

**Series: Receipts from Pisa [172-176]****1716 –1762** 201

4 stacks, 1package

The letter “R” identifies the receipts concerning the farms in the area of Pisa. On a little cardboard card, probably utilized to point out the contents of the shelf, found during the reorganization of the Guadagni Archives in 2007, we found the indication: “R/Pisa”.

**172** [289, 2]**1716 – 1741** 202*“R.2”Stack of Receipts Related to the Farms of Pisa*

Stack; numbering by receipt (1-620)

*“Marchese Ottavio Guadagni receipt from Pisa and various Accounts”.***173** [314, 3]**1722 Oct. 17 – 1735 April 30** 203*“R.3”Stack of small Balances of Earnings and Expenses from the Farm of Arena*

Stack (9x6x2 inches)



Hills of Arena

**174** [335, 1]**1740 – 1750 Febr.8** 204*“R.1”Receipts for the very eminent marchese Ottavio Guadagni of...Pisa*

Loose papers tied in a package



Olive trees from Arena

**175** [1055, 5]

**1746 Feb.9 – 1760**

205

*“R.5” Stack of receipts for the very eminent marchesi Guadagni of Pisa*  
Stack



Montefoscoli: 529 inhabitants in 2013

*“R.6”Pisa Receipts*

Stacks of 3 stacks

- 1) “Receipts for the Pisa Possessions of the Picchianti Management” (1746-1759).
- 2) “Stack of Receipts. Farms from Arena, Parrana, Montefoscoli and Palaia” (from September 23, 1758 to August 24, 1762), numbered from 1 to 51, with repertory.
- 3) “Stack of Receipts from the Management of Domenico Frizzi, Farm manager in Arena (from December 1, 1759, to August 23, 1762).



Ancient Roman Temple of Pagan Goddess Minerva in Montefoscoli.



Montefoscoli Farm of Sant'Antonio.





Hills and Farmland of Palaia



Parrana (above and below)



Parrana



“Padule” (hunting ground for geese and water fowl) near Arena



## Series: Da Ruota Receipts [177]

1715 –1724 207

1 envelope

177 [86]

1715 – 1724 208

*“VI” Da Ruota / Receipts and paid Bills*

Cardboard tied stack.

Contains also a package of receipts of the Da Ruota Family (1768-1772).

In October 1724, Ottavio Guadagni (1684-1724), son of Pierantonio, married Ottavia Cammilla (or Cammilla Gaspera) Del Ruota, daughter of Niccolo’ (or Cesare Del Ruota), the names in parenthesis come from the Guadagni Archives, the others from Passerini. Usually they correspond, here we have one of the very few exceptions. Cammilla Gaspera was the heiress of her father, Cesare Del Ruota (or Da Ruota, as we see in the Archives) so her family papers enter the Guadagni Archives.

Ottavio and Cammilla Gaspera had 3 children: Ottavia (1733-1769), who married Fabio Gori-Pannilini of Siena, Pierantonio (1727-1762), who married Teresa Strozzi (daughter of Count Piero Strozzi and widow of Ugo Samminiati) and Niccolo’ (1730-1805), who never married or had children. As Pierantonio and Teresa had no children either, Ottavio’s children are the last three members of the “Nunziata” Guadagni Branch.

## Series: Annunziata Guadagni Branch – Lawsuits

[178 -188]

1710 –1803 209

6 envelopes, 3 packages, 2 stacks

Stacks of trials in lawsuits related to the interests of Niccolo’ Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio, mostly for the Pisa rentals and the long consequent lawsuit with the Altemps Family of Rome.



Altemps Palace in Rome now part of the National Museum of Rome.



The Section also contains the paperwork of a lawsuit between the Guadagni and the Firidolfi heirs for the Ruota villa and estates; a book produced with the balance of the lawsuit Guadagni and Guadagni in 1744; gathering of printed Acts for Guadagni lawsuits.

**178** [200]

**1691 – 1801** 210

*Various Matters*

Stacks in envelope of 6 stacks.

- 1) “Trial concerning: Guadagni versus Cardi Heirs. Public Prosecutor Luca Ignazio Ombrosi”, with index of the documents and folder of new documents (1691-1773), related to the interests of Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso.

