, 1721. Giovambattista was seriously wounded and slashed in the face.

Enea Silvio repented for his acts of violence and confessed them all before dying.

Enea Silvio and Giovambattista descended from two Guadagni brothers, Iacopo and Filippo who loved each other dearly. Both of them fought to defend Florence against the troops of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in the siege of 1529-1530. When Florence capitulated and the Medici returned into power, both of them resigned themselves to the new order of things and accepted public offices. They were able to obtain as a gift a family chapel in the Church of Santissima Annunziata. They dedicated it to Saints Iacopo and Filippo.

Enea Silvio was a 4th generation descendant of Iacopo, and Giovambattista was a 4th generation descendant of Filippo.

Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), grandson of Iacopo, had the “Nunziata” Guadagni Palace built by famous architect Gherardo Silvani. Alessandro (1545-1625), son of Filippo (so 2nd cousin of Tommaso), had the dell’Opera Guadagni Palace and the dell’Opera Guadagni Villa delle Falle built by the same famous architect Gherardo Silvani.

Because Alessandro's palace was built on the land owned by the Opera del Duomo, his palace was called "Guadagni dell'Opera" and his branch of the Family adopted that name ("Guadagni dell'Opera").

Gherardo Silvani (Florence, 1579-1675) was one of the most important and active Florentine architects of the 17th Century. He was architect at the Court of the Medici. He built the palaces of some of the richest and most important families in Florence, like the Corsini, Capponi, Fenzi, Pallavicini, Guadagni...and embellished and restructured several Florentine churches. His style was the Tuscan mannerism, which he kept simple and sober without the extravagances of the Roman Baroque.

He died almost centenarian and was active till the end.

Alessandro and his brother Pietro Guadagni bought an old palace in 1596 and had architect Silvani modify and enlarge it until it was seven windows wide on the façade in Piazza del Duomo ("Duomo Square") and five windows wide on the side in Via dell'Oriolo ("Oriolo Street"). The Duomo is the nickname of the Cathedral of Florence, which is called Santa Maria del Fiore ("Saint Mary of the Flower"). The Cathedral has a beautiful red-tiled Dome, built by Brunelleschi, and that is why the "Duomo" nickname.



Guadagni dell'Opera Palace in Piazza del Duomo, 10.

When Michelangelo was invited to go to Rome and build the Dome of Saint Peter by the Pope, he stopped a second on a hill surrounding Florence and looked at the "Duomo". "Lo faro' piu' grande ma non piu' bello..." "I will make it bigger, but I cannot make it

more beautiful...” he said. We Florentines believe the Duomo of Florence is the most beautiful dome in the world. The Guadagni were proud that their palace was in the shadow of the Duomo. And in the above picture you can see the “Shadow of the Duomo” on the right lower corner of the facade of the Guadagni Palace. You can see the Guadagni Family Crest sculpted in gray stone above the central window.



Dome (or “cupola”) of the Cathedral of Florence by Brunelleschi.
In front of the main door of the Guadagni Palace , a white marble plate shows the exact spot where the big ball on top of the Duomo came and fell with a crash on January 17, 1600.



Dome or cupola of St. Peter in Rome by Michelangelo



The inside courtyard of the Guadagni Palace.



The stables on the ground floor. You can see the size of the Guadagni Palace by the size of the two women under the family crest.



Niche in the garden of the palace.



“Pretend architectures” are drawn in a ballroom on the first floor representing the “Sleep of Endimione” by artists Anton Domenico or Pietro Giarre’ (Late 18th Century).



Room with Pastoral scenes.



"Pretend "bas-relief" low relief" by artist Luigi Catani in the entrance hall.



Room of Andromeda by artist Luigi Catani



Ceiling of the Room of Love and Psyche



Room of Phaedra and Hyppolite by artist Gaspare Martellini



Room by artist Niccolò Contestabile.



Courtyard with portico transformed in foyer.



