

4 envelopes

Papers related to the estates of Pisa and the surrounding region, in the localities of Arena, Metato and Rigoli (San Giuliano Terme), Nodica (Vecchiano), Botano, Cascine (Buti ?), Fauglia, Palaia, Montefoscoli (Palaia) and Parrana (Collesalvetti), of which the owner, Duke Giuseppe Maria Altemps, had granted endless rental to Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), son of Tommaso, on November 16, 1701, after first granting a contract with an expiration date on May 14, 1694. Pierantonio's sons, Ottavio (1684-1746) and Ascanio (1685-1759) Guadagni, started a lawsuit against Giuseppe Maria's son, Don Ruperto Altemps. The series also contains the documents of another litigation, between Giuseppe Maria Altemps and his sister Maria Cristina, married to Lante della Rovere. Maria Cristina claimed the Pisa estates coming from her mother's dowry. Her mother was Angelica, daughter of Cosimo, son of Giulio d' Medici. Angelica was Gian Pietro d'Altemps first wife, while Giuseppe Maria was the son of a second wife.

There are also Indian Ink and water colored Indian Ink maps of some areas near the town of Arena related to the controversies.

Who was Giulio de' Medici?



Giulio de' Medici, whose portrait is above, was born between 1533 and 1537 and died in 1600. He was the illegitimate son of Alessandro de' Medici, first Duke of Florence, and probably of Taddea Malaspina.



The above portrait is of Giulio's father, Alessandro de' Medici, (1510-1537), called "il Moro" ("the Moor"). Born in Florence Alessandro was recognized as the only son of Lorenzo II de' Medici. However many scholars today believe him to be the illegitimate son of Giulio de' Medici, (who later became Pope Clement VII) and a black servant who was working in the Medici household, named Simonetta da Colvecchio.

When Holy Roman Emperor Charles V sacked Rome in 1527, the Florentines took advantage of the turmoil in Italy to reinstall the Republic. Alessandro, who was seventeen, and the other Medici and their main supporters fled. Only eight-year-old Catherine de' Medici, who later became Queen of France and proudly defined herself "cousin of the Guadagni", was left behind during the siege of Florence.



Giulio de' Medici (not Alessandro's son, but presumably his father), when he was still a cardinal, before he became Pope Clement VII, painted by Raphael. He is standing on the left. His uncle, Medici Pope Leo X, is sitting in the center of the picture.

Pope Clement VII Medici (Alessandro's father) eventually made his peace with the Emperor, and the Imperial troops attacked and besieged Florence to restore the Medici in power. The siege of Florence lasted almost one year. Michelangelo himself led the construction of the fortifications of the city on top of the hills surrounding it. Nowadays a beautiful boulevard runs on top of those same hills and is called Viale (Avenue) Michelangelo in remembrance of the great artist's love for his city. Michelangelo found out that the general commanding the Florentine troops, Malatesta Baglioni, was a traitor, bought by the Emperor, and warned the Florentine government. When they did not believe him, he left the besieged city. However, he quickly repented, came back to Florence and fought till the end. And so did the Guadagni.



Michelangelo

Ulivieri Guadagni, son of Simone, was born in France, where the Guadagni had gone in exile to flee Cosimo de' Medici "the Elder"'s fury, on April 7, 1452. When he was still a child, his father took him back to Florence. The expulsion of the Medici from Florence in 1491 allowed him to enter political life, because all the decrees of 1434 were annulled. One of those decrees numbered the Guadagni among the nobles and thus escluded them from public office. In 1499, Ulivieri was a Prior. In 1505, he was appointed General Commissary in the Lower Valdarno. He was granted great authority over the Florentine troops who were fighting against Pisa.

