

Series:Pierantonio son of Ottavio

613

Pierantonio (1727-1762), married Teresa Strozzi (+1814), daughter of Piero in 1761. Teresa was Ugo Samminiati's widow. Pierantonio was a scholar and a lover of books. He increased the Guadagni Book Collection started by his ancestor Pierantonio (1579-1632) son of Francesco.

Subseries: Earnings and expenses [472-478]**1754 –1762**

614

7 registers

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

472 [357]**1754-1760**

615

Earning and Expense [of Pierantonio son of Ottavio]

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

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

473 [480]**Aug. 16, 1754-May 20, 1760**

616

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

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

The cover concerns restoration.

474 [653]**Oct. 31, 1758-Sept. 1, 1760**

617

[Earning and Expense A [of Le Fonti]

Parchment bound register (17x12x2 inches) of 223 papers.

The attribution of the register to Pierantonio, son of Ottavio, is due to the dating of it. The torn label only has the letter "C of the original shelfmark.

475**Sept. 1, 1760-1762**

618

Cash register [of Pierantonio son of Ottavio]

Cardboard bound register.

The attribution of the register to Pierantonio, son of Ottavio, is due to the dating of it.

476 [766, 10]**Jan. 1, 1761-Aug. 2, 1762**

619

[Peculiar earning and expense of cash of Pierantonio Guadagni]

Cardboard bound register (11x9x1 inches) of 63 papers.

477 [709]**1748-1751**

620

[Earning of the vineyard]

Parchment bound register (15x11x1 inches) of 7 written papers.

Expenses for the alcove and the transportation of the furniture (1761), very probably done to the “Nunziata” Palace on occasion of the wedding of Pierantonio with Teresa Strozzi, daughter of Piero, and remembrance of the precious stones kept in the storehouse. In the other direction, Give and receive (1728-1729), 3 written papers by Filippo Innocenzo Pagli.

478] **1760** 621

Home expenses

Parchment bound register.

Probably for the Annunziata Palace for the wedding of Pierantonio with Teresa Strozzi, daughter of Piero.

Subseries: Inventory of goods [479-480] 622

2 registers

Concerning the Guadagni Book Collection in the Annunziata Palace and the Portraits of Famous Men engraved in copper owned by Pierantonio Guadagni son of Ottavio.

479 [955] **Sometime around the first half of the 18th Century** 623

List of the books kept at my house by Pier Antonio Guadagni

Parchment bound register in form of a list[10x8x1]

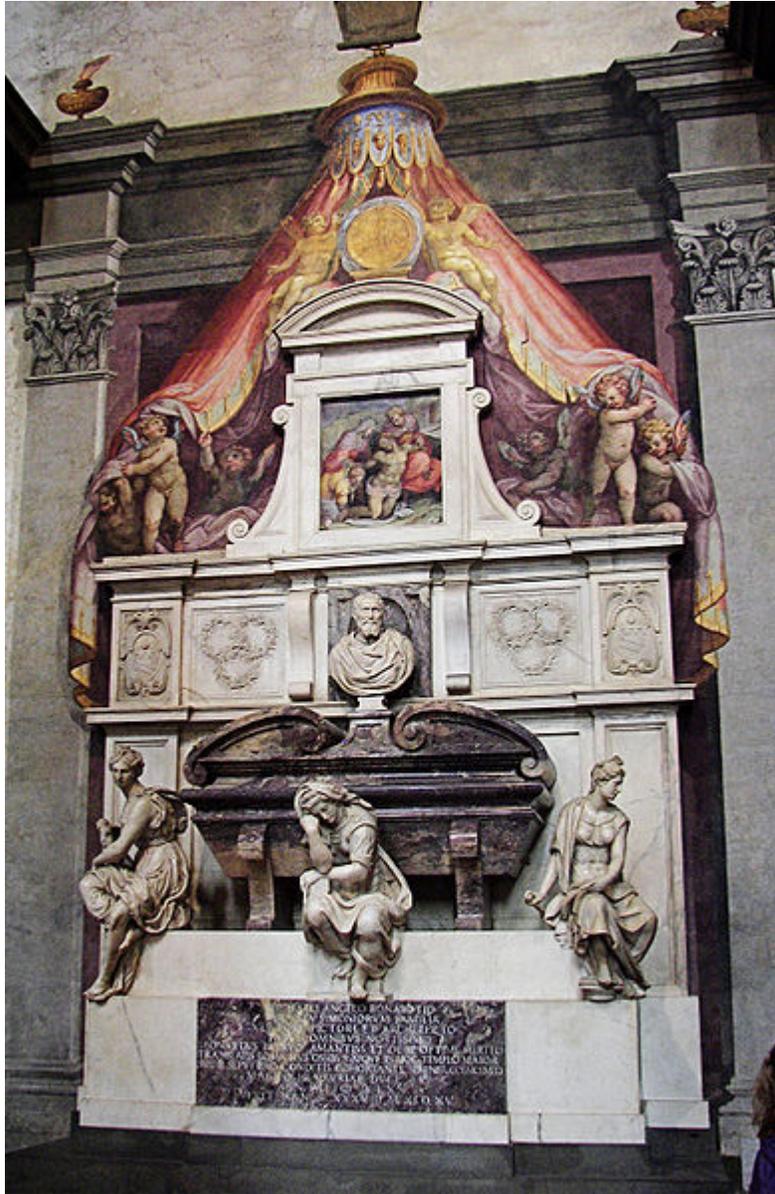
480 [1050] **Sometime around the first half of the 18th Century** 624

