

**SERIES: Receipts of Donato Maria Guadagni, 1665 – 1694 361**  
**son of Tommaso [303]**

1 register.

**303**<sup>[807]</sup> **1665 Jan. 7 – 1694 May 22 362**

*Book of Receipts [of Donato Maria Guadagni, son of Tommaso]*

Parchment bound register (9x7x1 inches), numbering by receipt (430-912).

It also contains a little copybook of “Earning and spending of cash money by Domenico Landini, spender, in the house of the very eminent marchese Donato Maria Guadagni” (1707-1708).

**SERIES: Receipts of Neri Andrea Guadagni, 1708 – 1719 363**  
**son of Donato Maria [304]**

1 envelope.

It contains receipts of the expenses made by Neri Andrea Guadagni, sent to Vienna by Grand Duke Cosimo III de’Medici as Ambassador.

**304**<sup>[278]</sup> **1708 – 1719 364**

*Receipts of the expenses made in Vienna by marchese Neri Andrea Guadagni, envoy of His Royal Highness.*

Loose papers; folders; registers in envelope.

“Bills and summaries of expenses made in Vienna by the very eminent marchese Neri Guadagni envoy of His Royal Highness and soldiers,” with letters, inventories of goods, numbered bills, bills sent from Vienna to Domenico Landini, loose receipts.

It also contains a summarizing cardboard bound (1x1 inches) booklet (1708-1717).

As we mentioned before, Ambassadors were not paid in those days, it was a privilege, and so Neri Andrea sent bills to his Florentine steward for his expenses in Vienna and “those of his soldiers, guarding the Florentine Embassy in Vienna.”



Französischer Marschall und Subaltern-Offizier.

Florentine officer and soldiers guarding the Embassy



A meeting at the Florentine Embassy in Vienna.

**SERIES: Receipts of Luigi Guadagni, 1772 – 1844 365**  
**son of Donato, of Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi, and of his mother**  
**[305-310]**

3 envelopes, 3 packages.

.Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), who died in 1799, left his young child Donato orphan at 5 years old. Luigi's widow, Caterina Catellini da Castiglione, had to raise their children, Argentina, born in 1789, and Donato, born in 1794, alone. For this reason, the receipts of the Guadagni household expenses are often addressed at the same time both to Caterina and to her son Donato and have been assembled in one series.

**305 1772 – 1799 366**

*[Receipts of Luigi Guadagni, son of Donato]*

Folders contained in a package.

It also contains a folder of receipts of Luigi Guadagni as “camarlingo” (financial manager) of the Community of Campi Bisenzio (1793-1794).

The Community of Campi Bisenzio (Fiesole), was the seat of a League (military-administrative aggregation), started in 1332. It was reorganized during the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1774.

It included the original town members of Campi, Signa, Montemurlo and Calenzano. The government organisms, renewed yearly, were formed by the “gonfaloniere” (“President”), ten representatives, and the council. The Council was formed by the Magistrate and 20 deputies of the towns. Every 3 years the magistrate organized the election of the “camarlingo” (general financial manager of the “Community”) and of the administrator of the roads and factories of the Community. The Community of Campi Bisenzio was suppressed during the French Napoleonic Administration of Tuscany in the first years of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Luigi Guadagni was “camarlingo” of the Community of Campi Bisenzio in the years 1793-1794.

Campi Bisenzio is now a municipality in the Province of Florence, located about 7 miles northwest of Florence, near Fiesole.

Campi Bisenzio is the place where the *internal combustion engine* was built for the first time by *Felice Matteucci* and *Father Eugenio Barsanti*.



Northern side of the walls of Campi Bisenzio.

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|--|-------------------------------|
| <p><b>306</b><br/> <i>[Receipts of Caterina Catellini da Castiglione]</i><br/>         Loose papers in a package.</p>  | <p><b>1792 – 1817</b> 367</p> |
| <p><b>307</b><sup>[820]</sup><br/> <i>[Receipts of Caterina Catellini da Castiglione for her son Donato Guadagni]</i><br/>         Folders in envelope, numbering by receipt (1-186, 430-999).</p> | <p><b>1799 – 1802</b> 368</p> |
| <p><b>308</b><br/> <i>[Receipts of Donato Guadagni]</i><br/>         Loose papers in a package.</p>  | <p><b>1799 – 1801</b> 369</p> |
| <p><b>309</b><br/> <i>[Receipts of Donato Guadagni]</i><br/>         Loose papers in a package.</p>  | <p><b>1802 – 1844</b> 370</p> |
| <p><b>310</b><sup>[969]</sup><br/> <i>Receipts [of Donato Guadagni]</i><br/>         Loose papers in a package.</p>  | <p><b>1841</b> 371</p>        |