The return of the Medici in 1512, excluded him from public office again. However, the Medici were sent into exile a second time in 1527, at the time of young Alessandro de' Medici, and Ulivieri was able to return to public activity. He was a prior in 1528. On December 1 of that same year, he was elected to be one of the Committee of Peace and freedom for six months. When Florence was besieged by the troops of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, Ulivieri was unable to participate in the fight because of his old age. However, he greatly helped his fellow citizens with his advice. Giovambattista Busini recalls that during that terrible siege, Ulivieri "was among the best citizens of his time, loving liberty for its own sake and not for any advantage he could obtain from it."

When Florence was conquered and the Medici regained their power, Ulivieri retired from public life. Even though the Medici asked him to accept a public office, Ulivieri refused. He died very old, on October 11, 1541. From the Servite friars, he obtained the patronage of the churches of San Gervaso in Lubaco, San Martino in Lubaco, San Donato in Colletrighe and San Donato in Ricardetole. From Pope Alexander VI (Borgia), in 1496, he obtained the famous oratory of Santa Maria del Sasso. He had to share it however with the Pazzi, the Catellini da Castiglione and the Cambini. These three families and the Guadagni together built a large church in that harsh and solitary place. The church was always provided for and patronized by Ulivieri's descendants.

Ulivieri married Oretta, daughter of Tommaso Giovanni in 1488. She died on 7/19/1510. Then he married Caterina, daughter of Francesco Minerbetti in 1512. He had 8 sons and 2 daughters from Oretta (in 12 years of marriage) and 1 son from Caterina. Among his sons from Oretta, Tommaso is the ancestor of all the French Branches of the Family, including the Gadagne, the Gadagne d'Hostun and the Dukes of Gadagne, Iacopo is the ancestor of all the Guadagni of Nunziata and the Guadagni of Santo Spirito (us), Filippo is the ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera – later called Torrigiani. So everybody, both in France and Italy, descends from Ulivieri Guadagni.

Iacopo Guadagni, son of Ulivieri, was born on August 8, 1497. One day, while he was riding his horse he lost control of his animal. The horse started galloping and jumping wildly and ran over and killed an old man, who was passing by. Iacopo suffered the consequences of the Medici hostility towards his family. In spite of his declaration, confirmed by many eyewitnesses, that he had repeatedly yelled at the old man to get out of his way, on June 13, 1525, he was exiled for three years from all the territory of the Republic of Florence. When the Medici were forced to flee from Florence in 1527, he returned to Florence and was immediately given an important position. He was appointed War Commissary for the province of Pisa.

Iacopo was one of the 12 "buonomini" in 1529, but he was not very zealous in fighting for the freedom of Florence during the famous siege. The historian Busini states that Iacopo Guadagni was numbered "among those, neither

good nor evil, who would follow other people's opinion, good or evil, influenced in their belief by a relative or a friend of theirs, without due reflection on it.”

When Florence was conquered by the troops of the Holy Roman Emperor, and the Medici regained power, Iacopo reacted differently from his father Ulivieri. He accepted the yoke of the Medici, mostly after Cosimo I de' Medici became Duke of Florence and later Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was given many positions by Cosimo. He was even assigned to the Magistrature of the Eight, which was very important at that time. He was a member of it in 1539, 1552, and 1563. In 1561, he was elected senator. He died on August 7, 1569.

The Guadagni Family lost the chapel of San Martino in the church of Santissima Annunziata in 1434, when their goods were confiscated by the angry Medici. Their chapel was given to the Villani family. The Guadagni brothers, Iacopo and Filippo, wanted to regain the chapel for their family. The chapel was dear to them because of the remembrance of their ancestors. So they went to the Grand Duke and asked for it, but they were unable to obtain it.

Then they decided to opt for another chapel in the same church, close to the main altar. Thanks to a gift to his ancestors from Lodovico Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, Giovambatista del Tovaglia was allowed the ownership of all the chapels around the choir, behind the main altar of the church. From him, the two Guadagni brothers obtained the Chapel of San Sigismondo as a gift, by an act of November 29, 1541, notarized by Ser Raffaello Baldesi. They immediately set out to have the chapel decorated in a noble fashion. They dedicated it to Saints Iacopo and Filippo. They had the famous artist “il Bronzino” (the one who painted the above listed portraits of Cosimo I de' Medici and of his wife Eleonora di Toledo), paint a great painting representing Jesus' Resurrection, behind the altar.