Extract

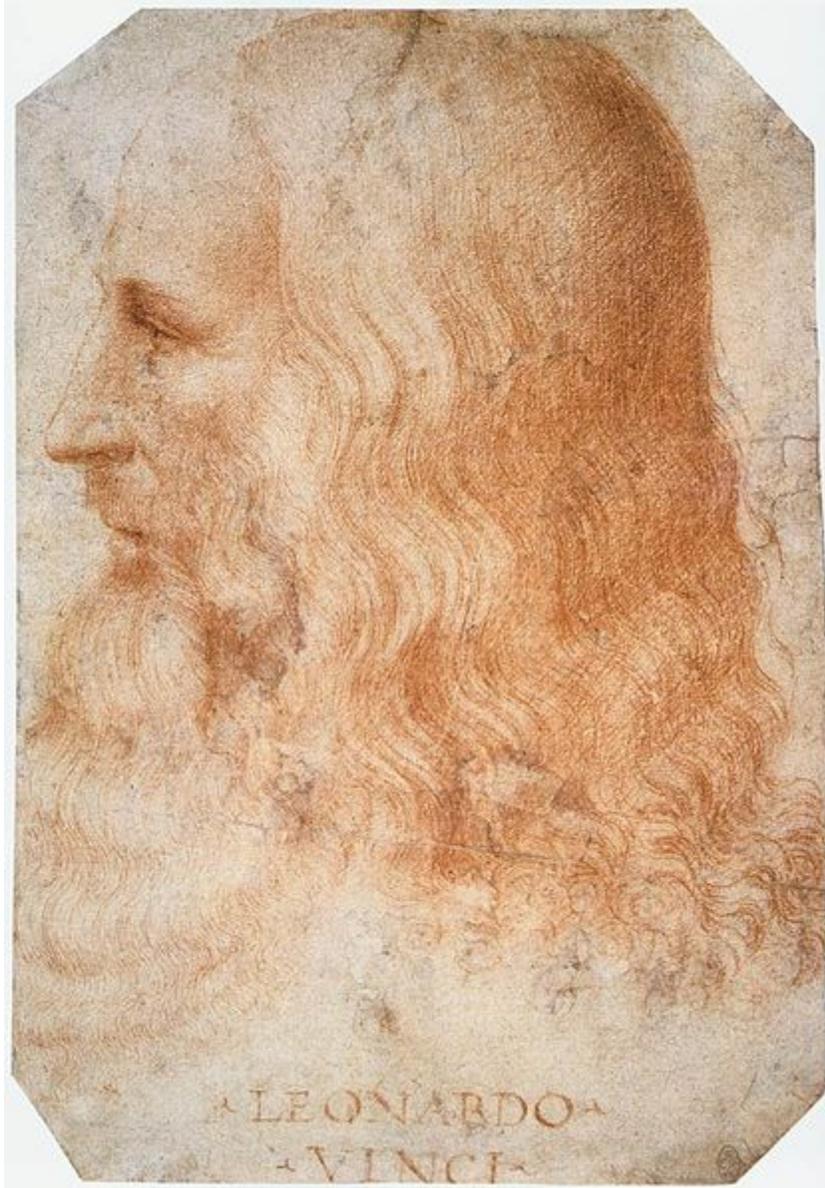
Cardboard bound register in the form of a list.