- 2) Volume with the calculations of the exchange creditors of the Guadagni Patrimony” (1775-1793).
- 3) “Guadagni Steward versus Guadagni. Public Prosecutor Cosimo Braccini” (1781).
- 4) “Guadagni versus Giovannini. Public Prosecutor Luigi Meucci” (1782-1798).
- 5) “Guadagni versus Mancini. Public Prosecutor Pietro Bechi” (1792-1798).
- 6) “Guadagni versus Pagani. Public Prosecutor Pietro Salvi” (1798-1801).

**179** [733]

**1710 – 1803** 211

*Ruota, lawsuit between Guadagni and Firidolfi Heirs*

Folders and loose papers in envelope

Ruota letters (1799-1803); report of the damages caused to the Villa of Ruota owned by marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni (since December 27, 1770); receipts, accounts, inventories, “Deeds in the lawsuit Ruota Guadagni versus Firidolfi heirs”(1710-1770).

**180** [318]

**1743** 212

*Attachment of being right in answer to the opinion on the lawsuit concerning the invalidity of the divisions between the very illustrious marchesa Camilla Del Ruota Guadagni on one side and the very eminent marchesi Dante Catellini da Castiglione and Mr. Carlo Ughi on the other.*

Folders published in Florence “next to the Church of Saint Apollinare” tied in a package.



Castle of Castiglione

Our common ancestor Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), son of Donato, will marry Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione on 9/29/1788. They will be the parents of our great-great-grandfather, Donato (who will marry Luisa Lee and be Guadagno Guadagni’s father).



Various Lawsuits  
8 folders in an envelope.  
With Index of the acts.

- 1) "Guadagni and Bani", versus Francesco Bani, responsible of the cellar, in Pisa (1752).



Castle of our great-great-great-grandmother Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione.

- 2) "Guadagni Mancini and Pomi, versus Bartolomeo Mannini and Diacinto Pomi (1755).
- 3) "Niccolo' Guadagni and Knight Count Luigi Strozzi (1766).
- 4) "Guadagni and Pratesi and Falchini", public prosecutor Felice Menchi, versus Margherita Falchini married Pratesi and Giuseppe Pratesi (1772).
- 5) "Guadagni and Nuns of Maria and San Giuseppe sul Prato and Nuns of Fuligno", public prosecutor Mr. Luca Ignazio Ombrosi (1773). With documentation on the legacy (1731-1775) and note: "The motion continues until 1775."



Our ancestors marchesi Catellini da Castiglione's Family Crest. They are a very old and noble Florentine Family, like the Guadagni.



Catellini Palace in Florence. Poet Dante Alighieri mentions the Catellini among the families of old Florence in the 16th "canto" of Paradise in the Divine Comedy.

6)“Guadagni and Giovannini”, versus Francesco Giovannini (1776).

7)“Guadagni and Uguccioni and Covoni and Bartolini Baldelli” (1780)  
(Ancestors of Aunt Tecla’s husband Francesco Bartolini Baldelli and their sons,  
Nanni and Piero).

8)“Dolci and Dolci” (around 1780).

## 182

1731 - 1799

214

### Printed Acts of Lawsuits

9 folders in envelope.

- 1) Ottavio Guadagni versus Girolamo Betti (1731).
- 2) “Florentine promising to give her inheritance to another person at a specified time”(1732).
- 3) “Strozzi Guadagni Tidi and Zeffi (1736).
- 4) Sale of the Guadagni Palace behind the Annunziata Church with the release of having to give the intake from the sale to another person at a specified time”(1777).
- 5) Ginori for the building of Doccia (1778-1779).
- 6) Strozzi and Brunetti (1779).
- 7) Canigiani versus the Order of Malta (1784).
- 8) Sassi and Firidolfi brothers (1794).
- 9) Prini Ruschi and Guadagni of Pisa (1799).

## 183

1763 - 1797

215

### *Guadagni and Altemps*

5 stacks, 2 folders in envelope.

- 1) “Guadagni and Altemps”, public prosecutor Cesare Simonetti, versus Giuseppe Altemps (1776), with precedent documentation (end 17<sup>th</sup> Century).
- 2) Declarations of the Communities of Pisa, with the payment of the taxes (1787), folder.