Main altar of the Church of Santissima Annunziata. The Guadagni Chapel with their family Crest on top of the entrance is on the left of the altar, and cannot be seen from this perspective, but it is the size and shape of the chapels on the right. Adriano Guadagni did his First Holy Communion, as a child, in the Guadagni Chapel.



In this picture, taken from the other side of the main altar, you can see the Guadagni crest, on top of the Guadagni chapel, the golden cross with thorns, in

the lower center of the picture. Too bad we cannot see the beautiful Bronzino painting on Jesus' Resurrection, painted for the Guadagni, which is just below the crest, but in the dark.



Finally here is a good picture of the main altar, with the Guadagni crest on the left. Unfortunately the big statue blocks the view of the inside of the Guadagni chapel.



I FOUND IT !!!! This is Jesus' Resurrection by Bronzino, a huge painting above the altar of the Guadagni Chapel in Santissima Annunziata Church. The family crest, which we have seen in two other pictures, is just above the chapel. It is in front of this famous painting, owned by the Guadagni, that young Adriano received Holy Communion for the first time.



Outside of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata in Florence, which gives its name to the “Nunziata” Branch of the Guadagni.



Malatesta Baglioni who betrayed Florence.

When Florence surrendered to the Emperor’s army, also because of the betrayal of its main commander, Malatesta Baglioni, which Michelangelo had foreseen, Pope Clement VII assigned Florence to his son (?) nineteen year-old Alessandro, who had been made a duke by Emperor Charles V, thereby signalling the end of the Republic. He arrived in Florence to take up his rule on July 5, 1531.

The emblem of Alessandro de’Medici, based on famous German artist Durer’s Rhinoceros, with the motto “Non buelvo sin vencer” (old Spanish for “I shall not return without victory”).



His many enemies among the exiles declared that his rule was harsh, depraved and incompetent, though some later historians disagree. In 1535, the Florentine opposition sent his cousin Ippolito to appeal to Charles V against some actions of the Duke, but Ippolito died en route; rumors were spread that he had been poisoned at Alessandro's orders.

The Holy Roman Emperor supported Alessandro against the Republicans. In 1536, the Emperor gave his natural daughter, Margaret of Austria, in marriage to Alessandro, who was 25 years old.



Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and wife of Alessandro de' Medici

Alessandro seems to have remained faithful to his one mistress, Taddea Malaspina, who bore his only children Giulio de' Medici, who also had illegitimate issue, and Giulia de' Medici, who married her cousin Bernardetto de' Medici and had issue.



Giulia de' Medici, the daughter Alessandro had with his mistress Taddea Malaspina

Four years later, his distant cousin, Lorenzino de' Medici, nicknamed "Lorenzaccio" ("bad Lorenzo"), helped by killer Scoronconcolo, assassinated him with a dagger. Lorenzino entrapped Alessandro through the ruse of a promised arranged sexual encounter with Lorenzino's sister Laudomia, a beautiful widow. For fear of starting an uprising if news of his death got out, Medici officials wrapped Alessandro's corpse in a carpet and secretly carried it to the cemetery of San Lorenzo, where it was hurriedly buried.



Lorenzaccio kills his cousin Alessandro de' Medici

When the anti-Medici faction failed to rise, Lorenzino fled to Venice, where he was killed in 1548. The Medici supporters ensured that power passed to Cosimo I de' Medici. Let's now return to Alessandro's son, Giulio de' Medici, from whom this long and exciting historical parenthesis started.

