



3 1761 04643299 3



MEDICI ARCHIVES

THE PROPERTY OF

THE MARQUIS COSIMO DE' MEDICI

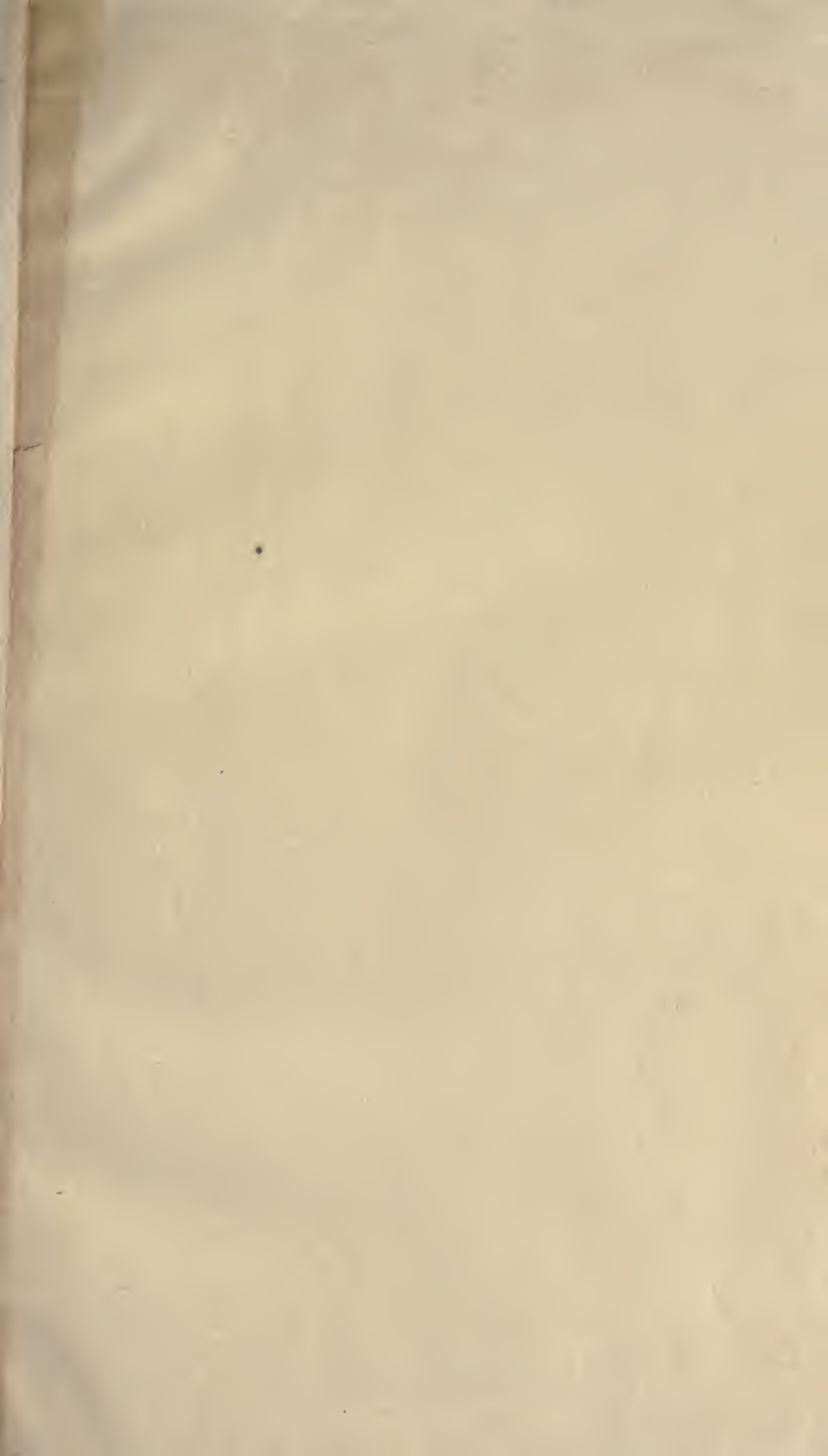
AND

THE MARQUIS AVERARDO DE' MEDICI

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918

AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

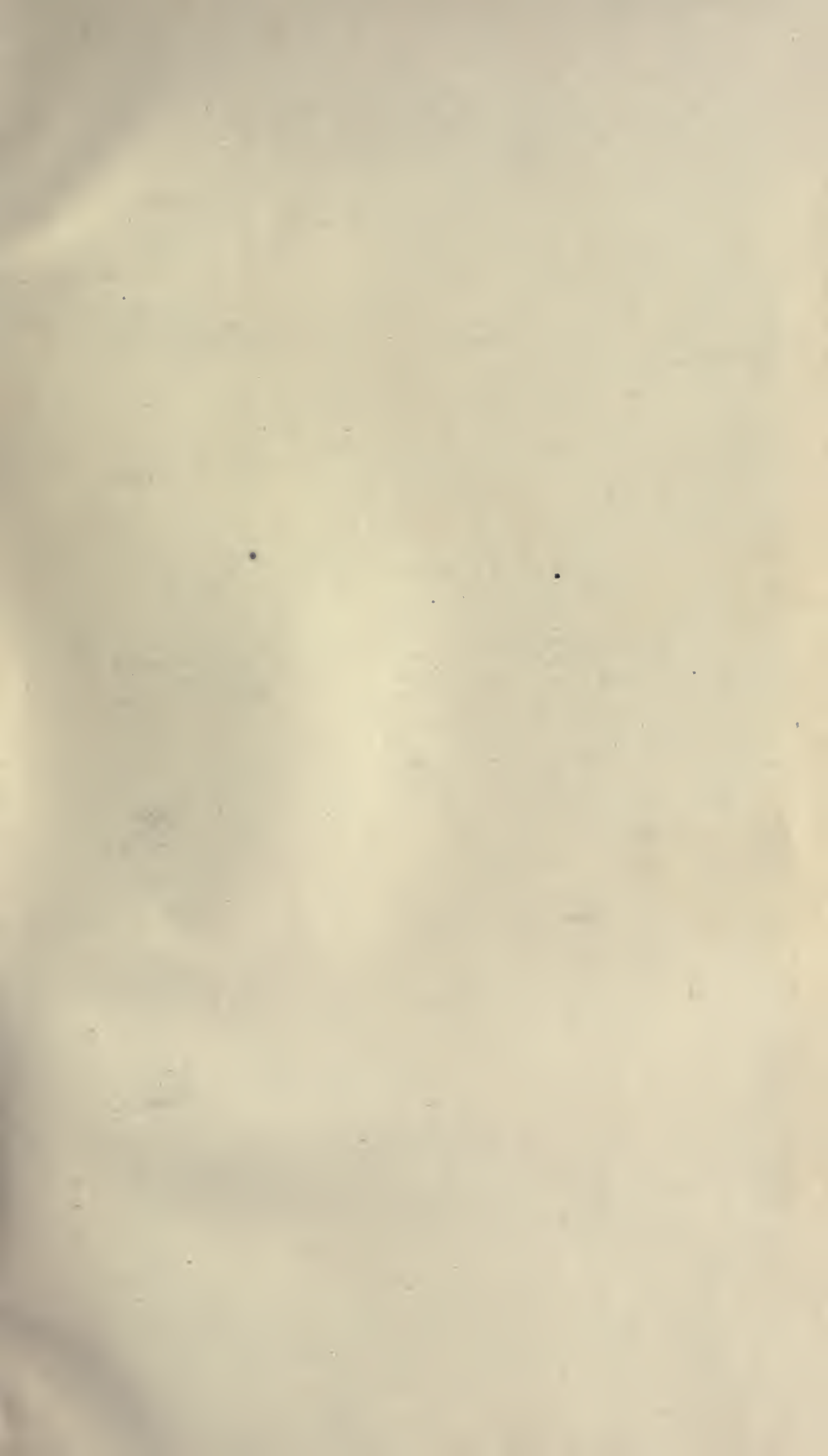






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ho ricevuto le due vostre & l'ultima e' delli xvi. alle quali per hora non rispondero' alor mti
per non hauere molto tempo, supplirò per la prima. et spaccianassi per l'ordinario qsta
chandelata mi penso manderui due fiasche di vernaccia laquale e' stata giudica-
ta qui molto buona et perche ch'io non ho uino no' e' migliore, ma ch'
se e' peggio alla bocca d'agosto, non potrà hauere piu chiaro ne migliore colore, et
sapore anchora non e' satisfatto. Et non si troua ch'buono sia, et q'lo
ch'ui si manda uoluntieri, fu il mancho reo ch'fussi a s. Gimignano, et bench'
si sia uolta ogni diligetia per inuestigare se u'e' uino o pocho o assai ch' sia buono
non dimancho intatto q'lo pocho non si e' trouato cosa ch'buona sia et perche
ragione, ui mando come due due fiasche di buona vernaccia slante per saggio, et
mase ch' satisfaccia, uene manderò 40 fiasche. Et serbo questo offerito, et
sero della medesima ragione ch' e' questo. Sub aduisione per la prima vostra, et
stando lo seruire uostro manderemo o ritreremo p' noi q'sti 40 fiasche di uerna-
cia laquale satisfaranno qui come e' detto uido ch' non e' dispiacuta
assoluta. Et daui circa q'sto uino. Et ne ome occorre dirui altro ch' racco-
mandarmi a voi. Floren die xxij may 1490

Laurentius & medicus

CATALOGUE
OF THE
MEDICI ARCHIVES

Consisting of
RARE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

Records and Documents

1084—1770

Including
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX
HOLOGRAPH LETTERS
OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The Property of
THE MARQUIS COSIMO DE' MEDICI
and
THE MARQUIS AVERARDO DE' MEDICI

WHICH
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
(L. HANNEN, W. B. ANDERSON, AND V. C. W. AGNEW)

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On **MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918**
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

— — — — —
May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices,
8 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1



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- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s. ; above Five Pounds, 5s. ; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money, *if required* ; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two DAYS from the Sale; MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
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- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited; all Lots un-cleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

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1579

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PREFACE

ON presenting this catalogue to the public, a word ought first to be said to explain how State Papers of such extraordinary importance as the Holograph Letters of Lorenzo the Magnificent and his correspondents chance to exist, unknown to historians, in the hands of a younger line of the Medici family which branched off from the parent trunk six hundred years ago. An attentive examination of the catalogue will at once tell historians that this part of the collection cannot have found its way into these archives letter by letter, like the rest of their contents, but must have been added all at once at some later period. How did this happen, and when?

It will be noticed that almost all of Lorenzo's letters now before us are addressed to Pietro Alamanni, Florentine ambassador at Milan, and afterwards at Rome and Naples. The other papers composing the section whose presence here we have to explain are letters received by Lorenzo and sent on by him to Alamanni for reference, copies of Lorenzo's instructions to other ambassadors or of their despatches to him, the Florentine government's instructions to Alamanni, Alamanni's letter-books, and a few letters from Lorenzo to the Pope and other persons, which are probably duplicates. Lorenzo frequently wrote two copies of letters, and sent them by different routes for greater security. When both copies reached the ambassador he delivered one and kept the other.

These papers were plainly the part of Alamanni's embassy-archives dating from the years May 1489–April 1492. A modern diplomatist would not be allowed to take such documents home with him when he retired, but usage in these matters was different four centuries ago, and ambassadors treated official correspondence that remained in their hands as their own private property. Many instances might be mentioned, but perhaps the celebrated collection at Besançon, in which hundreds of signed letters from the Emperor Charles V. have found a place because the ambassadors, members and connexions of the Granville family, to whom they were addressed, did not return them to the Imperial chancery, may suffice to show that the practice was general.

Now about a hundred years after Pietro Alamanni's day, Raffaello di Francesco de' Medici, a descendant of Giovenco de' Medici (†1322), younger brother of Chiarissimo, Lorenzo the Magnificent's great-great-grandfather (*see* Genealogical Table I.), and ancestor of this collection's present owners, married Costanza Alamanni (*see* Genealogical Table IV.). Raffaello, who represented the Grand Dukes of Tuscany at Ferrara, carefully kept the letters addressed to him by his masters, and there is every reason to suppose that through his wife Lorenzo's correspondence found its way into his family archives.

Such a treasure may well have tempted a diplomatist of an historical turn of mind, for it gives a matchless picture of Lorenzo's last years, a period full of melancholy interest to Florentines as being the close of

the most brilliant passage in their city's annals and the prelude to decades of foreign invasion and internal strife. Lorenzo, preserving the outer appearance of a private citizen, was in fact the most influential man in Italy, and constantly used his mastery in the service of peace, holding the balance of power between Lodovico Sforza of Milan, Ferdinand I., King of Naples, and Pope Innocent VIII.

The earlier part of his career had seen Florence and the Medici assailed by various dangers: first, the Pazzi conspiracy at Rome, and later, hostile leagues headed by Pope Sixtus IV., whose frantic attempts to found states for his relatives kept Italy at the boiling-point. Since Sixtus' death in 1484 things had been quieter, but the elements of a conflagration were at hand. The principle of Lorenzo's system for preventing it was to keep up confidential relations with the new Pope, to whose son, Franceschetto Cibò, he gave his daughter Maddalena in marriage. He untiringly endeavoured so to guide that Pontiff as to protect him from the perils to which his unstable and self-indulgent nature left him open. This task was no light one, for Innocent had not been a year on his throne before he made a bitter enemy by encouraging the Neapolitan nobles to rise against their King; and when the undertaking had ended in failure and the punishment of its leaders, he lacked the decision to cut losses of prestige and come to a satisfactory understanding with his outraged neighbour. Ferdinand was very old, and the Pope may have counted on his death, but that event was delayed until Innocent himself had been two years in his grave, and quarrels about the investiture, the treatment of imprisoned barons, the Ascoli rebellion and troops massed too near the frontier made open war a menace throughout the pontificate.

In 1489, however, Lorenzo had the situation in hand as far as the Pope and the King of Naples were concerned. The black spot on the horizon was Milan, where commanded a man of ambition, whose standing must soon cease to be that of a ruler unless he succeeded in throwing events out of their normal course. Lodovico Maria Sforza, called *Il Moro*, had for years past acted as regent for his nephew; but Gian Galeazzo was old enough to marry in February, 1489, and might presently attempt to take the government into his own hands. Further to complicate matters, Gian Galeazzo's wife was Isabella of Naples, Ferdinand's grand-daughter. Lorenzo, then, had only too good reason to fear lest what happened at Milan might plunge Italy into war. If Lodovico's plan for making himself Duke of Milan with the Neapolitans' connivance succeeded (*see* Lots 141 and 149), the result would be a close alliance between him and Ferdinand, who might then feel strong enough to snap his fingers at Lorenzo and settle old scores with the Pope. When this danger had been avoided, it became likely that Lodovico would be inspired to try some other equally deplorable scheme; Lorenzo had to summon all his skill and turn to account Lodovico's hesitation between various criminal courses by playing him off now against the King of Naples (*see* Lot 161), now against the Pope (*see* Lots 207 and 340), according as one or the other gave signs of making trouble.

The Magnificent's letters to Alamanni, ambassador at Milan and afterwards at Rome, contained in this collection, enable us to follow his thought stage by stage, for they were written over a period of three years, couched in a familiar style, and addressed to a man for whom he had no secrets. To compare them with the official instructions sent to

the ambassador by the Council of State (*Otto di Pratica*) is to understand once and for all that Lorenzo directed Florentine policy as absolutely as Louis XIV. or Napoleon ever managed that of France; the constituted government was seldom aware of the aims pursued and never of the measures taken to achieve them. So much light do these papers throw on an important period that an acquaintance with them is necessary to its right understanding. European affairs, equally with Italian, were the object of Lorenzo's care; foreign intervention in the peninsula was a possibility that ceaselessly preoccupied him, and he followed the movements of Charles VIII., King of France, and Maximilian, King of the Romans and soon afterwards Emperor, with watchful scrutiny.

After Lorenzo's untimely death the greatest tribute to his genius and patriotism was paid by events, which showed how Italy was to fare without him. Lodovico Il Moro, having failed to become Duke of Milan with the help of the House of Aragon, determined to do so in its despite and called in Charles VIII. to take up the Angevin claim to the throne of Naples, thus bringing ruin upon himself and upon Italy, which became a bone of contention between Spaniards and Frenchmen, Habsburg and Valois, and the scene of their wars for the next half-century. Florence had her share of these calamities, and we catch a wonderful echo of them in the letter (Lot 590) written by Lorenzino de' Medici, after he had murdered Duke Alessandro, and addressed to Francesco di Raffaello de' Medici, a friend of the writer and an ancestor of these archives' present owners.

* * * * *

This branch of the Medici family's position in mediæval Florence is attested by the documents described in the opening pages of this catalogue. In 1240 Ugo and Galgano di Bonagiunta de' Medici acted for the creditors of Guido Guerra; there follow deeds and contracts relating to property held by its members, patents, nominations and appointments, and papal briefs, among which three signed by Pietro Bembo (Lots 48, 50 and 51).

Lorenzo the Magnificent's children often had occasion to correspond with these their distant cousins. We find a charming letter (Lot 527) from Giovanni, later Pope Leo X., when nine years old, and many by Piero the Unfortunate, not of a nature to modify current opinions about him. Giuliano and Lucrezia, Piero's daughter Clarice and her husband Filippo Strozzi, Angelo Poliziano, Piero's tutor, Federigo Strozzi, and Pietro Ardinghelli are among the celebrated people of the day who asked favours of Francesco di Giuliano, Gonfalonier of the Republic in 1516, an honour also reached by his son Raffaello in 1531.

Like the elder branch and most other noted Florentine families, these Medici acquired their wealth in trade. No less interesting than their political correspondence are the account-books and ledgers, that furnish endless information about the economic and industrial life of Florence throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The oldest of these books now before us belonged to Giuliano di Giovenco di Giovenco d' Averardo de' Medici, who married in 1385. His descendants and those of his brother Antonio, later to become Princes of Ottaviano in the Kingdom of Naples, carried on important business as bankers, wool and cloth merchants, manufacturers of objects of luxury, jewellers and dealers in every commodity there was to be dealt in. The sums of

money they turned over show that they must have amassed enormous wealth, and the richer they grew the wider became their enterprises; they had houses in France, at Constantinople, Brusa and Gallipoli, Adrianople and Pera; they bought up raw wool on the Spanish market and flooded Italy and the Levant with the product of their looms. The leading Florentine firms appear on their books; Cosimo de' Medici, surnamed "Pater Patriæ," frequently dealt with them, and contributes to this collection a signed note (Lot 710), an autograph of the utmost rarity, like the amusing letter addressed to him by Leonello, Marquis of Este (Lot 82), well known by Pisanello's medal. The eclipse suffered by the elder branch after Lorenzo the Magnificent's death hardly affected them; no sooner had Charles VIII. and his French armies left Tuscany than their affairs flourished as never before. Francesco di Giuliano, his son Raffaello and grandsons Francesco and Giuliano divided their time between high offices of state and the management of their multifarious concerns.

The establishment of Giovanni delle Bande Nere's descendants (*see* Genealogical Table II.) as Grand Dukes marked for Florence the beginning of a long period of quiet, destined to last half-a-century after the extinction of the line (1747) and its replacement by the House of Lorraine, whose members also had Lorenzo the Magnificent's blood in their veins (*see* Genealogical Table III.). We have here correspondence and account-books that admirably illustrate the change in the city's social aspect brought about under the new form of government. Cosimo I., the husband of Eleonora de Toledo (Lot 591), whose family was related to the House of Spain, broke with the commercial traditions of his ancestors and lived the pompous life led by petty monarchs of his day. When Cosimo "Pater Patriæ" and Lorenzo, the first citizens of the State, bought and sold, other Florentines thought no shame to do likewise; but as soon as Cosimo I.'s little imitation of the Imperial Court had been set up, his rich subjects began to play the courtier and abandon trade for diplomacy, politics, the Church, and the profession of arms.

The men whose records lie before us went with the tide. Raffaello di Francesco, as Commissary at Pisa, exchanged frequent letters with Cosimo I. (Lots 592-598); his grandson, Raffaello, already mentioned as Costanza Alamanni's husband, had a successful career in diplomacy; and his great-grandson (*see* Genealogical Tables IV. and V.) accepted the title of Marchese della Castellina.

Not an heroic age, but a calm and mellow one was that of the Grand Dukes and their Grand Duchesses, among whom Bianca Cappello gives us a welcome glimpse of her life (Lots 613-629). Prelates, ambassadors, members of the noblest orders, covered with honours by their Grand Ducal masters and the Kings of France and Spain, the correspondents of Richelieu, of Tilly and Spinola, these latter-day Medici would doubtless be very much astonished indeed if it could be brought to their knowledge that the twentieth century takes more interest in their untitled forebears of republican times than in their own distinguished doings.

ROYALL TYLER.

TABLE I.—The ancestors and descendants of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

An asterisk attached to a name means that this collection possesses letters written or signed by the person in question.

Giambuono (born ca. 1140)

Chiarissimo

Filippo

Averardo

Averardo = Mandina Arrigucci
†1314

Chiarissimo

Averardo, called "Bicci"

Giovanni = Piccarda Bueri

*Cosimo "Pater Patriae" = Contessina de' Bardi
(1389-1464)
Piero "Il Gottoso" = Lucrezia Tornabuoni
(1416-1469)

*Lorenzo the Magnificent = Clarice Orsini

*Piero = Alkonsina
(1471-1503) Orsini

*Giovanni
(Pope Leo X.)

*Giuliano
Duke of Nemours

Maddalena
= Francesco Cibò

*Lucrezia
= *Jacopo Salviati

Giulio (Pope Clement VII.)

Lorenzo

Catherine = Henry II. of France

*Clarice
= *Filippo Strozzi

Francis II.
= Mary
Queen of Scots

Elisabeth = Philip II. of Spain

*Christine =

Henry, Duke
of Lorraine

Charles IX.

*Henry III.

Marguerite =

*Henry, King
of Navarre,
afterwards
Henry IV. of France.
See Table II.

*Isabel
Clara Eugenia

*Fernando I.
Grand Duke of
Tuscany.

See Table II.

See Table II.

See Table II.

See Table II.

See Table II.

TABLE II.
The Grand Ducal line.

*Cosimo "iPater Patriae" See Table I.		Giovanni di Bicci = Piccarda Bueri	
		Lorenzo = Ginevra Cavalcanti (1335-1440)	
		Pierfrancesco =	Laudomia Acciaiuoli
Lorenzo = Semiramide d'Appiano		*Giovanni = *Caterina Sforza	
*Pierfrancesco = Maria Soderini		Giovanni delle Bande Nere = Maria Salviati. See Table I. (1498-1526)	
*Lorenzino, murderer of Alessandro, Duke of Florence (1515-1547)		*Cosimo I, Duke of Florence, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1519-1574)	
Archduchess = *Francis I. = *Bianca Cappello Joanna (1541-1587)		*Giovanni	*Ferdinand I. = *Christine of Lorraine. See Table I. (1549-1609)
Maria = *Henry IV. of France *Louis XIII. *Louis XIV.		*Caterina = Fernando, Duke of Mantua	*Lorenzo = (1) Federigo, Duke of Urbino, and (2) Archduke Leopold
*Ferdinand II. = Vittoria della Rovere (1610-1670)		*Matthias = *Giovanni Carlo	
*Cosimo III. = Marguerite Louise (1642-1723)			
Ferdinand = Violante Beatrice (1673-1713)		*Giovanni Gastone = Anne of Saxo- (1671-1737); Lauenburg	
		Anna Maria Ludovica = William, Elector (1677-1743) Palatine	

TABLE III.

The Grand Dukes of Tuscany of the House of Lorraine, and their descent from Lorenzo the Magnificent.

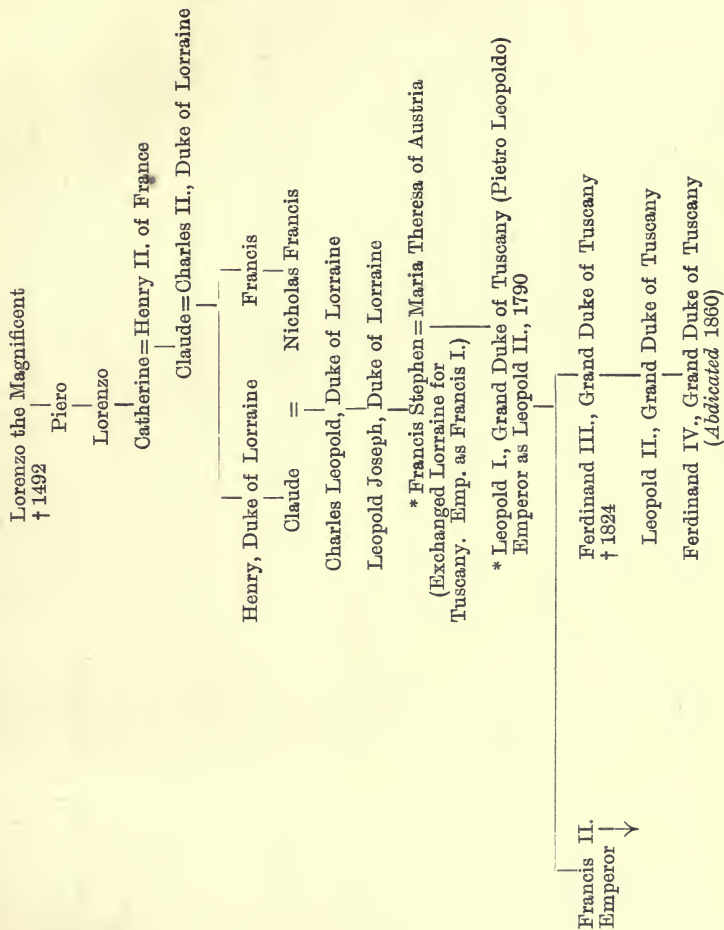
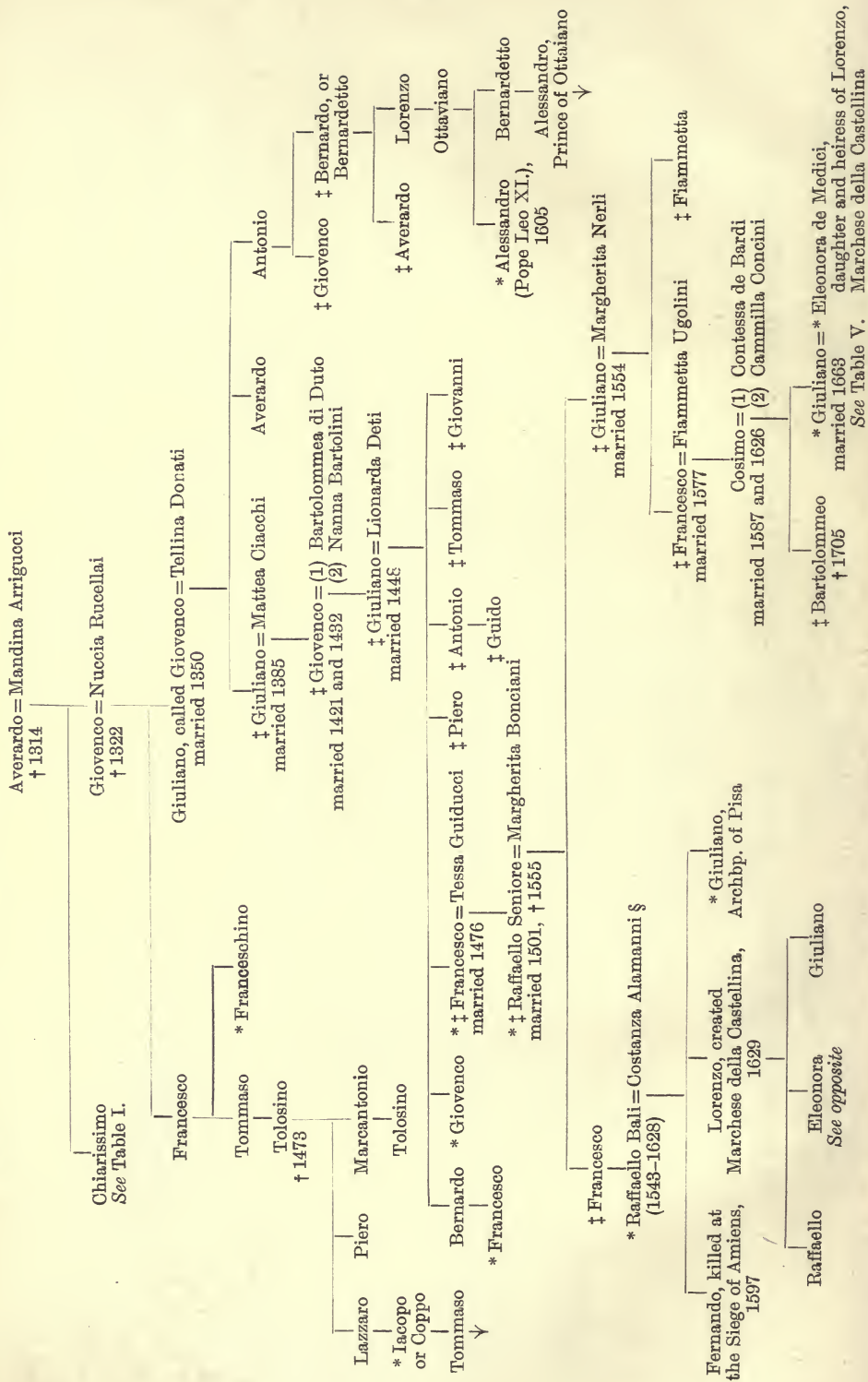


TABLE IV.—The Castellina and Ottaviano branches of the Medici.

The sign † attached to a name means that this collection possesses a ledger or account book of the person in question.

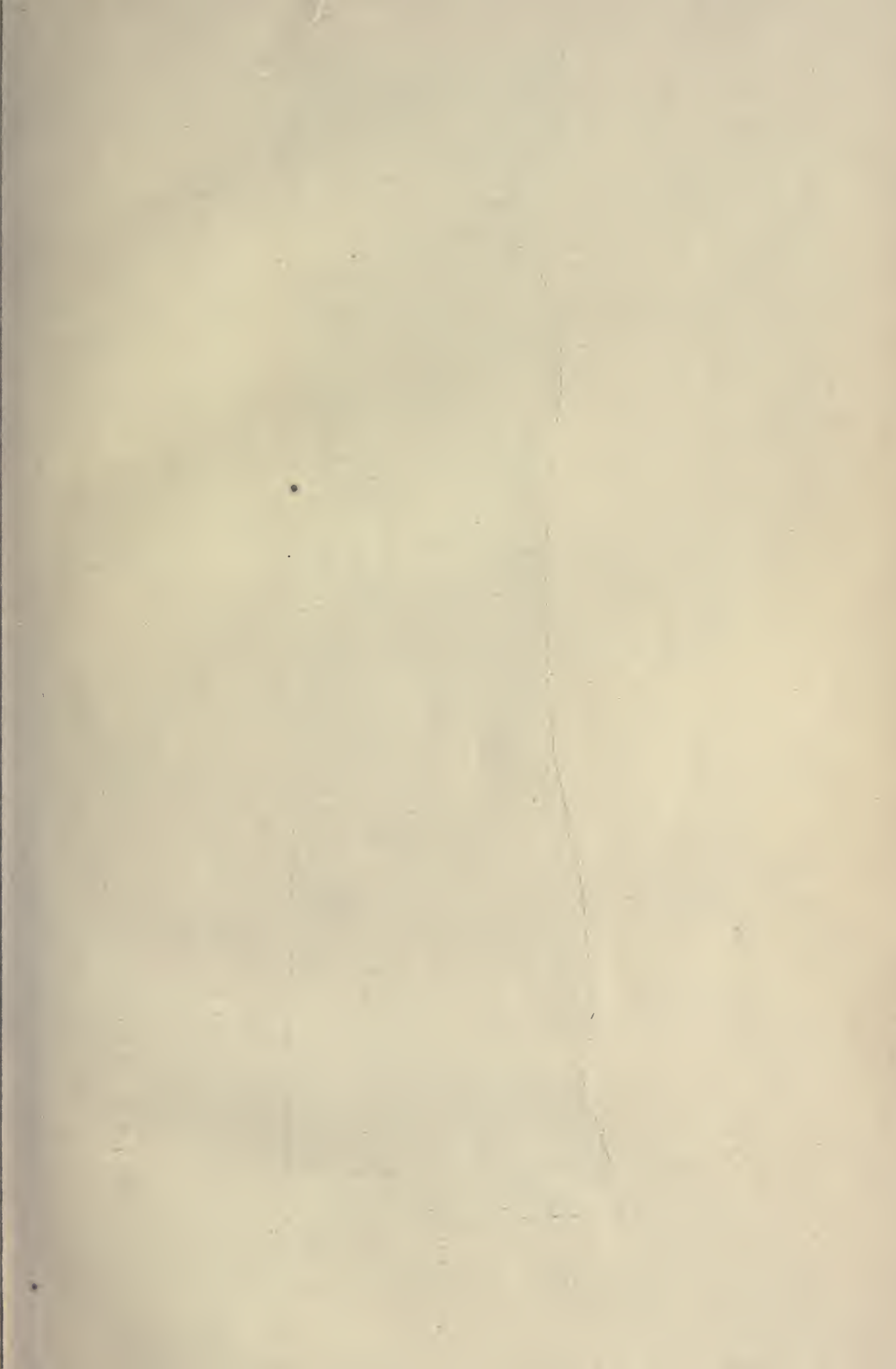


§ Through Costanza Alamanni the letters written by Lorenzo the Magnificent to Pietro Alamanni, as well as those from Charles VIII. of France, are preserved in the Archivio di Stato.

TABLE V.—The later descendants of the Castellina branch.

*Giuliano de' Medici = *Eleonora de' Medici, daughter and heiress of Lorenzo, Marchese della Castellina		
	VERA	
†Cosimo, became a Franciscan friar, 1691	Francesco Maria Marchese della Castellina, married 1709	= Giulia degli Albizzi
*Luca, a naval officer	Francesco Giuseppe Marchese della Castellina, succ. 1724	= Margherita Tornaquinci
	Francesco Aldebrando = Isabella Lenconi †1825	
	Francesco Luigi = { (1) Caterina Pazzi 1781-1853 { (2) Maria de Vecchi (3) Veronica Ricieri	
	Alfredo Francesco = Clara Castellani 1847-1900	
	Averardo	Cosimo
	<i>Present owners of the archives</i>	





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CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EARLY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MEDICI FAMILY, IN THE FORM OF PARCHMENT ROLLS, WRITTEN IN LATIN, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ABBREVIATIONS: A.L.S., *Autograph Letter, signed*; A.L., *Autograph Letter, unsigned*; L.S., *Letter, signed*; D.S., *Document, signed*.

- 1 DEED of GIFT, whereby PIETRO DI PETRONIO (ego Petrus filius domini Petroni) gives to the CHURCH and Monastery of S. BARNABAS the APOSTLE, of GAMUNGNO, the fourth part of his estate together with a house, land and vineyard walled in, at the place called SALAILOLO, with the obligation to defend it and keep it up. He acknowledges the receipt of 20 soldi in exchange for this offering; narrow folio, 2 April 1084

See Illustration

- 2 GUERRA (GUIDO). THREE SEPARATE DEEDS, RESPECTING THE MEASURES TAKEN TO SATISFY HIS CREDITORS, of remarkable interest; sewn together, folio

5 December 1240.—The CREDITORS of GUIDO GUERRA, son of Marcovaldo, Count Palatine in Tuscany, elect the men of the law who are to be deputed by them to SEIZE the PROPERTY of GUIDO GUERRA, his CASTLE of SAN LEONINO in the territory of Florence, with the lands, vineyards, rents, furniture and goods belonging to the said Guido Guerra.

The names of the creditors mentioned in this first instrument are: BUONACCORSO DI BELLINCIONE, SCHIATTALASTA GONNELLE, UGO DI BUONAGIUNTA DE' MEDICI, MONTACOLLO ALBI, GUIDO BENIVIENI, GIANNI D' ALIOTTA, JACOPO DI PEGOLOTTI, UBERTINO DI ALDOBRANDINO DI PAGANELLO (or Pazzanello)

On the same day ALBIZO D' ETALDO and GALGANO DI BUONAGIUNTA DE' MEDICI join the other creditors to the same effect

Witnesses for the first part: Giovanni di Romolo, Notary, Sboldo di

2 *continued*—

Berlinghieri, Signorello di Guneta. For the second: Arrigo di Paolo Parisci, and Cafaggio son of Buonaccorso Mallagallia

The names of the Procurators chosen by the creditors were Bocca Paltonerio and Giambono di Bello

This document was drawn up in Florence by Bon (?), judge and notary. Signed by Moltobuono di Benvenuto, notary, Montalto and Benvenuto di Martinello, both notaries, and Giannibello di Anselmo, notary of the Emperor Frederic (II.)

SECOND INSTRUMENT. 28 July 1240.—PROCURATION, whereby BONAC-CORSO DI BELLINCIONE, UGO DI BUONAGIUNTA DE' MEDICI, UBERTINO PAGANELLO (or Pazzanello), JACOPO DI PEGOLOTTI, MONTACOLLO ALBI, GIANNI DI UGOLINO, GONNELLE BENINCASA DI MANETTE, GIAMBONO DI BELLO, creditors of GUIDO GUERRA, son of Marcovaldo, Count Palatine in Tuscany, elect as their representatives and give advice to COCCOLO, judge of Borgo, absent, and Giannilottieri d' Uberto di Bernardo, also Schiattalasta di Ugolino Gonnelle, present, to exact from the Castellano di Cafferi, Podesta of Florence, and his officers, the revenues and proceeds of the lands, possessions and revenues belonging to Guido Guerra

Drawn up in Florence in the house of Borgo di Simone. Witnessed by Alberto Mancino, son of Barone, Gianni Benivieni, Beninsegna, son of the said Gianni, and Paltonerio, son of Benincasa

30 July.—Albizo di Trebaldo and Jacopo di Ciochi, other creditors of Guido Guerra, join in the same manner in the same request. Witnessed by Compagno dell' Ebriaco di Leone Paganelli, and Jacopo and Ugolini, sons of Bonfante

7 August.—Uberto di Luttieri, Uberto di Adimaro, and Guido di Gianni Benivieni, creditors of Guido Guerra, join the other creditors in the same request. Witnessed by Mazzante di Mellaorano and Lotterio, Chancellor (or Lotterio Cancellieri)

15 August.—Galgano di Bonagiunta de' Medici, in the presence of Ruggerino di Rinaldo di Paganello and Risalito di Ricevuto di Prato, instruct and confirm the above-named (Coccolo, Gianlottieri and Schiattalasta) in their office. Drawn up in Florence by Bernado d' Innamierio, notary. Witnessed by Moltobuono di Benvenuto, notary, Benvenuto di Martinello, notary, Giannibello d' Anselmo, notary of the Emperor Frederic (II.), and Montalto, notary.