- 3) “Guadagni Steward and Altemps”, public prosecutors Cosimo Braccini and Clemente Del Pace.
- 4) “Guadagni and Altemps”, public prosecutor Mr. Filippo Lori (1797).
- 5) “Guadagni and Anselmi”, versus Giuseppe Anselmi (1763).
- 6) “Guadagni Steward and Pistelli and Bardi and Altemps”, public prosecutor Cosimo Braccini, versus Antonio Bardi and brothers of Pisa and Ranieri Pistelli (1778).
- 7) Altemps column and paperwork, folder.

It also contains a folder: “Guadagni Ruschi Prini and Giachi” (1795).

**184** [966] **1751 - 1771** 216

*# 1 Guadagni and Lotti. Documents and calculations concerning the Rent of the Arena Farm in the region of Pisa.*

Stacks tied in cardboard, numbering by business (1-38).

With “Repertory of the content of the present lawsuit”.

**185** [303] **1768 - 1785** 217

*Guadagni and Apolloni. Arena. Documents and calculations*

Stacks in envelope.

The yearly calculations go from 1773 (first year of the rental of Arena), to 1779. The lawsuit concerns the business between Niccolo’ Guadagni and Lazzero Apolloni for a company they started among themselves.

**186** [831] **1781 - 1785** 218

*Creditors of the Guadagni and Apolloni and Ruschi and Prini.*

Stack.

Public Prosecutor Cosimo Braccini.

**187** **1774 - 1776** 219

### **Printed Acts of the Altemps lawsuit**

Folders in package

- 1) Vote of the very eminent attorney Giovanni Pietro Bellucci of the Florentine “pretense of the collection of the feudal taxes” (1774).
- 2) Answer to the doubts on the Florentine pretense of the collection of feudal taxes between Marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni and his excellency the duke of Altemps” (1775).
- 3) Answers to the counterdeductions in the “Florentine pretense of the collection and indemnity” (1776).

*Florentine pretense of the collection of Feudal Taxes*

Stack.

Gathering of printed booklets on the trial, with handwritten copy of “The Resolution of the Public Prosecutor Guerrazzi”.

*Florentine pretense of the collection of Feudal Taxes*

Stack.

Gathering of printed booklets on the trial, with handwritten copy of “The Resolution of the Public Prosecutor Guerrazzi”.

**Subsection: Guadagni Zeffi Cardi and Strozzi [189-193]****1653 –1718** 221

4 envelopes, 1stack

The papers concerning the lawsuits versus Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), 1<sup>st</sup> marchese of Montepescali, son of Tommaso, in his role of executor of the Will of Francesco Zeffi (died on Feb 18, 1683 or 1684), son of Antonio Zeffi, from Leghorn. A lawsuit of Maria Maddalena Cardi, wife of Carlo Strozzi, versus Enea and Strozzi brothers is related to it. As a consequence of the Zeffi lawsuit, the Guadagni will gain the ownership of the small Simonelli house in Leghorn.

The envelopes are numbered with printed tags from 1 to 4. They are assigned to “Marchese Neri Guadagni (i.e. Neri Andrea?) 1673-1748, son of Donato Maria (1641-1718), with printed labels. Neri Andrea reorganized the archives of his branch, the Guadagni of Santo Spirito (started by his father Donato Maria, when he separated from his brothers, who lived in the “Nunziata Palace”, and bought the palace in “Santo Spirito” Square ) but also reorganized the personal papers of Niccolo’ Guadagni (1730 – 1805), son of Ottavio (1684-1746), last of the Annunziata Branch, of his father Ottavio (1684-1746), of his uncle Ascanio, the feld-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, and of his grandfather Pierantonio (1629-1709), son of Tommaso. Neri had inherited these papers.