Endymion by artist Anton Domenico Giarre'



Room of the ruins



Ceiling of the Room with Ruins



The small garden

An inventory of the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace in the year 1723 lists masterpieces of the following artists, belonging to the Guadagni Private Art Collection kept in the palace:

“Domenico Ghirlandaio, Perugino, Correggio, Tiziano, Tintoretto, Palma il Vecchio, Caravaggio and Michelangelo, plus contemporary (year 1723) artists like Anton Domenico Gabbiani, Alessandro Gherardini, Pier Dandini, Onorio Marinari and others.”

In the middle of the 18th Century, Senator Filippo Maria Guadagni had a grandiose triple staircase built leading to an enlarged ball-room upstairs to celebrate the marriage of his son Giovambattista with Teresa Torrigiani. The second-born son of the couple, Pietro Guadagni, accepted to adopt the Torrigiani surname, as the Torrigiani lacked male descendants to continue the family. He also inherited numerous palaces and villas in Florence and surroundings. So he sold the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace to Marchesa Anna-Riccardi-Strozzi.

Anna's son, Carlo, died childless in 1871, so it was inherited by cousins of his, Strozzi of Mantua. In 1982, the last descendant Uberto Strozzi-Sacratì died.

In 1989, the Region of Tuscany bought the palace from Uberto's relatives for 13,000,000,000 (13 billion) liras. It restored the palace for \$20,000,000 (20 millions) dollars. Now it is the seat of the Region of Tuscany, equal to the State Capitol of Denver.

145 [1041]

1720 Dec. 16 – 1730 Dec.14

169

Stack of Bills and Receipts related to Marshall Ascanio Guadagni
Stack, numbering by receipt (1-429).

The receipts are out of the stack and confused, but they are all numbered and linked to certain folders, even though the numbering is unique (several are in German);

- 4) “Bills and receipts concerning the reformation of the Galbes Regiment (1719-1729).
- 5) “Year 1740. # 289”.
- 6) “ Here you must put all the receipts of the portions received by the stores in the years 1730-39-40-41-42 before continuing # 290 of the other receipts”.

From: Francesco Carloni

Sent: Wednesday, October 16, 2013 1:36 PM

To: Vieri Gaines; Carlo Gaines; Dino Guadagni; 'marcia123103@hotmail.com'; Sterling Guadagni; Lucas Guadagni; 'crzyldy252000@yahoo.com'; 'teclsmith@aol.com'; 'guadagni@units.it'; 'guadagni@ngl.eastlink.ca'; Grant Bauer; Arielle Guadagni; 'Gioia Levi';

'tmsacooper@hotmail.com'; 'William Carloni'; 'Maria Carolina Profilo'; 'Miles Skoog'; 'Peter Waymel'; 'shirleycarloni@yahoo.com'; 'simonecarloni@gmail.com';
'emanuele.francesca@yahoo.it'; 'beatrice carloni'; 'bernardo.carloni'; 'THURET Daniel'; 'Edouard LEJEUNE'; 'D&L Abrahamson'; 'flaminiacarloni@hotmail.com'; Francesco Carloni; 'Gian Antonio Profilo'; 'Giandomenico Profilo'; 'Henri Guignard'; 'luisamadeleine@hotmail.com'
Subject: Receipts of Ottavio, Ascanio and Niccolo' Guadagni - Niccolo' and the French Revolution

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145 [1041]

1720 Dec. 16 – 1730 Dec.14

169

Stack of Bills and settled Receipts and payments made for family interest by Ottavio Guadagni

Stack, numbering by receipt (1-622).

146

1735 – 1740 Dec.31

170

Stack of Bills and settled Receipts and payments made for family interest by Ottavio Guadagni starting on October 20, 1730

Stack

*** Documentation compromised by humidity. Needs to be restored.

Contains also three receipts of 1733.

147 [344, 12]

1731 Feb. 14– 1745 Jan. 29

171

“L.12” Copybook of various receipts of numerous important family payments by the very eminent Marchesi Ottavio and Ascanio Gudagni brothers

Parchment bound register (9x7x1 inches) of 16 written papers

148 [296-29]

1741 Jan. 1– 1745 Feb. 9

172

“L.29” Stack of Bills and settled Receipts and payments made for family interest by Ottavio Guadagni

Stack, numbering by receipt (1-227).