THIRD INSTRUMENT. 22 November 1240.—PROCURATION, or POWER OF ATTORNEY, whereby COCCOLO (judge of Borgo) and Schiattalasta di Ugolino Gonnelle are deputed to wait on the Castellano di Cafferi and Giovanni his judge, on behalf of the creditors of Guido Guerra, named in the two foregoing instruments. This power was drawn up in the Church of Sta Maria Nepotecosa in Florence. Witnessed by Sboldo di Berlinghieri di Jacopo, Ildebrandino di Galgano di Bonagiunta (de' Medici), Ghiberto di Macone. Executed by Giovanni di Remolo, notary of the Emperor Frederic (II.)

His violence, his riotous living, his reckless expenditure, made GUIDO GUERRA a legendary figure; it was of him that Dante wrote, when he found him among the sinners in the seventh circle of the Inferno:—

“Questi . . .
Tutto che nudo e dipelato vada
Fu di grado maggior che tu non credi.
Nepote fu della buona Gualdrada,
Guido Guerra ebbe nome, ed in sua vita
Fece col senno assai e colla spada.”
—*Inferno*, Canto xvi.

3 MARERIO FAMILY: SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COPIES of various DOCUMENTS dating from 6 MAY 1253, to 9 JULY 1622, relating to ACQUISITIONS and rents of LAND to the FAMILY DE MARERIO; 27 pp. 4to

The original of the first document, being a promise of 1000 *oncie* in gold and other gifts by the towns of Trezone and Amiterno to Tommaso de Marerio, Councillor of Charles I. (of Anjou), King of Naples, is said to have been in the hands of Dottor Guiseppe Cappa di Aquila in 1622.

The same Dottor Cappa is said to hold an early copy of another document, dated 14 June 1265, granting lands to the same house. The next, dated 18 March 1402, is said to be in the hands of Francesco Marerio

The donation dated April 1529, in the name of Charles V., Emperor, and Queen Juana his mother, is said to be also in the possession of Francesco Marerio; the same applies to the following document, from the same source, dated 5 June 1530, and to a document of 1540

The collection ends with an attestation by the Magistrate of the town of Aquila, of the authenticity of the documents copied by Ser Francesco Bassi, author of the collection

- 4 DEED of SALE, whereby VENTURA DI BENCIVENNI of TUORO sells to his brother BRANDA, who receives it for himself and his son, and their heirs, a vineyard situated in the village of TUORO, in the place called Querciole; also a piece of land situated at Loscheto or Lischeto, another at Garliano, and yet another situated at a place called Regone near Farnucino, for the price of six lire in Pisan money; narrow folio, 10 November 1269, *beautifully written, and very well preserved*

This deed* was drawn up and signed near Arezzo, by the river Castro, by Ser Grazia di Jacopo di Pietro, Notary under the Imperial authority in the year 1269, when the Holy See and the Imperial Throne were vacant

- 5 RECEIPT, whereby VANNI and LAUDO, sons of RANUCCIO, and LAPO DEL ROSSO of La Lastra, merchants and partners, acknowledge having been paid 60 lire by Ambrogio, Prior, on a credit of 98 lire with the Chapter of S. Lorenzo; 4to, 31 May 1289
- 6 EXAMINATION before witnesses or under oath. The PRIOR of the MONASTERY of SAN BARNABA, at Gamugno, examines MAESTRO SANTI DI PANORA concerning certain feudal holdings in his and his family's hands. Ser Santi acknowledged that he and his ancestors performed certain duties in connection with their rights of tenure, such as threshing corn, cutting hay. He had no documents to show. When questioned if he were bound to give payment to the monastery of San Barnaba, he confessed that he was obliged to give the tenth part of the produce of the land held by him under the Monastery; narrow folio, 26 January 1309

The Roll, Lot 1, dated 2 April 1084, refers to a donation to this same Monastery of San Barnaba in Gamugno

- 7 MARRIAGE CONTRACT, in virtue of which LAPO DI AZZO DE MAZZINGHI of Campi acknowledges having received 360 FLORINS from LITTO DA DAVIZZO DE CORBIZZI as dowry of his daughter Nera, Azzo's future bride, and subscribes to the conditions stipulated. There follows an entry relative to the giving of the ring, and the witnesses' names; folio, 1 April 1312
- 8 PARDON, granted to ALBERTO DEI FALCONIERI, banished for rebellion (disobedience) by BONINO DI LIPPO DE' MEDICI, Gonfalonier of Justice, and the Priori dell' Arti of the Commune of Florence

Drawn up and signed by Jacopo di Salvi Medici, notary public by Imperial authority; folio, 14 October 1312

- 9 TESTAMENT of DONNA MIGLIORA, widow of UGOLINO, leaving a part of her possessions to the SONS and BROTHERS of AVERARDO DE' MEDICI; 4to, 24 April 1320 (*writing faded*)

- 10 DEED of SALE, of a piece of land at ARTIMINO, by FOCINO DI DUODO, of Farneta; to Lapo di Azzo Mazzinghi 17 October 1324
 POWER of ATTORNEY made out by FILLIPO DI PIERO DI DARDANO ACCIAIUOLI in favour of ODDONE DI GENTILE ALTOVITI and SER JACOPO DI PUCCI, of Empoli; 1 p., 30 September 1344
 2 Documents, 4to and folio

- 11 MARRIAGE CONTRACT between MINIATO DI BRUNACCIO DA TRESPIANO and DONNA SIMONA DI GUGLIELMO, the lady's dowry being one hundred gold florins; 4to, 1346 (*very faint in places; badly defaced*)

- 12 COPY of the entry relative to the nomination of a CAPTAIN of the FORTRESS of IL BORRO, to guard it with 14 soldiers
 DECREE of the election of SER MICHELE DI GUIDUCCIO to be Captain of the Fortress of Il Borro
 RE-ELECTION of same
 3 Documents, 1347 (2 damaged)

- 13 SENTENCE of ARBITRATION given by FRANCESCHINO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, condemning Forese di Pino to pay to Spina di Pino Falconi 900 gold florins; 4to, 20 November 1348

- 14 LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of FRANCESCHINO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; bequeathing his property and choosing his place of burial; narrow folio, *signed*, 20 May 1354

- 15 PROCURATION by MICHELE DI GUIDUCCIO, Captain of the Fortress of Il Borro, in favour of Ser Niccolò di Ser Ventura and Simone di Bertino; 4to, 11 February 1357
 RECEIPTS from GUELFO GHERARDINI and GIOVANNI DI COUTE DE' MEDICI, Captain of the militia bands of Mugello, for three cases of munitions of war, and one sack containing 100 pieces of iron from Andrea Buondelmonti, Vicario of Scarperia; 10 July 1357
 2 Documents, small folio

- 16 RECEIPTS given by DONNA MILLA, named Leggiera, and GUIDUCCIO named BRAZZO her brother, to NUTO DI VANNINO, of Il Borro, for the administration of their property; folio, 10 November 1359
 DEED of SALE of a house at the CASTLE of SCARPERIA for 100 florins, bought by GIOVENCO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, 12 July 1359
 The HEIRS of BONCIO DEL BORRO pay to VANNI DEL FU MATTUCCINO, all claims against their father's estate; narrow folio, 10 May 1360

RECEIPT given by DONNA MILLA MINI to NUTO DI VANNINO, of Il Borro; 1 p. folio, 1 April 1368

4 Documents, folio and 4to

- 17 DEEDS of SALE, of a Cellar (?cella) beneath the house of SER ZANI at IL BORRO, sold by FINO DI BONCIO to VANNI DI MATTUCCINO; 11 February 1368

A PIECE of LAND to VANNI DI MATTUCCINO of IL BORRO; 16 September 1369

Between JACOPO MACCARINO and NUTO DEL FU VANNINO DEL BORRO, of a piece of land in the territory of Il Borro; 29 October 1370

Between VIGORETTO DI BOTTE of Il Borro, and NUTO DI VANNINO, of a piece of land, for the price of three florins minted in FLORENCE; 16 May 1371

Between the SONS of LACUCCIO of Il Borro and VANNI DI MATTUCCINO also of Il Borro; 20 December 1373

5 Documents, folio and 4to

- 18 DONNA SIMONA DI GUGLIELMO da Careggi, widow of MINIATO BRUNACCI of Trespiano, then married to AMMANUATO DI CERBONE, gives 50 florins to Matteo di Tendino, which shall be returned to her by Brunaccio di Cione da Trespiano; 16th February 1350

DEED whereby TENDINO DI MATTEO di Tendino is emancipated from his father's authority; 20 January 1357. MATTEO DI TENDINO gives to Tendino his son emancipated from his authority the sum of 50 florins, given to him by the above named Simona, and at the same time transfers to him all right of action against the Brunacci; 8 May 1373

INJUNCTION to CECCO DI BRUNACCIO da Trespiano not to pay to any one but TENDINO, emancipated son of Matteo di Tendino da Trespiano, the sum of 50 florins given by Donna Simona to Matteo, Tendino's father, and by him given to his son; 28 May 1373

4 Documents, folio and 4to (one stained)

- 19 SENTENCE of ARBITRATION given by BENVENUTO DI DONINO, TURA DI FROSINO and FRANCESCO DI DOMENICO, on the differences between Tendino Giovanni and Piero, sons of Matteo of the parish of S. Ambrogio, concerning the division of their inheritance; 29 January 1374 (effaced in parts)

DEED of SALE between GUIDUCCIO DI CHESI and VANNI DI MATTUCCINO; Executed by Ser Giovanni di Bertino; 5 February 1375

DEED of SALE of a house at the Castle of Il Borro, belonging to DONNA DINA widow of BONCETTINO of Il Borro, and Margherita her daughter, to Vanni di Guido Cozzoni; 16 November 1376

DEED of SALE whereby DONNA DINA, widow of Boncettino, and Margherita her daughter sell to Vanni di Mattuccino of Il Borro a piece of arable land for the price of nine golden florins; 16 November 1376

4 Documents, folio

- 20 DEED of SALE of a piece of arable land situated in the place called VIGNAGLIA, next to the lands of the Pieve of S. Giustino, for the sum of 93 florins, sold by MARTINO DI GIOVANNI of the Pieve of S. Giustino, to Vanni del fu Mattuccino del Borro; 7 *September* 1376

PROCURATION from CENNI DI GIOVANNI of San Bartolo del Corso in Florence, in favour of GUILIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI of S. Tommaso in Florence. Executed in Scarperia del Mugello by Ser Matteo di Lippo Sostegni of Scarperia; 28 *July* 1379

DEED of SALE, whereby the SINDACI and PROCURATORI of the Castle and *Comune* of IL BORRO sell certain property of the said *Comune* to NUTO DI VANNINO; 13 *May* 1380

3 *Documents*, folio

- 21 POWER of ATTORNEY given by PIERA DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, wife of Sandro Arrighetti, to SER FILIPPO DI SER MATTEO, and GIOVENCO DI GUILIANO DE' MEDICI; 13 *November* 1380

INSTRUMENT of SALE of a PIECE of LAND by GIOVANNI SEGUE, of Via della Chiassaia, living in the villa of S. Giustino, to MARTINO DI GIOVANNI da S. Giustino, for the price of 38 florins; 13 *January* 1382

DEED of SALE of a small piece of LAND in LATERINA, sold by CECCO DEL FU GIANNUCCIO to GIANNI DEL FU MATTUCCINO; 19 *January* 1383

SENTENCE of ARBITRATION, given by ANDREA DI UGO DELLA STUFA, cloth-merchant, of Florence, and PIERO NELLI, Notary, on the division of property among the heirs of GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, and of another GIOVENCO; 22 *October* 1384

4 *Documents*, folio

- 22 DEED of SALE, whereby BARTOLO DI BARTOLO DE BONCIANI, Florentine citizen, merchant, living in Naples, sells to FILIPPO DI GIOVANNI, Florentine citizen, also a merchant, and in his absence to Michele di Naldo of Florence, acting in his stead, an ESTATE with a LARGE PALACE, COURT, GARDEN, LANDS, and FOUR PEASANTS' HOUSES, VINEYARDS and WOODS in the territory of S. SEPOLCRO A MONTICELLI, besides other property in specified places, a house and tower in Florence, for the price of FOUR THOUSAND GOLD FLORINS, full weight, coined in Florence; 22 *September* 1384, folio

- 23 DEED of GIFT of 50 FLORINS from MATTEO DI TENDINO in favour of his son, the money to be provided by (or to come out of the property of) Donna Simona di Miniato Brunacci, being part of her dowry, declared and certified by Cecco and Miniato Brunacci da Trespiano; 11 *September* 1387

RECEIPT for 700 FLORINS, dowry of MATTEA CIACCHI, wife of GIULIANO DE' MEDICI; 26 *October* 1385

A DEED of SALE of a piece of LAND at IL BORRO, near Cafaggio, by MICHELE DI NUCCIO of IL BORRO to VANNI DI MATUCCINO also of IL BORRO; 2 *October* 1388

3 *Documents*, folio, one slightly, the 2 others much torn or damaged

- 24 DEED of SALE of a PIECE of LAND situated at IL BORRO, to VANNI DI MATUCCINO; 13 *December* 1388

LEGAL SUMMONS taken out by GIULIANO DE' MEDICI against FILIPPO PICCOLINO; 31 *December* 1388

CLIMENTI (OR CLEMENTE) DI GIOVANNI of S. Clemente Piviere of Fiesole acknowledges having received a loan of 18 florins minted in Florence from FRANCESCO DI BRUNO DA TRESPIANO; 10 *July* 1389

3 *Documents*, folio and 4to

- 25 POWER of ATTORNEY by AVERARDO DE' MEDICI to GIULIANO his brother; 21 *January* 1390

AGREEMENT between GIULIANO and AVERARDO DE' MEDICI, sons of Giovenco; 20 *November* 1392

SENTENCE of ARBITRATION given to the SONS of GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, GIULIANO and AVERARDO; 18 *December* 1392

3 *Documents*, 4to

- 26 ORDER of the Court in favour of GIULIANO DI GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, against BARTOLO DI GIOVANNI, his creditor; 22 *February* 1392

AGREEMENT between GIULIANO and AVERARDO DE' MEDICI in respect to certain differences between them in the division of their father's estate; 14 *January* 1392

2 *Documents*, folio

- 27 THREE YEARS' LEASE of HOUSE and LAND at PANNIMOZZE, for the sum of 16 florins and 2/3 a year; let by NASTASIA and GINEVRA DI SCOLAIO de Cedernella to FRANCESCO DI BRUNACCIO di Trespiano; 20 *January* 1390

SENTENCE of ARBITRATION between GIULIANO and AVERARDO DE' MEDICI; 21 *January* 1392

2 *Documents*, folio

- 28 SENTENCE, or LEGAL OPINION, given by JACOPO UGOLINI, Doctor of Law at Bologna, and Sandro di Piero da Montui, and also Credi di Calandro of San Pier Maggiore, co-arbitrators in respect of certain differences between FRANCESCO DI CECCO DI BRUNACCIO da Trespiano and GIOVANNI DI MATTEO di S. Ambrogio; 7 *March* 1393

(*The opinion went against Francesco, who had to pay 20 florins to Giovanni*)

AGREEMENT for the carrying into effect of a SENTENCE of ARBITRATION between MATTEO and CECCO DI BRUNACCIO of Trespiano; 21 *February* 1393

2 *Documents*, folio

- 29 VANNI DI MATTUCCINO of Il Borro and PIERO BIANCHI agree to name ANGIOLO DI DUCCIO di Castiglione and BARTOLOMMEO DI GIOVANNI da Laterina to arbitrate and give sentence on the quarrel between them; 28 *July* 1394

SENTENCE of ARBITRATION given by BARTOLOMMEO DI GIOVANNI, apothecary, and AGNOLO DI DUCCIO, on the quarrel between VANNI DI MATTUCCINO of Il Borro and PIERO BIANCHI of Castiglione; 20 *September* 1394

DONNA NICCOLOSA, widow of SALVI TIERI, makes over to SER FRANCESCO DI GIOVANNI all her claims and rights against Cecchetto di Bruno of Trespiano, for a debt of 48 florins still unpaid on the price of a certain purchase made by him; 25 *October* 1394

3 *Documents*, 4to

- 30 AGREEMENT between FRANCESCO DI GIOVANNI, rector of S. Tommaso in Florence, on behalf of himself and his heirs, and in the name of DONNA NICCOLOSA widow of SALVI, on the one part, and CECCO DI BRUNO on the other, to elect Sandro di Piero Colti and his son Antonio to arbitrate between them; 26 *October* 1395

SUMMONS taken out by GIULIANO DE' MEDICI against NERI DI DOLCE; 12 *October* 1395

SENTENCE rendered by CRISTOFANO DI BENVENUTO of S. Lorenzo in respect to certain differences between CECCHETTO DI BRUNO of Trespiano and ANDREA DI PIERO of S. Lorenzo, by which Cecchetto is condemned to pay 48 florins to Andrea; 29 *May* 1395

AGREEMENT between GIULIANO and AVERARDO DE' MEDICI respecting their father Giovenco de' Medici's estate; 6 *November* 1398

4 *Documents*, 4to and folio

- 31 SENTENCE rendered by FRANCESCO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, judge, on the differences between GIULIANO and AVERARDO, sons of Giovenco di Giovenco de' Medici; 24 *December* 1398

NOTIFICATION of a SENTENCE of ARBITRATION between GIULIANO and AVERARDO DE' MEDICI; 8 *January* 1398 (O.S.)

COPY of the ENTRY of the ELECTION of 12 *January* 1399, when GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI was elected PODESTA of MONTEVETTOLINI, copied by Ser Antonio di Santi Maffei, coadjutor of Ser Coluccione; 12 *January* 1399

PROCURATION given by MATTEA CIACCHI, widow of GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, to ANTONIO FRANCESCONI; 12 *December* 1400

4 *Documents*, folio

- 32 DECREE obtained from the CONSOLI DELL' ARTE DEL CAMBIO, by BARTOLO DI DOMENICO BARTOLINI DELLI SCODELLAI against GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as the heir of his father,

against whose estate the said Bartolo showed a claim for 120 florins. The Consuls were Francesco Cantini, Gherardo Canigiani and Luizzo di Manetto Davanzati; 29 September 1403, 4to, in *Latin and Italian*

CONTEMPORARY COPY of the same decree

2 Documents, folio

- 33 TWO CONTEMPORARY DUPLICATES of the original ACTS deposited in the Court of the PODESTÀ of FLORENCE, referring to a lawsuit between the Priest FRANCESCO DI GIOVANNI DI MATTEO, Rector of the Church of S. Tommaso in Mercato Vecchio, and DOMENICO DI STEFANO, named Cinque. Judgment was given against Cinque by the Guidice del Podestà, when Simone di Spoleti, Count of Pianciano was Podestà of Florence; folio, 1402-3

- 34 PROCURATION of VANNI DI MATTUCCINO of Il Borro; 6 October 1403

POWER of ATTORNEY from DONNA MATTEA widow of GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI to Bartolommeo di Niccolo di Castelfiorentino; 28 March 1403

DEED of SALE between GIOVANNI, named Il Conte, and a priest, named Francesco di Giovanni; 27 August 1404, narrow folio (*in very bad condition, much torn*)

SUMMONS taken out by GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI acting on behalf of his mother DONNA MATTEA against Gasparri di Domenico, for the payment of rent of a shop in Mercato Vecchio; 3 May 1409

4 Documents, folio and 4to

- 35 PROCURATION made by CATERINA, surnamed Concia del Borro, in favour of TINO HER BROTHER, and SER FILIPPO DI GIOVANNI DI LATERINA, notary and citizen of Florence; 14 January 1410 (*damaged*)

PROCURATION of DONNA MATTEA, widow of GIULIANO DE' MEDICI; 12 March 1415. Copy of same on the reverse, dated 10 April 1545 (*faint and torn*)

INSTRUMENT recording the LEASING of a piece of LAND, to be worked for three years on the system known as *mezzadria* (system of half-fruits) by FRANCESCO DI GIOVANNI, Canon of the Cathedral of Florence, owner of the land, to Piero di Corso and Domenico his son, peasants, of the quarter of S. Maria a Crespino; 13 January 1421

AGREEMENT between GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI and NANNI DI FORESE, with respect to certain differences between them; 23 December 1422 (*writing very faint*)

DEED of SALE of a HOUSE in Comeana, at a place named le Corti; and of a piece of land in the same parish, sold for the price of 80 gold florins, by Gambena and Pio di Millo of Comeana, to GIOVANNI DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI; 5 July 1422

5 Documents, folio and 4to

- 36 SENTENCE of ARBITRATION, and CONTRACT following on the sentence of arbitration given by COSIMO (*Pater Patriæ*) DI GIOVANNI DI AVERARDO on the division of certain Medici property between GIOVENCO DI ANTONIO and GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO; and that they shall pay to Giovanni di Giovenco, their uncle, the sum of 300 gold florins; 13 July, 7 September, and 2 October 1426
3 Documents, folio
- 37 SUMMONS in the name of JOANNA II. of NAPLES, Queen of Hungary, Jerusalem, Sicily, Dalmatia, Croatia, Fiume, Servia, Galicia, Lodomeria, Comenia and Bulgaria, granted at Gaeta, to RENZO DI FALIO of Naples, against Niccolo Zancani of Venice, to recover certain sums lent to him; 16 January 1432, folio
- 38 PROMISE to PAY, and acknowledgment of a LOAN of 100 DUCATS, lent without interest by AVERARDO DI BERNARDO DE' MEDICI to DONNA TUBBIA DI BIAGIO DI SALVESTRO, widow of Antonio of Florence, signed by Donna Tubbia and Biagio her son; 21 June 1445, folio
- 39 POWER of ATTORNEY given by AVERARDO DE' MEDICI (with the consent of his father Bernardo di Antonio) to GIULIANO DE' MEDICI and GIOVANNI DI LEONARDI BENCINI, Florentine merchants; *S. Piero a Sieve*, 13 June 1449, 4to
- 40 Old Copy of an APPOINTMENT conferred on GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Podestà of Larciano; 24 December 1451
4 Documents, folio and 4to
- 41 PIUS II. (POPE: Enea Silvio Piccolomini). BRIEF signed by G. PICCOLOMINI, with seal attached. Concerning the institution of a canonry in the Church of S. Lorenzo, a foundation of Francesco Neroni-Nasi; 18 February 1461, 4to (*torn*)
- 42 WILL of GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI. He bequeaths among other things 200 lbs. of wax to San Miniato al Monte, a chasuble to S. Tommaso di Mercato Vecchio, worth 6 florins, and directs that his body be buried in the grave of his ancestors in Santa Maria del Fiore; he makes a gift of three *lire* to the new Sacristy of that Church, etc. He institutes his son Giuliano his universal heir; 21 December 1462
ACCEPTATION or legalisation of the will of GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO, executed in favour of Giuliano his son, by the Consoli of the Arte della Lana at their meeting of 26 January 1462 (O.S.)
2 Documents, folio (*in bad state of preservation*)

- 43 DEED of PURCHASE, of a HOUSE in S. MARIA IN CAMPO, acquired by GIULIANO DE' MEDICI; 30 August 1465

DEED of SALE, between PIETRO DI BARTOLOMMEO DI JACOPO DI GIANNOZZO, or Giannozzi, and GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI. Pietro sells to Giuliano a house and land, in S. Michele a Comeana, at a place called Le Corti, for 100 gold florins; 21 February 1465

2 Documents, folio

- 44 POWER of ATTORNEY given by ANTONIO DI GIOVANNI DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO and FRANCESCO his son enabling them to present to a Canonry of the Metropolitan Church of Florence; 10 November 1472 (*much damaged*)

ACT of DONATION, *inter vivos*, whereby PIERGIOVANNI CANNONI gives to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI the claims and shares that came into his possession through Niccolo di Leonardo di Martino, and also his possessions, in the territory of S. Michele at Ripafatta

Signed by Ser Angelo d' Aiuto Bandini di Terranova, "*Imperiale auctoritate iudex atque notarius publicus*"; 12 December 1474

LEGAL OBLIGATION to pay and acknowledgment of a LOAN of 258 DUCATS borrowed from ALESSANDRO CARNESECCHI, Florentine merchant in Naples, by Biagio di Antonio Castrucci of Florence, and Fabiano di Andrea of Santa Maria Amproneti (now Impruneta); 14 August 1484

Old Copy of the Patent appointing Francesco di Giuliano de' Medici Podestà of Carmignano; 30 Oct. 1484

- 45 SCALA (BARTOLOMMEO) D.S., 1 p. 4to; 23 Feb. 1486

The Gonfaloniere di Giustizia, the Priori della Libertà and the Senato di Settanta authorize and empower Ser Pietro di Francesco Alamanni, ambassador of the Florentine Republic in Milan to take into the service of the Republic Virginio Orsini and any member of the Orsini family who may desire to serve the Republic

- 46 Copy of the PATENT of NOMINATION of FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to be Captain of the fortress of Borgo San Sepolcro; 30 August 1487, small folio

POWER of ATTORNEY by MELCHIORRE DONATI in favour of... GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI; 21 February 1491 (*stained and badly torn*)

COPY of the ENTRY in the CAPITANATO DELLA MONTAGNA of PISTOIA appointing FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI Captain of the said town; 12 September 1504

POWER of ATTORNEY by LORENZO LOMELLINO in favour of BARTOLOMEO TALIANI; 23 October 1505

4 Documents. folio

- 47 AUTHORITY of certain MERCHANTS of RAGUSA to enable others to stand sponsors in their stead at the baptismal font, for the sons or daughters of RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI and NICCOLO CALCIDONE, so that the spiritual relationship may be contracted; 16 May 1506 (*in a bad state of preservation*)

CONTEMPORARY COPY of the ENTRY of NOMINATION of FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to be Captain of Cortona; 30 January 1507

INSTRUMENT referring to the levelling of certain LANDS belonging to the NERONI FAMILY; 1507-1508, 3 pp.

WILL of DONNA FRANCESCA SALVIATI; 12 August 1510 (*very bad condition*)

4 Documents, folio

- 48 LEO X. (POPE), BRIEF, signed by [CARDINAL] P. BEMBO (*the celebrated Humanist*), nominating GUIDO DE' MEDICI to be Provost of Ognissanti in Florence, of the Order of the Umiliati; Rome, 12 July 1513, oblong folio

- 49 LEGAL ACTS referring to the "CIVELLO," or lease in perpetuity of the lands belonging to the CHURCH of SAN SILVESTRO in POLVICCHI, conducted by FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI and RAFFAELLO his son (*in bad state of preservation, a considerable portion of the right side of the document missing*); 1516, narrow folio

- 50 LEO X. (POPE), BRIEF, 1 p. oblong folio, 26 April 1517, signed "*Bembus*," written and signed by PIETRO BEMBO, *the great Humanist*, addressed to GIOVANNI DELLA LUNA, Canon of Florence, who was commissioned to examine a petition from FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI and RAFFAELLO his son to obtain certain ecclesiastical benefices

See Illustration

- 51 LEO X. (POPE), BRIEF, 1 p. oblong folio, 13 July 1521, signed "*BEMBUS*" (PIETRO BEMBO, *the great Humanist and Scholar*), and written entirely in his holograph, welcoming back his kinsman from a journey to Constantinople, and urging him to proceed straight to Rome from Ancona

- 52 CLEMENT VII. (POPE), BRIEF, signed "*Blosius*," 1 p. oblong folio, 30 May 1529, sending FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI as his ambassador to M. de Saint Pol, Captain-General of the Most Christian KING in ITALY

- 53 CLEMENT VII. (POPE), BRIEF, signed "*Blosius*," 1 p. oblong folio, 11 June 1529, accrediting FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to speak on certain matters with COUNT GUIDO RANGONI

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- 54 CLEMENT VII. (POPE), BRIEF, signed "BLOSIUS," 1 p. oblong folio, 11 *June* 1529, accrediting FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to treat of certain matters with the Viscount Galeazzo (?), when on his way to a mission to M. de Saint Pol, Captain-General of the Most Christian King in Italy
- 55 CONTEMPORARY LIST of the PRIORI DELLA LIBERTA, with the name of the GONFALONIERE (RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI), giving the privileges enjoyed by these dignitaries, 1 p. 4to, 1530
- 56 POWER of ATTORNEY, whereby LORENZO DI PIER FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, called Lorenzino (*the future murderer of Alessandro de' Medici, first Duke of Florence*) empowers RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to collect money owed to him by Francesco Pitti, and act for him in other affairs. Authenticated by the Consul and Councillor of the Florentines in Rome; folio, *Rome, 2 January* 1532 (*slightly damaged*)
- 57 CONTEMPORARY COPY of the PATENT nominating RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI Captain of Arezzo; 4to, 25 *February* 1538
- 58 COSIMO I., DUKE OF FLORENCE, Letter, signed, and countersigned by CAMPANI, *seal attached*; 1 p., 4to, 30 *August* 1541, recommending the FLORENTINE AMBASSADORS to the POPE, RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI and PRINZIVALLE DELLA STUFA, to the Marquis dell' Anguillara, Ambassador of the Emperor CHARLES V. to the Pope
- 59 RATIFICATION of a DEED of SALE, testifying that PIERO SPINELLI appeared before THOMAS WYTTON, *notary public of London*, and solemnly ratified the deed of sale by which he and his father transferred an estate, situated on the banks of the River VINGONIA, to OLIVO MICHELI, signed Thomas Wytton, and as witnesses, Vincenzo Guicciardini, Florentine Consul in London; Francesco Berti, Counsellor of the Consulate; and Piero Ambrogi; folio, *London*, 30 *July* 1561
- 60 COSIMO I., DUKE OF FLORENCE. PATENT, *signed*, 1 p. folio, 28 *May* 1565; *seal attached*; enabling RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to enter the Order of Santo Stefano
- 61 COSIMO I., DUKE OF TUSCANY. PATENT, signed "COSIMO MEDICI, *Florentiæ et Senarum Dux*," *seal attached*, 1 p., oblong folio, 16 *April* 1569, in favour of the DAUGHTERS of GIULIANO DE MEDICI
- 62 FRANCESCO I., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. PATENT, 1 p. 4to, *signature cut*; 1 *June* 1572; being privileges granted to Bartolommeo Concini, First Secretary of Francesco I. Also duplicate of same, not signed

- 63 GREGORY XIII. (POPE), BRIEF, with seal of, 1 p. 4to, 1 *January* 1577; being a DISPENSATION for the MARRIAGE between FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI and DONNA FIAMMETTA DI GIOVANNI UGOLINI
- 64 FRANCESCO I., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. PATENT, signed, 1 p. 4to, 20 *May* 1579; granting a *Commenda* to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Bali of Florence
Grant to Ferdinando de' Medici, son of Raffaello, a *Commenda* of his Order of Santo Stefano; 14 *January* 1580, O.S., with seal attached
2 *Documents*, folio
- 65 HENRY IV. (KING OF FRANCE) PATENT, 1 p. 4to, in *French*, Rouen, 15 *January* 1597; appointing FERNANDO DE' MEDICI, son of the Raffaello de' Medici, Bali of Florence, to be one of his Gentleman in ordinary, and assigning him a salary of 100 crowns a month. (Fernando was soon afterwards killed at Amiens)
CONTEMPORARY DUPLICATE authenticated COPY of same, signed VALDAQUE
2 *Documents*, 4to, in *French*
- 66 HENRY III. (KING OF FRANCE) (*Son of Catherine de' Medici and Henry II. of France*) D.S., 1 p. folio, Paris, *October* 1585, with seal attached; being a PATENT of NATURALISATION in favour of GIULIANO, son of RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, BALI of Florence, enabling him to hold office and ecclesiastical benefices, like all other native subjects of the King
Enclosed are two Letters signed BOYER and St. FELIX, in *French*, addressed to the Parliament of Paris, in connection with this naturalisation
Also CONTEMPORARY EXTRACTS of the SAME
4 *Documents* or letters, in *French*; oblong quarto
- 67 PROCURATION made by GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Bishop of Albi, in favour of RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI. Attested by Molinier, Notary; 14 *August* 1587
- 68 MEDICI, ALESSANDRO DE', Cardinal Archbishop of Florence (afterwards Pope Leo XI.) D.S., 1 p. oblong folio, *Florence*, 11 *August* 1591, being a PATENT conferring the Chapel of SAN SALVESTRO, in the Church of SAN LEONE in Florence, on GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI
- 69 CLEMENT VIII. (POPE) PONTIFICAL BRIEF, 1 p. folio, 13 *August* 1592; granting a dispensation to take possession of a canonry, in spite of his youth, in favour of GIULIANO DE' MEDICI

- 70 FERDINAND I., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. PATENT conferring a COMMENDA or grant of certain lands in the territory of Castelfranco, at a place called Il Mattone, on RAFFAELLO DE FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; 20 *January* 1592
 PATENT providing for an exchange of COMMENDA in favour of the BALI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, of the Order Santo Stefano; 30 *April* 1594
 PATENT, *signed*, conferring a COMMENDA on the Bali of Florence, RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI; 3 *September* 1597 (*seal attached*)
 3 *Documents*
- 71 FERDINAND II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. PATENT of a COMMENDA given to GIULIO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI; 1 *February* 1621; seal attached, and signed by the ARCHDUCHESS MARIA MADDALENA of AUSTRIA, Regent for her son; oblong folio
- 72 COSIMO III., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. Five documents, SIGNED, being a patent in favour of FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, granting him a *Commenda*; 1 *February* 1708; and four Patents, 27 *April* 1680 to 15 *April* 1692
 COMMENDA, in favour of BARTOLOMMEO DE' MEDICI, Knight of Santo Stefano
 PATENT, conferring on him the enjoyment of the revenues of the Fattoria of Foiano
 A *Commenda* of the Order of Santo Stefano; 19 *April* 1689
 The revenues of the Order of Santo Stefano, *Commenda*, &c.
 5 *Documents*, folio and 4to
- 73 FRANCIS III., DUKE OF LORRAINE AND BAR, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, later *Emperor of Austria*, D.S., *seal attached*; 1 p. folio, 7 *July* 1738; being a PATENT confirming the MARQUISATE of CASTELLINA in the person of FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI
- 74 COSIMO III., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, D.S., 1 p. folio, 30 *March* 1711; being the INVESTITURE of the MARQUISATE of CASTELLINA given to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Knight of Santo Stefano; *illuminated initial*, *seal attached*
- 75 GIAN GASTONE, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY (*last of the Medici line*) D.S., *seal attached*, 1 p. oblong folio, 23 *September* 1724, being a PATENT confirming the MARQUISATE of LA CASTELLINA to the MARQUIS FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI
- 76 FRANCIS I., EMPEROR, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, DOCUMENT, *with seal attached*, conferring a *Commenda* on Luca de' Medici; 1 p. 4to, 20 *May* 1752
- 77 PIETRO LEOPOLDO, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, D.S., *with seal in wooden box attached*, 1 p. folio, 22 *May* 1771, being a Patent confirming the title of MARQUIS of LA CASTELLINA to the MARQUIS FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI and his heirs male

LETTERS, MOSTLY HOLOGRAPH, FROM VARIOUS PERSONS, INCLUDING LEONELLO, MARQUIS OF ESTE, LORENZO DE' MEDICI, THE MAGNIFICENT; CHARLES VIII. OF FRANCE, LODOVICO SFORZA, IL MORO; CATERINA SFORZA, ANGELO POLIZIANO, LUCREZIA SALVIATI, LORENZINO DE' MEDICI, MURDERER OF ALESSANDRO, DUKE OF FLORENCE; COSIMO I., DUKE OF FLORENCE, ALL THE GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY, BIANCA CAPPELLO, CARDINAL RICHELIEU, ETC., ETC.

THE EXCESSIVELY RARE AND VALUABLE LETTERS OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, WITH MANY OTHERS OF COLLATERAL INTEREST, THE WHOLE OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, FORM THE MOST REMARKABLE RENAISSANCE COLLECTION OF LETTERS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION

*The Vendors reserve the right of offering Lots 78 to 524
TOGETHER IN ONE LOT.*

All the letters are in Italian, unless otherwise specified.

- 78 GHERARDO BUERI, A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Florence, 12 July 1425, to COSIMO (*Pater Patriæ*) and LORENZO DE' MEDICI, and company, being Notes concerning Money Transactions

Cosimo's and Lorenzo's mother was Piccarda Bueri

- 79 LETTER, probably by an AGENT on some County Estate of the MEDICI FAMILY, $\frac{1}{2}$ quarto, headed "*in the name of God*," 15 September 1425, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*)

The writer met the two young men spoken of in a letter from Cosimo carried by "Cristoforo," and did great honour to them with a display of plate, linen, viands, and candles. They liked the place very much, and left the next morning in a fog so thick that you couldn't tell if the land between them and San Piero a Sieve was wood or vines. They settled the matter by calling it fine country. . . . Writer wishes to have instructions on the manner in which the outer walls of some building are to be finished, and asks if they are to be raised, or left so low that they can be reached with the hand from the chicken-run. . . . Two vats of wine have been sold, of the best: one for 42 florins, the other for 45 florins a barrel

- 80 NICCOLO DI BARTOLOMMEO DI NICCOLO, A.L.S., $\frac{1}{4}$ p. folio, to COSIMO (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389, 1404)

The writer recommends a friend of his, Antonio di Francesco di Cristofaro *fabro* (smith?) at Carmignano (?)