Aged no more than four at the time of his father Alessandro's assassination, Giulio de' Medici was passed over as a choice for the succession as the new Duke of Florence, by his cousin Cosimo de' Medici, the first of the "junior branch of the Medici", who as we remember, married Eleonora di Toledo, had 11 children from her, moved to the Pitti Palace with his family and became Cosimo I, first Grand Duke of Tuscany. Giulio was placed under the guardianship of Cosimo I and raised at his court. In 1562 he was appointed the first knight of the Order of Saint Stephen, an order founded to combat pirates and Turks in the Mediterranean Sea. As Admiral of the Order, from 1563 to 1566, he was sent to help the Knights Hospitaliers during the siege of the Island of Malta (where the Guadagni had a palace) in 1565. He also acted as an ambassador, to Mantua in 1565, to Rome in 1571 and again in 1573.

Giulio was married to Lucrezia Caetani. They had a daughter, Caterina, who became a Benedictine nun and died in 1634. He also had two illegitimate sons, Cosimo, who followed him as a knight in the Order of Saint Stephen, and Giuliano.

Thanks to Roglo, without any more long historical research, we can quickly get to Maria Cristina, sister of Giuseppe Maria Altemps, with whom she had litigation. So Giulio de' Medici, Duke Alessandro's son, even though he was married first to Angelica Malaspina and then to Lucrezia Caetani, had an illegitimate son, named Cosimo de' Medici, who married Lucretia Caetani, and had a daughter Angelica de' Medici (1608-1636).

Angelica de' Medici married Duke Giampietro d'Altemps (+1691) and had 2 daughters: Maria Cristina (+1712) and Cornelia (+1691)



Maria Cristina d'Altemps, whose portrait is above, married Ippolito Lante Montefeltro della Rovere, Duke of Bomarzo (1618-1688) and had a son, Antonio (1648-1716). The litigation papers we have in the Guadagni Archives relate to the lawsuit between Maria Cristina d'Altemps and her brother Giuseppe Maria d'Altemps, concerning the Pisa Estates, coming from her mother Angelica de'Medici's dowry. From Roglo, we find out that Maria Angelica de'Medici, Maria Cristina's mother, died in 1636, when she was only 28 years old, and her widowed husband remarried, with Isabella Lante (+1682) and had 2 children with her, Margherita and Giuseppe Maria (1653-1713). So Giuseppe Maria d'Altemps was only Maria Cristina d'Altemps' half-brother and had no rights to her Medici mother's dowry.

Again, in friendly Roglo, we find out that Giuseppe Maria d'Altemps had a son named Ruperto or Roberto Aniceto d'Altemps (1687-1742), close to the same age as Ottavio (1684-1746) and Ascanio Guadagni (1685-1759), with whom he had a litigation concerning the endless rental granted by his father to their father Pierantonio, as we stated at the beginning of this chapter before writing on Giulio's father, Alessandro de'Medici.

What I find interesting is that, as was stated in the introduction to the Archives, often archives of noble families mingle with each other. Here, for example, due to the litigation of Duke Ruperto Aniceto d'Altemps with Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni, in relation to an "endless rental" signed by their respective fathers, we end up by having the lawsuit of Maria Cristina d'Altemps versus her half-brother Giuseppe-Maria d'Altemps, the same one who granted the "endless rental" to Pierantonio Guadagni. This second litigation is caused by a Medici Family inheritance in the dowry of Maria Angelica de'Medici whose great-grandfather was Alessandro de'Medici, first Duke of Florence, and great-uncle or great-great-grandfather was Medici Pope Clement VII. These documents that ended up in the Guadagni Archives are of universal historical importance as the Medici ruled Florence and Tuscany for several generations: two of them were Queens of France and two were Popes, including Clement VII himself who was for several years Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. So the Guadagni Archives contain not only

documents interesting to the Guadagni themselves and to the lovers of their history, but also documents interesting to the studios of European and World history.

59 [46]

1646 - 1767 69

“H.1” Leghorn Warehouses

34 files in envelope numbered (1-35)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the warehouses and houses in Leghorn.