**SERIES: Receipts of Neri Guadagni,  
son of Tommaso [311]**

**1814 – 1862** 372

1 envelope

**311**

**1814 – 1862** 373

*[Receipts of Neri Guadagni son of Tommaso]*

Parchment bound folders in envelope

-1814-1818, with expenses for the Masses celebrated for the ancestor Jacopo Guadagni, son of Francesco (1772-1856), and for his mother Maria Maddalena Baldovinetti (1826-1835). Jacopo died in 1643, Maria Maddalena in 1824.

-1819-1859, with "Copybook of all the expenses made to send Maria Maddalena Baldovinetti Guadagni to the "Bagni di Lucca" (1819)



Bagni di Lucca is a municipality in the Province of Lucca, Tuscany. It has been known for its thermal springs since the early Roman Empire. The locality was noted for the first time in an official document of 983, with reference to a donation by the Bishop Teudogrimo of territory of Bagni di Lucca to Fraolmo of Corvaresi. In 1308, the city of Lucca occupied Bagni di Lucca.

Bagni di Lucca and its thermal bath reached its peak of notability during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, especially during the French occupation. The town became the summer residence of the court of Napoleon and his sister, Grand Duchess Elisa Bonaparte

Baciacchi. A casino was built, where gambling was part of social nightlife, as well as a large hall for dances.

Let us remember that Maria Maddalena's husband was Tommaso Guadagni, Imperial Chamberlain of Grand Duchess of Tuscany Elia Bonaparte Baciacchi.





Other pictures of Bagni di Lucca.

-1860-1862, with payments mandates for the restoration works of Villa della Luna (1860).

It also contains a stack titled “Guadagni Patrimony.Receipts justifying the management of Knight Ferdinando Arrighetti” (May 31 1855 – May 31, 1856).

## **SECTION: SANTO SPIRITO BRANCH – LAWSUITS** 374

### **SUBSECTION: Guadagni versus Guadagni [312- 1669 – 1811 375 314]**

2 envelopes. 1 stack

After the death of Luigi Guadagni, son of Donato (whom we will call Donato 1, because the same name comes back in following Guadagni generations), in 1799, two long and expensive lawsuits took place between Luigi’s son, Donato 2 (1794-1879), our great-great-grandfather, still a minor, but under the legal protection of his mother, Caterina Catellini da Castiglione, versus his uncle Tommaso Guadagni (1743-1814), whom we will call Tommaso 2, son of Donato 1.

The first lawsuit regarded who was the heir of the inheritance of Maria Acciaioli, wife of another Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), Tommaso 1, who had left all of the fortune inherited from her family, which included the properties of Palagio (Barberino di Mugello) to her youngest son, Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), starter of the Santo Spirito Branch of the Family. The verdict gave the property of the goods of Palagio (Barberino di Mugello), to the guardians of Donato 2, son of Luigi and nephew of Tommaso 2. Luigi and Tommaso 2 were both sons of Donato 1 and great-grandsons of Donato Maria Guadagni.

The following and more demanding lawsuit started in 1805, concerning the inheritance left by Jacopo Guadagni (1570-1643) to be kept in the “Nunziata” Branch of the Guadagni, which became vacant with the death of Niccolo’ Guadagni, last of the Nunziata Branch in 1805.

The documentation on these lawsuits comes from Donato 2’s Archives, of the cadet branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito. It is seriously damaged by humidity and in some cases it is hard to read.

**312**<sup>[838]</sup>

**1669 – 1810**

376

*Verdicts, Trial and Poisions over the assumed First-born-rights of Lady Maria Acciaioli, widow of Tommaso Guadagni*

Stack of 470 papers.

Trial for the First-born-rights privileges of Maria, Acciaioli, daughter of Donato Acciaioli, son of Pierfilippo, wife of Tommaso Guadagni, son of Francesco, since 1626, becoming a widow in 1652. By his will of August 1, 1624, her father, Donato Acciaioli, made her universail heiress of all his fortune.

It also contains the loose document” Florentina Praetensae primogeniturae de Guadagniis” (Latin for “About a Florentine claim of First-born Rights from a member of the Guadagni household” printed in 1810.