- 81 COVONI (LUIGI), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{4}$ p. oblong quarto, Livorno, 25 February 1425, O.S., to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*)

The writer regrets he has not written for some time, and now writes regretfully, considering recent events. By the grace of God, and in spite of that swine Salamone (*a dispetto di quel porcho di Salamone*), they are safely through, after eight days and more of hard work. The letter ends with a playful reference to writer's creditors, and the remark that he is willing to stand in his shirt to please them



aquifree amix in precipue & honorari. la nostra habilitata & ismilitata confidentia
 haumo in vii. come padre. & la vostra prestanza del fuzigno in debatore &
 quadrare le voste occorrenze. mi fano haure uorzo ala vostra. &
 Pregando la affettuosamente. Et p la beniuolenza nostra fidele & sincera. la
 voglia alquanto. Il giudio. la fa sopra de questo auodio / omi signu tua
 Venetiani & se ilanoxi / ala secreti. Et quello queda la. v. & del con
 te / sel acciprara il p. g. no. & non. & laonde vi para habia a cadere ogh
 fatti & tuto. Et voglia la. v. & non haue ogh mi del redimuto. mia
 apertine il f. no. come et a f. g. lo. Et Jusuy voglia la. v. & a.
 amacdarne & consiglarne patignimite. sel gli pare. Et habiamo a fare
 piu una cosa. eha v. n. l. tra. Et il fatto nostro. Et non se soffiremo dali
 vostra consighi. Et piu no possiamo stengere. parati &
 f. g. adalbon. vii. oct. l. e. t.

conellus & archio t. d. f.

- 82 LEONELLO, MARQUIS OF ESTE, A.L.S., "*Leonellus Marchio Estensis*," $\frac{1}{2}$ p. oblong quarto, Fossadalbano, 8 October 1442, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*)

The writer's boundless confidence in Cosimo, whom he trusts as a father, moves him to ask him to express a sincere opinion about the likely upshot of the negotiations between the Venetians and Milanese, whether they are likely to come to anything or not, and in so doing, let Cosimo not speak reservedly, but open wide the bag (*non huere cum nui del retenuto, ma apritine il sacco, come chi a figliolo*)

See Illustration

- 83 PAULUS of PERUGIA, A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. oblong quarto, Perugia, 13 July, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389-1464)

Asking the advice of recipient as to what he shall do if the Pope has indeed conceded the right of reprisal against the territory of Perugia and against all Florentines, as the writer fears. Also desires to know if he will need a safe-conduct to proceed to Florence

- 84 FRANCESCO, A.L.S., $\frac{1}{4}$ p. oblong quarto, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389-1464), in Latin

The writer gives his opinion on some letters of a certain Nicolaus (Valori?), the style of which he finds uncouth, though the matter is well worth attention

- 85 DI STEFANO (ANDREA), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389-1464)

The writer discusses the measure of taxation to which certain individuals are liable, and the manner in which this measure would have to be increased

- 86 STROZZI (?) MARCELLO, A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, Vi^a (?) 20 December, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389-1464)

Written in conventional language, and refers ostensibly to certain transactions concerning a "horse," in which a certain Ser Tomaso is implicated, and another personage frequently referred to as *l'Inghilese* (the Englishman)

The writer adds that he would like to get clear of his own "horse" too, and were it not for the shortness of time he would have sent for it, never doubting that business would be brisk on the way

- 87 SANT' ANGELO (CARDINAL OF), A.L.S., "*Filius vester*," 1 p. quarto, Assisi, 4 July, to COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*, 1389-1464)

The writer states that he has arrived at Assisi, where he is to remain for some time. The Pope means to hold a consistory on his return to Spoleto, and intends, for the honour of the King of the Romans (probably Frederick of Hapsburg, afterwards Emperor) and the German nation, to confer some distinction on writer, who would really rather remain quietly at home

- 88 DE' MEDICI COPPO (or JACOPO, *Captain of the Guard at Arezzo*), A.L.S., 1 p. oblong quarto, Arezzo, 5 April, to Gardo, keeper of the Castle of La Navolina. Coppo or Jacopo was a cousin of Cosimo de' Medici (P.P.'s) father

The writer informs the recipient that a certain Jacopo Bertini of Pratovalle is building ladders of suspicious length, and begs and requests

88 *continued*—

him to send for the said Jacopo and find out what his reasons for making them may be, and by whose orders he is building them. The recipient must inform writer of the result, write to Florence if need be, and let the friends round about hear of it too. Writer would be glad if the recipient could go to him and talk this and other matters over

- 89 BENINTENDO? di Niccolo di Benintendo(?), $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Florence, 23 October 1487, to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO(?) DE' MEDICI, Captain of Justice

Recommends a certain friend of his, who has a lawsuit with Luca Martini, and has been reduced to poverty and despair

- 90 DE' MEDICI (PIERO, *son of Lorenzo*), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Careggi, 17 October 1487, to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, Capitano di Giustizia

Stating that the men of Montelupo have requested writer to recommend a just cause of theirs to recipient, as Bernardo Rustichi will explain in full

- 91 NICHOLAUS (FRANCESCO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, 3 September 1487, to the GONFALONIER OF FLORENCE (*vexillifero institutæ populi et comunis Florentiæ*)

Requests the recipient that he may speak to the writer's adversary and obtain some good from him when that personage goes to say Mass at 'that place' the next day

- 92 ARDITI (COSIMO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, from the prison, 2 September 1487, to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, Gonfalonier of Florence (*stained and torn on signature, and the family name has been worn away since the later description on back was written*)

The writer states that he is 69 years of age, and requests the Gonfalonier out of charity to summon him to appear before him, as he has languished in prison for the past eleven months

- 93 ARDITI (COSIMO), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, in prison (*nelle stinche*) 13 September 1487, to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI (*somewhat damaged*)

The writer complains of being kept eleven months in prison without being heard in his defence, goes into his private affairs, and recommends to Giuliano certain of his family. Implores Giuliano to give him a hearing some time when his occupations are not too pressing

- 94 ALAMANNI (PIETRO, *Florentine Ambassador in Milan*) COPIES of 65 LETTERS, 4 February 1487 to 1 Sep. 1488, 274 pp. quarto, *bound in a volume*, to the OTTO DI PRATICA of FLORENCE

These minutes are important for the history of the period, and a good deal of information may be gathered from them concerning the

difficulties with Genoa, the Genoese intrigues with Venice, Ludovico II Moro's attitude in foreign politics, the differences between the King of Naples and the Pope, the main rock on which the Republic's efforts to maintain peace might eventually split. They also contain information as to the attitude and relative state of dependence of the Duke of Savoy, the Marquis of Saluzzo, the Duke of Ferrara and Marquis of Mantua, Siena, and Venice

In one letter addressed to Lorenzo de' Medici (*the Magnificent*), dated 14 June (1488), written for Piero Alamanni and Pier Filippo (Pandolfini), the words "Io Piero Alamanni" occur. On June 24 there is an interesting reference to the intrigues of Cecco and Lodovico dall' Orso against "Madonna di Forlì" (Caterina Sforza Riario); on 15th July to the departure of Cardinal Ascanio (Sforza, brother of Ludovico II Moro) from Milan, etc. etc.

- 95 ALAMANNI (PIETRO, *Florentine Ambassador in Milan*), COPIES OF MINUTES for LETTERS to LORENZO DE' MEDICI (*the Magnificent*), 230 pages quarto, 31 May 1487 to 26 May 1488, bound in a volume

This Collection covers several months of the period comprised by Alamanni's letters to the Florentine Otto di Pratica. A comparison of the two sets of letters will show that all important matters were dealt with by Lorenzo alone, without the knowledge of the Otto di Pratica, who merely preserved a show of power, and in reality were left outside the negotiation of weighty questions

The ambassador negotiated constantly with Lodovico Maria Sforza, Il Moro, at that time the real ruler of Milan, whilst Duke Gian Galeazzo Sforza had no share in the government. The most pressing of the questions that engaged their attention was how to deal with the situation created by strained relations between Pope Innocent VIII. and Ferdinand, King of Naples, both of whom desired to enlist Florence and Milan in view of possible hostilities. The names of Simonotto Belplatto, Neapolitan Ambassador at Milan, the Count of Caiazzo, Niccolò and Virginio Orsini, among a host of others, constantly occur in these pages, which form an exceedingly valuable source for Italian history written by one who was wholly in the confidence of the greatest man of the day, LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

- 96 ANTINORI (TOMMASO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Borgo San Sepolero, 30 January 1489, to GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI

Thanks the writer and promises to look after his son Piero, and to pay him a suitable salary, though "*costoro*" (i.e. the Florentine government) are hard about money matters. (Piero was the 8th child of Giuliano di Giovenco)

- 97 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, from the Palace, Florence, 27 March 1489, 2 pp. folio

Acknowledges receipt of Alamanni's letter of 21 March, expresses satisfaction at attitude of Lodovico Sforza and the Milanese government, which promises well for a peaceful solution of the Montecatolo affair. Recall of their envoy, Pier Filippo (Pandolfini), who had resided with the Count of Pitigliano (Niccolò Orsini), who showed hostility towards Florence. Niccolò Michelozzi remains there as Florentine representative. Instructs Alamanni to try to find means of coming to terms with the Genoese, as Florence, in spite of legitimate grievances, wishes to be at peace with her neighbours

- 98 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, from the Palace, Florence, 29 March 1489, folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, *damaged, but wholly legible*

The Pope (Innocent VIII.) sends the Bishop of Cervia to persuade the Count of Pitigliano to hand over Monteagutolo to the Sienese. The Count says he is willing, but the men of Pitigliano are not, and suggests means by which it might be done—settlement of points of disagreement and payment of 1000 ducats. The Otto di Pratica have written to Niccolò Michelozzi, instructing him to pay out the 1000 ducats and take charge of Monteagutolo. The King of Naples (Ferdinand I.) writes to the men of Pitigliano urging them to agree and hand over Monteagutolo to the Sienese

- 99 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, from the Palace, Florence, 4 April 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Hopes to hear that Alamanni has devised means of coming to terms with the Genoese

The Count of Pitigliano says he will hand over the fortress of Monteagutolo next Tuesday. If he does not do so, the Otto di Pratica have instructed their representative, Niccolò Michelozzi, to consult with the Pope's and the King of Naples' envoys, and all three leave Pitigliano

- 100 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, from the Palace, Florence, 15 April 1489, 1 p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Monteagutolo has been handed over to the Florentine representative, Niccolò Michelozzi, who, in his turn, has put the Sienese commissioners in possession of it, to the great satisfaction of that republic

Hopes the Milanese will work for an understanding between Florence and the Genoese

- 101 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, from the Palace, Florence, 8 April 1489, 1 p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Expresses gratitude to the Milanese for their friendly action *re* Monteagutolo, which is now in Niccolò Michelozzi's hands, who is going to turn it over to the Sienese

Desirability of coming to terms with the Genoese

Perugian matter may be said to be settled

- 102 BARTOLOMMEO CHALCUS, A.L.S., "*Filius Bartholomeus Chalcus*," 1 p. quarto, 15 April 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that he is sending a letter to be forwarded on to Genoa

- 103 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, from the Palace, Florence, 27 April 1489, 1 p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Hopes to hear that some arrangement is about to be come to with the Genoese

- 104 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, from the Palace, Florence, 2 May 1489, 2 pp. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Informs Alamanni that a letter from Antonio d'Alexandro, ambassador in Rome for the King of Naples, tells them (i.e. the Otto di Pratica) that the ambassadors of the King and Queen of Spain (Ferdinand and Isabella) have asked the Pope whether they were in any way bound by the terms of peace recently concluded at Rome between the Pope and the King of Naples. The Pope, after consulting Cardinals and others, replied that they were so bound; and the King of Naples has asked the Otto di Pratica what course he had better adopt. The Otto di Pratica wish to know what view the Milanese Government will take of this matter, so as to act in concert with them

Letters from the Governor and Elders (*Anziani*) of Genoa, copies of which have been received through Francesco Tancredino, display readiness to agree to a truce with Florence to last until the Kalends of January next. Though the arrangement is not a really satisfactory one the Otto di Pratica consent in order to show their appreciation of the efforts of the Milanese, on condition that one or two additional clauses be accepted

- 105 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, 27 May 1489, to ZOANNE DA BELLINZONA, his secretary

Has decided, on Pietro Alamanni's petition, to release 600 lire out of the property of Bernardino de Septara attached on account of a manslaughter committed by him

- 106 BARTOLOMMEO CHALCUS, A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, "*Filius Bartholomeus Chalcus*," 24 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, requesting Alamanni to wait on Lodovico Il Moro

- 107 CHALCUS (*Filius Bartholomeus*), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, 28 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that he is sending a letter from Lodovico Maria Sforza

- 108 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Are awaiting news of progress of negotiations with the Genoese
The Count of Pitigliano has entered the Pope's service
Leave granted to Piero Vettori, Florentine ambassador at Naples, to return. Tommaso Soderini to replace him

ANOTHER FRAGMENT OF SAME LETTER

Guido Manticelli has had letters from Genoa saying that the Genoese have decided to ask Lodovico Maria Sforza to conclude a truce with the Florentines for them

- 109 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 2 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI,
*with a few sentences in cipher, with contemporary
decipherment between lines*

The Spanish ambassadors have delivered their message at Rome, and a discussion has taken place between the Pope (Innocent VIII.) and Antonio d' Alexandro (the King of Naples' ambassador). As Lodovico Sforza is of opinion that a settlement of the differences between the Pope and the King (of Naples) had better be delayed, the writer wishes to shape his conduct according to that of Lodovico. Writer thinks it might be wise to encourage the King to produce all the arguments in favour of his contention, in order to send the Spanish ambassadors home as well satisfied as possible, whilst the King might also be urged to avoid giving umbrage to the Pope, or doing anything likely to imperil the repose of Italy. In exchange the King might be assured that if others attacked him, the writer and his friends would be unsparing of their support

As a matter of fact, writer knows that the Pope has no intention of attacking the King of Naples, and writer does not think it would be well to let the King of Naples attack the Pope. Alamanni is ordered to explain this to Lodovico Sforza

A mercenary captain, Jacopo Corte, who has been keeping up 100 men-at-arms, and 30 mounted men, has been dismissed. Virginio (Orsini) has been told that he is to remain in Florentine service. The King of Naples wishes to attract some of these captains to his service

Hopes that something is being done at Milan about the truce with the Genoese

- 110 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
being a duplicate of the preceeding letter, identically the
same, word for word

These two letters were probably sent to Alamanni at Milan by different couriers, so that if misfortune overtook one, the other might arrive

- 111 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3½ pp. folio, Florence, 11 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
*a few of the sentences in cipher, with contemporary
decipherment*

Letters have reached Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador in Florence) written by Belplatto (Milanese ambassador in Naples), in favour of the King of Naples' efforts in connexion with what happened at home with the Spanish ambassadors. Writer has been thinking about the agreement between the Lord of Camerino and the King of Hungary (Mathias Corvinus), of whose importance, on account of his kinship with the King of Naples, the Pope has a great opinion. Taverna has probably written about this matter. Belplatto's letter gives a different impression from Alamanni's, though Lodovico Sforza doubtless has some good reason. Writer fears that the Pope suspects that trouble may arise out of the Camerino matter, for when the Florentine ambassador at home insisted that Morosino should leave Naples, the Pope answered that he would have gone already had he not suffered from an illness, which God Himself had perhaps sent to keep him there because of the Camerino business. Writer fears that unless the Pope is reassured and encouraged all his and Lodovico's labour may be lost

Alamanni's letter of 8 May has arrived. Writer does not think that Lodovico has really changed his mind about the matter between the Pope and the King of Naples, but that his real object is to prevent violence. It certainly ought to be enough for the Pope and the King



of Naples that writer and Lodovico unite to forbid them to attack one another. And writer feels certain that the Pope will be satisfied with the certainty that he will be protected from the King, while it ought to suffice the King that he will not be attacked by the Pope. Writer's correspondence has always been in this sense, and so are Branda's (Milanese Envoy) instructions

Two points must now be considered: the characters of the Pope and the King; and the means of achieving the desired end. It is to be feared that the Camerino matter, coupled with what has been done in favour of the King, may make the Pope angry and suspicious, with the result that he may be moved by the Venetians and the Lords of the Marches either to be stubborn and hold out, or to come to terms with the King by means of the Venetians, which he might think a prudent thing to do if he were persuaded that he cannot trust writer or Lodovico. Writer's one object has been to convince the Pope that he ought to trust Lodovico and writer, in order that Lodovico and writer, if they thought it opportune, might get the making of terms between the Pope and the King into their own hands. Writer thinks this might be done if Lodovico would take pains to prove to the Pope that it would be in his own interest to come to terms, at the same time offering his services as a mediator; and general satisfaction would be the result, whilst any other course might lead to trouble. This method seems the most likely to succeed in view of the Pope's character, though the King's own character is also a matter to be considered, and that may be productive of further difficulties

Another thorny point is that, if the King of Naples does not pay his tribute to the Pope by the coming feast of St. Peter, it will become more difficult to avoid trouble. Trusts that Branda has full instructions, and that Lodovico will be able to think of a way out

Writer feels that they had better try to agree among themselves before setting about the ordering of other people's disputes by means of a Diet

The Count of Pitigliano (Niccolò Orsini) has been dismissed, and Virginio retained. It would have been too expensive to keep Jacopo Conte as well

The above letter was meant to be read out to Lodovico Il Moro. The writer's secret instructions are contained in another half-sheet, partly in cipher, as follows:—

Writer wishes Alamanni clearly to take his meaning. Lodovico's change of front is nothing new, and of small import, but writer expects that either the Venetians will become threatening and Lodovico will yield, or the Pope will make terms through the Venetians. Alamanni did well to say no more about the Count of Pitigliano, and is to act in the same way in other matters. He is to ask Lodovico what moved him to change, but writer does not believe Lodovico knows himself, the truth being that he is afraid, now of the King, now of others, and will finally act as his mood dictates. If it becomes known in France that money was lent to the King of the Romans (Maximilian of Austria), Lodovico will soon hear of it. Talk about a Diet is vain, and writer does not believe an agreement will be arrived at. Failing a truce with the Genoese, differences will remain unsettled. The upshot of the matter is that Lodovico must be dealt with in the future as in the past. Writer believes that of his own accord he will give himself away cheap (*credo da sè medesimo farà in modo che farà di sè assai buono mercato*)

112 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 12 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Regrets that Messer Marino (Tomacelli) should have spoken in a sense too favourable to the King (of Naples) and very slightly of the Pope

Difficulties placed in the way of rent-collectors at the abbey of Miramondo, which had two years previously been granted to Messer Giovanni (i.e. Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, later Pope X.), by Lodovico Il Moro

See Illustration

- 113 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., "*Ludovicus Maria Sfortia*," 1 p. folio, 3 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, *with Lodovico's seal*

A petition received from the lease-holders of the abbey of Miramondo, but before coming to any decision writer wishes Alamanni to take cognisance of it and appoint a person to deal with the matter on behalf of Lorenzo the Magnificent or his son (i.e. Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, afterwards Pope Leo X.)

See Illustration

- 114 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN AND SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1½ pp. folio, 5 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica are well aware how lovingly the Milanese Government have employed themselves with the object of bringing the dispute between the Pope and the King (Ferdinand I. of Naples) to a peaceful solution. Their own zeal for peace has moved them to do their utmost in the same cause. They have received, and are sending to Alamanni copies of, letters from Piero Vettori (Florentine Envoy) from Naples, and desire Alamanni to read them word for word to Lodovico Sforza. He is to ask for Lodovico's comment and opinion, and report at once to them, not forgetting to note down, not words only, but also gestures and expressions (*ingegnandovi non solum ritrarre le parole, ma etiam li segni, gesti et moti che faccia la sua persona quando esprime il concepto suo*) so that they may be able to conjecture whether his words were spoken from the heart, and were sincere

They fear that nothing will be accomplished in the way of a settlement between Florence and Genoa, because of the ill-will shown by the Genoese, though the Milanese have done their best to bring one about. They will still persist, however, in their former attitude and will send Alamanni a commission to conclude a truce, which he is to do if the Genoese will agree to the terms suggested

- 115 VETTORI (PIERO), CONTEMPORARY COPY OF A LETTER, 3 pp. folio, Naples, 30 May 1489, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

The day before, the King (of Naples) summoned the Milanese ambassador and writer (Piero Vettori, Florentine ambassador) to the Castle, and had numerous letters from Rome read to them, as well as others from Milan, to show that the Pope intended to pronounce the excommunication (against the King of Naples) on the following feast of St. Peter. The result of such an action would be to light a fire that it would take much water to put out. The letters from Milan, written to the Milanese ambassador in Naples, clearly showed how ill-disposed the Pope was, and urged the King of Naples to get ready his forces and attack the Pope's frontiers if the Pontiff excommunicated or deprived him. The Milanese, the letters added, would support him, and felt sure the Florentines would also recognize their treaty obligations. But even if they (the Milanese) were left alone, they would like to share the fortunes of Naples, and if the Venetians helped the Pope they promised to declare war on them. It is true that at the end of the letter there was a paragraph that remarked that if the Pope excommunicated the King, it would be a sign to show that he had come to an understanding with the King and Queen of Castile (i.e. Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile) and with the Venetians, in which case the Milanese thought the King had better consider what he would do if the three powers attacked him at once

16
M^{re} Andrea Essendone sporen la inclusa supp^{ne} dal^{ne} formili de labbaria de
Morimundo, ne e prima che li faciamo altra prouisione, mandarla
alla M^{re} V. acio che epa la veda et possa ordinare persona q^{le}
in nome del M^{re} Lorenzo o del polo venga a rispondere alle querela
de li formili p^{di}ri: datte vighi die 11 May 1489

Ludovicus Maria Fortis ref.



Letters from Rome revealed fears that the Pope was going to pronounce the ecclesiastical censures, for they stated that Messer Simonotto (Belplatto) had written from Milan of Milanese desire to help, which would be more easily done if the Florentines would join in assuring the Pope that the King would not be abandoned.

The Milanese ambassador made answer that his Government were determined to make every effort to protect the King's honour and interests, and urged the King to put up with no insults, praising him for his wisdom in making military preparation, which they also were engaged in.

The writer said he felt sure the Milanese would recognize their treaty obligations, as his own government would also do, using the same phrases as on former occasions. The King then came in, and warmly thanked the Milanese, and also the Florentines, for the letters written by the Milanese and kind words uttered at Florence to Messer Marino (Tomacelli). He had never entertained any fear that the two powers would abandon him. If the Pope had thought the allies likely to act thus, he would have stayed his hand, and because he had not been spoken to vehemently enough it now seemed that they were going to be put to grievous expense. He prayed writer and the other ambassador to advise their governments to assure the Pope that, if he pronounced the censures, they would treat him as an enemy. This might disabuse the Pope of the illusion, put into his head by folk who wanted a war, that because Milan wanted a Cardinal, and Florence was favourably disposed, neither would move against him. This talk, the King said, he disbelieved, though he heard it every day; but he was really afraid that the allies, by delaying too long, might in the end be drawn into greater expense.

The Duke (of Calabria, son of the King of Naples) then told the Milanese ambassador and writer to wait, and after the King, the Duke, Pontano (Secretary to the King of Naples), and Messer Giulio had conferred together for half an hour, Pontano and Giulio came and said the ambassadors were requested to write to their governments in the following terms: The Pope had been made insolent by the Count (i.e. Niccolò Orsini, Count of Pitigliano), through whom he expected to gain the support of all the Orsini, and the best means of damping his ardour would be for the Florentines to summon Virginio (Orsini), as he was in their service and had also agreed to serve the King (of Naples) if he were ever attacked by the Pope. Florence was not at war and did not need him, and should she ever need him the King, would send 200 men-at-arms under a good leader in exchange. If the Florentines were unwilling to let Virginio go with his men, let them send him alone, and the result would be so to increase their reputation that the Pope would not proceed with his censures. Moreover, those who asserted that the Count had gone into the Pope's service at the Florentine's orders, and that Virginio was being kept at Pisa so that he might not be able to fight against the Pope, would be discredited. They also begged the ambassadors to ask that troops be got ready. The Milanese envoy said he would write, and that he felt sure his government would urge Florence to let Virginio go, and would make ready for emergencies. Writer said he also would write to his government, whose troops were usually quite prepared for action, and who would certainly do all that could reasonably be expected of them to please the King.

Afterwards Pontano came and told writer that the King, in order to prove his anxiety to keep the peace, had offered to make the Duke (of Calabria) pay the exorbitant sum of 25,000 ducats for the (Papal) investiture. But the Pope had refused, thereby showing his ill-will. The King therefore trusted his allies to stand by him.

- 116 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 21 June 1489, to GALEAZZO DA SAN
 SEVERINO

Requests recipient to exert his influence to further the suit of
 Ni colò de Brachi da Martignana, who wishes to wed a certain damsel
 (See San Severino to P. Buccaccino, 13 October 1489). (Lot 173.)

- 117 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by
 BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 12 May 1489,
 to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni's letters just arrived. The Otto di Pratica very glad to
 have Milanese Government's advice as to the demands made by the
 King of Naples, which they intend to take seriously into consideration.
 Francesco Tancredino has that very morning shown letters to the same
 effect; and the Otto di Pratica will answer to the King of Naples'
 ambassador in a favourable sense

As for negotiations for a truce with the Genoese, the Otto di
 Pratica are sending Alamanni a copy of the terms to which they
 would agree, more as a compliment to the Milanese than in obedience
 to the demands of Florentine policy. Reasons for which the Florentines
 might easily insist on more favourable conditions. They must hold
 out on one point—that when the truce expires, on the Kalends of
 January next, Florence may make war on the Genoese without thereby
 offering any offence to Milan; for as her people are continually
 assailed by the Genoese, it will prove impossible to hold them back

- 118 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 2 pp. folio, Florence, 27 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Has spoken with Branda (Milanese ambassador), and considers the
 views of Lodovico Sforza most prudent, but must point out that if the
 Pope declined, the result might be that the King of Naples would find
 himself dispossessed of his rights, under an interdict and excom-
 municated, which is not what Lodovico wants. Also, time is short.
 As a matter of fact, the Pope is much less likely to want war than
 is the King, who seems far more willing and able to make it. His
 actions seem calculated to drive the Pope to some foreign alliance for
 protection, as Lodovico must understand

Trusts Lodovico is satisfied about the Count of Pitigliano, whose
 action (in entering the Pope's service) writer believes to be explained
 by the Pope's anxiety caused by the Camerino affair. The King of
 Naples is quite mistaken in thinking that writer was a party to it,
 or that the Monteagutolo incident was got up on purpose. The
 Count is not a discreet person, and will probably blurt out his real
 reasons sooner or later

- 119 VETTORI (PIERO), COPY of a LETTER in BARTOLOMMEO
 SCALA's hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Naples, 26 May 1489, to
 LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

After a long talk with Gioviano Pontano (Secretary to the King
 of Naples) writer believes that if the Venetian ambassador has
 instructions to bring about an agreement between the Pope and the
 King (of Naples) he will succeed, as the Pope needs money, and
 the King would be less reluctant than he wishes people to suppose

Return of the Duke (of Calabria) from Gaeta, where he has been
 doing nothing alarming

- 120 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 1½ pp., folio, Rome, 31 May 1489, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

It has been decided that the Pope will not utter ecclesiastical censures or deprivation (against the King of Naples), but will go on as before, and the King will have no cause to attack, though it is doubtful if he would do so in any case. The Pope is further to be persuaded to act in a conciliatory spirit

Letters have come from the Milanese ambassador at Naples. The King's complaints of the Count of Pitigliano, and reply to the Venetian ambassador

Money is coming in from England, as Nofri Tornabuoni will relate. Writer has been with the Pope, and urged him to moderation. The Pope answered that he would act with rectitude as in the past

- 121 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 27 May 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica are expecting to hear what the Genoese have decided upon in the matter of the truce, now that Lodovico Il Moro has written to them. They fear that the Genoese character will prove an insuperable obstacle to any understanding. Alamanni is not to appear too eager

Branda (Milanese ambassador) has arrived and received a flattering welcome, but has said nothing of moment

A dispute about a road between the men of Faenza and those of Cutignuola, who are vassals of Milan. Alamanni to request Milanese government to see to it that no wrong is done to Faenza

- 122 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 7 July 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

With regard to negotiations for a truce with Genoa, the Genoese seem always to be making fresh difficulties. Florence would care little if the project fell through, were it not for her desire to please Lodovico Il Moro, who desires the truce to be concluded. Branda (Milanese envoy) has also urged the Otto di Pratica to make a few concessions, but they must abide by the terms they offered

A statement of Florentine views regarding navigation, fortifications, the sale of salt, exiles and refugees

If the Genoese will hear reason, well and good. If not, Alamanni is not to take too much trouble to persuade them

Letters have come from Rome, copies of which are being sent to Alamanni, who is to ask the Milanese government's opinion. (*See* Lanfredini to the Otto di Pratica, 3 July 1489)

- 123 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 3 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Letters (*see* Lanfredini to the Otto di Pratica, 31 May 1489) have come from the Florentine ambassador at Rome saying that there is small chance of an agreement being reached by means of the Spaniards and Venetians. He may be mistaken. The Pope would like to be more warmly supported. Writer believes this would be necessary in order to take the matter out of the hands of the Venetians. Of course Lodovico Il Moro knows best, however

Expresses irritation and unsatisfactory progress of negotiations with Genoese

Branda (Milanese ambassador) seems to think that Lodovico Il Moro feels some apprehension about Baccio Ugolini's (confidential man of Lorenzo de' Medici) activities. Writer protests that he always deals openly with Lodovico

- 124 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), COPY of a LETTER in BARTOLOMEO SCALA's hand, 2½ pp. folio, Rome, 3 July 1489, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

On the 2nd of July Ascanio (i.e. Cardinal Ascanio Maria Sforza, Milanese envoy), Stefano Taverna (Milanese ambassador), and writer had audience of the Pope. On behalf of the Milanese and Florentine governments they thanked the Pope for his peaceful disposition, and assured him that the King of Naples should not be allowed to attack him. The Pope, after assuring them of his desire to avoid violence, caused to be read out a list of grievances against the King, whose hostile preparations and menacing acts forced him to be ready to defend the Church's rights and his honour. Once the troops drew near together the slightest incident might cause a conflagration. The Pope therefore wished to know on what support he could count from Milan and Florence; for if they failed him he would be forced to consider other propositions which he had spurned up to the present.

Cardinal Ascanio then said that the Pope had no cause for alarm, as the King of Naples was bringing his troops north because of the great heat in Calabria, and not with any hostile intent. The Pope was dissatisfied with these explanations.

The King of Hungary (Mathias Corvinus) has signified to the Pope that he is able to cause the Turk (Bajazet II.) to make a truce, a peace, or war. And he begs the Pope to hand him over the Turk's brother, which the Pope has refused to do, because he took him over from the King of France and the Grand Master of Rhodes on certain terms.

- 125 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 1 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Refers to the writer's wish to know Lodovico Il Moro's views on the situation between the Pope and the King of Naples. Last year the Pope let matters slide, but he may not do so this year. Writer does not think it strange that the Pope refused 25,000 ducats for the Duke of Calabria's investiture.

Writer has seen Virginio Orsini at Pisa, and Virginio is very anxious to be given leave to depart.

- 126 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 5 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*some sentences in cipher*)

Letters from Naples (*see* Piero Vittori to the Otto di Pratica, 30 May 1489; Lot 115) show how far Lodovico Il Moro has gone with the King of Naples, with the result that the King now makes demands that may well offend the Pope. Writer fears Lodovico is at once going to join the King. Writer himself would answer the King that his grievances against the Pope rests on supposition, which may or may not be true, that the Pope is going to excommunicate and deprive him. In reality, the Pope does not mean to do so.

Alamanni is to go to Lodovico at once, and read the letter of the Otto di Pratica to him. If Lodovico wants to know writer's own views, and shows that he means to act with the King, Alamanni is to tell him that writer cannot break his faith with the Pope, and reproach Lodovico for forcing the course of events by his violent championing of the King. Writer thinks attitude adopted by Lodovico a great mistake, and tells Alamanni to be quite plain on the subject.

- 127 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMEO SCALA, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 12 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Branda (Milanese envoy) has shown the articles suggested by Lodovico for a truce between Florence and Genoa. Certain slight

modifications desired : as to the time of publication of the truce ; the right to repair fortifications ; pirates and rebels. For the rest, the Otto (di Pratica) will make no objections

Alamanni's letter of June 8 received, and the Milanese government's reply to their ambassador at Naples respecting the King of Naples' demands have the unqualified approval of the Otto, who are writing to their ambassador at Naples to follow the same line

128 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY of DECIPHERMENT of a LETTER, 1½ pp. folio, Rome, 28 May 1489, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

Received the Otto di Pratica's letter of May 25 telling him of the arrival (in Florence) of Messer Branda (Milanese ambassador), his exposition, and part of his instructions concerning the differences between the King of Naples and the Pope. The writer will carry out the directions given him, together with Ascanio (Ascanio Maria Sforza, Cardinal, Milanese agent at Rome). In the writer's opinion the Otto di Pratica entertain two false suppositions : one, that the Pope intends on this, the third year, to pronounce the censure and sentence of deprivation (against the King of Naples), whereas he will not really do so, but leave the matter to stand over as in the first and second years. Secondly, the Otto di Pratica suppose that the King of Naples may make war, whereas the King said plainly that he would not do so unless he were censured and deprived

As to taking the matter out of the Venetian's hands, the Pope, in consequence of the good offices performed by the Spanish ambassador, has written to Venice asking that the Venetian ambassador may be recalled from Naples. Recommends the greatest prudence in not discouraging the Pope or encouraging the King of Naples. The Pope up to the present has been frank and truthful. Signs are not wanting that the Venetian ambassador will have to withdraw leaving matters inconcluded, hence a long way from war. To conclude, he believes that the Pope, though obliged to make a show of his grievances, will do as the Otto di Pratica and Lorenzo the Magnificent desire. Their efforts and those of the Magnificent should tend to keep the Pope in this good disposition, as the ambassador believes they could always count on him for anything in reason

129 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 16 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Expecting advices from the ambassador concerning the negotiations then pending for a truce (with the Genoese). The Otto worded their resolutions practically identically with that of the Most Excellent Lord Lodovico (Il Moro). They made some slight additions, mere elucidations of the text ; the ambassador has no doubt already submitted them, explained where necessary, and may Heaven consent that what follows be for the best

The Otto di Pratica have received repeated requests, from Messer Luigi da Casalnuovo, Secretary of the Duke of Calabria (eldest son of the King of Naples), among others, to permit Virginio (Orsino) to go to his estates in the territory of Rome, on the plea that his presence is necessary to further the interests of the King in his dispute with the Pope. This permission has been denied him, though pressed for by the King of Naples, because it infringes the contracts between him and the Otto, which they are determined to keep strictly. Nevertheless the said Virginio may depart without leave from the Otto di Pratica, as they were forced to admit to Messer Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan Ambassador) and Messer Luigi (di Casalnuovo). Messer Branda (envoy from Lodovico Il Moro) has been fully informed, and the Otto di Pratica desire their ambassador to be in full possession of the facts

- 130 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto are sending to Alamanni a copy of a letter from their ambassador at Rome (*see* Lanfredini to the Otto, 28 May 1489), relating his and Cardinal Ascanio Sforza's audience of the Pope. Alamanni is to communicate it to the Milanese Government, and confer with them on the further course to be adopted. The Otto have spoken to Branda (Milanese envoy) on the same subject

- 131 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Rome, 17 June 1489, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

Has received letters of 13 June from the Otto. Writer, Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, and Stefano Taverna (Milanese ambassador) have had audience of the Pope, who received them in bed, being unwell. The Pope stated that he had consulted the Cardinals, and had decided, in the matter of the King of Naples' failure to pay tribute, to formulate his rights but refrain from any further vigorous action. He must, however, complain of the King's menacing manner of bringing up troops to the papal frontiers, which might easily lead to irrevocable disaster. The Pope desired to keep the peace, but might be forced to use violence by his neighbour, in reply to whose provocation he had had to engage the services of the Count of Pitigliano. Cardinal Ascanio, in reply, praised the Pope's peaceful intentions, and said that his grievances against the King of Naples should be referred to the Milanese and Florentine Governments

- 132 OTTO DI PRATICA, LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 25 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica have heard that Lodovico (Il Moro) requested the ambassador not to write to Florence, pending the reply from the Genoese. They agreed to second Lodovico in the matter, rather in order to oblige him than for any advantage that Florence might derive therefrom. The ambassador is not to appear too eager, as such an attitude would be derogatory to their dignity. If the reply now waited for is not satisfactory, the ambassador will dismiss the matter lightly, declaring that the fault lies in the nature of the adversary and not in Lodovico's manner of negotiating

The copy of advices recently received from Rome and sent to the ambassador described the Pope's good disposition. The Otto di Pratica will expect to hear the opinion of the Milanese court as to the manner in which the information may best be sent to the King of Naples by Florence and Milan jointly

The Sienese Fuorusciti (exiles) have lately seized a castle in the Sienese, named Castelnuovo della Berardinga. Siena asked for help and advice, and it was decided to send Jacopo Conte, whose services were lately engaged by Florence, and was stationed at Cortona, to march with his band to the assistance of Siena. Pier Giovanni Ricasoli, commissioner of the Florentine Republic, was also sent to the frontier. The prompt action of Florence had as result that those who had seized the castle and were defending it surrendered unconditionally to an armed force sent from Siena under a Sienese Commissioner. The Sienese declare themselves well pleased with the promptness of the Florentines

- 133 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp., Florence, 26 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Branda (Milanese envoy) has shown the Magnificent certain letters from the King of Naples to his master Lodovico, in which the

King complains of Lorenzo. These complaints are unfounded, and the writer suspects the King of Naples of employing this device to obtain Lorenzo's support with the Pope, forgetting the demands of honesty, and writer's relationship to the Pope. Perhaps too the King of Naples nourishes some sinister design against Lorenzo the Magnificent, and being unable to find any real justification he seizes upon shadows. Lorenzo condemns such practices. Lodovico had better beware, because the King of Naples cannot lay much store on the Magnificent's person (*di me come Lorenzo é apto ad havere quel merchato che vuole*), but his Majesty's desires are probably tending rather towards the State of Milan and its governors than towards the Magnificent. Perhaps he finds the friendship between Lodovico and the writer irksome. Lorenzo feels himself free from blame and will not fail in his duty to the King, in spite of the ill-will he is displaying towards him. Lodovico will not forego his natural friendships at the King of Naples' desire. The best would be if the King could be made to understand that both good and ill must be common to both States, even as the blame for any unwelcome move is laid at the door of both by the King, though Lorenzo is generally blamed most. Lodovico writes that he should warn the King to beware of the danger of making the Pope suspicious. This seems wise. His defence of the Magnificent is also inspired by great friendship for him. The writer doubts if the King of Naples can have made such extensive preparations and spent so much money without a definite purpose; especially in the last events concerning Virginio (Orsini).