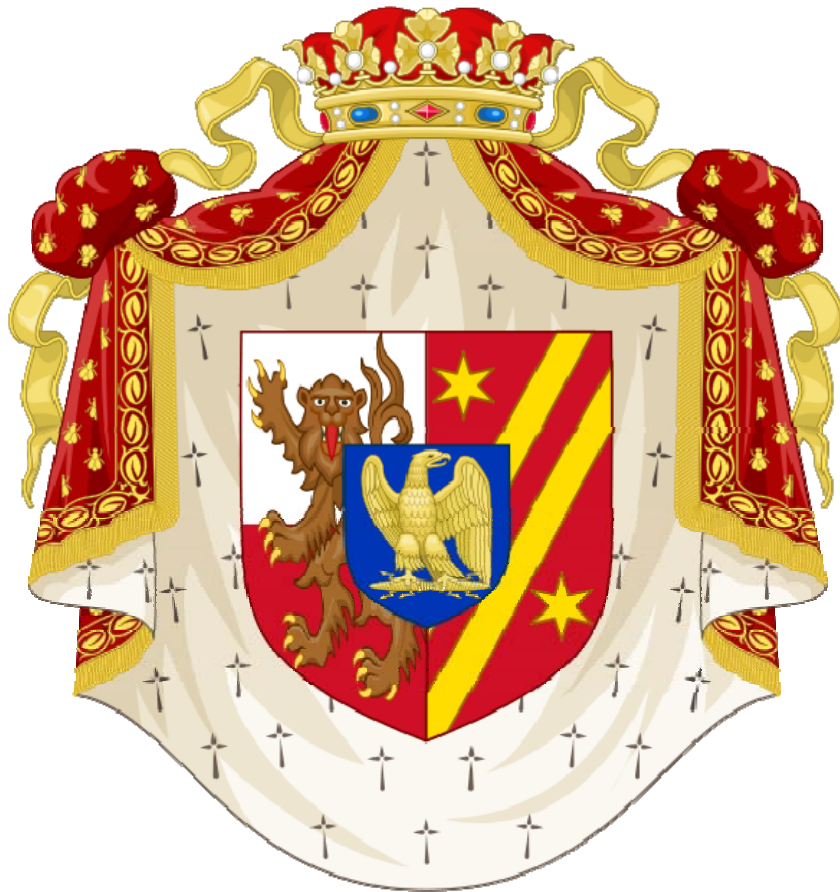
Unfortunately here, in my opinion, authors of the Guadagni Archives Inventory Insabato and Baggio make a mistake. How can Neri Andrea Guadagni (died in 1748), son of Donato Maria, inherit his cousin Niccolo’s papers, when Niccolo’ Guadagni dies in 1805, and Niccolo’s uncle Ascanio himself dies in 1759?

I think that the Neri Guadagni who inherited Niccolo’ and his other “Nunziata” Guadagni relatives’ papers is Neri Guadagni (1790-1862), 7<sup>th</sup> marchese of San Leolino,

son of Tommaso Guadagni (1743-1814), 6<sup>th</sup> marchese of San Leolino and Imperial Chamberlain of Grand Duchess Elisa Baciocchi (Napoleon's sister).



Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi (1777-1820) (above, both left and right) was Napoleon's younger sister. Married to Felix Baciocchi, Duke of Lucca, she was Princess of Lucca and Piombino and then Grand-Duchess of Tuscany (1809-1813). She had 5 children, Felix Napoleon (1798), Napoleon (1803-1803), Elisa Napoleon (1806-1869), Jerome-Charles (1810-1811), and Frederic Napoleon (1814-1833).



Coat of Arms of Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi as Princess of Lucca and Piombino



With her brother Napoleon's defeats and downfall, she had to abdicate from Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and flee abroad on March 13, 1814, pregnant with her youngest child. While Grand-Duchess of Tuscany she promoted the Arts and Culture, the education of young girls, and public health.



Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) as Emperor of the French (1804-1815). He crowned himself Emperor of the French in 1804.

[1] *Guadagni Zeffi Cardi Strozzi*

6 stacks in envelope.

- Dionisio Zeffi and C., merchants in Leghorn, versus Pietro Vanderstatten, merchant in Leghorn (1669).
- “For the people representing the cause of Giovanni Zeffi of Leghorn against Mr. Carlo Arici of Naples”.
- Trial for the counterclaim in the lawsuit Zeffi Guadagni and Cardi Strozzi”, public prosecutor M. Giovanni Formigli.

It is the lawsuit of Maria Maddalena Cardi, Carlo Strozzi’s wife, against Enea and Strozzi brothers and Pierantonio Guadagni.