**313**<sup>[317]</sup>

**1795 – 1811**

377

*[Papers related to the promise to keep the inheritance and/or to transmit it to another specified person at a later date].*

Folders in envelope.

- Corsini “Commenda” and Guadagni firstborn rights, end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- Calculation of the balance between Donato, son of Luigi, and Tommaso Guadagni, with related papers (1801).
- Guadagni and Guadagni Guardianship (1795–1800).
- Guadagni and Guadagni lawsuit, with inventories and appraisals of the movable goods (1801-1811).

**314**<sup>[315]</sup>

**1792 – 1806**

378

*[Trials lawsuit Guadagni versus Guadagni]*

9 folders in envelope.

- Obligations of Chiosina, Gaville and Marinella (1792)
- 
- Lawsuit Cattani Guadagni and Ginori (1794).



- 
- Ginori Lisci Castle of Querceto
- Guadagni versus Guadagni.
- Appraisal of the works to be done to the Santo Spirito Guadagni Palace (1798).
- Guadagni Peruzzi / Guadagni and Volpi (1799).



- 
- Villa Peruzzi



- “Papers related to the promise to keep the inheritance and/or to transmit it to another specified person at a later date” is the English translation for the Italian word “Fidecommessa”, used in the original Italian text we are translating. We will use from now on “Fidecommessa” shorter to write than its translation. Florentine “fidecommessa” for the noble ward of Court marchese Donato Guadagni (our great-great-grandfather), versus the noble marchese Tommaso Guadagni”, Bonducciana (1807).

**316**<sup>[322]</sup>

**1806 – 1807**

381

**Printed Deeds**

Folders in envelope 5.

- “Second judgement in Florentine Guadagni “fidecommessa” for the noble marchese knight Tommaso Guadagni versus noble ward of Court Donato Guadagni, lawyers Ottavio Landi and Giovan Battista Brocchi, folder printed in Florence in the “Bonducciana Printing House” (1806).
- “Third judgement in Florentine Guadagni “fidecommessa”, lawyers Ottavio Landi and Giovan Battista Brocchi, folder printed in Florence in the “Bonducciana Printing House” (1806).
- “Fifth judgement in Florentine Guadagni “fidecommessa”, for the noble ward in Court Donato Guadagni, “Bonducciana Printing House” (1806).
- “Second petition for the second judgement in Florentine Guadagni “fidecommessa” relating to the succession of Jacopo Guadagni for the noble marchese knight Tommaso Guadagni versus noble ward of Court Donato Guadagni”, lawyers Ottavio Landi and Giovan Battista Brocchi, folder printed in Florence in the “Bonducciana Printing House” (1807).
- “Second petition for the third judgement for the noble marchese knight Tommaso Guadagni versus noble ward of Court Donato Guadagni”, Bonducciana (1807).

**317**<sup>[324]</sup>

**1811**

382

*For Mr. Tommaso Guadagni versus M r. Donato Guadagni minor.*

*Deposition*

Folders printed in Florence in the “Bonducciana Printing House”, tied in a package.

*Lawyer Francesco Cempini.*

**Series: Deeds in the lawsuit of Tommaso, son of Donato**

**[318]**

**Second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century - 1843**

383

1 envelope

The documentation related to the lawsuit Guadagni versus Guadagni is the one forming the envelopes “20” and “22” of the patrimonial papers of the Santo Spirito Branch (now in # 252 and 253).

Tracked down loose during the reorganization of the archives (2007), it has been placed in a separate series because it comes from the oldest branch of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito.

**318** [208]

**1800 – 1811**

384

**Guadagni Guardianship**

Folders in envelope.

Miscellaneous papers related to the lawsuit between Tommaso Guadagni, son of Donato, and Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi, nephew of the former, being son of his brother.

Among these papers we find an appraisal of the goods of Florence made by expert engineer Gaetano Bercigli (1800); “Expertise of the Fonti Farm” made by expert Luigi Bacci (1808);



Villa Fattoria “le Fonti” of the marchesi Guadagni



“Palagio Vecchio”, villa, Fiesole

Expertise of the “Palagio Farm” (1808) made by Billi in 1808, and First Motion Verdict of the Court.

## **SECTION: Santo Spirito Branch – Personal Papers**

**SUBSECTION: Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi [319-321] 18<sup>th</sup> century**  
 3 envelopes **- 19<sup>th</sup> century** 386

Miscellaneous deeds and documents related to Donato Guadagni son of Luigi. We find the presence of an “Inventory of the writings and contracts of the family of the very eminent marchese Donato Guadagni, of 1784. It is not Donato, son of Luigi (1794-1879), but Donato, son of Neri Andrea (1719-1797). Both were Marchesi of San Leolino.