List of the portraits of famous Tuscan men which I have with me, Pier Antonio Guadagni, engraved in copper.

I could not find the list or the portraits. So I copied at random the portraits of 8 famous Tuscans, including great-uncle Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni, taken from a list of the 555 most important people in the History of Florence.



Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564). His tomb in Santa Croce Basilica



Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)



Dante Alighieri (1265-1321)



GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO

Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375)



Francesco Petrarca (1303-1374)



Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)



Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512)



Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (1674-1759); as a Guadagni, he was related with 4 of the other 7 famous Tuscans: Dante, Michelangelo, Macchiavelli and Amerigo Vespucci.

Subseries: Pierantonio's inheritance [481-482] **1762-1770** 625
2 registers

The inheritance of Pierantonio Guadagni son of Ottavio, went to his brother Niccolo', second born son of Ottavio.

481 [439] **Aug. 25, 1762-1770** 626
[Journal of Pierantonio's inheritance]
Parchment bound register (20x16x5 inches) of 54 written papers.

482 [444] **1762-1766** 627
[Debtors and creditors of Pierantonio's inheritance]
Cardboard bound register (20x16x5 inches) of 94 written papers.
With alphabetical list (inserted in opening).

Series: Niccolo' son of Ottavio 613

Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805) was the last of the "Nunziata" Branch. In 1768 he had gotten back the Marquisate of Montepescali, but in the following years he sold the Guadagni Palace of Florence (1777) and the fief of Montepescali to the Corsi Family, even though he kept the title of Marchese of Montepescali (1780). He managed the rent of the Altemps properties in the region of Pisa and lived in the houses of della Vigna Street in Florence.

Subseries: Patrimony books [483-492] **1762-1798** 629
10 registers

A Journal (1775-1792); 5 Earnings and Expenses (1762-1798); 2 Examinations of Debtors and creditors (1762-1766); 2 Debtors and creditors (1762-1765, 1775-1793).

483 [470, 27] **March 27, 1775-Oct. 31, 1792** 630
[27?] Journal of the Guadagni Patrimony A
Parchment bound register with leather supports (19x14x4 inches) of 98 written papers.
A guaranteed stable goods of the patrimony of the very eminent marchese Niccolo' Guadagni.
The shelfmark is attributed on the basis of a few traces of the original number.

484 [452] **1762-1766** 631
[Entry and expense and fund of Niccolo' Guadagni's patrimony]
Parchment bound register (19x13x5 inches) of 238 papers.
With alphabetical listing.
Restored cover.

485 [475] **Sept. 30, 1762-April 29, 1765** 632
Entry and expense [of Niccolo' Guadagni] A

Parchment bound register with leather support (16x13x1 inches) of 35 written papers.
Entry of cash in the hand of the very eminent marchese Niccolo' Guadagni.

486 [479] **April 12, 1766-Jan. 31, 1771** 633

Entry and expense of cash of Niccolo' Guadagni

Parchment bound register with leather support (19x14x1 inches) of 34 written papers.

487 [648, 28] **March 30, 1775-Oct. 31, 1792** 634

[28] Entry and expense of Niccolo' Guadagni

Parchment bound register with leather support (18x12x1 inches) of 139 papers.

...kept by Gaetano Peruzzi appointed by the "Magistrato dei Pupilli" on March 27, 1775.

It also contains an untied five file folder (Nov. 1st, 1792-May 31, 1795).

The ancient numeration was attributed on what is left of the label.

The "Magistrato dei Pupilli" ("The Magistrate of the Pupils or Wards of Court") was an institution in the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany, whose goal was to interdict individuals who were judged of violent or unusual temper or unable to take care of their finances and of their families. The request of interdiction was usually submitted by a member of the blood family or of the family of the spouse. It could happen at any moment of the "pupil's" life and last as long as the "Magistrate" or the requesting family members or both decided the interdicted was a danger to himself or his family. The interdict was usually closed in Santa Dorotea Hospital or Santa Maria Nuova Hospital in Florence.