It also contains a parchment bound register (10x7x1 inches) of Receipts A, of 118 papers, initialized G-Z [Giovanni Zeffi] (1673-1682).

[2] *Guadagni Zeffi Cardi and Strozzi*

2 Stacks and loose papers in envelope.

- “First Trial Guadagni and Cardi Heirs and Zeffi”, public prosecutor M. Luca Ignazio Ombrosi.
- “C. Zeffi and Arizzi.
- 

Acts of the lawsuits Zeffi and Durazzo of Genova, Zeffi Tidi and Buoncristiani. The loose papers are numbered from 3 to 122 but they are incomplete.

[3] *Guadagni Zeffi Cardi and Strozzi*

Stacks and loose papers in envelope.

- “Writings and memoirs of the Tidi Family”.
- “Zeffi and Crespino”, public prosecutor Panezio Pandorzi.
- “Accounts taken from the books of Giovanni Zeffi from Leghorn of all the accounts of Pellegrino Tidi, Diotisalvi Buoncristiani [translated in English, Diotisalvi Buoncristiani, 1<sup>st</sup> name means “May God save you”, last name means “Good Christians”, so his name is “May god save you good Christians”; Diotisalvi was also the architect of the leaning tower of Pisa, in the 12<sup>th</sup> century] and of Mrs Giorgia Gentile”.



Made by architect Diotisalvi in 1173.nd of Mrs Giorgia Gentile”.

- Will of Francesco Zeffi of Antonio” (1683)
- It also contains a folder of “Guadagni Receipts for the trial expenses”, # 1-101 (1764-1774).

-

**192** [713]

**1653 - 1708**

225

[4] *Guadagni Zeffi Cardi and Strozzi*

7 registers in envelope.

1. “Zeffi A”: cardboard bound (12x9x1 inches), 45 cc., (April 1, 1685 – June 3, 1688) notebook for the daily interests pertaining to the inheritance of Mr. Francesco Zeffi’.
2. “Zeffi B”: handwritten by Luigi Landini for marchese Pierantonio Guadagni, c.s. (12x9x1 inches), cc 62 (June 9, 1688-October 6, 1708).
3. “Trade Show Notebook” initialized G-F [Giuseppe Zeffi] parchment bound (12x8x1 inches), cc. nn.(1662-1665).
- 4.C.s. (13x9x1 inches), cc. 167 (Easter 1679 – Easter 1682).
- 5.Cardboard bound (12x9x1 inches)”Trade show register” initialized R-R of Alessandro Del Sera and Giovan Battista Federighi, cc. n.n. (Easter 1656 – August 1668).
- 6.”Zeffi. Recollections”: Parchment bound (11x5x1 inches), cc. 72 (1653-1680) with alphabetical index,Debtors and Creditors Book and Recollections related to Thomaso Strineschi “chicken farmer”, living in Leghorn.





7. "Zeffi Receipts": Receipts Book of the money which the very eminent Marchese Pierantonio Guadagni will pay as will executor of Mr. Francesco Zeffi, son of Antonio, deceased on February 28, 1683 (or 1684), c.s. (10x7x1 inches), cc. written 31 (1683-1706).

It also contains a folder of "Writings concerning Zeffi and Simonelli's interest and the ownership of the small Simonelli house in Leghorn passing to us together with the other Zeffi businesses" (18<sup>th</sup> Century).

**193** [275]

**1682 – 1718 April 15**

226

*Stack of Receipts of the Zeffi Inheritance*

Stack; numbering by receipt (1 – 758).

Marchesi Catellini da Castiglione family tree

Like the Guadagni, they have quite a few Vieri and Antonio in the family.

Bernardo Catellini da Castiglione

|  
└─ Vieri Catellini da Castiglione

└─ Cosimo Catellini da Castiglione (n. 1573) —∞— Soffia di Giovanni Waldstein

└─ Dante Catellini da Castiglione

└─ Vieri Catellini da Castiglione

└─ Bernardo Catellini da Castiglione (1617-1666) —∞— Cornelia di Agnolo Galli

└─ Cosimo Catellini da Castiglione

└─ Lionardo Catellini da Castiglione

└─ Marchese Cosimo Catellini da Castiglione (1651-1709) —∞— Maria Anna del  
conte Leone Strozzi

└─ Marchese cavaliere Dante Catellini da Castiglione (1691-1767) —∞— Maria  
Caterina di Cesare del Ruota

└─ Cavaliere Antonino Maria Francesco Catellini da Castiglione(1730-1810)  
—∞— Alessandra di Filippo Ganucci

└─ Cavaliere Dante Antonio Catellini da Castiglione (1771-?) —∞— Tiburzia  
Settimanni

└─ ??