**319 [210] 18<sup>th</sup> century 2<sup>nd</sup> half – 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> half** 387

*Stack of miscellaneous documents 1st*  
 Loose papers in envelope.

Correspondence, declarations, calculations and other on the Guadagni properties and goods for the necessary appraisals for guardianship.

It also contains an “Inventory of the writings and contracts of the House of the very eminent marchese Donato Guadagni, son of Neri Andrea” of 1784 and stack of receipts of 1631.

**320** [854]

**19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> half**

388

*Stack of miscellaneous documents 2nd*

Folders in envelope

Papers related to patrimonial interests and accountings of Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi. It also contains correspondence.

**321**

**1788 -1860**

389

Patrimonial deeds

Folders in envelope

Contracts, business and accounting of Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi, evidence of appraisals and mortgages; civil lawsuit between Donato Guadagni and Pietro Torrigiani, for the goods located in the City of Valletta (Island of Malta). The verdict of March 27, 1846, of the tribunal of the Court of Malta is in favor of Pietro Torrigiani (1846-1848). Donato renounces to appeal.

Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera(1544-592)) was a knight of Malta. He started to build a Guadagni Palace in Malta, but died before having the time to finish it. It was to be for the Knights of Malta of the Guadagni Family to live in it. His brother, Alessandro finished it. The Guadagni dell'Opera was the Branch that became Torrigiani.



Re-enactment of 16<sup>th</sup> century military drills conducted by the Knights of St. John (Knights of Malta), Fort Saint Elmo, Valletta, Malta 2005. The flag on the left is the Flag of the Order of the Knights of Malta.



Vatican celebrates Knights of Malta's 900 years



When he was old, great-great-grandfather Donato Guadagni liked to wear his hat of Knight of Malta.

It also contains a folder with the dossier for the marriage of Donato's father, Luigi Guadagni, with his mother, Caterina Catellini da Castiglione (1788); annotation on the harvests of Masseto, Palagio, Fonti and San Donato (1797-1820); financial statements on the Activity of the Madonna del Sasso (1849-1852).

**SUBSECTION: Correspondence [322-324]      1685 – 1862      390**  
3 envelopes

The personal papers left of the Santo Spirito Branch are not many and have mostly been recuperated during the recent transfer of the Guadagni documents to the State Archives. During the reorganization (2007) it was decided to assemble the letters in chronological order and to put them in a single section. The most consistent part of them concerns the correspondence of Giuseppe Sandrini, private tutor of the young Guadagni in the Santo Spirito Palace.

Letters to several Guadagni of the Santo Spirito Branch  
12 folders in envelope

- 1) To Donato Maria, son of Tommaso (1685-1686, 1717).
- 2) To Giovan Biagio Crudeli from San Leolino (1689-1690, 1697, 1706-1714).
- 3) To and from Niccolo' Montini of Londa (1729-1734); of Domenico and Bastiano Rossi from San Leolino (1714-1720).
- 4) To Neri Andrea Guadagni, son of Donato Maria (1727-1748), with letter of Bastiano Camarlinghi from Masseto (1714).
- 5) Of Diacinto Biagerelli to Gaetano Salucci for Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (1727-1728).
- 6) Of Neri Andrea Guadagni to Giovan Camillo Ciaramelli, steward of Masseto (1731).
- 7) Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni to his dearly beloved nephew Donato, from Rome to Grottaferrata (1751-1758), with a few letters to his dearly beloved brother (Neri Andrea?) in 1734.
- 8) To Donato Guadagni from Neri Andrea Guadagni (1748-1776).
- 9) To Caterina degli Alessandri, wife of Donato Guadagni, son of Neri Andrea (1811-1817).
- 10) To Tommaso Guadagni, son of Donato (1799-1811).
- 11) To Luigi Guadagni, son of Donato (1798-1844).
- 12) To Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi (1811-1862).

Letters to Giuseppe Sandrini  
Folders in envelope

Letters to Giuseppe Sandrini, private home tutor of the Guadagni Family at the service of Donato Guadagni, son of Neri Andrea.

Letters to Giuseppe Sandrini  
Folders in envelope.

Letters to Giovanni Cioci, Ferdinando Chiti and others from Rome to Giuseppe Sandrini, private home tutor of the Guadagni Family.