Three were the categories more commonly raised by Tuscan family members as reasons to petition the interdiction of an individual: prodigality, dementia, and general lack of capacity to manage their own affairs. The categories provided by the Tuscan legal system as liable for interdiction were open and deliberately vague. Categories were often used interchangeably and it was not rare to denounce a relative merely of an undefined incapacity, generally shown in their lack of ability in the management of their financial affairs.

Nevertheless, 18th century records of the Magistrato dei Pupilli reveal that the perception of mental incapacity surpassed purely economic concerns, to progressively place the accent in the emotional aspects of coping with mental disturbance, both from the point of view of the sufferer and that of his or her family.

Interdictions causalities in the Grand-Duchy between 1717 and 1770

Unknown	87	18.6%
Prodigality	228	48.6%
Dementia	154	32.8%
Total	469	100%

488 [666, 37] **May 31, 1795-July 5, 1798** 635

[37] Entry and expense of cash

Parchment bound register with leather support (18x13x1 inches) of 144 papers.

...kept by Gaetano Peruzzi as general prosecutor of noble Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni and his patrimony.

- 489** [667] **August 25, 1762** 636
 [#] *Examination of the debtors and creditors of the farm of Pisa [of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
 C
 Parchment bound register with leather support (19x14x2 inches).
 The stamped label is detached from the register.
- 490** [467, 15] **Aug. 25, 1762 – 1766** 637
 [15] *Examination of debtors and creditors of the farm of Florence [of Niccolo' Guadagni] E*
 Parchment bound register with leather support (19x13x1 inches) of 35 written papers.
 (inserted in opening).
- 491** [442] **1762 – 1765** 638
Debtors and creditors A [of the goods of Pisa]
 Parchment bound register (20x16x4 inches) of 54 written papers.
 With alphabetical list (inserted in opening).
- 492** [459, 28] **1775 – 1793** 639
 [28?] *Debtors and creditors of the Patrimony [of Niccolo' son of Ottavio]*
 Parchment bound register with leather support (20x14x4 inches) of 255 papers.
 With alphabetical list (inserted in opening).
- Subseries: Journals [493-495]** **1759-1798** 640
 3 registers
- 493** [373, 6] **March 7, 1759 – June 7, 1759** 641
 [6] *Journal of the very Eminent Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni at Innsprugg*
 Cardboard bound register (14x9x1 inches).
- 494** [375, 23] **1771 – 1787** 642
 [23] *Journal [of Niccolo' son of Ottavio]*
 Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).
- 495** [1043, 36] **Jan. 1, 1798 – June 1798** 643
 [36] *Journal of Niccolo' Guadagni] E*
 Cardboard bound register (12x8x1 inches) or 3 written papers.



Innsbruck, Austria

Subseries: Gains and expenses by cost element[495-500] 1774-1778 644
5 registers

Registers kept on hand by Niccolo' son of Ottavio Guadagni and mostly attributed to him because of the handwriting.

496 [426] **1744 – 1770** 645

Gain and loss [of Niccolo' Guadagni] A 1

Leather bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 323 pages.

The register attribution to Niccolo' son of Ottavio Guadagni is due to the handwriting.

497 [948] **Jan. 1, 1751 – Jan. 1, 1778** 646

[Gain and loss of Niccolo' son of Ottavio]

Leather bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 293 pages.

With name list.

Gains and expenses by cost element kept by Niccolo' Guadagni himself.

498 [948] **1761 – 1770** 647

[Gain and loss journal of Niccolo' Guadagni] A 2

Leather bound register (13x9x1 inches) .

The attribution of the register to Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio is due to the handwriting on the register.

499 [428] **1771 – 1777** 648

[Gain and loss of Niccolo' Guadagni]

Leather bound register (13x9x1 inches)

The attribution of the register to Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio is due to the handwriting.

500 [429] **1772 – 1777** 649

[Gain and loss of Niccolo' Guadagni]

Leather bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 262 pages .

The attribution of the register to Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio is due to the handwriting on the register.