The letter written to Rome seems also very apt (*fatta col sale*). The Magnificent reviews the situation bearing in mind the jealousy displayed by the King of Naples against him, and the effects that the monarch's ill-timed mustering of troops may have on the Pope. He is of opinion that Lodovico and the Florentine Republic should co-operate to maintain the peace in Italy, and the needful course should be resolved upon without delay. He is sending the present letter by special mounted messenger as he desires to know Lodovico's decision at the earliest. Meantime he will fulfil his task of keeping the Pope quiet and confident (*confortato et edificato*).

- 134 ALAMANNI (PIETRO), Contemporary Copy of a Letter apparently from him to LORENZO the MAGNIFICENT, May or June 1489, 2 pp. folio

Writer has audience of Lodovico Il Moro, who speaks in public about the dispute between the King of Naples and the Pope, and later, in private, asks writer to urge Lorenzo to continue in their pre-concerted course

Writer asks Lodovico what they would do if the King really attacked the Pope. Lodovico answers that the King will not do so, and if the allies remain united all will be well

- 135 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), AUTOGRAPH NOTE, *unaddressed, unsigned, and undated*, 1 p. folio, June (?) 1489, probably to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer thinks Lodovico Il Moro, in his letter to Naples, ought to have stated more plainly that his and writer's object is to keep the peace in Italy, and that they would both be greatly displeased if the King (of Naples) were to offer violence to the Pope

In writing to Rome, Lodovico ought to have been less vague, and given the Pope substantial encouragement, as the Pope is in imminent danger of being attacked

Lodovico must now make up his mind, as the time for temporizing and paying both sides with words has gone by. Recipient is to tell him so plainly

Writer is anxious to hear that Lodovico has done something about the truce with the Genoese, for unless it is concluded his position will become difficult

- 136 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 25 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The King of Naples has again complained of Il Magnifico to the Milanese and Florentine envoys, through Don Frederico (younger brother of the Duke of Calabria, afterwards came to the throne, and was the last King of Naples of the House of Aragon). A messenger on horseback is to take the present explanations to the ambassador. The Magnificent suspects the King of Naples of trying to get him to exert his influence on the Pope as a sort of reparation for words which the Magnificent never spoke, but which the King of Naples pretends to believe. The war-like preparations made by the King, and the money lately paid by his agent to Virginio (Orsini), may prove that the King intends to make war on the Pope

Lodovico Il Moro and the Magnificent must not allow themselves to be taken unawares. The war must be averted

Account of Luigi da Casalnuovo's mission from Naples to Florence to obtain leave for Virginio (Orsini) to quit the territory of the republic

Lodovico has written very wisely about Hungarian affairs and their influence on the course likely to be adopted by Venice

Florence has entered into negotiations to secure the services of Cammillo Vitelli, by leave of the Pope. This move would greatly help to consolidate matters in Città di Castello and Perugia

News of the retaking by Siena of a castle lately seized by the Fuorusciti (exiles) thanks to the opportune aid readily obtained from Florence

- 137 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY DECIPHERMENT of
a Letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Rome, 4 June 1489, to the OTTO DI
PRATICA

Cardinal Ascanio Sforza seems more and more disposed to take writer's view of the dispute between the Pope and the King of Naples. There is still time, as nothing can be done by the Pope until two months after the feast of St. Peter (June 29). The King must be kept from attacking him, meanwhile, and the Pope must be assured that support will not be withheld from him

- 38 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
4 pp. folio, Florence, 12 June 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer, who had been anxious about Lodovico's attitude in the dispute between the Pope and the King of Naples, is now reassured, and convinced that Lodovico is acting wisely in the cause of peace

Writer will communicate to Lodovico a great secret entrusted by the Pope to Lanfredini. The King of Hungary's ambassador at Rome has assured the Pope that his master's action at Ancona, Camerino and Pesaro was in no wise aimed against the Pope, but against the Venetians, who are occupying Dalmatia, which belongs to Hungary. The Germans wish to get back several pieces of territory belonging to them which are now occupied by the Venetians, and in this matter the King of Hungary has an understanding with Lodovico Il Moro and the King of Naples, but more especially with Lodovico. The Hungarian ambassador begged the Pope to facilitate his master's policy by permitting the Lords of Camerino and Pesaro to make terms with him

Writer does not intend to give Virginio (Orsini) leave to go to serve the King of Naples, and does not like the King's way of trying to secure him. If he goes off without leave, writer will not try to stop him

Writer's injured surprise that Lodovico should suspect him of being a party to the Count of Pitigliano's agreement with the Pope, or of having abetted the Count's understanding with the Colonna and Savelli

Writer does not think it advisable to ask the Pope to give up the Turk's brother to the King of Hungary. The Pope is not very well pleased with the King as it is, and the favour is too big lightly to be asked

Virginio (Orsini) is expecting orders from the King. Writer believes he will go off without leave

Postscript in cipher, on a loose sheet, containing secret instructions

The letters written from Milan to Branda (Milanese envoy) and Cardinal Ascanio Sforza sound more encouraging than Alamanni's own. Writer is inclined to believe that Lodovico will pay both the Pope and the King with words, and that the King will not trust Lodovico sufficiently to take action. The ugliest point is Lodovico's support of the King's demand that leave be given to Virginio Orsini

Information from Rome about the King of Hungary explains many things. Lodovico ought to speak quite openly now that he will realise that writer knows the secret

Writer believes the King of Naples is supporting Giulio Malvezzi in order to have a finger in Bolognese affairs. Alamanni is to find out about it

- 139 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.
(*unsigned*), $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, probably to PIETRO ALAMANNI,
partly in cipher

(The note is*plainly an addition to the letter from Lorenzo the Magnificent to Pietro Alamanni, dated June 25 1489. It was intended for the private eye of the ambassador, whereas the letter referred to might be used for quotation, or exhibited to the Duke of Milan)

The writer fears that the King of Naples will not long remain satisfied with the present unsettled condition of affairs. In that event it would be difficult to find the needful help for the Pope. The King of Naples, in the writer's opinion, places no reliance on Lodovico Il Moro, but neither does he fear him. It might be well to find out what Lodovico would do if the worst happened. Writer has not yet made up his mind, but he thinks it might be expedient to let the King of Naples know that any unprovoked aggression on the Pope would not be pleasing either to the writer or to Lodovico Il Moro

- 140 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 7 July 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica have not met during the last two days, these being feast days. If the King of Naples makes no fresh move against the Pope matters may be smoothed over. The Pope has asked that a specified number of troops be sent to the Parmesan for the protection of his territory. (Note: Lodovico's intrigues with Girolamo Riario kept the Pope in constant fear of disturbances in the Romagna.) The Florentines propose to oblige him in this. The Magnificent hopes to hear soon that Virginio Orsini has arrived in his estates, and when once the first awkwardness is over he hopes matters will quiet down

Baccio Ugolini (Florentine envoy to the Duke of Calabria) has visited Lorenzo on behalf of the Duke of Calabria (King of Naples' eldest son). His message was to the effect that it must be made clear to the Pope that unless he comes to terms with the King of Naples the support of Milan and Florence will be lost to him

Pietro Vittori (Florentine ambassador to Naples) just returned, reporting gentler words from the King, and excuses for the ways employed to get Virginio Orsini out of the territory of the republic; declared the Florentines held the peace in their hands. The Magnificent desires to hear Lodovico Il Moro's opinion

The King of Naples' grievance against writer seems to be that he (the writer) cannot get round the Pope. He wishes to sow discord between Lorenzo the Magnificent and the Pope. The writer wishes to hear Lodovico Il Moro's opinion on that point. Lodovico himself always encouraged him to trust the King's good will

Lesser negotiations, concerning the transference of the abbey lands of Chiaravalle from a Canon of the Cathedral of Milan to Archbishop Niccolini, "because of the great love he bears him"

- 141 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Monte Paldi, 17 July 1489, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI; *mostly in cipher*; with a POSTSCRIPT IN
PIERO DE' MEDICI'S HANDWRITING, SIGNED

Reference to some anxiety about matters put forth by the ambassador in two earlier despatches (of the 9th and 12th of July); the writer displays irritation at the silence preserved by the ambassador in his last despatch, on the points in question. An obscure reference to a design of Lodovico, to "wed the Duchess and liquidate the relationship of the Duke of Milan" (Gian Galeazzo Sforza, who married Isabella of Calabria, his cousin, on Feb 2nd 1489), which event would, the writer asserts, lead him almost certainly to an absolute alliance with the King (of Naples). (*Et stimavo per questo quasi necessariamente che il Sig. Lodovico per qualche tempo dovessi darsi tutto al re.*) In that event, Lodovico would necessarily be led to take over the Lordship of Milan overtly, and would need the support of the King. Complaints of Lodovico's ambiguous attitude about the Pope. Some fresh element has arisen in the situation. The ambassador must find out. Lately Messer Branda (Milanese envoy) has spoken warmly advocating the settlement of the dispute between Pope and King by the payment of a sum of money and the gift of some State to the Signor Francesco. (Franceschetto Cybo, son of Innocent VIII., Governor of Rome and Captain-General of the church, married Lorenzo's second daughter Maddalena in Feb. 1488.) Taverna (Stefano Taverna, Milanese ambassador) has been intriguing in Rome, to conclude a peace without Lorenzo's participation. The ambassador is to dissimulate this knowledge, but sound Lodovico often on the subject of the peace; he is to profess Lorenzo's willingness to acquiesce in anything Lodovico decides. Lorenzo has kept to generalities in his answer to Lodovico about having sons, because he prefers to keep himself clear of duplicity (*netto ed innocente*). The ambassador is to do the same, but he does not mind telling him in his private ear that if Lodovico marries the Duchess he would be doing a grave and dangerous thing, likely to bring him the hatred of his subjects when discovered, and perhaps the French affair might be opened up again. The power is all in Lodovico's hands as it is. If the Duke of Milan (Gian Galeazzo) is indeed impotent, Lodovico is safe for the future as well. Neither God nor man could lightly approve of the plan. Let the ambassador touch upon the reasons against it if Lodovico speaks to him on the subject, but if he does not, he is to say nothing. In fine, he is to keep his eyes open, and send news as often as possible.

Postscript.—Lorenzo has gone to the Spedaletto for 8 or 9 days to drink the waters, as he does every year. He will go thence to Pisa to do the same at the Villa. The writer (Piero) remains in Florence, at the ambassador's disposal

- 142 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Monte Paldi, 17 July 1489, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

The writer has learned with very great satisfaction Lodovico Il Moro's opinion on the answer to be given to the Pope's enquiry as to what help he might expect if the King of Naples were to attack him. Lodovico's resolve seems wise, loving, and loyal (*savia, et amorevole, et di buona fede*) well calculated to assist in the present juncture. Il Magnifico will write and inform the Pope of Lodovico's good disposition; and his Holiness being incapable of resentment or anger, Lodovico may reckon on the disposal of the Pope's help in any need.

Encloses the copy of a private memorandum sent to Paolantonio (Soderini, Florentine ambassador in Naples). If any alteration were desired there would be time to make it, as the instructions are not to be sent off till the 20th.

As to the Pope's inclination to come to terms, the Magnifico thinks the Pope should not accept a compromise unless compelled by force. This necessity is not likely to arise if Milan and Florence stand firm

and united. On the other hand, the King of Naples does not seem inclined to make honourable concessions. The writer does not think that any agreement is likely to be effected through the agency of third persons not acceptable to Lodovico or himself. It would be well to rivet the King's attention on the final paragraphs in Paolantonio's (Soderini) instructions

- 143 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 31 July 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is to present to Lodovico Il Moro expressions of gratitude from the Otto di Pratica for the good offices he has performed in connexion with negotiations for a truce between Florence and Genoa. Florence will be glad to consent to reasonable terms, but Alamanni is not to appear to be too desirous of a settlement

Alamanni is thanked for news from France

- 144 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), Copy of a Letter apparently in PIETRO ALAMANNI'S HAND, 1½ pp. folio, 30 July 1489, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer tells Lorenzo that if he wishes to avert a huge calamity and secure great advantages, he must send, with all secrecy, a trusted envoy to meet writer on August 10 at the Falcon hostelry at the Porta della Vachii in Genoa, and hand over to him 3000 ducats. Writer will explain to envoy. The matter is all-important both for writer and recipient

ALSO, SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), Copy of a Letter apparently in PIETRO ALAMANNI'S HAND. Written on the same sheet as LODOVICO'S Letter to LORENZO of same date, 1 p. folio, 30 July 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Begs Alamanni to send enclosed letter, which contains matter of the gravest import, to Lorenzo the Magnificent with all possible despatch

- 145 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., ½ p. folio, Florence, 23 August 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is to beg Lodovico Il Moro to grant a passport to one Malerba, who wishes to pass through Milanese territory with 100 milch cows

- 146 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 8 August 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Lack of important matter has caused the Otto to delay in writing to Alamanni

- 147 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 8 August 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Refers to the Pope's reply to the speech of the Allies' ambassadors and says the Pope could not be expected to say more. The Pope wishes to preserve outward appearances, and though he will be obliged to yield on some points he will have to be carefully handled when it comes to details. Lodovico Il Moro will have great power with the Pope if he keeps faith with him, and it is well worth while to put up with a little unreasonableness

Changes have been made in Paolantonio Soderini's (Florentine ambassador in Naples) instructions in accordance with Lodovico's suggestions. Writer desires to hear what has happened between Lodovico and the Duchess (see Lot 141)

147 *continued*—

Writer is not concerned at a few points in negotiations between Lodovico and the Pope being kept secret, as he trusts both parties. He is very anxious that the Pope should know that the alliance between him and Lodovico is no menace to him (the Pope), and that the allies mean to keep faith with him

Has given much thought to the matter of a tomb for Lodovico's father (Francesco Sforza), but cannot think of a worthy artist

148 MANFREDI (FRANCESCO and SCIPIONE), Contemporary Copy of a Letter, 1½ pp. folio, Faenza, 25 August 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

The Manfredi, as elders of Faenza, greatly grieve to hear that the Otto di Pratica have decided to recall their commissioner (Dionisio Puccini) resident at Faenza, on the grounds that the men of that place are suspicious of Florence and the commissioner is in danger. They assure the Otto that such is not the case, and beg them not to recall their commissioner without sending another

149 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L., 1 p. folio, July (?) 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *mostly in cipher*

Writer fails to understand Alamanni's references to what is happening between the Duchess and Lodovico Il Moro. Is he going to marry her, or not? Or is he seeking, by means of a promise to marry her, to persuade her to become his mistress! And now it is said that the Duke has consummated the marriage, which would stop all chance of divorce. Branda (Milanese ambassador) says he has seen letters from Naples that speak of great joy there because news to that effect had arrived, though Lodovico says the contrary. Writer does not understand why the Prince of Capua (Ferrantino, son of the Duke of Calabria) has gone to Milan. Writer does not care how they settle it between themselves, but warns Alamanni to watch how it affects politics. (See Lots 141 and 147)

Branda has told writer that in his opinion Lodovico would do better to facilitate an agreement between the Pope and the King of Naples, and as if of his own accord suggested that a round sum be given to the Pope as compensation for tribute, Faenza being given to Franceschetto (Cybo), whose state might be transferred to the little Lord of Faenza. The investiture of Imola and Forlì might go to Lodovico. Writer said the trouble would be to get the Pope to consent. Writer believes Branda was instructed to speak as he did by Lodovico in order to sound writer's intentions

Writer thinks leave will be granted to Alamanni

See Illustration

150 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 14 August 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is relieved to hear that a great danger has been avoided by Lodovico's prudence. Considers that they have had luck in that their adversaries bungled. They have made as great a mess of it as the writer did of a cabbage he once tried to cook, and forgot the salt (*duno chavolo che io volli chuocere di mia mano, et dimentichai el sale, et nò vidi mai la più triste vivanda*)

Writer wholly approves of Lodovico's suggestion that the Pope be privately encouraged, and the Venetians inspired to display some displeasure with the King of Naples, and hold him back. Lodovico is always right

Letters from Rome will dispose of Lodovico's doubts as to intrigues conducted by the two Cardinals. The Pope's attitude is now quite satisfactory, and will remain so, as he trusts Lodovico

Writer desires to recover a house, called Il Terzago, which was given to his grandfather (Cosimo, *Pater Patriæ*) by Francesco Sforza, belonged to his father and himself, had to be sold, and came into the possession of Lodovico

The wife (Alfonsina Orsini) of Piero (writer's son) has just given birth to a daughter

- 151 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Contemporary Copy of a Letter, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 22 August 1489, to DIONISIO PUCCINI, Florentine Commissioner at Faenza

The Otto have heard with pained surprise that the men of Faenza are showing the blackest ingratitude and even suspicion towards Florence, and this in spite of the many and manifest benefits the Florentine government has heaped upon them and the Manfredi. As it now seems that Faenza is so torn by internal strife that their commissioner, who had repeatedly been implored to accept his office by the very elders of Faenza, is in danger, the Otto instruct him to take leave and depart immediately on receipt of this letter, assuring the elders, however, that Florence will continue well-disposed towards them. (*See the Manfredi to the Otto, 25 August 1489, Lot 148*)

- 152 Letter, *mostly in cipher*, by a FLORENTINE SECRETARY (*the same hand that wrote the copy of Lanfredini to the Otto, 31 May 1489 [Lot 120]*), 1 p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

(*In this letter Alamanni is addressed in the second person singular, while Lorenzo always uses the plural in writing to him*)

The reason of Lodovico Il Moro's favourable disposition is perhaps fear that Florence may come to terms with Venice, and that a settlement of the King of Naples' difficulties may thus be achieved. The coming of Piero may have something to do with a hope of recovering Terzagò. (*See Lorenzo to Alamanni, 14 August 1489, Lot 150*)

Lodovico's dispositions seem still better in the light of Taverna's (Stefano Taverna, Milanese envoy) going to Rome, for Taverna is hostile to the King of Naples. Writer likes Lodovico's design of allowing the dispute between the King and the Pope to go on, without, however, risking a rupture, by which much would certainly be lost

Writer desires recipient to sell two valuable jewels for him, one with five diamonds for 1500 ducats in gold, and the other, an emerald, for 500

- 153 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 19 August 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Thanks Alamanni for his advices about the King of Hungary and the Emperor

The Genoese never cease harrying Florentine shipping, and Florence has now decided to send out ships against them. Alamanni is to explain this to the Milanese government

- 154 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Branda (Milanese ambassador) has been urging the Otto to take further steps for the negotiation of a truce between Genoa and Florence. The Otto, in order to please Lodovico Il Moro, who seems to have set his heart on it, are sending to Alamanni a draft of articles to which they would agree. Powers are to be sent to Alamanni and Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) to conclude the truce

The Otto are pleased with letters, communicated by Branda, which the Milanese Government have written to their ambassador at Rome. Florentine ambassador shall be instructed to work for peace in close association with his colleague

- 155 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), Contemporary Copy of a Letter, 2 pp. folio, Vighienone, 27 January 1489, O.S., to CARDINAL ASCANIO SFORZA

Writer is delighted to hear that the Pope desires a reconciliation, and is disposed to take a favourable view of the Pope's request to be assured that he will be supported in case of attack from the King

155 *continued*—

of Naples. Writer is communicating on the subject with Lorenzo the Magnificent, who will certainly welcome the idea. It is everyone's interest, however, and above all the Pope's, that no hint of the matter reach the ears of the King of Naples. Recommends Stefano Taverna, whom he trusts, as the best medium for negotiations

156 LIAINFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 1 p. folio, Rome, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The Pope has told writer he fears he may be forced to come to an agreement (with the King of Naples), because he does not feel absolutely sure that Lodovico II Moro would not fail him in his hour of need. The Pope is of a suspicious nature, and needs much reassuring, but he sincerely desires to live and die in peace

157 SODERINI (PAOLANTONIO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Naples, 29 August 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

On the foregoing day Don Federico (younger son of the King of Naples) summoned the ambassadors of Spain, Venice, Milan and Florence (the writer) to attend in the cathedral of Naples. Writer and the Milanese ambassador obeyed, the others did not. Then, in presence of bishops, prelates and nobles, Don Federico, acting as the King's procurator, caused a notary to read out a proclamation by which the King summoned the Pope and the Sacred College to a council to be held in the Emperor's presence, where the Pope should be called to account for the evil doings with which he had rewarded the King of Naples' dutiful fidelity

158 LIAINFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER by, 2 pp. folio, Rome, 1 September 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

Writer has been informed of happenings at Faenza. Taverna (Stefano Taverna, Milanese ambassador) has shown writer a long letter from the Duke of Milan and begged writer to accompany him to the Pope's presence. The Pope received them graciously and explained that the ceremony that took place on the Feast of the Decollation (*i.e.* the citation of the King of Naples) had been conducted exactly as in former years, and if the King's ambassador thought a sharper tone had been used, it was only because the man who read out the Act had an unusually loud voice

News has reached Rome of the summoning of the Pope before a council by the King of Naples

159 LETTER (PART OF), *a fragment, unaddressed, unsigned and undated*, September (?) 1849, 8 pp. folio

This is apparently a copy of a letter from the Milanese Government to a Neapolitan official, urging moderation in dealing with the Pope, whose attitude all along in the dispute with Naples has been truly conciliatory. He has been greatly encouraged in this by the Milanese and Florentine ambassadors, and indeed both Governments have acted towards the King of Naples with all the devotion a son could be expected to show his father

160 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 4 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto have learned from the ambassador's recent letters that the summons *ad futurum concilium* issued in Rome by the King of Naples' ambassadors, in their Sovereign's name, displeased their Excellencies at Milan. They now enclose a copy of their ambassador's letter in answer to the protestations sent by the Otto di Pratica in support of the objections put forward by the Milanese ambassadors.

Copies of certain letters from the Florentine ambassador in Naples, giving an account of the acts publicly celebrated by Don Federico in the Cathedral of that town, in his capacity of Procurator for the King of Naples, are also enclosed

The Otto have taken cognizance of certain letters written by the Genoese to Lodovico (Il Moro). The Genoese seem to pursue their usual courses and take small notice of the truce. The Otto are going to make a declaration on the subject to Messer Branda (Milanese ambassador in Florence). They do not wish to sacrifice the dignity of their city, and do not propose to change anything that has been written heretofore on the subject. Nevertheless, the Florentines acknowledge the devoted labours expended by Lodovico Il Moro on the undertaking, and declare themselves entirely satisfied

- 161 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 4 September 1489, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI (*partly stained*)

The writer is not surprised that Lodovico Il Moro should feel astonished at the conduct of the King of Naples who lately summoned the Pope and the College of Cardinals *ad futurum concilium*. Lorenzo feels astonishment and resentment: but that is of little moment. The King's allegations that he accepted a peace because the support of Milan and Florence failed him, are untrue. On the contrary both warned him to consider well the conditions of the peace. Piero Capponi repeated the same to the Duke of Calabria (the King of Naples' son). The King's attitude seems provocative. The Pope will find himself compelled to resort to extreme measures, and the King has affirmed on several occasions that he would in that case resort to arms. The writer feels sure the King will take no account of any arguments he might use, and will neglect his resentment. The King's army is ready. There are the two alternatives, of meeting force with force, which Lorenzo does not advocate for the present, or making the King understand that an aggression on the Pope would meet with universal condemnation in Italy, and might prove dangerous to him. Everything should be tried that can stop the King; but if he decided to do his worst, some remedy must be sought for, as he is probably resolved to attack at a season when the Pope can least conveniently be defended. Lorenzo admits that it is easier to propound difficulties than to solve them

Reference to a certain abbey which the Cardinal of Genoa wishes to renounce in favour of Archbishop Niccolini. (See Lot 168.)

- 162 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 7 September 1489, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

The news of the seizure of the Castle (of Milan?) and its governor were received the previous day. No details have reached the (government of the) Republic, doubtless because the ambassador had no horse, and could not send a mounted messenger. One is being sent to him. People have rejoiced greatly to hear of the success achieved by Lodovico Il Moro. The undertaking must have been a perilous and difficult one, especially as a sense of guilt must have placed the governor on his guard

The two Cardinals (unnamed) seem to be trying to bring about an understanding between the Pope and the King of Naples. The summons *ad futurum concilium* lately issued to the Pope by the King may have been intended to frighten him. The writer hears from Rome that an opposite result has been achieved. Lodovico must not take umbrage at this, as the Pope will play fair with both Lodovico and Lorenzo

The writer deems it expedient to represent this fact to Lodovico, so that he should not take umbrage. The remaining points of the ambassador's letters shall be dealt with by the Otto di Pratica. Lorenzo has written letters all day long, and feels tired. (*Io ho scripto tutto di et sono stracho*.)

- 163 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter, in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 14 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Two recent letters from the ambassador call for no reply beyond commendation and encouragement to be given him, with the request that he may persevere in sending frequent and detailed reports. Enclosed will be found a copy of a letter from the Florentine ambassador in Rome. The contents are to be communicated to whomsoever the ambassador may think fit

Messer Branda (Milanese ambassador in Florence) has shown copies of letters written by his master to that prince's ambassadors in Rome and Naples. Eulogies of these missives. The Florentine ambassadors in the two cities just named have been instructed to act in concert with the Milanese. Lodovico (Il Moro) is to be informed

- 164 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI) (*Florentine ambassador in Rome*), Contemporary copy of Letters from, 3 pp. folio, Rome, 11 September (1489), to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

A mounted messenger was sent off with a letter earlier the same morning. Since his departure the Pope has convened a secret Consistory, and invited all the ambassadors in Rome to attend

He spoke with great learning and humanity of Constantine's donation of the Kingdom of Sicily to the Church; how it afterwards passed into the hands of various Kings upon investiture, enumerated the tributes, described the manner of payment, the bills remitting these payments on specified occasions. He proclaimed that the Holy See had always reserved the possession, etc. etc. (This despatch sets forth a complete account of the Pope's claims upon the King of Naples, and is in effect an extremely interesting *ex parte* statement of the quarrel then pending)

- 165 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI) (*Florentine ambassador in Rome*), CONTEMPORARY COPY of LETTERS from, 2 pp. folio, 18 September 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

An account of a meeting in Consistory in which the Pope (Innocent VIII.) desired to condemn the King of Naples as a heretic for issuing a summons to the Pope and the College of Cardinals to appear *ad futurum concilium* for the question of his payment of tribute to Rome, as feudatory of the Holy See. Joint representations made by the ambassadors of Rome and Milan to hold the Pope back from extreme measures against the King of Naples, and thus precipitating a war, here set forth at length

- 166 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE) LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Are sending to Alamanni a copy of a letter from the Florentine ambassador at Rome, which he may communicate to the Milanese government, with whom the Otto wish to proceed in close association

- 167 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 20 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Believes Lodovico Il Moro will have heard how matters are proceeding at Rome. The Pope is exceedingly anxious not to do anything that might offend Lodovico, who will find it easy to persuade him not to go too far against the King of Naples. On the other hand, the Venetians have complained to the Neapolitan ambassador of the King's attitude towards their ally, the Pope, and asserted that they would not stand by and see him wronged. There is no doubt that the King is feeling in need of help rather than desirous of assailing

anyone, and must recognise that he was ill-advised. The intrigues of Cardinals doubtless did the harm

Branda (Milanese ambassador) says that Lodovico wishes Cardinal La Balue removed from Rome, because his influence with the Pope is to be dreaded. Writer says he will try to arrange it, but there is no danger that "*Ballù*" or anyone else will succeed in turning the Pope away from Lodovico

If the full number of 70 voters (in Council) had been present on previous day, Pier Filippo would have been elected (as ambassador to Milan, enabling Alamanni to return). It will soon be done, and writer expects Alamanni will be free by All Saints'

- 168 NICCOLINI (AGNOLO), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 23 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer says that the Cardinal of Genoa, out of his great love for Archbishop Nicolini, is resolved to renounce in his favour a certain abbey in Genoese territory, but a pension of 400 florins is to be paid to him until he acquires some benefice of equal value. Writer requests Alamanni to use his tact in favouring the negotiations, and gives him reasons why Lodovico Il Moro may be sure of the Cardinal's devotion

This morning Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) has been chosen to fill Alamanni's place on his recall

- 169 MEDICI (PIERO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 28 September 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Is writing a word because Lorenzo (writer's father) is away at the Baths of Spedaletto. Since his departure the request for an advance of money proffered by Lodovico Il Moro has been considered by certain of the citizens, who have decided that to comply with it would be too heavy a tax on Florence. This has been explained to Branda (Milanese ambassador), and Alamanni is to speak in a conciliatory manner about it to Lodovico Il Moro

When Cardinal Ascanio Sforza passed through Florence he took away with him a mule belonging to a citizen, which has not been returned. Alamanni is to drop a hint on the subject, as if the mule does not come back writer will have to pay for it

- 170 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 7 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Eulogy of the letters written from Milan to the Milanese ambassadors in Rome and Naples. The Otto commend the zeal of the governors of the Duchy for the good of Christendom. The Florentine Republic is sending analogous instructions to her ambassadors in Rome and Naples. They shall act in perfect unanimity with the Milanese Envoys. Much good may be expected by both States from a common effort and co-operation

Pier Filippo (Pandolfini, lately elected to take Alamanni's place) is to leave about the middle of the month, and may be expected to arrive in Milan about the 22nd or 23rd

- 171 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, 8 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Greatly desires Alamanni to assist him in getting possession of one Zaneto, who came last autumn from Spain, brought by the Florentine who passed through Pavia with two mares. Writer, of course, intends to pay for him

- 172 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has worked to make the conclusion of a truce with the Genoese acceptable to Florence, and hopes that it will be achieved

Lodovico has acted wisely with regard to the dispute between the King of Naples and the Pope. The Pope needed a little repression.

172 *continued*—

Writer feels sure that some good result will be reached by their collaboration, though Marino (i.e. Marino Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador in Florence) has been talking about what his master would do if the Pope proceeded with the citations (against the King of Naples). Violence must be avoided

Writer's satisfaction at what Lodovico has done about a certain house

Hopes that Lodovico understands that in spite of Florentine goodwill it was impossible to provide Antonio Maria da San Severino with the desired sum of money

Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) is going to replace Alamanni in 10 or 12 days

- 173 SAN SEVERINO (GALEAZZO SFORZA, VISCOUNT OF), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, 13 October 1489, to PIETRO BUCCACCINO (Alamanni)

Writer has heard that Florentine armour is very good, and wishes to send one Gabriello to Florence to bring back one or two helmets, a pair of shields and a saddle or two, which shall be returned after they have been examined. (*See* Lorenzo to San Severino, 21 June 1489)

- 174 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE) (Letter in a secretary's hand), 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Branda (Milanese ambassador) has shown to the Otto letters written from Milan to the Milanese ambassador in Naples. The Otto signified their approval, but were nevertheless of opinion that it would have been better not to have admitted the arguments advanced by Simonotto Belpatto (Neapolitan ambassador) in justification of the imprisonment of the barons. Mediators are usually wise in not backing up the arguments advanced by each side. It would be well if the Milanese ambassador in Naples were to leave out the passage alluded to when addressing the King of Naples

- 175 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Somma, 14 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is willing to wait until Alamanni returns to Florence, when Alamanni will try to arrange that writer get possession of one Zanetto. (*See* Lot 171.)

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

- 176 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's hand, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 14 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *the third page slightly damaged*

The Otto are sending to Alamanni a copy of (Paolantonio) Soderini's letter from Naples of 7 October, and desire Lodovico Il Moro's opinion on the contents. The Otto wish to assure the King of Naples that they and their allies will not forsake him if he is attacked by the Pope or anyone else, and will do their best to move the Pope to moderation. Were the King himself to adopt a bellicose attitude, however, their ever-watchful care for the peace of Italy would cause them to act in the manner most likely to preserve the peace

Negotiations for a truce with Genoa dragging on

Pier Filippo is expected to reach Milan on the 26 or 28 October, and Alamanni may return to Florence immediately afterwards

- 177 SODERINI (PAOLANTONIO), CONTEMPORARY Copy of a Letter, 4 pp. folio, *incomplete*, Naples, 7 October 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

The attitude adopted by the King of Naples and by the Pope with regard to their dispute. The King says he only protested, and cited the Pope before a Council in order that the Kingdom of Naples should not lapse. He does not mean to attack the Pope unless the Pope attacks him. Efforts made at Rome by the Florentine, Milanese and Neapolitan ambassadors to bring the Pope to a conciliatory frame of mind

- 178 [October 1489.] LETTER (*short*): 1 p. 8vo

A note of three lines, stating that ANTONIO D'ALESSANDRO reports the arrival at Rome of an ambassador from the King of the Romans, whose object it is to effect a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Naples

- 179 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L., 1 p. folio, *undated* (undoubtedly enclosed in the Otto's letter of 14 October 1489), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *partly in cipher (slightly torn)*

Writer fears some change must be taking place at Milan. Does not at all like the passage about the Barons in the letter to the Milanese ambassador at Naples, and thinks Lodovico Il Moro is not consulting writer sufficiently. Rumours to the effect that there are intrigues on foot to give Lodovico a state now belonging to the

179 *continued—*

Kingdom of Naples. Also, the Milanese Council has neither admitted nor denied having approved of the King's citation of the Pope before a Council. The King seems in higher spirits. Writer believes his refusal to accept the services of Antonio Maria (da San Severino) has something to do with it. The King will have to be told plainly that the allies dislike any use of violence, and the Pope must be encouraged. Alamanni is to keep his eyes open and report

- 180 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly torn*)

Writer's opinion is that the King of Naples is sounding Lodovico II Moro and writer with a view to shaping his course accordingly. Therefore he had better be assured, as the Otto's letters of the same date contain more fully, that the allies will not allow him to be crushed, but will also refuse to stand by and see him attack the Pope.