└─ Marchese Francesco Maria Antonio Catellini da Castiglione(1735-1816)—∞—  
Anna di Bartolomeo Papi

└─ Giovanni Catellini da Castiglione (1771-1798)

└─ Caterina Catellini da Castiglione(1773-1844)—∞— marchese Luigi Giuseppe  
Guadagni

└─ ??

└─ Vieri Catellini da Castiglione (1774-?)—∞— Teresa Lamporecchi

└─ ??

└─ Antonio Catellini da Castiglione(1782-1825)

## Subsection: Guadagni and Sabatini [194-195]

1782 –1803 227

2 stacks

Luigi Sabatini, had a lawsuit against Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio. Sabatini was leaseholder of the farm of Parrana (Collesalveti), which was part of the perpetual (everlasting) rental of the Altemps estates in the zone of Pisa.



Collesalveti



**194** [832]

**1782** 228

*Steward and creditors Guadagni and Sabatini*

Stack

Public Prosecutor Cosimo Braccini

With loose papers (1761-1785)

**195** [312]

**1795 - 1803** 229

Records in the lawsuit Guadagni and Sabatini

3 stacks, 1 folder in envelope.

- 1) "Sabatini in the Names and Written List of the Possessions", public prosecutor Jacopo Ferri (1773-1775), folder.
- 2) "L. Sabatini and Guadagni. Correspondence", with letters to Niccolo' Guadagni concerning the matter with Luigi Sabatini (1795 – 1803).
- 3) "Guadagni and Sabatini. Public Prosecutor Filippo Lovi" (1802), related to the interests of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805) son of Ottavio.
- 4) "Calculations, Writings of Locations and other Documents concerning the administration of Mr. Michel' Angelo Capovanni, general public prosecutor of Niccolo' Guadagni in the controversy against Luigi Sabatini, leaseholder of the Parrana Farm (1803).

**Subsection: Legal matters [196-198]**

**1759 –1792** 230

3 envelopes

Stacks of lawsuits concerning the interests of Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805) son of Ottavio.

We point out the presence of information on the Chapel of S. Giulio in S. Maria in Campo Corbolini of Florence and the records for the lawsuit for the Piccolomini firstborn rights of Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio, against Anna Piccolomini, duchess of Monteleone and Terranova.

Let us remember that Niccolo's grandfather, Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), 1<sup>st</sup> marchese of Montepescali, married Ottavia Benigna, daughter of Don Francesco Piccolomini d'Aragona, Duke of Amalfi.

Francesco Piccolomini d'Aragona and his wife, Emilia Strozzi, had two children, Lorenzo, Feld-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire and Ottavia Benigna, who married Pierantonio Guadagni and had 7 children. Of these children only Ottavio Guadagni, who married Ottavia del Ruota, had children, 3: Ottavia, Pierantonio and Niccolo'. Both Ottavia and Pierantonio married but had no children and they died young.

So Niccolo' was the only surviving direct descendant of Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini d'Aragona Guadagni.

Holy Roman Emperor Leopold had given the Principality of Nachod, Bohemia, to Feld-Marshal Lorenzo Piccolomini, Ottavia Benigna's brother. Prince Lorenzo loved his sister Ottavia Benigna and obtained a promise from the Emperor that, at his death, his sister would inherit the principality. This was stated in a diploma of 1689. However the diploma did not mention her descendants, perhaps because they were implied.

After the diploma was duly notarized, Prince Lorenzo got married and had children of his own. The last of his children, Ottavio Enea, died childless in 1758. Ottavio Enea Piccolomini bequeathed all his properties to Giuseppe Desfours, Count of Adienville, son of his sister Ludomilla. The Duchy of Amalfi and the Principality of Nachod were instead inherited by Pompeo Piccolomini, Prince of Valle, who belonged to another branch of the Piccolominio family. The Guadagni family did not contest it.