Subseries: Gain and expense [501-508] **1752-1803** 650

8 registers

501 [372] **Jul. 23, 1752 – Oct. 28, 1758** 651

[Gain and loss of Niccolo' son of Ottavio]

Cardboard bound register (13x10x1 inches) of 31 papers .

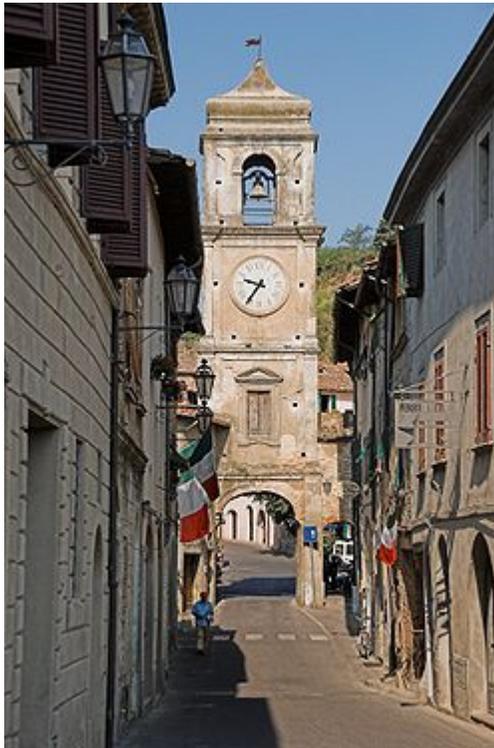
502 [683] **Sept. 30, 1762 – Aug. 21, 1774** 652

Rough draf of Pisa Parrana Montefoscoli and Palaia A

Parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 36 filled pages .

...of Niccolo' son of late Ottavio Guadagni.

The number stamped on the label fell.



Palaia – Civic Tower

503 **1770 – 1774** 653

Gain and loss of Niccolo' son of Ottavio

Parchment bound register (12x9 inches) of approximately 200 papers .

***Humidity damaged register.

504 [738, 30] **Jan. 1, 1777 – 1779** 654
[30] *[Gain and loss of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 159 papers .

505 [361, 32] **Jan. 1, 1780 – 1781** 655
[32] *[Gain and Loss of the year 1780 and 1781 [of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
Cardboard bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 324 pages .

506 [360, 34] **Jan. 1, 1782 – 1783** 656
[34] *[Gain and Loss 1782 and 1783 [of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
Cardboard bound register (11x8x1 inches) of 273 pages .

507 [379, 35] **1783 – 1785** 657
[35] *[Gains and Losses [of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
Parchment bound register (10x7x1 inches) of 417 pages .

508 [750] **June 20, 1803-Nov. 11, 1803** 658
Cash gains and losses of Michel'Angelo Capovanni Pisa Counselor of Niccolo'
Guadagni
Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 15 papers
With little bundles of numbered receipts for the goods located in Palaja, Montefoscoli,
Parrana, Arena and annexed in the area of Pisa. .

Subseries: Debtors and creditors [509-511] **1763-1775** 659
3 registers

Scrutinies of Debtors and creditor of the businesses of Pisa and Florence (1763-1775);
Expenses by section (1760-1775).

509 [698] **1763-Oct. 31, 1763** 660
Debtors and creditors. Gain and expense of the collecting of the same of Arena.
Parchment bound register (13x9x2 inches) of 144 papers
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
...In unceasing rental to Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio.
With annotations and excerpts (loose papers).



Farm of Parrana (near Pisa)

510 [751]

Nov. 1, 1763-1775 661

Scrutiny of debtors and creditors of the Farms of Arena and Parrana near Pisa [of Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio]

Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 102 papers.



Farm of Arena (forget the swimming pool; it did not exist in 1775).

511 [739,9]

1760-1775 662

[29] [Expenses by sector of Niccolo' Guadagni]

Half parchment bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 316 pages.

With Debtors and creditors.

Subseries: Tutorial of the expenses [512-517] **1760-1802** 663
6 registers

512 [376, 8] **1760-1775** 664
[8] *[Tutorial of the yearly expenses of Niccolo' Guadagni, son of Ottavio]*
Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches).

513 [1044, 25] **Dec. 22, 1773-1788** 665
[25] *Cash paid for different people [by Niccolo' Guadagni]*
200 15 Cardboard bound (11x8x1 inches) of 226 pages.