Writer fears trouble might be caused if the Pope heard that Lodovico accepted the Neapolitan version of the affair of the Barons, and that the King will see to it that the Pope does hear of it, as he did in the case of his assertion that the Milanese accepted his reasons for citing the Pope before a council. Writer has asked Branda (Milanese ambassador in Florence) to arrange that the Milanese ambassador at Naples shall say nothing about the Barons for the present

- 181 SAN SEVERINO (GALEAZZO SFORZA, VISCOUNT OF), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Somma, 15 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Thanks Alamanni for suggesting that writer send a letter to Lorenzo the Magnificent in order to obtain what he wants the more quickly. (This refers to certain armour of Florentine make)

Lodovico II Moro is on a hunting party with Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, but is expected back on the 20 or 21 October

- 182 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 17 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

As for the truce with Genoa, the Otto's object in entering into negotiations was to please Lodovico II Moro; and they will be satisfied with achieving that result

The Otto have seen the letter written by the Milanese Government to their ambassador at Rome, and entirely approve of it

Pier Filippo's departure has had to be put off for a few days, but Alamanni may set out immediately he arrives at Milan

- 183 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), and TAVERNA (STEFANO), CONTEMPORARY COPY OF A LETTER, 4 pp. folio, Rome, 14 October 1489, to the FLORENTINE and MILANESE GOVERNMENTS

Lanfredini (Florentine ambassador) and Taverna (Milanese ambassador) have had audience of the Pope, who dwelt on the conciliatory spirit in which he had modified the form of his citation of the King of Naples, at the suggestion of the Florentine and Milanese Governments. The attitude of the King showed that he only attributed this to weakness on the Pope's part, and matters seemed to be developing in a manner which might force the Pope to consider the very favourable proposals made to him by foreigners, and leave Italy, where his position threatened to become intolerable. If this did happen, the King of Naples should repent of it

The ambassadors assured him of their Governments' devotion, and that all would be well if he would consent to continue to use moderation

- 184 LANFREDINI (GIOVANNI), CONTEMPORARY COPY OF A LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Rome, 16 October 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

Writer has been in audience with the Pope since writing on 14 October. The Pope held forth in a tone similar to that used on the last occasion about his own moderation and the King of Naples' utter disregard of the Holy See's rights, which might end by forcing him to accept the proffered services of foreigners

- 185 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTERS, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 19 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*a large tear in the middle*)

The Otto are sending to Alamanni a copy of a letter received from Lanfredini, 14 October 1489 (*q.v.*). They think Florence and Milan might unite in pointing out to the King of Naples the danger to the cause of peace implied in his keeping troops on the Papal frontiers and sending standards by way of Rome to Virginio (Orsini)

- 186 SODERINI (PAOLANTONIO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 3 pp. folio, Naples, 11 October 1489, to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

In compliance with instructions received from the Otto, the ambassador has conveyed to the ambassador of the Duke of Milan, his colleague, his readiness to act together with him whenever he desires to approach the King (of Naples) on his master's behalf. The two ambassadors held a communication with the King on the day before writing. An account of the interview follows

(Gioviano) Pontano (Secretary of the King of Naples) has just communicated to Soderini certain letters received from Antonio d'Alessandro (the King of Naples' ambassador in Rome). Their contents are described

The French ambassador in Naples is about to take a journey to Rome by sea, but is expected to return. He offered to the King a present of 10 palfreys and other saddle-horses, very fine animals all, on behalf of his master the Most Christian King

- 187 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 19 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A Florentine merchant, called Paolo di Sandro Galli, for some time established in France, was forced by storms to run with his ship into Spezia, where he demanded and obtained a safe-conduct for his ship, crew and merchandise. This notwithstanding, the Genoese fell upon him and robbed him, and the Florentine Government orders Alamanni to report the matter to the Milanese Government, who ought certainly to obtain redress, as the safe-conduct was in Lodovico Il Moro's name, and Lodovico is at present negotiating a truce between Genoa and Florence

The Genoese are sending artillery to Pietrasanta and Sarzana on the ground that the Florentines have sent thither Niccolò Ridolfi and Lorenzo Carducci, whose errand was in no way warlike

Pier Filippo's (Pandolfini, Florentine ambassador-elect) coming is delayed for a few days

- 188 DI SANDRO GALLI (PAOLO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 1 p. folio, Florence, 16 October 1489, being a PETITION to THE OTTO DI PRATICA

Writer relates that, in spite of his possession of a Milanese passport, his ship was plundered in Spezia harbour by the Genoese, and requests that the Milanese Government may be moved to obtain restitution of his property. (*See the Otto di Pratica to Pietro Alamanni, 19 October 1489*)

- 189 SFORZA (CARDINAL ASCANIO?), A.L., 1 p. folio, Rome, 11 February 1489, O.S. (1490), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer is sending articles regarding the promise the Pope desires in connexion with the secret negotiations, so that Lorenzo may examine them and no time be lost

- 190 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, 25 February 1489, O.S. (1490), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending Alamanni a letter to be forwarded to Lorenzo the Magnificent, who is to send it on to Cardinal Ascanio Sforza

- 191 FERDINAND I. (KING OF NAPLES), Contemporary copy of Instructions from, 9 pp. folio, to ANTONIO SPERANDIO (*Envoy from Naples to Florence and Milan*)

The probable league between the Pope and Venice cannot leave the other great Italian potentates indifferent

Measures to be taken by common accord in Florence and Milan. San Severino (the condottiere) has but one desire, to perturb matters. The territory round Ferrara is insufficiently defended. The Duke (of Ferrara) must set aside his intention of going to Galicia and attend to the government and defence of his State

The Dukes of Milan (Gian Galeazzo) and of Bari (Lodovico Il Moro) must command the Marquis of Mantua, (Count) Galeazzo della Mirandola, and (Count) Giovanni Bentivoglio, to keep their men-at-arms in readiness to assist the Duke of Ferrara. These lords are to be kept satisfied. Efforts must be made to draw Genoa into the alliance. Conduct and plans for eventual hostilities carefully discussed. The rivalries between the Oddi and Baglioni (of Perugia) are to be exploited by Florence. Siena must not be neglected, and also drawn into the alliance. Naples has 1700 men-at-arms always ready. The King will do his best to get both the Colonna and the Orsini on his side, and he intends to retain the services of the Lords of Pesaro and Rimini. If the Pope and the Venetians attempt to attack, the allies will move both by land and by sea

These instructions are to be communicated by Sperandio to Marino Tomacelli (ambassador at the court of Milan) and (Simonetto) Belplatto (ambassador in Florence)

- 192 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE. LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 4 pp. folio, Palace of Florence, 16 December 1490, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, sent as ambassador to Naples

The ambassador shall present his letters of credence to the King of Naples, and pay the usual compliments. He shall also visit the Duke of Calabria (the King's eldest son), and make the customary professions of devotion. He shall also visit the Queen of Naples (Juana, daughter of John II. of Aragón, and sister of Ferdinand the Catholic. She was the second wife of Ferdinand I. of Naples, married on September 11, 1477). If the difficulties between the King and the Pope are touched upon, the ambassador is to reply that the Signory of Florence deplores and would do all that is possible to remedy them. The affairs of certain private individuals, mentioned in the instructions, are to be under the ambassador's protection (Baldassarre Brunetti, Agnolo del Tovaglia, Giovacchino Guasconi and Giovanni Ridolfi)

On his way the ambassador shall visit the allies in Siena. On his arrival in Rome he will inform Pier Filippo (Pandolfini, Florentine ambassador) that he has a commission to visit the Pope; and having informed himself thoroughly of all points of usual etiquette he will address to the Pope certain words here expressly set down

The ambassador shall not tarry either in Rome or elsewhere longer than is necessary. He is to remember to have a legal document recording the day and hour of his departure from Florence, properly drawn up by a notary as he is about to cross the city gate, in duplicate copies, one of which is to be for the Chancery of the Republic

- 193 PANDOLFINI (PIER FILIPPO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 6 January 1490, O.S. (1491) to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer is delighted to hear of Alamanni's safe arrival at Viterbo, and his intention of proceeding to Rome next day. In reply to the request for information as to what Alamanni is expected to do, he will tell him frankly in what manner it is customary to give honour to ambassadors passing through Rome on their way to other destinations. The ambassadors of the various friendly States, together with the Italian Cardinals, are usually invited to go to meet the traveller half-a-mile beyond the city gate (by the resident ambassador of the State accrediting him). The custom shall be observed, and several merchants will also join the party. Alamanni is desired so to arrange matters for his departure from Baccano that he may reach the Cross at Monte-a-mare at 21 hours (i.e., 3 hours before sunset). "*Le ventiquattro*" is still the usual designation for sundown in the Tuscan countryside). Ser Antonio (Ridolfi, one of the Medicean officials) will be sent by writer to Alamanni to give him further instructions as to the manner in which he is to conduct himself. If Alamanni desires to alter the manner of the reception, will he please send instructions by bearer, who is to be back at daybreak on the following day, so that the invitations referred to may be sent to the chief ambassadors and the Prelates?

- 194 DI CESARE (NICOLÒ), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Colentz (Coblentz?), 10 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to LORENZO IL MAGNIFICO

The writer has lately been with some of "our men" from Rome, and has just arrived at a place where he has had an interview with the Legate, who declared himself greatly favoured by Lorenzo, and entirely satisfied. He (the Legate) is collecting moneys, and has affirmed they shall pass through the hands of Lorenzo (or through the Medici Bank). The King of the Romans (Maximilian of Hapsburg) has lately accepted the Order of the Garter from the King of England on Christmas Day at Neustadt (?) (*lo gorno (sic) dinatal annovaciptà*); and although the Burgundians never cease shouting for war, the King of the Romans is likely to remain at peace, for the present at any rate, especially as he will need all his forces for the war on Hungary. (N.B.—Maximilian had married the heiress of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy. This letter also contains a mention of the Landsknechts or German infantry bands, then in fashion, and calls them *Lanzis Canettis*.) It is hoped that the Electors of the Empire will favour the King of the Romans' election. The King of Bohemia (Ladislav Jagellón) is not ready for war, and his State is full of unrest; it is hoped he will not marry the Queen (? probably his predecessor's widow), though she is still bent on this caprice. Both the Emperor and the King of the Romans have decided to remain at peace with France, for the present, and trust the French king's oath on it

- 195 ALAMANNI (PIETRO) MINUTE, 1 p. folio, Rome, 12 January 1490, O.S. (i.e. 1491), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) has told writer of Lorenzo's wish that he remain for a month or two at Rome. Writer was surprised, as he had heard nothing about it from Lorenzo, and imagined he was to go straight to Naples, where he thought he could render better service than at Rome, a very difficult post. However, in compliance with Lorenzo's desire, he will remain at Rome as long as his presence is required

ALAMANNI (PIETRO) MINUTE, Copy in another hand, 1 p. folio (written on the back of the minute of Alamanni's letter to Lorenzo, 12 January 1490 (O.S.), Rome, 19 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer is glad to hear that his offer to remain for some time at Rome has given satisfaction

Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) is initiating writer into current affairs.

195 *continued—*

They have visited most of the Cardinals, who are much like ordinary men, and mean to visit the rest, while awaiting the Pope's return. When Pier Filippo returns to Florence, writer will do his best to replace him. When young, writer had to please several ladies at the same time, and often did so successfully, but, as Lorenzo knows, failed one St. Lucy's eve. For all his goodwill, this might happen with one of the Cardinals. Pier Filippo encourages writer to remain at Rome, saying that Lorenzo desires it; Lorenzo knows writer's capacity, and that he is anxious to do good service

ALAMANNI (? PIETRO) Fragments of Two MINUTES, 2 pp. folio, one dated 13 February 1490, O.S. (1491), the other undated, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

This page seems to have been torn out of a register in which Alamanni kept minutes of his despatches. The fragments refer to a safe-conduct desired for the Archbishop of Arles; the negotiations for a truce between Florence and Genoa, etc.

196 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), Letter in ALAMANNI's hand, 8 pp. folio [? December 1490] to PIERFILIPPO PANDOLFINI

The close friendship between Florence and Milan has been somewhat tried by recent events, and it is to be hoped that a much closer collaboration will be found practicable. There would be great advantages to be gained by a thorough discussion of the points at issue in Italy, for much is to be hoped of closely concerted action on the part of both States

The King of Naples and the Pope ought both to be maintained and protected, and pressure ought to be brought to bear on each to prevent them from taking steps likely to threaten the peace of Italy. Lorenzo the Magnificent's connexion with the Pope places him in a favourable position for dissuading his Holiness from proceeding with the ecclesiastical censures so far that the King of Naples would be driven to adopt violent measures

The Duke of Ferrara and the Venetians are both deserving of the allies' regard, and ought to be encouraged to persevere in a course calculated to further the interests of peace in Italy

197 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly damaged at the folds*)

Writer is glad that Alamanni consents to stay some weeks in Rome, and assures him that he will lose nothing by it. It is well that he should know Rome, and Rome him. He will see that men are much the same there as in other courts. Writer knows that Alamanni, as a young man, was able to keep two or three ladies going at once, and is sure the Cardinals will give him no greater trouble

(Io so che fu già qualche tempo da giovane che sapavate intratenere ii o iii donne ad uno medesimo tempo, vi ricordo che cotesta non e maggiore futicha o industria, perche basta essere secreto, et non fare o dire cosa che dispiaccia a chi si fida di voi, ingenandosi di guadagnare con ogni huomo et non perdere con nessuno)

Written in answer to Alamanni's letter of 12 January 1491

See Illustration

198 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER WRITTEN and signed by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto commission Alamanni to reside for a time as Florentine ambassador at Rome, where he is to conduct negotiations with the Pope and Cardinals, and undertake the protection of Florentine monks who have lately been subjected to great and unreasonable exactions. Pierfilippo Pandolfino, whom Alamanni is to replace, is soon to return to Florence



- 199 PAGANELLI (—), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, 21 January 1490, O.S.

Writer delayed answering in order to give his anger time to pass off. Has told everyone he does not wish violence to be used on his account

- 200 MEDICI (LORENZO DE', son of Pier Francesco), A.L.S., "*Filius Laurentius de Medici*," $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 23 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI and PIER FILIPPO PANDOLFINI (*slightly torn*)

Several thousand ducats' worth of corn belonging to the Medici have been taken on board a Biscay ship bound for Barbary, now at Porto Ercole, and are in danger of being lost on account of the rashness of the captain, unless a permit is granted by the Pope. The permit had been promised and then withheld, and the ambassadors are now requested to sue for it with all possible despatch

- 201 Medici (Lorenzo de', son of Pier Francesco), L.S., with a p.s. in the hand of LORENZO the MAGNIFICENT, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 24 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI and PIER FILIPPO PANDOLFINI

The danger of losing the corn on board the ship at Porto Ercole seems so pressing that writer is sending another special messenger to urge the ambassadors to implore the Pope to grant the permit, which writer considers his Holiness will hardly refuse when he knows the facts of the case

P.S.—In Lorenzo the Magnificent's hand: urges the ambassadors with all his heart to press the Pope to do the Medici this favour

The Otto will write about the wedding at Milan (of Lodovico Il Moro and Beatrice d'Este). Lodovico foresaw that his bride was going to ask him as a favour to spare the life of Luigi da Terzagio, and had him hanged a week ago in the prison at Pavia

- 202 MALASPINA (GABRIELE), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, 27 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Assures Alamanni of his great joy at hearing that Florentine affairs are going well, and personal devotion

- 203 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 28 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI and PIER FILIPPO PANDOLFINI, at Rome

A special messenger is being sent off at the request of "our people" (i.e. the heads of the Medici banking-house) at Lyons, to obtain from the Pope the investiture of a certain abbey, lately become vacant, for one of the King of France's secretaries, whom that monarch loves very dearly. Lorenzo hopes the ambassadors will use all their authority and diligence to put through this matter, which will redound greatly to the credit and advantage of the writer

Letters from Sforza Bettini have just arrived. He declares he has found "that Lord" out of danger (literally, out of doubt, *fuor di dubbio*). The Lord referred to here is the lord of Piombino, Jacopo IV. Appiani)

On the back of this letter a scribbled note in Latin gives the information that a certain Petrus de Sausergiis is to have the Bishopric of Luchon, and that until he gets possession of it, the Bishopric of Montauban is to be reserved. Also, that three briefs are to be written: two to the Chapter of Luchon, strictly forbidding them to elect anyone else, and another, to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, instructing him not to confirm the election were it to take place

- 204 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2½ pp. folio, Florence, 27 January 1490, O.S. (1491), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI and PIER FILIPPO PANDOLFINI, Rome

Lorenzo approves certain conversations held by the ambassadors with the Cardinal of San Piero ad Vincula (Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II.) concerning Messer Virginio (Orsini, lord of Bracciano). Negotiations with Caracciolo must be abandoned out of regard for Virginio, who expressed his displeasure that matters should pass through the hands of the Colonna.

Lorenzo does not approve of the Pope's conduct of affairs with Genoa. The Lord of Piombino (Jacopo IV. Appiani) is not yet out of danger, though better. Directions as to what should be done in the event of his death. The Cardinals of Siena and Genova are active in this matter.

Virginio Orsini is likely to disregard the Pope's unusual prohibition to fortify a certain castle. It would be better to induce the Pope to withdraw it, as unless he can enforce it he would merely suffer loss of dignity in consequence.

A certain Messer Ercole wishes to obtain a dispensation from the Pope to marry a daughter of Count Marsilio Toreilo within a prohibited time.

Lorenzo advises the Pope to keep on friendly and affectionate terms with the King of the Romans, who will probably succeed to the Empire. He would be a good weapon wherewith to frighten the Italian potentates. (*Mi pare un bastone che gli serve a tutti cani perchè ogni uomo in Italia ne ha paura.*)

A safe-conduct shall be granted with pleasure for the master of a certain caravel, at the request of the Archbishop of Arles.

Letters shall be written to Siena in accordance with the desires of Monsignor (Cardinal of) San Giorgio.

The Chapter of Santa Liberata need the ambassador's support in the affairs concerning Sta Caterina. The writer will be pleased if the ambassador will help the Chapter to obtain what they desire.

- 205 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE) Letter in a Secretary's hand, 1 p.
folio, Palace of Florence, 3 February 1490, O.S. (1491),
to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica have received the ambassador's letters of the 30th of January advising them of Pier Filippo (Pandolfini)'s departure from Rome. He is expected to arrive in Florence in a day or two.

The Otto approve the Pope's nomination of the Bishop of Spoleto as governor of Perugia. The nominee is well informed as to the conditions there, and good results may be hoped for. Praises of the Bishop and of the Pope, who doubtless sought to please the Florentines, who have ever seconded and desired the establishment of the affairs of Perugia on a firm basis.

The Signoria are writing in favour of a merchant, and the Otto wish to support their recommendation.

- 206 COPY of an AGREEMENT between ANTONIO DE RUPEMORA,
Abbot of San Antonio de Vienna, and GIOVANNI DE'
MEDICI, 3 pp. folio, *in Latin*

The *preceptoría* of San Antonio in Florence has been conferred on Giovanni de' Medici (afterwards Pope Leo X.), and separated from the monastery of San Antonio de Vienna. The two houses are now to be united once more, and an arrangement is devised for the sharing of expenses connected with the upkeep of the monastery.

- 207 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 3 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI (*partly torn, no writing missing,
except 1 line in the post-script*)

Pier Filippo Pandolfini, no doubt, gave the ambassador all the information necessary to him before leaving Rome. But as the writer

had no opportunity of explaining his own views because he did not believe the ambassador would remain permanently in Rome, he will now write fully on the subject

Lorenzo believes the Pope's interests in his quarrel with the King of Naples will best be served by hitting upon a compromise, and giving the King no opportunity for proceeding to violence. The Pope cannot prevail over the King by force—let him then put up with him, and try to attract pity on himself. (*Credo el papa non possi fare altro che accomciare le spalle a sopportare et diventare quasi insensibile tenendo termini piu tosto da fare compassione di se et dare carico al Re con la innocentia et con lasciarsi sopraffare.*) If it were possible to mediate, to the Pope's honour, Lorenzo would be highly satisfied. He exhorts the ambassador to use all his wits to attain that object. He does not approve of the Pope's acts with regard to the Barons, or of his prohibition to Virginio (Orsini, Lord of Bracciano) to fortify Campagnano

It is better not to press at present for promotion of Cardinals. Time will work in favour of the writer's party. He would deplore an increase in the influence of Cardinal (San Pietro a) Vincula; but he does not wish to appear to oppose him, and would rather overlook certain things. (This Cardinal was Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II.)

The ambassador is to ask Paolo Rucellai for certain documents of Antonio del Palageo. Paolo is to send the ledgers or day-books (*quaderno di case*) from '78 to '82. (This refers to private banking accounts)

Post-script. Lorenzo desires Pietro Alamanni to call as soon as possible on Francesco Cybo (Governor of Rome, Captain-General of the Church, son of Pope Innocent VIII., son-in-law of Lorenzo), and tell him that he is to remain temporarily in Rome as ambassador. He advises Pietro Alamanni in covert terms to gain Francesco's confidence, and adds: *Voi intendete dove tragho le parole sono certo saprete usare hora voi benissimo*

208 THE PRIORI and GONFALONIER of the REPUBLIC. LETTER SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Palace (of Florence), 4 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Signory are sending to the ambassador a copy of their reply to a brief from the Pope, who in his great wisdom and goodness desired certain measures to be taken so that the eventual death of the Lord of Piombino might not lead to trouble in Italy. The ambassador is to praise the Pope for his divine wisdom. The Lord of Piombino is said to be recovering; but if anything untoward were to happen the Signory would do their best to execute the Pope's wishes and maintain the peace which they above all things desire

209 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 6 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*a small tear in the top third of both pages*)

The Venetians have approached the Pope with a suggestion for a general alliance (of all the Italian Potentates). The suggestion is a good one in itself; but the very fact that the proposal comes from Venice, who has refused hitherto to join the other Italians because such a course might endanger her own peace with the Turk, should make the Pope wary. The Venetians are no doubt actuated by their fear of the King of the Romans. It would not be good policy for the Pope to give umbrage to that monarch. One of the King's ambassadors, when passing through Florence, plainly told the writer that he understood the whole of Italy viewed with dissatisfaction the exaltation of his master; and if the Pope joined the proposed league he would let it be understood that he shared the general feeling. The Pope may reasonably reproach the Venetians for never having given him the slightest help. Let the Pope go slowly; it will be time enough to join together if the King of the Romans threatens Italy. If Venice

and Milan fear the danger, the Pope's hesitation may lead them to offer him some advantage as an inducement. If the Pope agrees, he may reply that he fails to see how all Italy can join in a league, when she has not been able to agree on a matter touching the Pope's peace and honour. Their reply may disclose something

After speaking with Pier Filippo Pandolfini, on his return from Rome, Lorenzo remains firm in his opinion that he would not be sorry if Messer Giovanni's (de' Medici, later Pope Leo X.) promotion to the cardinalate were put off for a year. Lorenzo fears to displease the College of Cardinals; the ambassador is to say to those he thinks fit that Lorenzo prefers to wait for the fulfilment of his desire rather than displease them. The ambassador is to do his utmost to preserve and increase the goodwill of the Cardinals, which, as Lorenzo hears from various sources, is his already. Alamanni will have no trouble in keeping the Pope's. The Cardinals are many, and of divers natures; he must therefore exercise greater diligence and spare no pains physically and mentally. (*In questi che sono più capi et di diverse nature bisogna usiate più diligentia et fatica di corpo et dani* [paper torn] *che non potresti spenderla meglio*.) The ambassador's task is an arduous one; but at present all public and private affairs depend on the situation in Rome, and he must put his shoulder to the wheel (*et però mettete il collo sotto*; literally, place your neck under)

The Lord of Piombino (Jacopo IV. Appiani) is recovering. God perhaps will decide to spare Lorenzo the trouble of providing for that State for the present

The Pope will have time to consider the affairs of Pesaro before Messer Ercole returns thither after his marriage, a few days before Lent. The ambassador is to promise Lorenzo's support in all things to Ta: (Stefano da Taverna, Milanese Envoy in Rome) where Ludovico's (Il Moro) interests are at stake

(The Cardinal of San Piero ad Vincula's (Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II.) reasoning about Genoa may come true; Messer Branda (Milanese Envoy in Florence) has shown a letter to writer in which the King of France requests the Duke of Milan not to keep any Genoese in the government of Genoa

Enclosed is a letter for Virginio (Orsini, Lord of Bracciano). The ambassador is to send it to him immediately

210 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, 8 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIERO
ALAMANNI

Lodovico (Il Moro), through his ambassador in Florence, requests writer to press the Pope for a prompt publication of the promotion of "their" Cardinals. The ambassador knows writer's mind; and he now requests the ambassador to comply with Lodovico's request. (Cf. Lot 209)

The Pope has complained that the King (of Naples) has certain men-at-arms in the states of the Colonna and the Orsini. Ludovico is jealous that he was not consulted. Writer hopes the Pope will answer without showing any anger. He believes that neither Asc: (Cardinal Ascanio Sforza) nor Ta: (Stefano da Taverna) will carry out Ludovico's orders if they are told to complain to the Pope. They are accustomed to tone down Lodovico's ways. (*Sono usi a temperare questi modi del sr. Ludovico*)

Writer encloses a letter for Ser Santi da Torre; it is to be delivered into his own hands, not into anyone else's, and as secretly as possible

Lodovico is importuning and pressing Madonna di Forlì (i.e. Caterina Sforza). She would be well advised, so they believe in Milan, not to precipitate matters. The ambassador might ask His Holiness to say a few words to the Cardinal of San Giorgio so that he may induce her to temporise a while longer. The Pope will be able to do this without, however, holding out any hopes. The ambassador no doubt divines the writer's purpose, and his Holiness will understand even better

The safe-conduct asked for by the Archbishop of Arles shall be sent off at once

ALSO a LETTER by ANOTHER HAND, $\frac{1}{4}$ p. folio (*no date or place, unaddressed*). Probably enclosed in LORENZO'S LETTER to ALAMANNI of 8 February 1490, O.S. (1491)

A certain Cistercian Abbey in Poitiers, worth a thousand crowns a year, has become vacant through the death of the Archbishop of Toulouse. Lorenzo (the Magnificent) would like to reserve for himself the nomination to the Bishopric of Monte Albano (Montauban) and the reservation to a church in Narbonne, both in the hands of the present Bishop of Monte Albano (Montauban), who will probably succeed to the Archbishopric of Toulouse

- 211 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 11 February 1490, O.S., to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Marino Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador, has complained on behalf of his master that the Scotch ambassador at Rome is trying to take precedence of the Neapolitan, whereas the King of Naples takes precedence of the King of Hungary, whose vassal the King of Scotland is. Tomacelli has asked for Florentine support in an endeavour to obtain redress for this insult at Rome, and the Otto, after consulting the Milanese, have decided to grant it, subject to an alteration to be made in the representation to be submitted to the Pope

- 212 MEDICI (LORENZO DE', *son of Pier Francesco*), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 12 February 1490, O.S., to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer is sending to Alamanni a letter to Paolo Cortesi, of San Gemignano, and desires him to arrange a marriage between him and a niece of Niccolò da Castello, an intimate friend of writer's

- 213 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 11 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto instruct Alamanni to support, with as great fervour as if it were a matter directly concerning Florence, the King of Naples' suit at Rome to obtain redress for the insult offered to his ambassador by the King of Scotland's ambassador, who wished to take precedence of the Neapolitan; whereas the King of Scotland is a vassal of the King of Hungary, of whom the King of Naples has always taken precedence

- 214 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE. LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers commend Alamanni for the steps he has taken at Rome to carry out instructions sent to him regarding the affair of the wife of Carlo Octanami and others; and request him to continue

- 215 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 16 February 1490, O.S. (1491) to PIETRO ALAMANNI

As for the affairs entrusted to Niccolò di Cesare, and the petitions addressed by the King of the Romans to the Pope, especially the ones concerning a crusade tax, writer thinks the Pope had better avoid alienating the King of the Romans' adversaries and make shift to procrastinate. *Il Santonense* (Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulnis in Saintonge, afterwards Bishop of Saintes and Cardinal; often employed on missions during this time) might be dispensed with, and

215 *continued*—

another more discreet person, more pleasing in the King of the Romans' eyes, set in his stead

Writer is greatly pleased with Stefano Taverna (Milanese ambassador) for the way in which he has managed affairs in Rome, thereby facilitating writer's task of keeping the Pope and Lodovico Il Moro on good terms

Writer desires the benefice of Nicosia (in Tuscany) to be united to a congregation of regular canons

Writer wishes to confer the French abbey on Messer Giovanni (writer's son)

Alamanni is desired to stay at Rome. Another ambassador shall be chosen for Naples

Let Alamanni try to get out of the Pope what he meant when he said he had a stick with which he might beat Taverna and Alamanni. It would be better for the Pope not to hint in covered terms, but to keep his own counsel until he decides to act

Cardinals Ascanio Sforza and Savelli have asked Pier Filippo Pandolfini to beg writer to take a son of the Count of Pitigliano and a nephew of Cardinal Savelli into his service. Though unable to do so at once, writer will endeavour to find an opportunity later

216 PRIORI OF FLORENCE. LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 25 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to POPE INNOCENT VIII, in *Latin*

The Priori implore the Pope that Florentine benefices may be kept for Florentine clergy, and not in any way burthened by being reserved for Cardinals

217 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 26 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly damaged*)

Writer had obtained for Messer Agnolo (Nicolini) a pension, secured on a certain benefice, which Agnolo enjoyed for several years, but now trouble is being made about it, and writer wishes Alamanni to present to the Pope a petition on the subject

218 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE OF FLORENCE. LETTER WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 26 February 1490, O.S. (1491)

Writers are sending a letter to the Pope, a copy of which (Lot 216) is enclosed, and instruct Alamanni to present it and further the request contained in it. The present condition of things has led to many Florentine benefices being held by people of a vile and unworthy description, to the prejudice of God's service. Wherefore Alamanni is to implore the Pope to abolish the system of reserving benefices for Cardinals' nominees

219 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 26 February 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto have recently had little to write about, and there is nothing to be said now about the dispute between the Kings of Naples and Scotland. The Otto feel inexpressible joy at the improved health of the Pope

News from Hungary show that the new King (Ladislas, raised to the throne after the death of Matthias Corvinus) expects his brother to attack him; and war seems probable

The French envoys are negotiating busily at Milan; it is not yet known to what effect

The Priori are writing to the Pope about reserving Florentine benefices

- 220 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 1 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Are glad to hear that the Pope is better. Sienese exiles have been showing a certain amount of activity, but not enough to warrant the taking of any steps by the Florentine Government

- 221 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly damaged*)

Letters are being sent to Alamanni to explain the request of the Count of Caiazzo (Gian Francesco da San Severino) and Messer Guasparri, his brother, in favour of a Messer Otto di Varcano, which Alamanni is to endeavour to forward

- 222 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Virginio (Orsini) has begged writer to recommend to Alamanni, Giovanni Savelli, who is in need of help because of his disagreement with Cardinal Savelli. Writer is anxious to do Virginio Orsini any favour it may be in his power to grant

- 223 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 5 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Florentine Commissary in Faenza has informed the Otto di Pratica that a certain Gismondo, son of the late Lord Taddeo (Manfredi) of Imola, is seeking to stir up trouble in Faenza. A certain Franciscan monk, Fra Domenico da Bagnacavallo, is in full possession of all the facts, and has directed the whole undertaking. Such business is of a ticklish nature, and the Signory desire to have the monk in their hands. The Commissary could easily seize him, but it is thought preferable to obtain the Pope's permission first, and to have him apprehended through an ecclesiastical judge. Next time the ambassador is in the presence of the Pope, he must ask his Holiness for a brief to the Vicar of the Archbishop of Florence, ordering him to make sure of the monk's person, so that he may be diligently questioned as to the business

- 224 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 5 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*torn*)

A letter of recommendation for a certain man, sent by the Legate in Venice, who is a great friend of writer's. He professes himself to be greatly obliged to him, and recommends the bearer warmly to the ambassador

- 225 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 7 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*a small piece torn out*)

A special messenger is taking the present letter to the ambassador, by special desire of the heads of the Lyons banking-house and of the Court (of France). Nofri (Tornabuoni) will explain the details to the ambassador. Lorenzo recommends to his care the furtherance of the business, which must again redound to his greater repute, though he believes the recommendation to be unnecessary. The Chapter of Santa Liberata have complained to Lorenzo that their affairs are not receiving due consideration in Rome; Lorenzo again urges the ambassador to further their interests as best he can

- 226 FRANCESCO DI SAVOIA (*Bishop of Geneva, Chancellor of Savoy*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Monreale, 7 March 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, in *Latin*

Writer, after having learnt by letters and heard, from Alessandro Tornabuoni, Lorenzo's desire in this matter, has decided to renounce in favour of (Count) Geronimo (Calagrano) the cathedral church of Monreale, though he has not yet obtained possession of the benefices which are to compensate him. Lorenzo's promises, however, are enough, as he is entirely devoted to him and his son, the Cardinal

- 227 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). Letter, in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 8 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

An apostolic Bull was published in the Cathedral of Florence a few days previously, condemning to the strictest ecclesiastical censures all and sundry who might hold intercourse with Jacopo Cornelio and Cristofano Marsupini, excommunicated and delivered over to the secular arm as debtors for a certain sum to Ferrando Puccetti. Many persons of both sexes have incurred the penalties described in the Bull, through carelessness or ignorance. The ambassador is desired to ask the Pope, on the first opportunity, to grant leave to these persons to enable them to obtain absolution from their confessor in the usual way instead of proceeding to Rome to obtain remission. If this is difficult to grant, let the Pope at least confer the requisite authority on the Vicar of the Archbishop of Florence. The ambassador is to send the brief granting this grace, by special mounted messenger, immediately upon receiving it

- 228 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 10 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly torn, and a few words incomplete*)

If there had been any negotiation on foot between the Pope and the King of Naples, writer believes the ambassador would have had wind of it. In the writer's opinion it would be well if the ambassador, without mentioning (Virgilio) Orsini, let the Pope know what he had heard. He shall not tell the Pope that writer knows anything about it, but pretend to wish to ascertain the truth before informing him. He must assure the Pope that writer desires the peace (between Rome and Naples). Writer regrets deeply that gossip concerning him and Count Rinuccio da Marciano (see Lot 235) was repeated to the Pope; he believed his devotion to be beyond suspicion. He has given ample proof of his aversion from novelties and enterprise, especially against any territory of the Pope's. Had he participated in the design he would have been placed in the alternative of imperilling his position with the Pope or leaving the authors of the undertaking exposed to danger. Were he to foment party strife in Orvieto, he might gain a part, but would certainly sacrifice the whole of the Pope's territory (i.e. the support afforded by the Pope's good graces). A certain Cherubino approached him while he was away taking the waters, and he refused to have anything to do with him. The whole thing must be an invention of the people who surround the Pope. They risk nothing, and have little to lose, and couldn't lift a finger to help the Pope. (*Sono huomini che non mettono nulla a scotto et anno pocho che perdere; nè possono aristare el Papa duno sospiro.*) Writer continues to enlarge sorrowfully on the same subject, and this part is one of the most personal and interesting in the correspondence. Matters concerning Siena and Perugia. Congratulations to the Pope and the College on their nomination of Hermolao Barbaro to the Patriarchate of Aquileia. (The Senate of the Republic of Venice punished Barbaro with deprivation and banishment for accepting the Patriarchate without obtaining leave of the Republic. He died near Rome in the summer of 1493, aged 33 years. He was a grandson of Francesco Barbaro, who made the greatest collection of books of the early XVth century.) Its possible political results foreshadowed. Lorenzo

understands that Hermolao Barbaro possesses, either in Rome or in Venice, a *Puchimeris super Ethicam Aristotelis*. He would be greatly obliged for the loan of it. A further reference to the letter from the Chancellor of Savoy. (Lot 226)

- 229 ANDREA DA SIENA. Copy of a letter from, 1 p. folio, 8 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Ser Ludovico da Todi, chancellor of Messer Domenico Doria, presented letters of credence to the Governors of Siena, and exposed *viva voce* from his master that the Siennese exiles (*usciti*) were collecting cuirasses and weapons for a projected attempt against Siena. Domenico Doria warned the Siennese, and desired them to know also that the Pope was greatly incensed to hear of the proposed league between Siena and Perugia (cf. Lorenzo's reference to the same league in foregoing letter). The Pope had also very much complained because the lord of Piombino had mentioned by will as his fellow in the *accomandigia* of his states the King (of Naples) and left out the Pope. Ser Ludovico enlarged on this and other subjects, having as his object to prove the goodwill of Domenico Doria towards the Siennese

- 230 SFORZA (LODOVICO IL MORO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Villanova, 10 March 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is delighted to hear that Alamanni is taking up the post of Florentine ambassador at the Papal Court, and considers it would have been impossible to find a person better fitted for it. He also rejoices because of his own personal affection for Alamanni, and feels sure he will favour writer's interests at Rome

- 231 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 10 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A courier from Savoy is bringing letters to Monsignore (Count Hieronimo) Calagrano, with news that Alessandro Tornabuoni has obtained for him possession of the bishopric. Writer's great joy at this news. (See Lot 226)

- 232 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto refer to their letter of 8 March (Lot 227), in which they asked Alamanni to obtain from the Pope an absolution in favour of accomplices of the Marsupini. They again request him to attempt to secure it

- 233 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 12 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer thanks the ambassador for a full account of events lately received. He understands that the Pope has been approached by a certain Spaniard with proposals for a foreshadowing of a peace with the King of Naples. Lodovico (Il Moro) may take umbrage at the frequency of such negotiations. Writer himself would greatly approve a peace, and is striving to bring it about. The Pope must find out if the Spaniard in question is seriously accredited; in the meantime he had better temporise, and avoid appearing too eager. The ambassador must watch him closely, and if he looks like getting out of hand, and spoiling everything, the ambassador had better let him alone altogether. It is a great pity to have dealings with people of such natures as his

Advice as to certain affairs of the Count of Fondi

The benefices of Sant' Antonio may go to Giovanni (de' Medici) during his lifetime, and revert to the religious order of Sant' Antonio. Messer Giovanni meantime will undertake to make good a part of the income thus diverted. Details of secondary im-

233 *continued*—

portance. Certain Genoese have lately reported that Luigi dal Fiesco, having fallen under suspicion, had left Genoa. It has since been heard that he had returned. Enclosed is a letter to Baccio Ugolini (confidential agent of Lorenzo de' Medici)

P.S.—Lorenzo again urges the Ambassador to further the affairs of the Chapter of Santa Liberata. Other business is also recommended to his care, notably the matter of a certain benefice of Nicosia

- 234 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 12 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is to thank the Pope for allowing the Otto to keep and examine the Faenza (Fra Domenico da Bagnacavallo: see Lot 223) friar, from whom they hope to obtain valuable information regarding the intrigues

Alamanni is instructed to use his influence to recommend to the Pope a reform greatly desired by the Consuls of the Arte della Lana and the Chapter of Sta. Maria del Fiore (the Cathedral of Florence), by which certain benefices are to be united to Sta. Maria del Fiore

Alamanni is to congratulate Hermolao Barbaro on his nomination as Patriarch of Aquileia. (N.B.—Barbaro was punished by the Senate of Venice with deprivation and banishment for having accepted the Patriarchate without leave)

- 235 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 March 1490, O.S. (1491) to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer, having heard of the Pope's displeasure with Count Renuccio da Marciano's behaviour in matters concerning Orvieto, spoke to the Count, and was assured by him that he had never done anything to offend the Pope. The Count is now going to Rome to throw himself at the Pope's feet and explain his innocence, and writer desires warmly to recommend him as an obedient and exemplary person

- 236 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 15 March 1490, O.S. (1491) to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly damaged*)

Writer explains that the letter in favour of Count Renuccio da Marciano is intended to be shown to the Pope. The Count is entirely innocent, and has been slandered by persons who wish to possess themselves of what is his by right. Alamanni is to do his best for him

- 237 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S. (*a fragment, consisting of the last few lines and signature of a letter*), Florence, 15 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; referring to some money belonging to Filippo Valori and others, stolen by one Filippo degli Ottavanti

- 238 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). Letter, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

With reference to the dispute between the Kings of Naples and Scotland (regarding the right of precedence of their respective ambassadors), the Otto have seen instructions sent from Milan to the Milanese ambassador at Rome, which, in their modified form, the Otto now approve. Alamanni is therefore to associate himself with his Milanese colleague in the matter

The quarrel with Fernando Pulcetti is said to be about to be settled by arbitration at Rome. Alamanni is requested to find out who is going to arbitrate

- 239 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 19 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*Italian; well preserved*)

Writer is sending to Alamanni two bottles of Vernaccia wine. No good *vino greco* was to be found at San Gimignano, but the Vernaccia is excellent, and if it finds favour at Rome writer will send 40 bottles of the same

N.B.—A fondness for Vernaccia, according to Dante, had sent others to Purgatory. Pope Martin IV., once treasurer of the cathedral of Tours, purged with painful fasting his fondness in a former life for cels and good wine.

“Ebbe la santa Chiesa in le sue braccia;

Dal Torso fu, e purga per digiuno

L'anguille di Bolsena e la Vernaccia.”

—“Purgatorio,” canto xxiv.