Pompeo Piccolomini's branch died out in 1783. The only descendant was Anna, married to Ettore Pignatelli, Duke of Terranuova and Monteleone. Both Niccolo' Guadagni and Giuseppe Desfours opposed the Pignatelli decision to inherit the Principality of Nachod.



Pietro-Leopoldo Grand-Duke of Tuscany

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, Pietro Leopoldo, sided with his subject Guadagni. He warmly took up the defense of Niccolo' Guadagni's rights to the principality.



Duke Ettore Pignatelli (1742-1800)



Pignatelli di Monteleone Palace

The envelopes are numbered with a printed label, from 1 to 3, all addressed to Marchese Neri Guadagni, son of Donato Maria Guadagni. They contain the personal papers of Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio, last descendant of the "Nunziata" Branch, which Neri inherited.

[1] *[Legal matters]*

Folders in envelope

- Legal matters [Gaspero] Gori, bricklayer (1767).
- Guadagni and Betti and other bank guarantors Brunacci.
- Bolliti and Bolliti and Manetti.
- Guadagni and Caratelli (1759-1769).
- Guadagni and matters concerning the Leghorn estates (1760 – 1770)
- Guadagni and Strozzi.
- Information on the Chapel of San Giulio in Santa Maria in Campo. The Guadagni were invited to be its patrons.



Church of Santa Maria in Campo

- Marini, Fantastici and Petrolli.
- 

[2] *[Legal matters]*

Folders in envelope

- “Curator Guadagni and Guadagni and Piccolomini d’Aragona Monteleone and curator”, public prosecutor M. Clemente Del Pace: lawsuit for Piccolomini Firstborn Rights of Marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni, son of Ottavio, versus Mrs. Anna Piccolomini duchess of Monteleone and Terranova and related correspondence until 1787.



**198** [844]

**1769 - 1792**

233

[3] *[Legal matters]*

- 4 stacks in envelope
- "Cantagalli and Bargini and Patriarchi and Guadagni", public prosecutor M. Cesare Simonetti (1769-1772).
- "Guadagni and curator / Guadagni and ecclesiastic patrimony of Florence", public prosecutor Clemente del Pace (1785-1792).
- "Curator Guadagni and Cantagalli and Benassi", public prosecutor Cosimo Braccini (1775-1777).
- Montelatici and Zeffi lawsuit (about 1775).

**Subsection: Fief of Montepescali 1707 –1792** 234

3 envelopes

Papers related to deeds, petitions, permits, released in the fief of Montepescali; copies of memorials originating from Montepescali; administration and accounting documents; economical project for the sale of the fief. Licenses allowed inside the fief, with index of their names.

**199** [307]

**18<sup>th</sup> Century**

235

*Guadagni Montepescali*

Folders and loose papers in envelope  
Papers related to deeds, petitions, permits in the fief of Montepescali.  
It also contains a "copybook of detailed expenses adjourned from year to year until the end of April of each year" for Rental of Altemps, Montepescali and Scrittoio (1762-1764).

**200** [271]

**1707 – about 1790**

236

*Guadagni Montepescali*

Folders and loose papers in envelope (12x9x1 inches)  
Durazzo and Guadagni matters (1707).  
Accounts of Montepescali (1750-1772).  
Receipts of Montepescali (1774-1775).  
"Earnings and expenses of Montepescali" (1744-1745), with scrutiny of the copybook of the delivery boys marked "P" (1744-1745).  
"Copies of the memorials originating from Montepescali" (1770-1783), cardboard bound register (12x8 inches).  
Project of buying and selling goods of Montepescali, calculation and other. (18<sup>th</sup> Century).

**201** [211]

**1770 – 1792**

237

*Hunting permits of the Jurisdiction of the Fief of Montepescali*

Folders in envelope  
Numbered hunting permits from 1 to 148 (from September 1, 1770 to November 24, 1778), with list of the names in the order of the permit number obtained and communication of it to Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni (1790-1792).



Montepescali: Church of Saints Stefano and Lorenzo



Inside of Church of Saints Stefano and Lorenzo in Montepescali.



Montepescali: Old Door and the tower of Belvedere.

Montepescali



Montepescali