514 [374, 26] **1775-1777** 666
[26] *[Tutorial of the expenses of Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio]*
Cardboard bound register (12x9 x1 inches) of 73 papers.

515 [834, 24] **April 1, 1775-1783** 667
[24] *Annotation of handed out cash and other expenses [of Niccolo' Guadagni]*
Cardboard bound register (12x9 x1 inches).

516 [748, 31] **Jan. 1, 1778-Dec. 30, 1786** 668
[31] *Acknowledgement of cash received from Niccolo' Guadagni by Mr. Gaetano Peruzzi in Rome.*
Cardboard bound register (12x9 x1 inches).
A cowhide bag containing the food expenses of the very Eminent Marchese Neri Guadagni, registered by Luigi Monducci (?) (January 1-December 31, 1843).



18th Century food.



English school: Portrait of an 18th century gentleman

517[774, 33]

Jan. 1801-Jan. 1802 669

[33]Acknowledgement of cash [of Niccolo' Guadagni]

Cardboard bound register (12x9 x1 inches) of 3 written papers.

Subseries: Copybooks of expenses [518-524]

1753-1776 670

7 registers

Copybooks of expenses (1762-1775); Drafts (1753-1758); Acknowledgement of cash received by Mr. Gaetano Peruzzi in Rome (1778-1786).

518[862]

June 1, 1753-Sept. 30, 1758 671

Draft

Parchment bound cowhide bag with leather supports (18x7 x2 inches).

Book of food expenses sustained by Francesco Guerrini spending the money belonging to the very Eminent Marchesi Pier Antonio and Niccolo' Guadagni.



The “morning chocolate” by Pietro Longhi, Venice, 1775-1780

519

Jan. 31, 1762-Dec. 31, 1765 672

Expenses

Parchment bound register (12x8 inches) of 87 papers.

This book is written by me Michelangelo Morelli and will be used to keep track of the expenses needed for the service of the Guadagni household.

It also contains a packet of receipts.

520

1766-1769 673

[Expenses of Morelli for the Guadagni household]

Cardboard bound register (12x9 of 63 papers).



“Nunziata Guadagni Palace” Inside wall, windows and porch facing the large historical garden of the palace.

With loose receipts.

522 [399]

1772-1774

675

Copybook of food expenses...

Cardboard bound cowhide bag (12x4 x1 inches).

...made by Francesco Guerrini cook during the Pisa visit of the very eminent Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni on occasion of the restitution of the rental of the Arena Farm and of his stay in Pisa.



Pisa: Cathedral and leaning tower.

523 [863]

April 1, 1772-April 30, 1775 676

Copybook where all the daily food expenses made by the cook or by the person in charge of the daily household expenses for very eminent Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni.

Cardboard bound register (18x6 x1 inches).

524 [352]

May 1, 1755-Sept. 30, 1758 677

Fonte

Parchment bound register (13x5 x1 inches) of 94 papers.

Book of food expenses for the very eminent Marchesi Pier Antonio and Niccolo' Guadagni kept and made by Francesco Guerrini, in charge for the expenses, started on this 1st day of May 1755.

Foto



Dante Alighieri Spa

Confidenziale

8

Guadagni Villa of Le Fonti (Pontassieve)

Subseries: Various registers [525-530]

1751-1787

678
6 registers

Masses and charities (1751-1776); book of silk treatment (1763-1774); expenses of Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio for the gardens (1766-1770); Inventory of the Guadagni Library of Florence (1775); Inventory of the goods of Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio in 1775, year when the sales of his patrimony began.



18th century beggars.

525 [378, 5] **1751-1776** 679
[5] Masses and charities from January 1, 1751 [by Niccolo' Guadagni]
 Cardboard bound register (12x9 x1 inches) of 83 papers.

526 [700] **June 20, 1763-July 9, 1774** 680
Book of Silk treatment. Fonti A
 Parchment bound register (13x9 x1 inches) of 172 papers.
 Agostino Carraresi, farmer of Niccolo' Guadagni son of Ottavio.
 It also contains a copybook of Debtors and creditors A and Journal A, both related to the silk treatment.