See *Frontispiece*

- 240 TEN OF PERUGIA (THE). LETTER, Signed, “*Decem arbitrii civitatis Perusie*,” 1 p. folio, Perugia, 19 March 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT (*slightly damaged*)

The writers, having taken measures for the repose and good government of their city, now desire to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Pope as to the repartition of posts and offices. They have sent a commissary to Rome to that end, and beg Lorenzo the Magnificent to use his influence with the Pope to obtain a speedy and equitable settlement

- 241 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 19 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that Alamanni will hear from the bearer, Averano Giugni, and from Giovanni Antonio, that which writer desires him to do for them

- 242 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 19 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that the General of the Camaldolenses desires to obtain a brief for the reformation of the Monastery of San Benedetto, as the bearer will explain to Alamanni

- 243 MEDICI (PIETRO DE', SON OF LORENZO), L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 19 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

When Pier Filippo Pandolfini left Rome, he left among his papers a note requesting Alamanni, whenever the Pope should proceed to the creation of Cardinals, to beg his Holiness to confer that honour on the General of the Franciscans. Writer now urges Alamanni to be mindful of this, as he is most anxious that it should be done

- 244 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., a torn fragment, Florence, 19 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI, referring apparently to a request from the Elders of Faenza

- 245 MEDICI (PIETRO DE', SON OF LORENZO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*slightly damaged*)

Refers to the note (Lot 243) in favour of the creation of the General of the Franciscans as a Cardinal. Writer wishes Alamanni to obtain a letter from Lorenzo the Magnificent to the same effect. Writer has been asked to do this by his tutor, *Il ministro di Toscana*; and Alamanni is to see to it that this is made plain in Lorenzo's letter, which is afterwards to be shown to the General, from whom the tutor wishes to obtain a favour

- 246 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 22 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI (*edges slightly torn; one line worn away*)

Reference to certain ill-natured rumours concerning writer lately referred to the Pope. (See Lot 228.) He is content to let the matter drop on the understanding that he still fully enjoys the Pope's good graces

Writer does not believe in the likelihood of an agreement between the Pope and the King. He would do his best to further it, were such a thing probable, even though third persons were concerned in promoting it. The ambassador is to make this clear to (the Cardinals of) Benevento and Santa Anastasia; and also to the Orsini. The Milanese in Rome hold a commission with reference to the quarrel for precedence (of ambassadors) between King Ferrando (or Ferrante of Naples) and the King of Scotland (James IV.). The ambassador must point out writer's opinion, and the inferences that may be drawn as to Lodovico (Il Moro)'s real disposition, if he is willing to pick a quarrel for so slight a motive. Reference to certain calumnies uttered against writer with the object of embroiling him with Lodovico (Il Moro). He approves of the ambassador's friendship for the Cardinal of Naples, who is one of the best persons at the Roman court; he likes to deal with good men. The Strozzi have tried to get the Pieve di Ripoli from the Piovano, a very old man, and yet more poor than old. There is an outcry in Florence about it, and writer, who has been moved by the tears of the old man, though considering that the whole Strozzi family will be at him, yet hopes the Pope will let the matter stand over (and not deprive the Piovano). Would like to know if the Pope liked the Vernaccia wine, in which case more shall be sent to him. The General of the Camaldulenses encloses a letter to the Cardinal of Siena petitioning for authority to reform (the convent of) San Benedetto, which stands in need of it. The ambassador is to assist him to obtain his request from the Pope and the Cardinal

- 247 OTTI DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 22 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica refer the ambassador to their previous injunctions that he should support the attitude adopted by the Milanese ambassador in the matter of the quarrel between the Kings of Naples and Scotland on the precedence of their respective ambassadors. But Messer Branda (Milanese ambassador in Florence) now informs the Signory that Lodovico his master intends to recall his ambassador from Rome unless precedence is granted to the King of Naples' representative. Until the Signory make definite answer, the ambassador is to declare that he has no special instructions, if the matter is referred to him

- 248 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). Letter, in a Secretary's handwriting, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 24 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto refer the ambassador to a communication addressed by them to Francesco Valori (Florentine ambassador), in which they set forth their reasons for declining to join with the Milanese ambassador in a proposed protest about to be made to the Pope with the object of supporting the precedence claimed by that sovereign (the King of Naples) for his ambassador over that of the King of Scotland. In all other respects he must display great zeal to concert with the ambassadors of Naples and Milan, either together or separately. He must beseech the Pope so to govern his decision that the dignity and honour of the King of Naples shall not be diminished, and he must conduct himself in such a way that the good-will and earnest purpose of the Florentine Republic may be plain to all

- 249 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 3 pp. folio, 24 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to FRANCESCO VALORI, Florentine ambassador in Naples

Instructions referring to the quarrel between the King of Naples, the King of Scotland and the Pope, over the precedence claimed by the Scottish and Neapolitan kings for their respective ambassadors. The King of Naples threatened to withdraw his ambassador unless he were given satisfaction. The Duke of Milan proposed to do likewise, in support of the King, to whom he was bound by family ties. (Gian Galeazzo, the reigning Duke, was married to a grand-daughter of Ferrante of Naples.) The Otto di Pratica have consulted with several citizens, as they are wont to do on matters of importance. They commend the attitude adopted by the Duke of Milan in support of a near relative. Recall the origin and various phases of the quarrel; fear to offend the Pope by uncalled-for interference; enjoin on the ambassador the greatest deference and courtesy towards the King; but have determined to leave the question of a joint protestation to the Pope entirely in suspense for the present

- 250 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 30 March 1490, O.S. (1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer desires the Pope to expedite the brief confirming Messer Francesco Altoviti in the dignity of Podestà of Spoleto, to which he was elected through the good offices of Messer Giovanni de' Medici (*per instrumento di Messer Giovanni mio*). Francesco Altoviti is a friend and comrade of writer's, who requests the ambassador to point out to the Pope that the new Podestà in Florence is a Spoletan; he will doubtless therefore all the more gladly confirm a Florentine to the same office in his town of Spoleto

- 251 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand-writing, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Palace of Florence, 28 March 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *first two lines badly stained*

The Otto di Pratica profess their belief that the ambassador will carry out their instructions punctually and faithfully in the matter of the differences over the precedence of ambassadors, arisen between the Kings of Naples and Scotland

He must insist on the necessity for suspending for one month the ecclesiastical censures fulminated by the Pope against the Marsupini

- 252 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, The Palace, in Florence, 30 March 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto di Pratica, alarmed at the duration and the cost of pleading legal cases before the Archbishop's court in Florence, submitted to the Chapter of the Cathedral and their Doctors of law, certain laws and ordinances drawn up under Lorenzo Ridolfi, which would have as effect to shorten and reduce the expenditure of time and money in the pleading of cases before the said court. The ordinances were approved by the Chapter and the Doctors, who drew up the minute enclosed with the present letter, so that the Pope might expedite the brief whereby the said ordinances would be rendered effective

- 253 DA BIBBIENA (PIETRO) (*Confidential Secretary of LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 3 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Certain safe-conducts asked for by the ambassador have been delayed by the (Easter) holidays, but shall be sent at once, without any doubt

The sealed documents (*bolle*) sent by the Roman banking-house agents have all been received up to date

Virginio (Orsini) has sent a letter from Curcumello (Santi da Curcumello, agent of Virginio Orsini, lord of Bracciano)

253 *continued*—

The rider is being sent rather to carry two (a few) fiaschi of red wine to the ambassador than for any other reason, as his Holiness seems to like it so well. On the previous day a carrier was sent with 18 fiaschi of the same wine and 9 of Vernaccia, this being the exact number he could carry. Writer gives his reasons for not sending the rest at the same time, and speculates on the quality of the wine and the effects of the journey upon it.

When Lorenzo (de' Medici) returns the affairs of Pietro Alamanni's girl (daughter) shall be taken up again. Lorenzo will not be sent before Thursday. All the ambassador's letters have been sent to him.

254 DA BIBBIENA (PIETRO) (*Confidential Secretary of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 4 April 1491, one hour after sundown (*Hora prima noctis*), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is despatching a special courier, as he has just heard from Piero da Cortona that the Bishop of Perugia is either dead, or far gone (*è morto o molto in là*). The dying man held the Bishopric of Perugia, and the Abbey of Farneta at Cortona. It is a very good abbey. Guido (?) keenly desires the Bishopric, and as Lorenzo the Magnificent would certainly write in his favour were he not absent, the writer is taking upon himself to do so. As to the abbey, which is the chief cause of his writing so promptly, he urges the ambassador by every means to secure it for Messer Giovanni (de' Medici, son of Lorenzo, later Pope Leo X.). The income is very good, and the place beautiful. "Spare no pains, ambassador Peter mine, that we may have it; I have heard you say often enough that one hundred to us is worth more than two hundred in other hands." As to the Bishopric, were it to fall into the hands the ambassador knows of, it would prove a highly scandalous promotion. Let him, therefore, beware.

255 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Pisa, 4 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has heard that the Spanish ambassadors at Rome, though they have taken their leave of the Pope, are still there. Though he praises the Pope for trying to achieve something by their means, writer sees that their further stay will probably do harm by convincing the King of Naples that the Pope wishes to come to an agreement on any terms. Indeed, no good can be done at this stage by the Pope's showing willingness to treat, for if the King of Naples wishes to treat he will do so of his own accord, and if he does not, nothing the Pope can say will make him, and the only result will be loss of reputation for his Holiness. The Pope had better dismiss the Spaniards at once and forbid everyone who approaches him to speak of an agreement with the King of Naples. This course may bring the King to a more reasonable state of mind, and can do no harm.

256 DA BIBBIENA (PIETRO), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 4 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has sent wine to Alamanni, and intends to send more.

Letters of March 23 from Cosimo (Sasseti, Medicean partner and agent in Lyons; was collector of Papal taxes in 1490) to Lorenzo related that on March 21 the King of France was at Tours, and two messengers arrived from Nantes with letters from M. de St. André to say that the castle of that place had been acquired for the King by means of intrigues. It was all kept very secret, only the King and M. de Bourbon (husband of Anne of Beaujeu, sister of Charles VIII. of France) hearing of it. Further successes were also expected, as only 300 English soldiers were on guard there. Alamanni may assure the Pope of the accuracy of these news.

More news of the affair in which Messer Branda's (Milanese ambassador's) family were implicated. Two of them were executed on the preceding Thursday. This affair has proved the most scandalous one that has come up for the last ten years. One of the guilty said he was a relative of Taverna (Stefano Taverna, Milanese ambassador in Rome). It has not yet been heard what they say about it at Milan.

- 257 DA BIBBIENA (PIETRO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending a letter from Lorenzo the Magnificent, written at Pisa, and two bottles of Vermiglio wine. Alamanni is to use all his powers of persuasion to induce the Pope to dismiss the Spaniards

The Abbey of Cortona had better be secured for Giovanni (de' Medici; later Pope Leo X.), or someone whom Lorenzo desires to reward

Alamanni is asked to say in what condition some wine recently sent to him arrived, and how he liked it

- 258 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 7 April 1421, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

When writer was at Pisa, Antonio Bicchi and Giacopo Petrucci, two leading Sieneze citizens, expressed desire to confer with him, which they did at Montepaldi. These men had been alarmed by news to the effect that certain Sieneze exiles were plotting to attack them from the Papal states, and they also feared the men of Perugia, the Count of Pitigliano, Renuccio Farnese and Santa Fiora. In fact, the Sieneze have become so timid that they never see a cloud coming up without suspecting it of hostile intentions. Writer assured them that he felt sure the Pope would not allow them to be assailed from his states, and urged them, whenever they had any cause for suspicion that hostile movements were being conducted there, to go to the Pope and tell him so frankly

As for Perugia, writer told the Sieneze it was partly their own fault if the men of Perugia winked at hostile movements, because they had not cared to conclude the league, negotiations for which had begun. Writer hopes they will now do so

Writer believes he is handling these matters in a manner favourable to the Pope's interests

Enclosed is a letter from Ser Santi (da Curcumello, agent of Virginio Orsini, lord of Bracciano) to Bartolommeo da Bracciano

- 259 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 8 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer, on reflection, believes he answered the Sieneze wisely (Lot 258). He is now writing to tell Alamanni to send off Giovanni Antonio on horseback as if to visit Arezzo, but really to come to Florence, where writer will tell him certain things that he is to make known to Alamanni verbally on his return. His journey must be kept secret

Carlo Benci is dangerously ill, and his relatives are anxious to keep some of the benefices in the family. Alamanni is to request the Pope not to grant them to anyone else if Carlo Benci does die

A patent concerning the Abbey del Pino, to be handed to Luigi Lotti

Writer is sending to Alamanni two bottles of Vermiglio wine

- 260 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 11 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer instructs Alamanni to use his powers of persuasion with the Pope, so that his Holiness may confer a benefice upon Maestro Giovanni di Vettorino of Camerino, a very learned man, of whom writer is so fond that he is anxious to do him a service

- 261 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The messenger had already been sent off when the Benci insisted on sending another to overtake him, the reason being that Carlo Benci has only a few hours to live, and there is urgent need to press the matter set forth in letters of April 8 (Lot 259)

- 262 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 14 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer hopes the Spaniards are being sent away. In any case the Pope had better forbid any mention of an agreement with the King of Naples to be made in his presence. Writer believes that is the wisest attitude for the Pope

Writer would be glad to see Cardinal Ascanio (Sforza) make an attempt to induce the Pope to realise his true position, and wishes Alamanni to assist. Affairs of Cola Caetani, the Colonna and the Count of Fondi

Cardinal Conti is said to be dying, and if he is to be replaced by another Conti, writer would like the Pope to choose Iacopo Conti's son rather than anyone else

Writer will explain the Pope's intentions to the Sienese. He is anxious that promises be kept, and will further the Sienese-Perugian league

Writer approves of Pope's action in the matter of the bishopric of Perugia. He had not thought of the Cortona abbey himself, but agreed in order to please the people there. Giovanni (Lorenzo's son, afterwards Pope Leo X.) has benefices in Neapolitan and Milanese territory, but writer would rather have 10 in his own country than 30 abroad. It is difficult to acquire benefices, as when one falls vacant in the Papal states the Pope bestows it before the news reaches Florence, and in France they are usually disposed of before news of vacancies arrive. And yet Giovanni must acquire a few good ones during the lifetime of the present Pope

Alamanni is to assist and recommend to the Pope a Sienese envoy about to be sent to Rome

- 263 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni has probably heard of the arrest, by the Otto di Balia, of several members of the family (i.e. household) of Messer Branda (Milanese ambassador), and that two of them have been hanged. If any questions are asked in Rome, he is to explain that these men were the authors of many robberies and murders in the streets of Florence which remained for a long time unpunished, the culprits having successfully hidden their identity. It eventually came to light, however, and had it not been for the great regard and consideration entertained in Florence for Messer Branda, the punishment might have been much more severe

- 264 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 7 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI,
stating that The Otto have nothing to say, and are only
writing a line out of civility

- 265 VETTORI (PIETRO). Contemporary Copy of a LETTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
folio, 7 April 1491 (?), to "*the commissary*," containing an
account of siege operations given by a spy

- 266 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 14 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
slightly damaged

The Otto expect to hear that Alamanni has approached the Pope about the archbishopric, and thank him for his news about Naples

- 267 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
4 pp. folio, Florence, 16 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI.
(*The beginning of the letter is missing*)

Writer hopes the Pope will settle the Sant' Antonio affair. Alamanni is to thank his Holiness for his action with regard to Count Renuccio (da Marciano, Lot 235), and assure him that writer never recommends unworthy persons

Alamanni is to assure Cardinal Savelli of writer's high esteem and true affection, and urge him to have no secrets where writer is concerned

Writer appreciates all that Alamanni has done in favour of the Benci. The affairs of the Pieve dell' Antella, and of Dicomano

Writer is glad to hear that the Pope is going to ask for more wine

Writer's great grief on hearing of the death of Signore Maurizio (Cybo, brother of Pope Innocent VIII.), which he fears will sorely afflict the Pope. Alamanni is to condole with his Holiness and urge him to bear the loss with fortitude and not allow it to prey on his spirits to the point of injuring his health

Writer is delighted to hear that the Spanish envoys have left Rome

- 268 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 16 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A request to the ambassador to watch over and protect the interests of Zanobi Biliotti, who is engaged in a lawsuit against Agnolo di Herano. The Otto are enclosing a copy of a letter from Francesco Valori for the ambassador's better information

(The letter ends, unusually : *Bene valete*)

- 269 FRANCESCO VALORI (*Florentine ambassador in Milan*), COPY of a LETTER from him to the Otto di Pratica, enclosed by them in a letter to PIETRO ALAMANNI (see Lot 267), 2 pp. folio, 11 April 1491

Writer refers to two previous letters of his dated the 8th and 6th (April) respectively. Ludovico Il Moro, who first intended to send 4 envoys to France, has now changed his mind, and intends to send back Harasymo (?) Brascha, who was there before, to accompany to Milan the French ambassadors

Ludovico seems to have heard from Seville (Sibyllia) that the Kings of Spain (Ferdinand the Catholic King of Aragon, and Isabella Queen of Castile) intend to waste the country round Granada. He has also heard from various sources that the King of the Romans intends to lead his armies personally into Hungary. The King of Poland and Duke Albert have joined the King of Bohemia or Hungary. They are all at Buda with large armies

Writer gives an account of the reception given to three Envoys from the King of the Romans. The reason of their coming is not known. They seem hopeful of success, both in the undertaking in Hungary and in Brittany

Writer refers to some trouble in Florence about the servants of Messer Branda, the Milanese Envoy, who has complained to his master. The ambassador has tried to smooth matters over

A little jousting will take place, to amuse the French ambassadors ; Galeazzo da San Severino, and others of his house, will take part in it

- 270 FRANCESCO VALORI (*Florentine ambassador in Milan*), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Milan, 12 April 1491, to the OTTO DI PRATICA

The previous letter (Lot 269) was delayed, and the writer is taking the opportunity to inform the Signory that the French ambassadors and the illustrious Princes (of Milan) had a secret meeting on the day before writing. No one can find out anything about it, and the ambassador's seniors, who have lived much longer than he at the Court, say nothing so secret has ever been treated there. Some say that the Duke has sworn fidelity to the King (of France) because of Genoese affairs. There are rumours of a league, with promises of armed help. The Count of Caiazzo (Gian Francesco da San Severino) is to stay in Milan for the present, possibly in order to conduct armed assistance to France if necessary. Honours have been conferred on the French ambassadors ; gifts amounting in value to 4000 ducats have been distributed among them. They left on the morning of the date of the present letter

References to sundry matters of lesser importance

- 271 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 18 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
somewhat stained and torn

A special messenger is being sent by private persons, and especially in the interest of Agnolo Nicolini, who has just heard that a flying messenger has passed through carrying the news of the death of the Bishop of Verdun, adversary of his Bishop. The ambassador is requested to do all in his power to assist him with the Pope

Another favour is asked for Messer Currado Lorini

References to certain letters from and concerning Siena

If the ambassador can speak to the Pope, he should warn him not to talk as he has done with (a word in cipher) about the peace, and the information he says he has gathered from the Spaniards. He should display small inclination to the peace. The writer encourages the ambassador to do his best. *Anchora ch' io suppi che con difficultà si può parlare al papa et tenercelo sul fermo bisogna usare tanto più diligenza quanto la fatica è maggiore*

The ambassador is to speak to the Cardinal of San Pietro ad Vincula (Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II.), and to anyone whom it seems advisable, of the matter of Nicolini's archbishopric (?) or archbishop (?)

- 272 DI SANSE (PIERO DI BARTOLOMMEO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio,
Farneto, 2 April 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT,
stating that he had written some days before about the
illness of the Bishop of Perugia, and on hearing of his
death went to the abbey of Farneto, where he was well
received

- 273 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 20 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A note recommending a candidate for a post at the Hospital of San Gallo. The name of the candidate is Messer Malatesta Sacramoro, and his opponent is a son of Bartolommeo Benci, whom Lorenzo also previously recommended. Sacramoro has half the votes, and the reasons put forward by the Benci will serve Sacramoro equally well

- 274 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p.
folio, Florence, 20 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI,
thanking him for his reports, and exhorting him to
continue

- 275 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp.
folio, Florence, 22 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto are as yet unable to give the Pope the requested advice as to the course he had better adopt if his frontiers are menaced by the King of Naples' soldiery

Alamanni is to support a request in favour of Astorre (Manfredi) of Faenza, to obtain investiture or confirmation of a former investiture from the Pope. (N.B.—Astorre Manfredi was three years old when his mother, Francesca Bentivoglio, murdered her husband Galeotto in a fit of jealousy, on May 31st 1488. Astorre was taken under the protection of Florence against the machinations of Milan and the Bolognese, and treated as a ward of the Republic)

The Siense ambassador at Florence has heard that Siense exiles are plotting to attack from the Papal States. The Pope is to be requested not to allow them to gather together there

The leading men of Perugia have requested Florence to send a commissary to assist them for a few days. The Otto, knowing that the Pope greatly desired Perugia's good, have decided to comply by sending Niccolò Michelozzi, who has experience and knowledge of Perugian affairs

- 276 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 23 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, an envoy of Messer Teodoro Rotario, is going to Rome to look after a certain law-suit on behalf of his lord, who is a great friend of the writer. Alamanni is therefore to give the envoy all assistance in his power

- 277 MEDICI [LORENZO DE' (THE MAGNIFICENT)], COPY
of a LETTER, in the hand of PIETRO BIBBIENA (?), 1 p.
folio, 24 April 1491, to Count — (name not given)

The government of Todi has requested writer to beg the Pope to grant an absolution for rebellion to two of their citizens, Bernardino di Matteo delli Oddi and Biagino delli Atti. Writer has decided to apply at once to recipient, and beg him to do him the favour of releasing them, and permitting them to return home

- 278 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 30 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto have not yet had time to decide what advice they had better give the Pope in the matter of the Count of Fondi

Alamanni is, whenever required, to assist the Archbishop of Florence in obtaining from the Pope the confirmation of the constitution of the archbishopric

A letter enclosed to be delivered to Messer Andrea Malegonelle

- 279 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 30 April 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
with some sentences in cipher

This letter refers to some very secret negotiations undertaken by the ambassador, at Lorenzo's instigation, with the Cardinal of Santa Anastasia. The greatest circumspection is recommended to the ambassador, and he is ordered to instruct Santa Anastasia minutely as to the manner in which the Pope shall eventually be approached. Lorenzo protests that he will look after the Pope's interests and honour as he would after his own soul. He insists again and again on the necessity for absolute secrecy

There is a reference to Ser Santi (da Torre), who will understand what is necessary

Reference to Sozzini of Siena. Complaints as to the Pope's general ill-humour towards those who approach him. His manner may eventually redound to the writer's discredit; for some time past he hasn't known exactly where he stood. (*Da un pezzo in qua non so dove io me ne habbi i piedi*)

The Bishop of Treviso has told Lorenzo that Messer Giampiero is very much hated in Venice, and Messer Ermolao (Barbaro, Lot 228) may never receive possession (of the Patriarchate of Aquileia. He never did, in punishment for having accepted it without leave from the Senate of the Republic)

Lorenzo writes urging the ambassador very warmly to induce the Pope and Messer Franceschetto (Cybo) to allow the latter's wife Maddalena (Lorenzo's daughter, who was about to have a child) to go to Florence before the heat becomes severe. He expresses a keen solicitude for her welfare. He encloses a letter for Messer Francesco, to be delivered into his own hands, and no other's

- 280 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
partly in cipher, with contemporary interlineal decipherment

The writer continues to send secret instructions, chiefly in cipher, respecting the negotiations which the ambassador is to carry on through

281 *continued*—

the Cardinal of Santa Anastasia (Lot 279). The price demanded by Santa Anastasia, a benefice in Florentine territory, yielding some 200 ducats a year, is not excessive. The writer will do his best to oblige him, though Messer Carlo (De' Medici, natural son of Piero, and uncle of Lorenzo; died 1492), "*Carlo nostro*," is in excellent health at the time of writing. The negotiations concern the rift between the Pope and Naples

There are rumours that there is some trouble between the King (of Naples) and the Colonna, on the matter of a *condotta*. This might be an opportunity for re-hooking them (*qualche occasione di ripescargli*), to the Pope's advantage

If (the Cardinal of San Pietro-ad-) Vincula (Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II.) is in Rome, the ambassador will be able to find out about it

Minor matters are touched upon: the Count of Fondi's business; a friendship between Virginio (Orsini da Bracciano) and As. (Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, brother of Ludovico II Moro); the spirit of obedience to the Pope in which Sforza Bettini will execute his mandate from the Florentine Republic at Perugia; the Pope's free disposal of a canonry in Santa Liberata; wine sent to the Pope, etc.

281 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 7 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
partly cipher, with interlineal decipherment

Further instructions to the ambassador concerning the negotiations which the writer keenly desires to see carried to a successful issue, and which have as their object the patching up of a peace between the Pope and the King of Naples (see Lot 279 and following). This letter sets forth the attitude to be taken up towards the Cardinal of Santa Anastasia, who is not to be approached as a middle-man, but should be brought into the negotiations as actually representing the Pope

The writer protests that he has only the Pope's interest at heart, and is taking a certain personal risk in undertaking this business. He discards certain suggestions put forth by the Spaniards who recently attempted to find out if the Pope would be inclined to the idea of reconciliation with the King (of Naples)

282 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
mostly in cipher, with interlineal decipherment

The writer has taken cognisance of the ambassador's account of his conversations with the (Cardinal of) Santa Anastasia. It is essential that the Cardinal speak with absolute and complete confidence, as the writer can do nothing unless he is fully trusted, as he cannot find out anything from the Pope for the reasons given to his lordship by Messer Giovanni Antonio, and he has no other source of information, as he does not trust the other personages at the Papal Court

He enumerates the various grounds of discord between the Pope and the King of Naples, and carefully analyzes the situation. The chief difficulty lies with the Barons. The ambassador must discover the real mission of the Spaniards who came to negotiate in Rome, and also the Pope's demands in the matter of the Barons. The King would not free the most important; on the other hand, the Pope would not ask for the Duke of Melfi. The Cardinal's views must be ascertained, and his opinion as to the means to make both the Pope and the King yield a little

If the Pope lives some time more, and some result to the writer's advantage is to come after long waiting, this reconciliation must be effected (*credo che volendo trarre horamai qualche fructo et fare venire la festa di si lunga vigilia, sia da aiutare questo accordo*). Nevertheless, though the writer is willing to discourse at length, he does not intend to yield more than is necessary. He desires to know how much may be got out of the Pope, so as to have something to go upon, and see what is to be done

- 283 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer complains of the doings of one of the parties in Perugia, which acted with great precipitation, as if to prove to the writer that his instructions might be disregarded. Although acting in the Pope's name, they have done small service to his Holiness. If the Pope wishes the general public to believe that the writer is not so much in his good graces, let him say so, and he will assist in spreading the opinion; he is compelled to serve his Holiness *per infamiam et bonam famam*.

He directs the ambassador to unmask certain intrigues of Monsignor Savelli

Maddalena Cybo (the writer's daughter, married to the Pope's son) has spoken to the ambassador of her own and her husband's great need of money. The ambassador must second her request to the Pope, and point out to his Holiness how greatly both suffer from lack of funds

Private affairs of lesser importance

ALSO, AUTOGRAPH NOTE by LORENZO DE' MEDICI (THE MAGNIFICENT), $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, presumably to PIETRO ALAMANNI, and enclosed in same letter of 9 May 1491

The Pope desired to have a piece of cloth sent to him to make a cloak (*saio*). The writer finds that most pieces of cloth are dyed black; some white ones will be ready in a few days. He has found one piece, 13 *braccia* long (each *braccio* (ell) is about $\frac{1}{2}$ metre), of very fine quality. He is not sending it, as he does not know if the Pope can use it for any garment. The ambassador is to let him know this, and express the writer's deep regret to the Pope. (This same cloth is referred to in Lot 298)

- 284 BETTINI (SFORZO, *Florentine envoy at Perugia*), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Perugia, 10 May 1391, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

As soon as the courier arrived with Lorenzo's letter, two hours after sundown (*due hore di notte*), the writer went to Guido and Ridolfo (Baglioni) and read it out to them. They were extremely grateful for Lorenzo's solicitude, but believed the reports about Perugian exiles gathering with hostile intent on Sieneese territory to be exaggerated. Nevertheless they at once decided to fetch 400 armed men into the city and have careful watch kept

Writer believes that the Perugians will follow Lorenzo's advice where the Pope is concerned, but foresees certain difficulties with regard to the league with the Sieneese

A letter from Camillo Vitelli is being sent to Lorenzo

- 285 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 11 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Milanese ambassador at Rome will communicate to Alamanni the reply which the Milanese and Florentine Governments have agreed together to make to the Pope's proposal with regard to Fondi. Alamanni is to associate himself with his Milanese colleague in this matter

- 286 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 13 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
slightly damaged

Alamanni had already been informed that the Abbott of Casa Dei was dangerously ill. Writer has now heard of his death, in circumstances to be seen in letters from Spinello to writer and Nofri. Alamanni is to use all his skill in inducing the Pope to grant the abbey and priory to Messer Giovanni (Lorenzo's son). He is to consult with Nofri as to the best means of achieving success

- 287 NOTE, *in Latin*, without address, signed by a PROTHONOTARY APOSTOLIC and the Commissioners of two Cardinals, dated 13 May 1491, requesting recipient to hand over to them a number of books; if they fail to obtain which they will incur blame

- 288 MANFREDI (ASTORRE, LORD OF FAENZA), A.L.S., and the ELDERS of FAENZA, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Faenza, 19 May 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The present Bishop of Faenza is dangerously ill at Bologna; and if he were to die, the writers beseech Lorenzo to use his influence with the Pope to have Scipione Manfredi appointed to the see

See Illustration

- 289 MANFREDI (SCIPIONE), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Faenza, 14 May 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT; *slightly torn*

As the present Bishop of Faenza may be expected to die at any moment at Bologna, writer begs Lorenzo to intercede with the Pope in order that the see may be reserved for him

- 290 CHARLES VIII., KING OF FRANCE, L.S., *in French*, countersigned GOHIER, 1 p. folio, Moutils-les-Tours, 14 May 1491, to "*nre cher et ame cousin le Sr. Laurens Medecis*"

During the lifetime of the late Pope Sixtus (i.e. Sixtus IV., died 1484) writer had petitioned him to raise to the dignity of a cardinal Pierre de Laval, Archbishop of Rheims. Had the late Pope lived writer is persuaded that he would have granted the request, but though the present Pope has been repeatedly approached on the subject he has as yet failed to do so. Pierre de Laval is the French prelate who stands nearest the writer in point of lineage, and is doubly dear to him for his own sake and that of his brother, Count de Laval, Grand Maître de France, for they have both rendered inappreciable services. Writer therefore begs Lorenzo to use his influence to induce the Pope to grant his request, assuring him that he will never cease to be grateful for the favour

See Illustration

- 291 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 14 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *partly in cipher*

Writer is pleased with the conversation between Alamanni and Cardinal Santa Anastasia. Alamanni is to thank the Pope and encourage him to have every confidence in writer. First of all, the other intrigues with the King of Naples had to be stopped. The chief difficulty is in the matter of the barons, for the Pope is very anxious to have the Duke of Melfi let out, and the King to keep him; the Prince of Altamura is also of some account. Writer would much like to arrange for the liberation of one or both, for it would be a good beginning, and he has some hope of success. The Pope is to be told of this, which he must keep entirely secret. As for tribute, the King will not agree to give more than the customary horse, but if the Pope would agree to that the King might be induced to pay a good sum for the investiture, in which the Duke (of Calabria) might be included. Alamanni is to talk this over with Cardinal Santa Anastasia

A letter has come from Sforzo (Bettini), Florentine envoy at Perugia, about the distribution of offices. Writer is acting in manner calculated to protect the Pope's honour. Perugian exiles said to be gathering on Siennese territory

Sforzo (Bettini) has just returned from Perugia, and has spoken at length to writer about affairs there and the intentions of Baglioni

Matters connected with the Abbey of San Antonio

A quantity of wine is being sent to Alamanni from Montepulciano

194

Magnifice ac grati vir tamq. pat. Maior et benefactor bon. me.
 habiendo Nun i questa hora aduso dabo logna: como el uisconio nro
 el quale seritona li apnte e amallato de malo desquiliada: dela quale
 malagria: potiaa secondo el corso naturale mangiare de esta pnte vita
 tuttauia quando el caso de la morte acadesse. Questo nro s^{re} et anco nun
 tantamente fecessimo desiderio: Et questo vescouato de fiamma fosse conferito
 alapsoni de M. Capione nro di Manfredi: quenda et tale collatione.
 fosse amula boni propicia del stato de qsto nro otti: Et per magiamo ca
 ramente d. M. quanto piu possiamo et faciamo Et peracaa operare
 aroma aqsto ala san^{ta} del papa ai qlla ecclesia et p^{re}sa et i qlla lanatura
 del caso: Et accadendo el caso de la morte como disopra: Questo vescouato si a
 riservato nelpeto de la pnta sua san^{ta}. Et copiacerne dicto nro M. Capione
 Nec alia a d. M. otimo cofferemo et recomandiamo Ale am
 filiasime valeat fauente pny. May. 1. 141. Jod. Dom.

L. M. D. Astegius de Manfredio
 eiusq. sub. et Antony fauente

Spurlee

Robert



- 292 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 4 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Otto have not yet made answer to the Pope's proposition regarding Fondi, because they are obliged by the terms of their league to talk it over first with the Milanese. They have commissioned Francesco Valori to do so

Niccolò Michelozzi was unable to go to Perugia, and in his stead Sforzo Bettini has been appointed, whose aim will be to serve the interests of the Pope

Enclosed is a paper addressed to Rinaldo Orsini, Archbishop of Florence, whom the writers desire Alamanni to afford all assistance in obtaining confirmation of the constitutions of the archbishopric

- 293 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writers approve of Alamanni's attitude towards the Neapolitan ambassador

An ambassador from the King of the Romans (Maximilian) came to Florence, announced news of his master's successes in Hungary, and complained that his enemy, the King of Bohemia (Ladilas), had sought and found in Italy support in his struggle against him. He went on to say that his master wished to adjure the Florentines not to lend an ear to such proposals, and greatly desired to know what favour he might expect from them in the task he must assume of driving the Turk out of Hungary

The answer the ambassador received stated that not only had the Florentines never promised any aid to the King of Bohemia, but none had ever been asked of them. Were it to be solicited, the King of the Romans might rest assured that it would not be granted. Florence certainly meant to maintain an attitude worthy of a Christian city where the Turk was concerned, but as for directly participating in an attack on him, she felt that she could not act, in a matter which concerned all Christian states, without previously coming to an understanding with them

- 294 TORNABUONI (PIERO, *Captain of Sarzana*), CONTEMPORARY
COPY of a LETTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, 24 May 1491, to the OTTO
DI PRATICA

Writer desires instructions as to how he is to act in the case of a priest, named Giovan Matteo di Motuccio, who was deprived of his benefice and imprisoned, but has repaired to Rome and is making a nuisance of himself in order to recover his benefice

- 295 PUCCI (DIONISIO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Faenza, 14 May 1491, to
LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The Bishop of Faenza is dangerously ill at Bologna, and the men who govern Faenza all trust Lorenzo will pray the Pope to reserve the see for Scipione Manfredi, a most deserving person, and one who bears great goodwill to Florence

- 296 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
.3 pp. folio, Florence, 15 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer wishes Alamanni to support the wishes of the Manfredi as to the bishopric of Faenza (*i.e.* that it may be given to Scipione Manfredi)

Writer can say no more about Perugia and Siena until he hears from Alamanni. The Pope has rather put writer in a difficult position with the Perugians by making it look as if writer were more zealous for the Pope's interests than the Pope himself. The Pope will do well to give the matter his attention

The Pope had better see to it that there is no repetition of the menace caused to Perugia by exiles

296 *continued*—

Alamanni is to try to induce the Pope to give Cola Caetano satisfaction, showing him that Lorenzo's motive is desire for the Pope's own good

Alamanni is to speak to the Pope, if occasion offers, of writer's desire to mediate between him and the King of Naples, and endeavour to bring his Holiness to a conciliatory frame of mind

Writer urges Alamanni to arrange that Maddalena (*i.e.* the writer's daughter, married to Franceschetto Cibo, son of the Pope) shall come to Florence. Writer's misgivings as to the wisdom of Franceschetto's conduct, especially where Virginio (Orsini) is concerned, for without Virginio's goodwill Franceschetto would find himself in some embarrassment

A courier will soon take the pink cloth and wine asked for to Rome

297 BAGLIONI (GUIDO and RODOLFO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Perugia, 15 Mai (1491), to LORENZO DE' MEDICI (THE MAGNIFICENT)

The writers thank the Magnificent for giving them means to discover the intrigues of certain citizens of Perugia against their life and state. Four have been seized, and their pernicious practices shall be made clear. The Pope and the Cardinal of Perugia shall be written to, as the clemency and mildness shown by them to the enemies of the Baglioni have been the cause why those men felt emboldened to attempts against the writers' life and property. Eight or ten citizens, not of great quality, have escaped

298 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 17 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer is sending two fiaschi of Casentino wine, as the Pope has urgently requested him to do. He will send more wine in a short time, and will continue to send different kinds until the Pope finds one to his taste. He has no greater wish at present than to keep the Pope merry and satisfied. A piece of pink cloth which the Pope asked for (*saia rosata*) is being sent with the wine (see Lot 283). It is considered very fine in Florence. The ambassador is to take the same opportunity to thank the Pope for the gift of a certain abbey to Messer Giovanni (De' Medici, later Pope Leo X.)

A reference to the state of affairs in Perugia, and to the letter from the Baglioni (Lot 297)

References to the gifts of a bishopric desired by the writer for his nominee, etc.

See Illustration

299 DE LAVAL (PIERRE, *Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, Premier peer of France*), A.L.S., in French, 1 p. folio, Angers, 20 May (1491), to LORENZO DE' MEDICI

The writer refers to the letters written to Lorenzo in his favour by the King of France (Charles VIII., Lots 290 and 304), and requests the Magnificent to use his influence to obtain the Cardinal's hat for him, which both the King, and he, as well as all his family and friends, greatly desire him to obtain

See Illustration

300 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 19 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *stained, but quite legible*

Recommends to the ambassador's care the petition of Tommaso Vimerchati to obtain the Pieve of San Giovanni Maggiore

Recordar a um jovem de nome João e a uma mulher de gl'ia e de nome p'raço. e
e não me esquecer de outro.