In File # 1, there is also the transcript of Marco Datini of Prato’s will, written in 1410, with the foundation of the Ceppo dei Poveri (“Log of the poor”). Folder # 2 has copy of the sale of a warehouse in Leghorn by the Ceppo dei Poveri of Prato to Bastiano Lapi, son of Lorenzo, in 1646. In File # 16 we can see that the above warehouse was sold by Giuseppe Santi and Lodovico Domenico Pandolfini, son of Domenico, to Vieri Guadagni (1631-1708) in 1686.

File # 35 has an “Inventory of documents concerning the warehouses and the house of Leghorn” which marchese Niccolo’ Guadagni (1730-1805) gave in custody to Paolo Torre of Leghorn on January 22, 1767, and recalled on May 20, 1763 (the 2 dates seem inexact, fcdq)”.

File # 26 listed as “empty by mistake”, is missing.



Leghorn (Livorno in Italian) is a Tuscan harbor on the Mediterranean. This is a picture of the “new” (several centuries old) fortress of Livorno.

60 [47]

1694 - 1741 70

“H.2” Rental of Pisa

44 files in envelope numbered (1-41)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the properties in Pisa and its region, in the towns of Arena, Metato, Nodica, Botano, Cascine, Ripoli, Parrana, Fauglia, Palaia and Montefoscoli, owned by Duke Giuseppe Maria Altemps of Rome, granted in perpetual renting to Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709) on November 16, 1701, after a temporary rental granted on May 14, 1694 (folder # 18). Papers concerning the lawsuit between Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni (Pierantonio’s sons) and don Roberto, son of Duke Giuseppe Maria Altemps.

Folder # 4 has an Indian ink watercolor drawing of the farm of Fiumaccio at Metato made in 1621.

Folder # 41 contains “Maps and sketches of maps of the Fiumaccio and other in the town of Arena”, 10 Indian ink and watercolor drawings of the farms (17-18th centuries).

61 [48]

1706 - 1723 71

“H.3” Rental of Pisa

49 files in envelope numbered (1-37 third)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the properties in Pisa and its region, mostly of those of the towns of Palaia, Montefoscoli, and Fauglia, Parrana and the houses in the city of Pisa in the Ceppo of Magona, town of San Pierino; in Castelletto used as an inn; in delle Vele Street, close to San Niccolao (with drawings of it in folder # 12); in Amorino Street, town of San Pierino, in the Synagogue; in the town of San Felice; in San Frediano Square; in Borgo.

62 [49]

1724 - 1739 72

“H.4” Rental of Pisa

33 files in envelope numbered (1-29 third)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the properties in Pisa and its region, mostly of those of the towns of Arena, Metato, and of the houses in Tavoleria Street, neighborhood of Santa Margherita, Pisa; San Frediano Square, Portico de’ Gatti, care of San Sisto; neighborhood of San Felice, in Borgo.

Papers concerning the short-lived claim of Roberto Altemps against Ottavio and Ascanio Guadagni.

Folder # 1 contains Indian ink sketches of the farm of Fiumaccio (18th century).

Folder # 5 is missing.



“New” city walls of Pisa built in the year 1156 by Consul Cocco Griffi.

63 [50]

“H.5” Rental of Pisa

24 files in envelope numbered (1-22)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

1739 - 1760 73

Papers related to the properties in Pisa and its region, and to the agreement made by the Guadagni brothers with Duke Roberto Altemps.

File # 6 has the Indian ink sketch of the Pisa Palace of Duke Altemps, between Sette Volte Street and the street going from Monte to Cavalieri [now called Ulisse Dini Street].

64 [51]

“H.6” Rental of Pisa 1755

36 files in envelope numbered (1-36)

1706 - 1763 74

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the properties in Pisa and its region, of the towns of Palaia and Montefoscoli, of the farm of Parrana and Arena, and the Duke's Palace of Pisa.

65 [52]

1671 - 1762 75

"H.7" Parrana

57 files in envelope numbered (1-51)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Papers related to the properties of Parrana, of which Duchess Lante took possession in 1690.