527 [1049] **March 20, 1766-**
1770 681
Expenses of Niccolo' Guadagni for the gardens
 Cardboard bound register (170233x7 x1 inches)



Guadagni Garden of Santa Brigida, Pontassieve





Guadagni Garden of the “Nunziata” Palace in Florence. (3 pictures above).

528[941]

1768-1775

682

List of the books existing in the library of the very eminent marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni

Leather bound register (14x10x1 inches)

With appraisal by Andrea Baragli and review on April 30, 1775.

Historian Passerini states that Pierantonio Guadagni (1579-1632), son of Francesco, was a learned gentleman and a fond collector of paintings, statues and medals. He was the founder of the well known Guadagni art gallery, and of the famous Guadagni art museum, which constituted the glory of the family for many generations. Both have now disappeared. The artistic masterpieces were divided among various members of the family, and many have been sold.

Pierantonio also began to put together a very precious collection of books, continues Passerini. It contained manuscripts, a huge number of volumes, and some extremely rare editions. The poet Lodovico Adimari said that the Guadagni library was the most noteworthy and complete that could be found in the possession of any private citizen.

Pierantonio was the brother of Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), our direct ancestor, and of Ortensia, the first Marchese of San Leolino. Tommaso had 10 children, one was Donato Maria, our direct ancestor, who moved out of the Nunziata Palace, bought the Santo Spirito Palace and started the Santo Spirito Branch, to which we belong, another was called Pier Antonio, like his art and book-loving uncle. Pier Antonio Junior had only 2 grandsons, another Pierantonio (1727-1762), and Niccolo' (1730-1805), the last member of the Nunziata Branch.

Passerini adds that this 3rd Pierantonio, son of Ottavio and grandson of Pier Antonio Junior, “*was the most learned man of his time in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible. He also considerably increased the family library, founded by his great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni. He bought mostly precious ancient manuscripts. He gave free access to their consultation to anybody who was interested. His house was the meeting place of all the learned and scholars who were living in Florence at that time. He was generous in financially helping the poorer scholars who did not have the means to study or to publish their works.*

Pierantonio himself was going to publish some of his own works, when he died, still very young, at 35 years old, on the night of August 24, 1762. His death was considered a public misfortune. All the literary gazettes wrote about him. Even the Grand Duke lamented his death with many public declarations of the high esteem he held for Guadagni.

When, as we read, above, the Guadagni Archives# 528, list the books existing in the library of the very eminent Marchese Niccolo' Guadagni, only heir of all the “Nunziata” art and book collections, in 1768-1775, it is only a few years after Pierantonio's death, so I presume both art and book collections were still more or less complete. Passerini gives us a partial even though astonishing list of all the art masterpieces both the Nunziata and the dell'Opera (aka Torrigiani) Guadagni branches had, but he does not mention any of the literary authors. So, as curious as I am, I am trying to find or to recreate a list of them. And I found a breath-taking ancient manuscript with detailed description of it, listed as having belonged to the Guadagni Library. It is listed here below. Enjoy!



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WORLD

Palatine 313 Manuscript

Dante Poggiali

THE MOST OLD ILLUSTRATED
COMEDY KNOWN



Facsimile reproduction of the *Palatine 313 Manuscript* preserved at the **National Central Library of Florence**.

It ranks in the second quarter of the 14th century, both according to the writing and to the illustrations that accompany the text.

Considered to be the oldest illuminated comedy known, it contains 37 precious miniatures attributed to the workshop of Pacino di Buonaguida, and that is why, according to some critics is binding from the outset a pre-eminence of Giotto's taste in the illustration of the poem; to substantiate this hypothesis would be the Benvenuto's affirmation, according to which Dante would have met Giotto in Padua, when the artist was engaged in the Scrovegni Chapel and had started to paint the Last Judgment, wherein the representation of the Damned and the Inferno occupies much space.

The codex Palatino 313 contains the greatest part of the Commentary of Jacopo, son of Dante, though often his commentaries are corrupted and altered. Almost every gloss is marked with the initials Jac (Jacopo).

Both sons of Dante had been commentators of the Comedy: Pietro of the whole poem, and Jacopo, who did not go beyond the first cantica. By the time Jacopo lived in Florence, many applied to him for requesting explanations on the most difficult paragraphs of the Comedy.