Luigi Sturini



206
Soyez le bien le plus Le Roy dont escript encores patentes en ma faveur
pour la matie touchant le chapere dont pnsuagie dont ainct se pt
par lesques les loix du quel paroy en quoy se la grant et singuliere
affection qui a en ceste matie Je dont par le luy tant de loy
comme vous Je pnt que dont y duresse en gloire par moy et voy est
adant en ce que pouray et Je suis seur que mon ad sen portera beaur
maly et aussi mes parant et amy et moy en font bon honneur tant y
teny adant et si est chose qui par dont pntend non le second
de le en en. Sans dire par luy tant de loy dont ce que plus
de se estant I augment le par me June de moy

Arch et duc de Berry
Primer pce de France

Le bien me conchy
pierre de laual



- 301 DA BIBBIENA (PIETRO), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 20 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Lorenzo the Magnificent has gone for a week to Pisa, with Portinari and Corsini. Before leaving Poggio (a Caiano) he ordered the writer to ask the ambassador to procure a few letters from a certain exiled Sienese priest who made revelations concerning Siena. It would be very convenient to lay a hand on somebody. If the ambassador has to give money it will be refunded to him

The ambassador is to thank the Pope warmly and profusely for what he has done for Messer Giovanni (De' Medici)

Lorenzo was entirely satisfied with the Pope's decision about St. Antoine (de Vienne). The ambassador may inform Balú (Cardinal Balue) that Lorenzo is disposed to accept for his sake, and is writing to France

The writer is sending two great flashi of wine for the Pope. More will be sent at every fresh opportunity. The ambassador must be told, however, that the recipients cost more than the wine, the price of each one being over 15 soldi; but the writer adds: "I am telling you this as I have not enough to say to fill the page" (*horri decto questo perchè mi manca materia ad empier il foglio*)

He advises the ambassador to ask Nofri to show him the letters recently received from Lyons if he wishes to know what is going on in France

He encloses a copy of a letter just arrived for Lorenzo from the Baglioni (of Perugia)

- 302 BAGLIONI (GUIDO and RODOLFO), COPY of a LETTER in Pietro da Bibbiena's own handwriting, 1 p. folio, 18 (May 1491), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The prisoners taken by the Baglioni on suspicion of plotting against their persons and state have freely confessed. The gate-keeper has fled, and others, too, of his accomplices, though none of them men of quality. The measures that it is proposed to take against the guilty ones will squash their plans and leave them covered with shame and misery. The prosecution is being carried out in due form, nevertheless, and full information will be sent to his Holiness the Pope

The writers earnestly request that the right and proper punishment be dealt out to them

(Letter referred to in Lot 301)

- 303 DI CESARE (NICCOLÒ), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Trento, 21 May 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Sends news of affairs in Germany and Austria. Italian support is not reckoned upon by the King of Bohemia (and Hungary). Writer sends on letters from Nürnberg for Lorenzo the Magnificent

- 304 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Poggio (a Caiano), 29 May 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, *stained and slightly torn, but legible, except for one word, the name d'Alègre, recovered elsewhere*

Writer encloses letters received from the King of France (Charles VII., Lot 321) in favour of a certain personage. He would be very much gratified if the ambassador could procure the fulfilment of the King's request

Letters received from Cosimo (Sassetti, the Medici's representative in France) say that an abbey given by the Pope to Giovanni de' Medici had already been conferred by the King of France on M. de Saint André's brother. However, it is expected that some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at

- 305 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L., apostilled in another hand: "*Lorenzo de Medici de mano propria*," $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly torn*

Recommends to Alamanni the present bearer, an envoy of the Countess of Forlì, from whom Alamanni shall hear the matter in which his assistance is required

- 306 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Lionardo di Giunta, present bearer, will explain to Alamanni an affair concerning Messer Agnolo Nicolini, in whose favour Alamanni is to approach Cardinal San Giorgio with a view to arranging a difficulty arising out of a loan of money

- 307 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), Letter, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 2 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The Otto are sending to Alamanni a copy of a passage in a letter from Piero Tornabuoni (294), concerning an unruly priest from Sarzana, who is threatening the son of Francesco Gandolfi. Alamanni is to assist Francesco's son

No business has come up for some days past

A letter is being sent by the Otto to the Archbishop of Florence (then at Rome)

- 308 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), 1 p. folio, Florence, 4 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that the writers are greatly displeased and surprised to hear the news touching Cardinal Aleria contained in Alamanni's letters of 1 June

- 309 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE). LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 25 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The writers are exceedingly happy to hear that Cardinal Aleria has returned to Rome in obedience to the Pope's commands, for the Cardinal has always been very friendly to Florence

Letters from the Viceroy of Sicily show that there was little foundation for the report that 30 Turkish ships had raided Catania. It now appears that only two Turkish sail appeared, and did little or no harm

- 310 SER PIERO (i.e. PIERO DA BIBBIENA), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio [June 1491?], to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer wishes to be reminded of the name of a notary whom Alamanni had recommended to him for a benefice. Assures Alamanni of his friendship

Writer warns Alamanni to write more often and more fully to the Otto di Pratica, who have been heard to complain of the dryness of his despatches. Of course, Alamanni need not let them into matters that should remain secret between him and Lorenzo; but a word to the wise is sufficient

- 311 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' THE [MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 3 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Ferrarese ambassador in Florence has spoken to writer in favour of Iacopo Valentino, at present in prison in Rome. Writer is most anxious to please Ferrarese ambassador, and desires Alamanni to do his best to obtain Iacopo's release, for his cause is a just one, and worthy of his Holiness's benevolence

- 312 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 4 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is pleased to hear of Cardinal Aleria's decision. Is sending off the present courier to instruct Alamanni to suggest to the Pope that the office left vacant by Aleria should be given to Messer Felino.

The Governor of Rimini has written to writer that the Lord of Rimini (i.e. Roberto Malatesta) is going incognito to Rome to pay his reverence to the Pope and try to find terms of agreement with him. Alamanni is to point out to the Pope the very appreciable advantages that would accrue to him were he to have the resources of Rimini at his disposal.

Writer is sending Alamanni two bottles of wine

- 313 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 8 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni will have heard of the disturbances that have taken place at Perugia, and that the Baglioni came out victorious. The Pope had better realise that the present government of Perugia is more favourable to him than any other is likely to be, and put a stop to all intrigues. The Duke of Urbino, on whose territory the trouble began, had better be warned.

Two priests who had good benefices, Fabrizio and Bertoldo degli Oddi, have died; and Alamanni is to endeavour to obtain their benefices for the two clerical members of the Baglioni family.

If the Pope really wishes to mediate between the Kings of France and of the Romans, let him make sure that the person entrusted with the mission be unshakably faithful to the Pope and strictly neutral where others are concerned. Writer's zeal for the Pope's interests make him bold to urge his Holiness to create three or four upright and learned cardinals, for they are badly wanted. Hermolao (Barbaro, Patriarch of Aquileia) is a good man, and Messer Felino another who thoroughly deserves advancement.

Cardinal Aleria is said to have passed by Florence. If writer is able to do so, he will have a talk with him. Writer does not think the right is all on the Pope's side in this matter.

Writer has seen Maddalena (his daughter, wife of Franceschetto Cibo), who is well for a woman with child.

The incumbent of the Pieve of San Donato is dying, and the writer desires the Pope to reserve the benefice for one Franco, highly recommended by Maddalena.

- 314 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 9 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Ricciardo Bechi is to inform Alamanni that the Bishop of Fiesole desires to renounce one of his benefices in favour of a son of Simone Folchi, his brother, and the son therefore desires to become a priest. Alamanni is to render all assistance to Ricciardo Bechi in connexion with this matter.

- 315 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 11 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers thank Alamanni for sending advices. They greatly desire that the constitutions of the archbishopric of Florence may be confirmed at Rome.

- 316 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 12 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
partly in cipher

Discussion of points at issue between the Pope and the King of Naples.

Writer visited Cardinal Aleria at Monte Oliveto, and came away with the conviction that the Cardinal was minded to make no difficulty about obeying the Pope and returning to Rome.

Perugian affairs seem more promising than could have been hoped

316 *continued*—

for. It would be well if the Pope were to reprove the Sienese ambassador for the attitude of the Sienese in connexion with the disorders

Writer regrets to hear that Stefano (Taverna, Milanese envoy in Rome) is departing

317 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
½ p. folio, Florence, 12 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A letter of introduction and recommendation for Ser Filippo Redditi, brother of Messer Annibale, Piovano at Pietrasanta, who is going to Rome, on some business of his brother's

318 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 15 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer refers to the good reception given to the Count (of Pitigliano) in Perugia, and hopes for good results therefrom. He exhorts the ambassador to encourage the Pope in favouring the Baglioni, to whom his protection has already been granted. By these means peace will be restored, and his Holiness's affairs will prosper. There follows a lengthy complaint of the intrigues of the Santonense (Raymond Perault, a papal envoy), who stopped in Florence on his way, and then gave the Pope a false account of his interview with the writer, affirming that the writer had complained of the delay in repayment of money due. This he categorically denies, and revives his usual grievance about the attempts made to diminish the Pope's love for him

The Pope should be induced to write to Siena, to discourage any assistance being given to the malcontents at Perugia

Recommends to the ambassador the Count of Camerino's affairs, that he may use his influence with the Pope in favouring them

Instructs the ambassador to run counter to the pleas put forth by certain Franciscan Friars against one community which has appealed to writer for protection

Letters enclosed which the ambassador is to send to Piero di Lutozo and Cardinal Aleria

319 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), AUTO-
GRAPH NOTE, ½ p. folio, presumably to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

A reference is made to the Santonense in pursuance of the matter contained in Lot 318. The writer directs the ambassador how to conduct himself if the Pope makes any complaint against "us" (that is to say, the Medici banking firm). He had better answer firmly at once and clear away the bad impression. It seems advisable to show spirit, though the Pope's dignity should not be forgotten

320 VITALEANIS (ANTONIO), A.L.S., ½ p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Recommends to the ambassador's care his affairs with the Republic of Venice, and begs him to obtain the Pope's intervention; also the Pope's favour in the matter of a law-suit against the heirs of Count Hieronimo. (Mentioned in Lot 318)

321 CHARLES VIII. (KING OF FRANCE), L.S., in *French*,
1 p. folio, Motils-lès-Tours, 16 June 1491, to LORENZO
DE' MEDICI, *the Magnificent*

The writer has been asked by the Seneschal de Beaucaire, Seigneur de Gonnault, by the Seigneur de Faucon, and by Francesco Nori, Florentine agent in France, to request Lorenzo to use his influence at Rome in favour of the Bishop of Guise, to whom the King bears special love, because of his great loyalty and goodness. He also requests Lorenzo to write as often and fully as he can, giving information on all points worthy of note, as he has done in the past, to the writer's great satisfaction and contentment

- 321 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 16 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has heard that a messenger has brought to the Martelli letters from the King (of France) to the Pope and others, recommending Prothonotary d'Allegro (d'Allègre, brother of M. de St. André) for the Abbey of Casa Dei. Alamanni may tell the Pope to pay no attention to these letters, for writer knows that the King of France wrote them because he could not avoid it, but without meaning them to be taken seriously

- 323 CHARLES VIII. (*King of France*), Contemporary Italian Translation of a LETTER to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, 16 June 1491—A Contemporary Italian Translation of the Letter from M. DE FAUCON to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, 20 June 1491 (2)

- 324 BETTINI (SFORZA, *Florentine envoy at Perugia*), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Perugia, 28 June 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The Count (of Pitigliano) is greatly perplexed, but after having been reassured by Guido (Baglioni) has decided to wait for a reply from the Pope another day, but to depart immediately after that. Guido now says that the Sienese have ordered the Perugian exiles who had gathered together at Chiusi to leave Sienese territory, which would be a good thing. Shattered nervous condition of Ridolfo Baglioni

- 325 BETTINI (SFORZA), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Perugia, 19 June 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

The Baglioni are satisfied with the Pope's decision on the petitions presented through the Count of Pitigliano. They are still dissatisfied about the benefice demanded for Messer Francesco (Franceschetto Cibo, see 322), and would rather pay him the revenue it yields than give it up. They say the revenue is 50 florins, but writer has reason to believe it is more like 200

The Count of Pitigliano is anxiously waiting for the briefs, and greatly desires to leave Perugia
Ridolfo is no better

- 326 FAUCON (M. DE), A.L.S., *in French*, 1 p. folio, Tours, 20 June 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer has spoken to the King about what Lorenzo wrote touching Maître Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulnis, and the King has written in his favour to the Pope and the Cardinal of Angers

The King has also made known to the Archdeacon the excellent account Lorenzo gave of him, and writer has written to him to the same purpose

Moreover, in order that Perault may understand that whatever favour has been granted him proceeds from Lorenzo, writer is sending all the above-mentioned letters through Lorenzo

Writer professes himself Lorenzo's most devoted humble servant

- 327 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 21 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The presence of the Count (of Pitigliano) at Perugia caused a popular commotion which is now spent. Ridolfo (Baglioni) has been ill, but when he is recovered the writer will try to induce him to go to Rome. The ambassador is not to speak of it as yet, as it is by no means a certainty

The writer has come to terms with the French candidate for the Abbey of Casa Dei. He preferred to yield rather than be the cause of

327 *continued*—

annoyance to the Pope. The matter should be settled soon, so as to silence those whom the King (of France) favours, and put an end to their daily begging for letters of recommendation. *Resta il dare expeditione a queste cose che si vorrebbe fare presto per porre silentio a questi altri che favoresce il Re et che ogni di non habbino a mendicare lettere di favore.* Balù (Cardinal La Balue) should be spoken to about certain promotions which he had opposed. If giving him a tip (*beveraggio*) will do it, he is to have it. The damask and cloth his Holiness wished to have are being sent; they are of matchless beauty. The charge for them is to be as the writer said before.

The Chapter of Santa Reparata's request in the matter of Santa Catherina is to be pressed by the ambassador with all his power; the Chapter, the City of Florence and writer himself will be very grateful.

328 DA FOIANO (ANDREA), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Siena, 23 June 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer has conferred with the Sieneſe Government, and Antonio Bichi showed him letters from their ambassador at Rome saying that the Pope had urged him to write to his Government not to give Perugian exiles any encouragement in their hostile plans against the present Perugian Government, and had held forth on his own desire to see a league concluded between Siena and Perugia. These letters were public, but afterwards Antonio Bichi showed writer another private communication from the same ambassador, stating that Domenico Doria was going about in Rome complaining of the Sieneſe, and especially of Niccolò Borghese, and trying to group the Perugians and the Sieneſe exiles for an attack on Siena. The Sieneſe Government are very anxious that the Florentines, as if of their own accord, may explain to the Pope the many benefits they have heaped on Domenico Doria, and his black ingratitude.

Writer was mistaken in saying that Iacopo Piccolomini was elected Captain of the People at Siena; it was really Iacopo Tolomei, a good man, and well-disposed towards Florence.

329 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 25 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer professes himself highly satisfied with the Pope's assurance of his love and faith. He protests his own devotion, and hopes the Pope will put a stop to any accusations against him. There follows a reference to some trouble about which (Cardinal) Ascanio (Sforza) had consulted the ambassador. Writer says he suffers himself from evils springing from the same cause. He reverts to the subject of his devotion to the Pope.

The unjust interference of Doria in Sieneſe matters may eventually lead to trouble, and should be provided against. Writer is sending the letter he has received from Siena (Lot 328) for the ambassador's information.

The ambassador is to thank the Venetian ambassador for the honour he conferred on writer by asking a favour of him, this being a collection of songs composed by Arrigo Isach. Had the Venetian ambassador's taste been known to him, he might have hoped to please him better. Arrigo composes in various manners, grave and sweet, capricious and full of artifice. (*Gravi et dolci et anchora ropte ed artificiose.*) Some compositions of each kind shall be sent.

Refers the ambassador to the contents of the letter from Siena. He expresses his opinion that the Count (of Pitigliano, Niccolò Orsini) and Ridolfo (Baglioni) must be in some measure to blame for the recent tumult.

330 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 28 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that the writer is sending some white damask and cloth for the Pope, who he trusts will be pleased with it

- 331 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 28 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending a special messenger to tell Alamanni that the benefice of San Giovanni Maggiore di Mugello has become vacant through the incumbent's death. Alamanni is to use every effort to persuade the Pope to reserve the benefice for (a nominee of) Messer Franceschetto (Cibo)

- 332 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 30 June 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Words fail to express the writer's gratitude to the Pope for the attitude adopted by him when requested by the Genoese to contribute towards the expense incurred in adding four new galleys to their fleet. The Pope's decision as regards Perugia is also highly satisfactory from the Florentine point of view

- 333 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 30 June 1491

Writer is sending to Alamanni a packet of letters from the King of France to the Pope and some cardinals in favour of Il Santonense (Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulnis, 326). He thinks the Pope ought to be pleased with him

Writer is satisfied that the Perugian benefices should be given to the nominees of the Baglioni. He never heard the slightest rumour about the match between Guido Baglioni's son and the Duke of Gravina's daughter, or he would have informed the Pope. It was probably done without Guido's participation

As for the Countess of Forlì, writer thinks it might be better if the Pope were to treat her in a manner more calculated to humour her. She might be useful in connexion with Forlì and Imola, and in any case it is better to have her friendly than hostile

The Pope will doubtless have received more letters from the King of France against giving the abbey of Casa Dei to Messer Giovanni (writer's son), but writer wishes to assure his Holiness that they do not represent the King's real feelings in the matter

- 334 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE OF FLORENCE (THE), LETTER,
written and signed by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio,
Florence, 2 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Niccolò, son of Bianco Deti, has been a long time in the Pope's service without requital, but had been promised by his Holiness the first canonry that should fall vacant in the cathedral of Florence. Now, however, that Messer Salvino is dangerously ill, when Niccolò reminded the Pope of the matter he received an ambiguous reply. Alamanni is to speak warmly in his favour to the Pope

- 335 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 2 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are very glad to learn that the Pope is proving to be actuated by a sincere desire for peace in his manner of proceeding with regard to the points at issue between him and the King (of Naples)

- 336 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 4 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is aware that, according to Florentine custom, the articles of agreement with money-lending Jews are from time to time renewed. On each occasion those who represent the city suffer in their consciences, and yet a great city like Florence must have Jews. And as the Pope permits his own states to harbour them, Florence is confident of success in begging his Holiness to grant her the same permission

- 337 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 8 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Pope conferred the post of Captain of Todi, at the request of the writers, upon Tommaso Aldobrandi, a Florentine citizen, in spite of which another is endeavouring to get possession. Alamanni is to beg the Pope to put a stop to this

- 338 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 8 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
the signature half torn off

Writer's great affection for the *Ministro di Toscana*, Giorgio di Salviati, who is the Pope's representative in Florence. Giorgio di Salviati is now sending to Rome Giovanni da Prato on business which he will explain to Alamanni, who is to render him all possible assistance

- 339 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 1 p. folio, Florence, 8 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has just received the enclosed letter (Lot 341) from the Countess of Forlì (Caterina Riario Sforza). Alamanni is to request the Pope to treat her rather more gently than in the past

- 340 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 1 p. folio, Florence, 8 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
a few words being in cipher

Alamanni is to assure the Pope of writer's devotion, but to be careful not to use words which, if repeated to Lodovico Il Moro, might cause trouble. Writer believes the Pope's power over the cardinals has increased

The Pope seems to have something on his mind about France and Genoa that he leaves unsaid. Writer hopes that he will not act unadvisedly, as it would be a pity were he to antagonise either the King of France or Lodovico Il Moro

Orsino will be back in Rome. Alamanni may tell him and the Pope that the marriage had better be broken off if possible

Writer does not wish to hurry the Pope in the matter of the league between Perugia and Siena

A book of music, composed by Isaac, is being sent to Alamanni to be presented to the Venetian ambassador (Lot 329)

- 341 FORLÌ (CATERINA SFORZA RIARIO, COUNTESS OF), A fragment
 of a three-page LETTER, *the signature of which has disappeared*, addressed to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, and dated Forlì, 7 July 1491. Referred to in 339

- 342 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 1 p. folio, Florence, 9 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
torn in several places

Letters from Lyons, written by (Lorenzo) Spinello and Cosimo (Sasseti), show that Cardinal Baluc is not acting as he should about the Abbey of Casa Dei, for instead of working in favour of Messer Giovanni (writer's son), he is trying to obtain more letters from the King of France to the Pope for d'Allègre. Alamanni is to go to the Pope and beg him to put an end to this vexation by conferring the benefice on Giovanni

Alamanni is also to solicit certain briefs of the Pope to enable the King of England (Henry VII.) to recover possession of some alum



[illegible]

- 343 MEDICI (PIERO DE', *son of Lorenzo*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 13 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Thanks Alamanni for his trouble in the matter of Messer Agnolo, and tells him that more trouble is awaiting him. When Giovanni Lanfredini was ambassador, the Pope, at Lorenzo's and writer's request, agreed to give a certain office at Avignon to Piero di Alamanno de Pazzi, a member of the ancient Pazzi family, great friends of the Medici (*di quelli veri et antichi Pazzi, huomini molto du bene et amici nostri*). The brief, however, came too late for him to take possession. Writer now desires the Pope to give the same office at Avignon, or failing it a captaincy, to a nominee of his, and requests Alamanni to do his best to obtain this favour

See Illustration

- 344 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 9 pp. folio, Florence, 15 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Camillo Vitelli has come to Florence, sent by Guido and Ridolfo Baglioni, to offer excuses on account of the match between Guido's son and the Duke of Gravina's daughter. They had not intended to have it take place, but the Duke of Calabria brought it about. They are exceedingly anxious to prove their devotion to the Pope and writer, who thinks their excuses may as well be accepted

News come from Naples that the King has assigned Virginio (Orsini) a pension of 6000 ducats for five years. This is a grave matter, as the King would not meet this expense were there no likelihood of Virginio's services being needed, and they can only be needed against the Pope. Were the King to attack the Pope, it is to be feared that the Pope would have no other friend than writer. It is possible that the King only means to frighten the Pope into making terms, and it would be well to discover the King's real intentions. The Pope would be well advised to come to an agreement if possible

Alamanni is to request the Pope to issue the bulls about the Abbey of Casi Dei

- 345 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), AUTOGRAPH NOTE, 2 pp., unsigned and undated, *that was probably enclosed in Lot 344, to which it refers*. Italian: well preserved.

Writer desires Alamanni to sound the Pope's intentions and frame of mind as to the questions of the Barons and tribute. As for the Barons, would he not be satisfied if the King of Naples were to release, not the Duke of Melfi, but Altemura and Bisignano? And in that case, would he not take the view that the King might legitimately insist on their giving surety for future good behaviour? As for tribute, writer has heard in the past that the Pope was not altogether intractable. He might perhaps be brought to accept the horse as tribute, and agree that if money changed hands it should be for the investiture. This, writer believes, was the understanding in the days of King Alfonso (i.e. Alfonso the Magnanimous, King of Aragon, reigned 1435-1458). Alamanni is to do his best to get at the Pope's mind, because the news about Virginio (Orsini) are really disquieting

- 346 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 20 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *partly in cipher, slightly damaged*

Writer greatly desires to see a settlement arrived at between the Pope and the King (of Naples). His desire has made him try various means, like the intrigue with Virginio; but either Virginio mismanaged it or he is not trusted by the King. However, the King has talked to Piero di Lutozzo, and writer feels sure that his new agreement with Virginio indicates a determination either to fight or to come to terms. In any case, Alamanni had better proceed as suggested in writer's letter of 15th instant, for if the King of Naples means to attack the Pope had better realise it, and it may induce him to adopt a conciliatory

346 *continued*—

attitude. Writer is pleased with the conversation between Alamanni and (the Cardinal of) Naples

The Bishop of Treviso has passed through Florence. He had business in hand for Hermolao (Barbaro, Patriarch of Aquileia), and seemed dissatisfied with the Pope. His Holiness had better keep in with the Venetians until all difficulties with the King of Naples are settled

Writer is sending to Alamanni a letter from Niccolò di Cesare, to show how important it is that the Pope may please the Emperor (Frederick III.) and the King of the Romans (Maximilian) by sending off Il Santonense with good hopes of a cardinal's hat

Alamanni is to warn the Pope to be careful how he deals with Iacopo Conte, who would be quite unmoved by being excommunicated, and might give the Pope very great trouble. Besides, he is a soldier of Florence, and deserves leniency on that account

Alamanni is to render all possible assistance to the Countess of Forlì, and do his best to please her

347 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
½ p. folio, Florence, 21 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer desires Alamanni to perform all good offices in his power in favour of the city of Orvieto, especially in connexion with a lawsuit that is being brought against it by Messer Cesario della Pieve about Castel di Montelione

348 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 22 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
badly torn

Writers are very glad to learn that the account of Perugian affairs given by the Count of Pitigliano on his return from that city was such as to confirm the Pope in his favourable intentions

The Pope's decision to have Pontecorvo guarded is certainly wise

Allusions to agreements with Jews, and the investiture of the Lord of Faenza (Astorre Manfredi)

349 CIMAGLIA (CARLO, *Perugian ambassador at Urbino*), Con-
temporary copy of a LETTER, 3 pp. folio, Urbino, 22 July
1491, to the TEN of PERUGIA

Writer's arrival and welcome at Urbino. He has audience of the Duke. Discussion of various points at issue between the two cities. Complaints that Perugian exiles had been permitted to gather together and intrigue on the territory of Urbino. Possibility of a league dissolved

350 TEN of PERUGIA (THE), LETTER, signed "*Decem arbitrii
civitatis Perusie*," 1 p. folio, Perugia, 26 July 1491, to
LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writers are sending to Lorenzo a copy of a letter (Lot 349) from their ambassador at Urbino, and desire to obtain his advice before coming to any decision on the points therein contained

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

- 351 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
½ p. folio, Florence, 27 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Messer Fortunato, a citizen of Sassoferrato, will explain to Alamanni certain matters in which writer desires Alamanni to render all possible assistance to that city

- 352 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), L.S.,
½ p. folio, Florence, 27 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearers, envoys of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, have asked to be recommended to Alamanni, and writer is very glad to grant their request

- 353 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 27 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer desires Alamanni to render the Sieneſe all the aſſiſtance in his power, and to explain to the Pope that what with the behaviour of (Domenico) Doria at Rome and the Pope's having omitted to iſſue the brief for a league between Siena and Perugia, the Sieneſe have grown very ſuſpicious of his Holineſs, and no wonder. Writer himſelf, whoſe credit with the Sieneſe muſt of neceſſity diſminiſh at the ſame time as the Pope's, does not underſtand what his Holineſs is about, and fears he has yielded to certain influences. His preſent courſe can only end by throwing the Sieneſe into the arms of the King of Naples

Alamanni is to keep a little ſuſpicion of Virginio (Orſini) alive in the Pope's mind, for it is not ungrounded, and to continue negotiating with the Cardinal (of Naples)

Writer thinks it would be a good thing if the Pope were to be believed to have an underſtanding with France, though not in ſuch a manner as to offend the King of the Romans. It would increaſe his reputation in Italy, and make him feared

Alamanni is to tell Cardinal San Giorgio that the preſent is no time for exaſperating the Counteſs of Forlì, who on the contrary ought to be reaſſured

If Il Santoneſe (the Archdeacon of Aulnis, Raymond Perault) has not yet departed, Alamanni is to ſhow him great regard up to the laſt, and ſend him off contented

- 354 DA FOIANO (ANDREA, *Florentine ambassador at Siena*),
A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Siena, 25 July 1491, to LORENZO THE
MAGNIFICENT

Writer refers to paſt letters in which he dealt with Sieneſe anxiety about the hoſtile behaviour of Domenico Doria at Rome, and their deſire that Alamanni, Florentine ambaaſador, might explain matters

354 *continued*—

to the Pope. Though Alamanni has done so, no improvement has been noticed; on the contrary, Doria is still more violent, is always conferring with Sieneſe exiles, and has now become ſo intimate with Count Niccolò (i.e. Niccolò Orſini, Count of Pitigliano) that the Sieneſe greatly fear there muſt be a plan of hoſtile action againſt them to which the Pope is a party. They have therefore told their ambaffador to expoſe their fears to the Pope, without withholding anything, and would be very glad if Alamanni might be inſtructed to ſupport the Sieneſe ambaffador in taking this ſtep

355 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 27 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers refer to the fears entertained by the Sieneſe that Domenico Doria is plotting at Rome to their prejudice with Sieneſe exiles and the Count of Pitigliano. Alamanni is to aſſociate himſelf fully with the Sieneſe ambaffador, who is to complain to the Pope of Doria's behaviour, and requeſt his Holineſs to call him to order.—Also A NOTE, *enclosed in the ſame letter*, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., in which the writers inſtruct Alamanni to explain to Domenico Doria that their action in this matter is not dictated by any hoſtility towards him perſonally, but by the demands of their alliance with the Sieneſe

356 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 27 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is ſending to Alamanni a note of a benefice to be demanded of the Pope for a ſon of Madonna Aurante (wife of Marquis Lionardo Malaspina?).—THE NOTE, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., unſigned, unaddreſſed and undated, recalling that the benefice of LA MANSIONE DA COLLALTO, in the diocèſe of Ceneda, is to be demanded, on the death of Jacopo Sori, preſent incumbent, for Lazzaro, ſon of the Marquis Lionardo Malaspina of Foſdenovo

357 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 28 July 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *a few of the words in cipher, well preserved*

Lodovico Il Moro is very angry with the Pope for having failed to oblige him with a benefice, and accuſes the Pope of having deceived him. Alamanni is to tell the Pope that though Lodovico's manners are bad enough to deſerve no other treatment, yet at the preſent juncture it is ſo important not to break with him that writer hopes the Pope will yield to Lodovico's requeſt

Negotiations have taken place for a league between Perugia and Urbino. The Perugians will not conclude one without his Holineſs's permiſſion, which writer thinks ought readily to be granted

Alamanni is to explain to the Pope the dangers of withholding the brief for a league between Siena and Perugia, and of allowing the Count of Pitigliano to intrigue with Sieneſe exiles

358 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 5 pp. folio, Florence, 3 Auguſt 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *partly in cipher*

Writer is very glad to hear that Lodovico Il Moro's requeſt (ſee Lot 357) has practically been granted by the Pope

The King of Naples appears not to be anxious for an agreement with the Pope. A French ambaffador has arrived at Naples to negotiate about Neapolitan exiles. French ambaffadors are to come to the Pope; they had better be received in a manner that will be talked about, though not calculated to diſpleaſe the King of the Romans

The Pope muſt realize that Perugia and Urbino, and Perugia and Siena, are ready to come to an agreement if he will conſent, and that



if he withholds his permission the three states will believe he wishes to keep them at odds. Of course the Pope has often been generous to them, but the nature of states is to be more influenced by one suspicion than by one hundred favours (*si crede piu ad uno dubio che ad cento benefici*)

Alamanni is to help the Siense envoy to the best of his ability. Writer would be glad to have La Balue somewhere out of the way, as he has more spite than brains, and is an evil influence with the Pope

Alamanni's letters of August 1 have just come, informing writer of Alamanni's conversations with M. (perhaps the Count of Pitigliano, or possibly Domenico Doria). Alamanni is to explain to M. that to attempt anything at Siena for the present would be very dangerous. Writer said the same to Crescenzo. The exiles had better be kept contented by being told that it would be easier and more profitable to aim a blow against the present government of Siena in the winter. Thus time will be gained, and writer will be able to see whether the present government will serve his ends or not. If it proves satisfactory from his point of view it may as well be allowed to continue, otherwise the Siense exiles may be used against it

Writer is sending some wine for the Pope. He greatly desires to have lent to him, long enough to have them copied, two Greek books called *Ateneo* and *Stombeo*, and Alamanni is to beg Messer Giovanni da Vinegia to do him this service

See Illustration

- 359 SPINELLI (LORENZO, *business representative of the Medici in France*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Lyons, 16 August 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Refers to the efforts being made in France to obtain the Abbey of Casa Dei for Messer Giovanni de' Medici (son of Lorenzo, afterwards Pope Leo X.), and suggests that certain directions might be sent to Pietro Alamanni, Florentine ambassador at Rome, to further the matter

- 360 ORSINI (VIRGINIO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER by, 1 p. folio, 3 August 1491, to SER SANTI DA CURCUMELLO, his Chancellor

Writer is sending Curcumello to Lorenzo the Magnificent, to explain to him that writer never encouraged the men of Ascoli in disobedience to the Pope, and to urge him to use his influence to persuade the Pope not to drive them into despair by too severe punishment, as the result might be war between the Pope and the King of Naples

- 361 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 3 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are sorry to hear of the rising at Ascoli, and trust that the Pope will be able to deal with it

The exiles seem to be busy with new schemes against Perugia, but the city is ready for them

Writers thank Alamanni for his skilful negotiations with the Pope and the Siense ambassador

- 362 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 August 1491, to the POPE (INNOCENT VIII.)

Writer has been informed that Cardinal Orsini is dangerously ill, and humbly beseeches the Pope not to confer his benefice of the Abbey of Farfaro until the members of the Orsini family have had time to meet and inform his Holiness of their wishes in the matter. His Holiness's predecessors have always conferred the Abbey in question on the nominees of the Orsini, and the writer hopes his Holiness, out of love for him and the Orsini will follow the same course

- 363 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.,
1 p. folio [ca. 5 August 1491] to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is surprised that Alamanni has sent him no news of Cardinal Orsini's illness, of which he has heard through Virginio (Orsini). If the Cardinal dies, writer would like the Abbey of Farfaro to go to a member of the house of Orsini, but foresees a possibility that the family may fail to agree on the subject, as some will favour the archbishop of Florence (Rinaldo Orsini) and some, other clerical members of the house. In that case, writer would like to obtain the benefice for Messer Giovanni (his son). Whatever happens, it must not get into the hands of anyone who favours the King of Naples

- 364 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 5 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

News have reached writer from Virginio Orsini of the illness of Cardinal Orsini. Alamanni is to go to the Pope and humbly beg him, in writer's name, to confer the Abbey of Farfaro, in the event of Cardinal Orsini's death, on another member of the same family. A letter on the same subject is being sent to the Pope (see Lot 362)

- 365 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 6 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have been informed that the Pope, when requested to give them leave to enter into agreements with money-lending Jews, desired to know whether any of his predecessors ever granted such leave. Writers now instruct Alamanni to tell the Pope that such leave was given by Pope Nicholas V. (1447-1455) to the Marquis of Ferrara, and by Pope Pius II. (1458-1464) to the Marquis of Mantua. Also learned doctors, such as Alessandro da Imola, have pronounced themselves in favour of the legality of granting the permission. If it be urged that usury is wrong, it may be answered that the Jews are the sinners, and the Church is not concerned with what may befall their souls, whilst the Christians are punished by having to pay an exorbitant rate of interest. Moreover, many crimes are avoided by having Jews from whom to borrow money, for when men fail to find money in that manner they are driven to cheating and stealing in order to obtain it. Were it to be urged that the Florentines might tolerate the Jews' presence without entering into any agreement with them, it might be replied that unless an agreement were concluded the Jews would refuse to lend for fear of being defrauded

- 366 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 10 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
a few of the words in cipher

Writer hopes that the Pope is satisfied that the friendship of the Florentine government is not valueless. The Anfidia matter will soon be over, but the wonder is that similar questions do not arise more frequently to imperil relations between the Pope and the King of Naples. The Pope's chief care ought to be to keep his state in peace and quiet

Alamanni is to assure the Cardinal of San Pietro ad Vincula (Giuliano della Rovere, afterwards Pope Julius II.) of writer's friendly intentions towards the College of Cardinals. Writer soon intends to send Messer Giovanni (his son) to Rome as a Cardinal, as the time when he is publicly to take his place as such is approaching. If the Pope has anything to say to the contrary Alamanni is to report

If the Pope intends to send an envoy to France to try to make peace between the King of that country and the King of the Romans, let it be someone whom he can trust, as Il Santonense (Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulus) is being sent to the King of the Romans

Lodovico Il Moro is sending Fracassa to the Romagna, and writer consequently is sending an envoy

The Lord Franceschetto Cibo had better not come to Florence at present

Troubles in connexion with the Abbey of St. Antoine de Vienne, where the monks do not pay sums due with proper punctuality

Writer is very well pleased with the understanding come to with the Sienese exiles

- 367 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 10 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers were greatly distressed to learn of the troubles at Anfidia and the rising at Ascoli. The Pope has appealed to them for help, and they are only too glad of the opportunity for showing his Holiness that if Florence keeps troops, they are intended quite as much for the protection of the Church as for any other object. All the men-at-arms lodged at Arezzo and Cortona are at the Pope's disposal; the companies commanded by Carlo di Piandimelete, Paolo Orsini, Camillo Vitelli and Count Rinuccio da Marciano. It is true that writers have been requested to send Paolo Orsini to Faenza, on account of the sending of Fracassa to Cotignola by Lodovico Il Moro; but the others are the Pope's to command

Writers fail to believe that the King of Naples can have had any share in the unfortunate occurrences at Ascoli

- 368 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The men of Faenza have petitioned writers to send them some troops, in view of the fact that Lodovico Il Moro has sent Fracassa with one hundred men-at-arms to Cotignola. Writers have decided to send them Paolo Orsini with his company in order to tranquillize them, and believe that, as Lodovico Il Moro says, Cotignola will be encouraged by Fracassa to come to terms, so Paolo Orsini will exert a similar influence at Faenza

- 369 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 13 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers were glad to hear that the Lord of Camerino at once started with 4000 men for Anfidia, with the object of restoring peace there, but were more rejoiced by the news that the Pope was sending thither a legate, the Count of Pitigliano and other leaders of troops, whose action would doubtless be most effectual in punishing disobedience. Writers are still willing to carry out the offer made in their letter of 10 August

- 370 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in BARTOLOMMEO SCALA'S hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 18 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers had ordered Paolo Orsini to proceed with his company to Faenza, and he went as far as Castrocaro when Messer Giovamagnolo, Milanese ambassador, came to writers and said that, as the men of Faenza were suspicious of Guasparre da Sanseverino's going to Cotignola, Lodovico Il Moro was so anxious to do everything in his power to promote an accord that he had decided not to send Guasparre to Cotignola. In consequence writers had instructed Paolo Orsini not to proceed farther than Castrocaro

Writers' great joy on learning that the men of Ascoli had returned to their allegiance to the Pope

Writers hope the Pope will soon grant the desired permission to make terms with the Jews

- 371 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 26 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni had written that the King of Naples' ambassador made known to him his master's intention of sending troops to his frontiers

371 *continued*—

on account of the presence of the Count of Pitigliano with troops in the Marche at Anfidia. The Pope was incensed about this. Writers had heard much the same from Marino (Tomacelli), Neapolitan ambassador at Florence; but their confidence in the King's prudence forbade them to credit him with any intention of causing trouble.