Folder # 1 ½, not included in the list, contains the sample survey of the properties of the farm of Parrana (1671) of Duke Pietro Altemps, Angelica de' Medici's husband, taken from the estimation of the city of Pisa, with Indian Ink sketches of the diagrams of the terrains of the farm.

Folder # 48 has the watercolor Indian ink drawing of the mountains of Parrana (1717)

Folder # 19 is missing.

66 [53]

1690 - 1696 76

"H.8" Lawsuit Altemps and Lante 1690-1696

Parchment bound file (12x9x4 inches) with 1,115 pages

With index per pages (inserted in the opening)

Lawsuit between Duke Giuseppe Altemps, son of Duke Pietro Altemps and of his second wife, and Cristina Lante della Rovere, daughter of the same Pietro Altemps and of his first wife Angelica de' Medici, daughter of Cosimo, son of Giulio, son of Alessandro de' Medici, first Duke of Florence, concerning the Altemps properties of Pisa, brought in dowry by Angelica de' Medici.

67 [54]

1690 - 1696 77

"H.9" Lawsuit between Duke Giuseppe Maria d'Altemps Duchess Maria Cristina Lante

Parchment bound file (13x9x4 inches) with 1,119 pages

With index per pages (inserted in the opening)

Copies of all the documents of precedent file.

68 [55]

1686 - 1717 78

"H.10" Altemps and Lante/ Guadagni and Altemps

5 files in envelope numbered (1-5)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folder # 1 contains the “Trial of Altemps versus Lante”, for the Pisa properties which Angelica de’Medici, daughter of Cosimo, took in dowry in 1625, to her husband Duke Pietro Altemps. These properties were inherited by Giuseppe Maria Altemps (1629-1691), son of Duke Pietro and of his second wife. Maria Cristina Altemps instead, married to Lante della Rovere in 1644, daughter of Duke Pietro and of first wife Angelica de’Medici, claims them as her own, because they were her mother Angelica’s dowry.

Folder # 2 contains the “Trial Altemps Lante versus Vitali of Pisa” for the rental of Pisa properties from Duke Pietro to Andrea Vitali in 1686, for 5 years (1694).

Folder # 3 contains the “Lawsuit of Rinuccini versus Duke Altemps for the reduction of the yearly rental”, with drawing of the terrains in Ripoli, which shows the corrosion brought to Piaggie by the Arno River (1717).



The Arno River flows through Pisa.

69 [56]

1694 - 1765 79

“H.11” Documents, calculations and receipts of Pisa Rental

28 files in envelope numbered (1-27)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Folders and stacks of receipts and calculations done in occasion of the lawsuits on perpetual rental of Arena.

70 [57]

18th Century 80

“H.12” Tithes and Deductions

20 files in envelope numbered (1-19)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Copy of the tithes of Florence and appraisals of Pisa for the Altemps properties granted to the Guadagni in perpetual rental, located in Metato, Cafaggiareggio, Ripoli, San Sisto al Pino, Bottano, Cornazzano, San Martino aUlmiano, Arena, Nodica.

71 [58]

1717 – 1764 81

“H.13” Guadagni and Cosi del Voglia

3 files in envelope numbered (1-3)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Stacks of the trial between Pierantonio and Niccolo’ Guadagni and Pier Francesco and brothers Cosi del Voglia, for the dependence of the rental company of Arena and its parts, company terminated on May 15, 1719.

72 [59]

1717 – 1760 82

“H.14” Cosi del Voglia and Guadagni

files in envelope

Addresses (calculations, receipts and other) concerning the trial Cosi del Voglia and Guadagni mentioned in the precedent number.

73 [60]

1717 – 1765 83

“H.13” Cosi del Voglia and Guadagni

49 files in envelope numbered (1-47)

With repertory of the stack (inserted in the opening)

Documentation concerning the pretenses of Pier Francesco Cosi del Voglia and of his nephew Giovan Vincenzo for the company of the Arena Rental with the Guadagni.



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The Cathedral and the leaning tower of Pisa