"It 's strange that the possessor of an ancient codex would write in the margins where it was hard to understand: *Jacobe, facias declarationem.*"

The code is written in *littera textualis*, a spelling born in northern France in the second half of the twelfth century, as an evolution of the Carolingian minuscule.

A 14th century ownership note declared that the codex belonged to the Florentine scholar and politician Piero Del Nero (who died in 1598). It then passed to the library of the family Guadagni and eventually was bought by Gaetano Poggiali who used it for his 1807's edition of the Comedy.

Technical specifications

Size cm 22x31, 5

Fine art print

Application of gold leaf by hand

Parchment paper, hand-treated in order to achieve the optimum state of aging

Binding done by hand

Grain leather with natural tanning

Hand sewing

Crate on old paper

Commentary by M. Veglia

Print run of 599 copies unique in the world, 500 of which present Arabic numerals, 99 in Roman numerals

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LOADING...

As it is specified above, everything in the book was done by hand, because the printing machine was invented by Gutenberg 2 centuries later. So everything, from the illustrations to the “handwriting” is a unique example of its kind.



Detail of the Scrovegni Chapel fresco painted by Giotto in Padua. It represents “Hell” in the Last Judgement. Giotto was the first great artist in Italy’s Art History and Dante was the first great writer in Italian, instead of Latin, and thus in a way the creator of the Italian Language (Both of them were Florentine). It is interesting that they met in Padua. Even though the Divine Comedy of Dante contains “Hell, Purgatory and Paradise”, “Hell” is by far the most famous and fun to read. And Giotto must have been influenced by it.



Portrait of Giotto (1266-1337) in the Peruzzi Chapel

Famous art historian and artist Vasari (1511-1574), drawing on a description by poet Boccaccio, who was a friend of Giotto, says of him that “there was no uglier man in the city of Florence” and indicates that his children were also plain in appearance. There is a story that when Dante was visiting Giotto painting in the Scrovegni Chapel, and seeing the artist’s children underfoot, he asked how a man who painted such beautiful pictures could create such plain children. To this Giotto, who according to Vasari was always a wit, replied “I made them in the dark.”



Scrovegni Chapel by Giotto as a whole.



Portrait of Dante (1265-1321) by Giotto.

529[918]

Feb. 17, 1774 – Aug. 20, 1787

683

Tax collecting # 1

Half-parchment bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 164 papers.

530[381]

1775 684

Guadagni - Inventories

Cardboard bound register (11x8x2 inches) of 529 pages.

The first part is written by Niccolo' Guadagni, the second by somebody else.

Chapters 92-226 contain the inventory of the books existing in the library owned by marchese Niccolo' with evaluation by librarian Andrea Baragli; after that we find the inventories of the furniture existing in the Farm of Le Fonti, in the Palace of Pisa, in the "Nunziata" Palace and catalogue of the sales carried on.

I am adding here an enlargement of the famous Guadagni commissioned and owned painting (now in the Louvre Museum in Paris) of "Doubting Thomas" by artist Francesco Salviati (1510-1563). As 2 historians, Lejeune and Beguin, state, the two gray bearded men at the left of Jesus could be Thomas I and Thomas II Guadagni. This close-up allows us to take a good look at our great-uncles who are now looking at us from a wall in the Louvre. From their statues we know they did not grow a beard, as many contemporaries did not in the Renaissance. At the most, like some French Kings of their time, a very short beard. On the other hand two of their famous contemporaries, Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, grew long beard like the Guadagni in "Doubting Thomas". It could be that painter Salviati added the beard to make them fit better in the historical epoch represented in the painting. However, beard or not beard, the features and the facial expressions of our very famous Guadagni great-uncles are interesting to look at from close.



Series: Rental of Porrone

685

The estates of Porrone (Cinigiano, province of Grosseto) were rented from Lorenzo Piccolomini d' Aragona, by Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso, on November 1, 1697. The second rental of Porrone included the properties of Pescaia, Porrone, Pienza and houses in Florence and Siena.



Porrona Castle and Middle Age town



Vineyards of Porrona



Vineyards of Porrone



Pienza



The Piccolomini Gardens, rented by Pierantonio, and Val D'Orcia



Pienza



Pienza estates rented by Pierantonio Guadagni



Pienza estates rented by Pierantonio Guadagni