Writers desire to hear what has happened at Ascoli, where they trust all is well.

Fracassa has not been sent to Cotignola, and writers have therefore withdrawn their orders to Paolo Orsini to proceed to Faenza.

Alamanni is to approach the Pope on a question connected with Church property, in accordance with a letter to his Holiness.

372 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 12 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Il Santonense (Raymond Perault) has arrived at Florence, and writer, in conversation with him, has clearly seen that he is not setting out on his mission to the Emperor (Frederick III.) and the King of the Romans (Maximilian, afterwards Emperor) in a frame of mind that promises any good result. Not only will he fail to execute the Pope's instructions as to bringing about an accord between Germany and France, but he will not recover the sum of money which the King of the Romans owes the Pope. On the other hand, Il Santonense is a thoroughly good man, given a promising mission. He is popular both in Germany and France, and if sent to France on this occasion might very probably achieve some excellent result, especially as the French fear the possibility of an English invasion. The very change of plan, were he now ordered to France, would do good by making people believe that secret negotiations were already on foot. The Pope ought to be persuaded to do this at once.

The present courier cannot carry bottles, so another is being sent on purpose to deliver the wine.

373 DA BIBBIENA (PIERO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 13 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that he is sending to Alamanni two bottles of *vino brusco*, and hopes to hear that his and Piero de' Medici's request concerning Poldo de Pazzi has been granted.

374 PRIORI of ASSISI, LETTER, signed "*Priores Populi Civitatis Asisie*," $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Assisi, 15 August 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT; *slightly damaged*

Writers have several times appealed to the Pope to order a reform of the monastery of Santa Chiara, whose nuns are leading a disorderly life, but his Holiness's manifold cares have prevented him from granting their request. Knowing Lorenzo's influence with the Pope, they implore him to move his Holiness to put a stop to the scandals which are dishonouring the house where the Saint's body is preserved.

375 FRAGMENT of a LETTER, in *Latin*, without signature, address or date, referring to an ecclesiastical question, $\frac{1}{4}$ p.

376 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 16 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni knows of writer's predilection for the *Ministro di Toscana* (i.e. Giorgio di Salviati), who is now sending a monk to Rome because the General of his Order intends to deprive him of his office of *Ministro*. Alamanni is to render the monk all possible help in obtaining a brief from the Pope confirming him in his office; but the monk is to pay all expenses.

- 377 LUTOZO DI NASI (PIETRO, *Florentine ambassador at Naples*), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Naples, 20 August 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Pontano (i.e. Gioviano Pontano, secretary to the King of Naples) has shown writer an instrument signed on 11 September 1486, by which the Neapolitan barons pledged themselves to remain true to their confederacy by the authority of the Pope, whereas peace had been made between the Pope and the King of Naples on 11 August 1486. The King only discovered this because a copy was found among the papers of the great Seneschal after his death. Subsequently, the Count of Melito chartered a Sicilian ship to take the barons to safety, but the captain fell very ill when at Naples, and confessed to a priest who revealed the matter to the Marquis of Pescara, with the result that the barons were seized and imprisoned

Writer did not show any desire to question or discuss this statement, but told Pontano that, looking at the matter from a practical point of view, he thought that it would be better for Naples to release the barons and win the Pope's friendship rather than to keep them in prison and have the Pope as an enemy. If Naples did make it up with the Pope, they, together with Florence, would see to it that Lodovico Il Moro behaved himself properly. Pontano confessed that there was much to be said for this view

- 378 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 22 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending to Alamanni a letter (see Lot 374) received from the rulers of Assisi touching a matter which has also been recommended to him by the men of Perugia. Alamanni is to do his best to obtain their wish

- 379 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 22 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *somewhat torn*

The bearer, Giovanni di Vittorio — crino, a man of letters whom Lorenzo wishes well, desires to obtain an office known as that of the *Spirituale della Marca*; and Alamanni is to assist him to the best of his ability

- 380 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 25 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Writer has just received news from Montughi that Maddalena (his daughter, wife of Franceschetto Cibo, natural son of the Pope) has just given birth to a male child, and that mother and son are doing very well. Alamanni is to transmit the good news to the Pope

- 381 PITIGLIANO (NICCOLÒ ORSINI, COUNT OF), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Anfidia, 26th August 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT. *Headed, in Lorenzo's own hands: "A Lorenzo de Medici"*

Writer is engaged in quelling the Ascoli rebellion, and has already succeeded in doing some 10,000 ducats worth of damage. The men of Ascoli have just sent men to parley, who, far from showing any intention of returning to their allegiance to the Pope, had the impudence to say that if the Pope drove them to despair they knew who would help them. They are a most beastly people (*uno populo bestialissimo*), for they can only have meant the King of Naples, and if he attacked the Pope the Florentines, Milan and Venice would have to protect the Pope; and what a ball there would be! Writer is convinced that the only way of avoiding a disaster would be for Lorenzo to intervene between the Pope and the men of Ascoli, and bid them hear reason, which they would do at his command. As he is of a house of physicians (*casa de medici*), let him apply the small remedy that will cure this great disease

- 382 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 26 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is aware that the city of Florence has of old been in the habit of having recourse to her citizens' purses in order to keep up forces sufficient to guard her liberties. In so doing it is most important to see that the incidence of taxation is equitable, falling alike on persons of similar means, and not too heavily on the poor. Unhappily, in recent times a tendency has set in for each family to possess one member in Holy Orders to whom, by means of legal fictions, all the property belonging to other members is made over, and thus escapes taxation, although in fact the other members remain in possession of it. Thus a very grievous state of affairs has sprung up, especially in these days when men appear to be less willing to make any sacrifice for the public weal than they ever were before. Alamanni is therefore to implore the Pope to issue permission to the revenue valuers to go thoroughly into the real ownership of property that purports to belong to persons in Holy Orders

- 383 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 27th August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has been very carefully thinking over the Ascoli affair, and feels moved, with submission to the Pope's wisdom, to speak his mind. The reduction of Ascoli by military measures may not seem very difficult now, but writer fears that not only would it prove an arduous and expensive undertaking, but it might lead to still greater evils. Writer is sending to Alamanni a copy of a letter from Virginio (Orsini) (see Lot 360) and desires him to show it to the Pope and tell his Holiness that writer believes the suggestions contained in it to be sound. Also, that writer does not think Virginio deserving of the Pope's anger. If it is possible, in short, the Pope had better come to terms with the men of Ascoli at once

Writer is doing his utmost to sound the King of Naples' mind, and will send any information he may acquire to Alamanni to be communicated to Cardinal Santa Anastasia

On second thoughts, writer thinks that Virginio (Orsini) is so much out of favour with the Pope that Alamanni, in speaking about Ascoli, had better not mention his name. Let him urge the above advice on the Pope, none the less, for if once the Pope lets himself in for this business the wisecracks in Rome will see how difficult it will be to get him out

- 384 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 27 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have heard that a papal interdict has been laid on Ascoli, and that the Pope is sending troops against that place in all haste. They are anxious to have further news

They greatly regret to hear that the eldest son of the King of Portugal (John II.) is dead, and that a great fire broke out in the King of Spain's camp

- 385 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' (THE MAGNIFICENT)), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 29 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer requests Alamanni to render all possible assistance to Ser Antonio da Bibbiena, who is being sent to Rome by the people and the abbot-elect of Santa Trinita

- 386 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 28 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The *operai* of Santa Trinita have a difference with the General and certain prelates of their order, who wish to dispose of the benefice according to their own views, which treatment the *operai* will not tolerate. And as the *operai* are most distinguished and honourable citizens of Florence, the writers desire Alamanni to make an appeal in their favour to the Pope

- 387 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 30 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer hopes to hear how the advice contained in his of 27 August (see Lot 383) was taken by the Pope. It was so complete that if his Holiness listens to a third of it he will not have done badly

Writer does not know how the Pope will have taken the birth of a son to Maddalena (daughter of Lorenzo, and wife of the Pope's son, Franceschetto). Franceschetto hopes the Pope may now be willing to do something for him, and writer requests Alamanni to use all his dexterity to induce his Holiness to be generous with his son

In accordance with the Cardinal of Santa Atanasia's wishes, writer has instructed his representatives in France to exert themselves as diligently to procure for him the benefice he desires as they could were it a matter concerning Messer Giovanni (writer's son)

Writer is going to Lo Spedaletto to take the waters, and then intends to visit Pisa

- 388 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 31 August 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are glad to hear that the Pope is punishing the men of Ascoli, who had the insolence to rise against him. The generous offers of the King (of Naples) to the Pope were what was to be expected of his Majesty, and the Pope's reply characteristic of his Highness's wisdom

- 389 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Spedaletto, 2 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Writer is doing his accustomed cure at Spedaletto. He was delighted to receive the Pope's brief, and to see the brilliant future forecast for their common grandson. He would feel more confident of its realization, however, if the Pope would consent to do something for Franceschetto (son of the Pope, and husband of Lorenzo's daughter, father of the child in question). His Holiness ought really to constitute a state for him and allow him to take his rank among the other barons, and also to set aside a good sum of money for his family, for if Maddalena is like her mother in this as in other matters she will give her husband several sons, and unless the Pope provides for their future, they will be unable to live like gentlemen or even like ordinary citizens

As for the Ascoli affair, writer foresees grave danger if the Pope persists in following the course on which, moved by injudicious and disingenuous advisers, he has embarked. It is easy enough to join the dance, but quite another matter to get out of it. Alamanni is to warn the Pope that the King of Naples will not allow Ascoli to be destroyed, or to be forced into greater subjection than that in which it formerly lived under other Popes. Moreover, it is in the King's power to have his will. Let the Pope withdraw while there is yet time

- 390 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), NOTE, 1 p. folio, in Latin, sent to PIETRO ALAMANNI [26 August 1491], to guide him in demanding of the Pope, on behalf of the Florentine government, permission to tax property which does not in reality belong to persons in Holy Orders, but has been fraudulently transferred to them in order to avoid taxation (see Lot 382)

- 391 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers thank Alamanni for informing them of what the Bishop of Tricarico, on behalf of the King (of Naples), said to the Pope about

391 *continued*—

the orders issued to Virginio Orsini, commander of the royal forces, to proceed to the frontier. Similar information was given to them at Florence by Marino (Tomacelli), Neapolitan ambassador

Writers request Alamanni to press for permission to tax all property that is not in reality ecclesiastical (see Lot 382)

Great joy and gratitude has been felt at Florence for the verbally-granted permission to contract with the Jews (see Lot 365)

Writers have nothing to say about the expedition against Ascoli (see Lot 389) and the orders given by the King of Naples to Virginio Orsini, except to pray to God to dispose all things to his Holiness's advantage

392 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 7 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni's letters and information supplied by the Neapolitan ambassador at Florence have told the writers of the complaints sent by the King of Naples to the Pope, to the effect that papal troops have crossed the King's frontiers and maltreated certain of his subjects. Disturbances in Italy always distress writers, who trust that the Pope will be mindful of his duties towards his flock and the Holy See

Alamanni is requested to use despatch in the matter of taxation of non-ecclesiastical property in accordance with the note (see Lot 390) sent to him

393 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have had communicated to them by Messer Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador) a copy of letters from the King of Naples dealing with the Pope's desire that Virginio (Orsini) should not be sent to the neighbourhood of Ascoli

Alamanni is requested to make haste in the matter of the taxation of non-ecclesiastical property (see Lot 382)

394 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 3 pp. folio, Florence, 14 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers were greatly disappointed on hearing from Alamanni that, whereas they had expected a speedy and favourable conclusion of the non-ecclesiastical property taxation question, great difficulties have now been raised by two of the Pope's lawyers, who do not seem properly to have understood the rights of the case. It is an intolerable abuse that taxation should be dodged by fictitiously and fraudulently causing property to be held exempt as being ecclesiastical, whereas in reality it belongs to no religious foundation, and when it is held by a person in orders reverts, on that person's death, not to any religious foundation, but to the person's ordinary heirs. Alamanni is to set the matter forth at length before the Pope and his lawyers, and urge the rights of the Florentine government

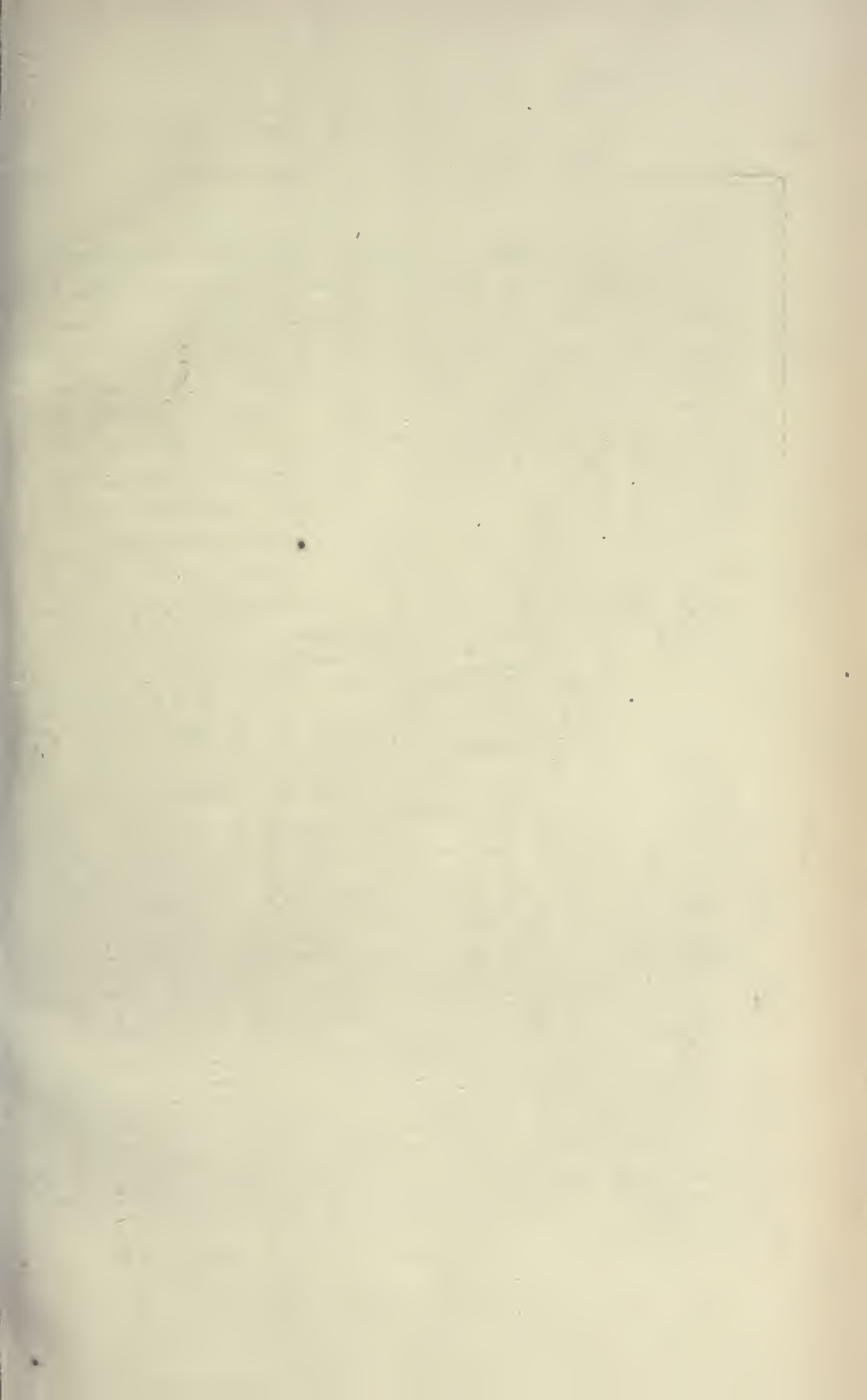
395 MEDICI (PIERO DE', son of Lorenzo), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 15 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer desires Alamanni to perform his good offices in favour of the Tornabuoni in a matter connected with the church of San Lorenzo of Montisone, about which Donato Tornabuoni will inform him

396 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers thank Alamanni for his advices concerning the complaints, made by the bishop of Urbino, papal secretary, to the Neapolitan ambassador, of the proceedings of Virginio Orsini

Writers are overjoyed to hear that the Pope is on the road to complete recovery from his attack of fever



- 397 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.
(originally enclosed in the Letter described under Lot 389),
2 pp. folio, 2 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer hopes that the Pope, when Alamanni gives him the advice contained in the letter that accompanies this note, will grasp the fact that he is not moved to interfere in this matter of Ascoli by any consideration whatever except his sense of duty towards the Pope. When once he has spoken his mind his conscience will be at rest, and time will show whether it was he, the writer, who knew best, or Arrivabene, the Pope's adviser. The King of Naples will certainly not allow the Pope to crush Ascoli, and perfectly understands the situation

Franceschetto's affairs have been put in the hands of Ser Niccolò, who knows how hard the Pope is to handle. Projects for Messer Giovanni's (the writer's son) going to Rome

- 398 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
3 pp. folio, Florence, 17 September 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

Writer left off his cure at Spedaletto sooner than he had intended, and returned to Florence because of the news of the Pope's illness; but on arrival he learnt of his Holiness's recovery, and was overjoyed by the good tidings

The Pope told Ser Niccolò, whom writer had sent to Rome on the Ascoli affair, that he intended to continue the undertaking, but would think over writer's arguments. Writer wishes the Pope to understand quite clearly that if he thought success at all likely he would desire the Pope to proceed, but unfortunately that was not the case. The King of Naples would not allow the Pope to have his way with Ascoli, and in the event of a war the Pope, who would not be supported by Milan and Venice, would not be strong enough, even with Florence's help, to stand against the King

Let the Pope consider these arguments, and act according to his own judgment. Writer, whatever happened, would always be his faithful servant. But the Pope may be sure that it would do no good whatever if he were to retire to Avignon

See Illustration

- 399 CHARLES VIII. (KING OF FRANCE), L.S., in French,
1 p. folio, Tours, 1 September 1491, to "*nre chier et ame
cousin, le Sr. Laurens de Medecys*"

The writer has already written to Lorenzo about the Tournai affair, and has several times implored the Pope (Innocent VIII.) to end the conflict since the death of Jehan Monissart, who was the initial cause of all the trouble. The Pope, however, has despised the writer's excellent reasons, and created a fresh disturbance by providing the Cardinal of Santa Anastasia with the benefice, and setting up a rival to writer's faithful councillor, Louis Pot, in whose favour writer has always petitioned the Pope. His Holiness has shown himself to be oblivious of the many occasions on which writer has made sacrifices of his rights in order to please him, and writer implores Lorenzo to use his great influence to induce the Pope to treat him fairly, and not force him to have recourse to means which he would be sorry to have to use

- 400 TORNABUONI (PIERO, *Captain of Sarzana*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio,
Sarzana, 18 September 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFI-
CENT

The writer has decided to make one of his sons a priest, so that he may serve his most Reverend Lordship (Giovanni, son of Lorenzo). A canonry and the church of Sarzanello have fallen vacant, and writer's son has been duly elected, but, as he is not of legal age, a dispensation will have to be procured from Rome to enable him to hold benefices, and writer begs Lorenzo to use his influence to obtain one

- 401 ORSINI (VIRGINIO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of a LETTER by, 2 pp. folio, Castello Contraguerra, 17 September 1491, to MESSER BARTOLOMMEO; *slightly torn*

Writer, since he has been near the frontier, has done his best to avoid any ill-considered action, and, though he has been greatly calumniated, his constant care has been to deal with the situation in a manner calculated not to give offence to the Pope. He has succeeded in coming to a satisfactory, though provisional, arrangement with the legate as regards Monteblandini, and hopes a settlement of the whole Ascoli question may be achieved. The Florentine ambassador is to be informed of this

- 402 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 22 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer believes adverse fortune has placed the Pope and himself in their present difficulties. He has always thought it well to be on very friendly terms with Venice and Milan, but entertains no illusions as to the help they would offer in case of need. In fact, many people would rejoice to see the Pope and writer struggling in the midst of just such snares and pitfalls as those into which his Holiness's present course promises to lead them. Two things are possible: the Italian powers (i.e. Venice and Milan) may show the Pope some favour, in which case the King of Naples will confine himself to threats, or they may prove cold, thus encouraging the King to do his worst. The Pope has neither sufficient money nor troops, and has little or nothing to hope from Spain, France or Germany. He may always, it is true, count on writer's help, but he would be well advised not to squander that capital, as it is all he has. Let him proceed very cautiously, and not court a war unless the Italian powers show themselves to be friendly. And if it were possible, as it is said to be, to come to satisfactory terms direct with Ascoli, that would be the very best solution

Lodovico Il Moro, writer fears, will prove useless in this matter, which may in the end oblige the Pope to court the help, not merely of great powers, but of second-rate states. It would have been better not to embark on the enterprise at all

The present courier is taking some ortolans for Alamanni

- 403 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), AUTOGRAPH NOTE, 2 pp. folio, originally enclosed in the letter dated Florence, 22 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer feels sorry for the Pope and for himself, so menacing is the future. The King of Naples has it in his power to do the Pope much harm, and if his Holiness replies with citations or threats of deposition, it would only furnish the King with a good excuse. The Pope had better send to Milan, Venice and Florence to see how they are going to take it, also a letter might be sent to the King of Naples, and thus time would pass and it would become too late in the year for military measures

If the Pope would listen to the men of Ascoli's conditions, writer believes they would give up Astolfo and another leader, and pay the Pope an indemnity of 10,000 or 11,000 ducats. If they did, the Pope ought to close with them, and it would certainly do him much harm if it became known in Milan and Naples that he had refused such terms

Alamanni is to express writer's thanks to the Marquis del Finale, and encourage him to persevere

- 404 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 23 September 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are sending this courier at the request of Pier Filippo Pandolfini, and desire Alamanni to further the matter explained in the letters he is carrying



- 405 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 24 September 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

The bearer, Girolamo Gaddi, is being sent to Rome by his brother, Taddeo Gaddi, a Florentine banker, who is at strife with certain persons who are attempting to debar him from his rights, as Alamanni shall hear from the bearer, whom Alamanni is to assist at Rome to the best of his ability

- 406 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
4 pp. folio, Florence, 27 September 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

Writer has spent a better feast of Saint Cosmo this year than last, for last year at this time the Pope's life was in danger, and now not only is his Holiness well, but he has given writer the deepest joy by showing that he trusts him. Writer has had a wretched time of it lately, seeing as clearly as he did the dangers inseparable from a forward policy in the Ascoli matter, and he is all the more rejoiced now by his Holiness's willingness to treat. He has written a letter to Naples, which is to be sent off from Rome if the Pope approves, saying that his Holiness would consent to treat on the basis of an indemnity of 15,000 ducats, Astoldo to be delivered to him (though not to be put to death or imprisoned), and a dozen of the exiles to be taken back, on condition that a deputation of Ascoli men will come to Rome of their own accord and propose these terms. The King of Naples has professed willingness to settle the Ascoli affair in a manner creditable to the Pope, and if he was sincere he will close. If writer could succeed in setting the Pope's affairs in order he would die happy, but first would like to throw himself at his Holiness's feet, pour out his gratitude, and say *nunc dimittis servum tuum, domine*

Iacopo da Volterra may perhaps help in this matter. Cardinal La Balue is very ill, and writer would be glad if the Pope would give two little castles belonging to him to Franceschetto Cibo. Also he would like the bishopric of Angers for Messer Giovanni (writer's son).

Alamanni is to endeavour to impress upon the Pope the necessity of absolute secrecy in the Ascoli matter

This and every subsequent courier shall carry some ortolans for the Pope

See Illustration

- 407 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 28 September 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

Writers are very glad to hear how the Ascoli affair is progressing, and congratulate Alamanni on his dexterity. They have heard from Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador) about the letter from the King of Naples which Iacopo Pontano showed to Alamanni, instructing Pontano to negotiate with the Pope, the Bishop of Urbino or some Cardinal in Alamanni's presence

Writers remind Alamanni of the non-ecclesiastical property taxation matter (see Lot 382)

- 408 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 28 September 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

On further consideration, writer thinks he was perhaps wrong, in his letter of yesterday, in specifying the sum of 15,000 ducats as the indemnity to be paid by Ascoli to the Pope. However, he will not cause delay by changing the letters that are to go to Naples, only Alamanni had better tell the Pope not to make any difficulty about reducing the amount if it is challenged. After all, what really matters is to come to terms in an honourable way

The Pope must keep the negotiations very secret : in fact, let him

408 *continued*—

pretend to be going on with his forward militant policy where Ascoli is concerned

Writer does not think it likely that any better scheme than his can be devised, but is quite ready to withdraw his if a more promising one is suggested

On Saturday, or perhaps Friday, writer will send some ortolans to Alamanni

409 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 1 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Luigi Giovannelli, deserves the writer's gratitude in a high degree for having reported the vacancy of the abbey which Messer Giovanni (writer's son) has just obtained in time for the necessary steps to be taken. Alamanni is to render him all assistance in his power to obtain a certain priory which had been intended for him but fell to the lot of Cardinal La Balue, and also in other matters which he shall hear from the bearer

410 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp., Florence, 3 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer was surprised at the delay in receiving an answer to his letter of September 27, and now that it has come is sorry to see that the Pope insists on so many conditions, which would seem to have no other object than to make an accord difficult. In the meantime it has become certain that the Venetians and the Milanese will do nothing for the Pope, and the King of Naples may reasonably be expected to grow less tractable. Writer can only take it that those who are advising the Pope wish to plunge him into war for their own ends, as the excommunication of Virginio (Orsini) was really a most ill-considered step. Alamanni was right not to send the letters on to Naples in view of the Pope's attitude

Writer is sure that Santi da Torri never mentioned 20,000 ducats as a proper indemnity. Had the Pope said he heard him himself, writer would not question the Pope's word, but he would not believe anyone else. Indeed, those who now assert it seem merely to be working to prevent an accord

Writer fears that now Venice and Milan have replied unfavourably, the King of Naples will be more difficult. All in all, the King now has reason to feel safe, and this is the time chosen to provoke him by excommunicating Virginio, the devil's own thing to do (*operazione diabolica*). At any rate let the Pope desist from the censures, and a good result may yet be reached

Writer is sending some ortolans to the Pope

See Illustration

411 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), AUTOGRAPH NOTE, 2 pp. folio, undated, originally enclosed in the letter dated Florence, 3 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer fears that some ground has been lost in the Ascoli matter, and the reason is that, whereas the Pope ought to have kept the project for making terms with Ascoli to himself, he consulted that brainless devil (i.e. Giampiero Arrivabene?), who, as he is nothing but a rascal, invented all these conditions in order to prevent an agreement from taking place, and also trumped up the matter of the 20,000 ducats. Alamanni is to do his best to bring the Pope round to a reasonable frame of mind again, and to send an enclosed letter, with great secrecy, to Naples

Writer is instructing the ambassador at Naples to keep Alamanni posted, and Alamanni may act at once without consulting writer. It is most important that the matter be kept secret, for if the Pope goes asking everybody's advice nothing will be accomplished

If Iacopo da Volterra has arrived he may as well execute his commission



- 412 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Io. (Iacopo) Agnolo, Milanese ambassador, has communicated to writers the letter which his government is sending in reply to the Pope's brief, and when the Milanese ambassador at Rome presents this letter, Alamanni is to follow the instructions that are being sent to both ambassadors

Agnolo also showed the writers a letter his government is writing to its ambassador at Naples, ordering him to request the King, in spite of what had occurred at Ascoli, not to imperil the peace of Italy, for otherwise Milan would have to take measures to safeguard it

Writers are sending to Alamanni a letter, which may be shown to the Pope if necessary, about Messer Synolfo's resignation of the Pieve of San Paolo

- 413 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Sinolfo da Castello Lettieri desires to renounce the Pieve of San Paolo di Chianti in favour of his nephew. Now, as this place is near the frontier between Florence and Siena, and of great importance for the protection of the Chianti districts, the writers desire Alamanni to implore the Pope not to allow the renunciation to take place, or if it has already taken place, not to permit the Pieve to fall into the hands of any person whom Florence may not consider entirely trustworthy

- 414 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 12 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have heard that Alamanni has so far been prevented by the Pope's inability to grant audience from associating himself with the Milanese ambassador in the presentation of the letter; and they hope that by now he has been able to do so

Thanks for Alamanni's news of the Ascoli affair, and of the death of Cardinal La Balue

- 415 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 26 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Messer Lionardo da Sarzana, who is going to Rome, desires to unite two offices which he holds at Pietrasanta, and writers instruct Alamanni to render him all possible assistance to that end

- 416 ALAMANNI (PIETRO), AUTOGRAPH LETTER or MINUTE, 3 pp. folio, Rome, 14 October 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

After a period of hesitation, during which the Pope expressed fears that the King of Naples would not act sincerely with him, his Holiness finally spoke in a most satisfactory manner to the writer, dwelling on his affectionate confidence in the Florentine Republic, and announcing his desire to draw ever nearer to it and abandon the league with Venice. He had finally decided to proceed with the negotiations for an agreement with the King of Naples, and would much rather the matter were conducted by the Florentines than by anyone else

Arrivabene has behaved in an unwontedly friendly manner to the writer, who takes this change of front to mean that Arrivabene realizes that the Pope has definitely made up his mind to follow the course advised by Florence

- 417 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 30 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Io. Agnolo has communicated letters from his government (Milan) to the Pope, in reply to his brief written in answer to the

417 *continued*—

first communication regarding Ascoli. If Alamanni thinks it well to reply to the brief in similar terms sent to the Florentine government, he may do so in accordance with what he knows to be their intentions

The French ambassadors have arrived and received a suitable welcome at Florence

- 418 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (THE), LETTER, signed by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 6 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are sending to Alamanni their reply to the Pope's brief about the Ascoli matter, which they delayed a few days in sending on account of the gravity of the questions involved. Alamanni is to assure the Pope that writers will do their utmost to induce the King of Naples to return to a more suitable attitude, and that they are always at his Holiness's service

- 419 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 7 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Priori delayed a few days in replying to the Pope's brief, on account of the absence of certain of their number, but the reply is now being sent to Alamanni

- 420 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 8 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have heard that Alamanni has not yet been requested by the Milanese ambassador to accompany him on the occasion of the presentation of certain letters to the Pope, but they suppose this will have occurred by the time Alamanni receives this letter. He is to follow instructions in presenting the Signoria's reply to the Papal brief

Writers will be glad to hear what happens in the Ascoli matter

Alamanni has behaved prudently with regard to the Pieve of San Paolo (413), and is requested to be vigilant in preventing the Pieve from falling into the hands of any but a most trustworthy person

- 421 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 8 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is well pleased with the news about Ascoli, but would have been glad if Alamanni had succeeded in getting something out of the Pope where the sum of money (i.e. the indemnity to be paid by Ascoli) is concerned, for he fears there may be some difficulty about it

Writer will do all he can to obtain terms favourable to the Pope, but he hopes the Pope will help him by seeing to it that the matter is kept entirely secret, and also by writing to the King of Naples dwelling on the necessity for preventing it from becoming known, as if it does failure is likely to be the result

Cardinal La Balue's benefices seem to be going to be distributed at once. Writer would like to point out to the Pope that Messer Giovanni (writer's son, afterwards Pope Leo X.) has hardly any benefices except in Milanese and Neapolitan territory, and if he is not provided during the Pope's lifetime the outlook is a poor one

The excommunications in connexion with Genoese affairs had better be kept secret for the present in order not to anger Lodovico Il Moro; and Virginio (Orsini) might be mildly treated

Writer is sending to Alamanni a letter (see Lot 400) from Piero Tornabuoni

- 422 FERDINAND I. (*King of Naples*), COPY of a LETTER, in the hand of LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, with an attempted reproduction of Ferdinand's signature, 1 p., Casale del Principe, 9 October 1491, to MARINO TOMACELLI, Neapolitan ambassador at Florence

Writer suggests that the best way to arrive at an agreement over the Ascoli question would be for Lorenzo the Magnificent to send

Niccolò (Michelozzi) or some other competent person to treat direct on the spot with Virginio (Orsini)

It would greatly contribute to the success of the negotiations if the Pope would issue orders to his men not to cross his frontiers and attack writer's subjects

- 423 ASCOLI: COPY of the ARTICLES suggested for an AGREEMENT between the POPE and the men of ASCOLI, 2 pp., *Latin* [October 1491]

Citizens of Ascoli to present themselves to receive public penance. Conditions on which exiles are to be taken back. The payment of taxes, tribute, etc. The indemnity to be paid to the Pope. Demand for an undertaking not to receive rebels who have been banished from the States of the Church

- 424 ASCOLI: COPY of the ANSWERS given by the AMBASSADORS of ASCOLI to certain proposals made on behalf of the POPE, 3 pp. folio, without date [October 1491]

The men of Ascoli pronounce themselves to be desirous of doing their utmost to promote an accord with his Holiness. They agree to pay 7000 ducats at once, and beg to be allowed time to raise the remaining 8000 on account of their present poverty. They accept the Pope's terms as regards exiles, the property of the people of Anfigda, and several minor points

- 425 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 13 October, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer praises Alamanni's skilful conduct of affairs in Rome, and was delighted by the trustful and affectionate tone used by the Pope in audience. Writer hopes most sincerely that an agreement will be reached, though not at all because he desired to play the part of mediator. He is so glad about the confidence the Pope shows in him because he had rather feared that his Holiness had lost his former trust, and for no other reason. He thinks it can do no harm that the King of Naples be informed of the intimate understanding existing between the Pope and himself

Writer trusts that the settlement of the Ascoli question will not make the larger agreement more difficult of conclusion, but rather fears that the fact that Virginio (Orsini) is going to handle it will not make matters easier. He hopes, however, that means may be found to bring about the general agreement. He is sending to Alamanni an extract (Lot 426) from Piero di Lutozo's last letter, which would have made writer very unhappy, had it come before Alamanni's

- 426 DI LUTOZO (or LUTOZI) DI NASI (PIERO, *Florentine ambassador at Naples*), COPY of a LETTER, IN THE HAND OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, 1 p. folio, Naples, 1 October 1491

In the course of a conversation between writer and Pontano (secretary to the King of Naples), Pontano said that his master had great faith in Lorenzo, whom he thought a good fellow (*buono figlio*), in whose hands he would be glad to see the conduct of the negotiations. However, he could only speak for himself, but he thought the Pope right to have confidence in Lorenzo, and writer might draw his own conclusions. Urged by writer to explain himself further, Pontano would only say that his master always trusted Lorenzo, and always would

- 427 DI LUTOZO DI NASI (PIERO), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Naples, 17 October 1491, to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Virginio (Orsini) has at last sent his reply touching the Ascoli negotiations, and it is to be communicated by Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador in Florence) to Lorenzo. The King of Naples desires Lorenzo and Alamanni to make four requests to the Pope: that the indemnity may not be so heavy as to ruin Ascoli altogether, for it is a poor state; that Ascoli may in future be governed as it was.

427 *continued—*

before the revolt; that Astoldo may not be obliged to go to Rome; and that not enough exiles may be sent back to Ascoli to drive out Astoldo. Moreover, the King trusts the Pope will order his captains to cease molesting the men of Ascoli

The Ascoli ambassadors will not go to Rome without a proper safe-conduct from the Pope, which writer hopes Alamanni will procure for them

- 428 FERDINAND I. (*King of Naples*), COPY OF LETTER, IN THE HAND OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, 1 p. folio, Capua, 17 October 1491, to MARINO TOMACELLI, Neapolitan ambassador at Florence; *slightly damaged*

Marino is to tell Lorenzo that letters from Virginio (Orsini) inform writer that ten ambassadors have left Ascoli for Rome with full powers, but are held back by their fear of going without safe-conducts. Lorenzo is to be requested to use his influence to obtain the safe-conducts, and to arrange that after they have made their submission seven of them may be allowed to go home, leaving three behind to negotiate, in order to save expense. Also, the Pope is to be requested to put a stop to hostile behaviour on the part of his troops

- 429 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 19 October 1489, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, Florentine Ambassador at Milan

Letters from Rome make writer fear unpleasant developments in relations between the Pope and the King of Naples, for the Pope persists in his intention of proceeding with his citations, which the King seems resolved not to tolerate, but to protest in arms. The Pope's attitude could only be justified if he had the support of Venice or of some foreign power, but as he has neither it can only lead to disaster if persisted in. Writer fears his Holiness's ear has been captured by persons who are driving him towards a rupture in order either to apply a remedy of their own, or, in their belief that if things go so far Florence and Milan will fail the Pope, to prove to him the emptiness of alliance with these two states and turn him away from them. In the circumstances all that is to be done is to restrain the Pope, if possible, from going on with the citations, and the King from armed intervention; and Alamanni is to request Lodovico Il Moro to do his best on these lines

- 430 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The men of the Pieve of San Stefano are sending an envoy to Rome, who will explain to Alamanni that they built a convent and handed it over to Franciscan friars, who are now living in a disorderly manner. Alamanni is requested to help the envoy in imploring the Pope to remedy this state of affairs

- 431 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE) LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 20 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have seen the ambassador's letters from Rome, and the Pope's answer to the Signoria's reply to his brief, which does not seem to call for further response

Winter will doubtless put a stop to any military steps being taken in the Ascoli affair, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity for negotiating a favourable settlement will be seized

Alamanni is to be watchful when Messer Synolfo returns to Rome. The Signoria cannot permit his church to fall into the hands of any unsatisfactory person (see Lot 413)

Writers are not ill-pleased with the Pope's verbal permission with regard to the taxation of non-ecclesiastical property, but would greatly prefer it if Alamanni could obtain a brief on the subject

- 432 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 21 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has heard of the coming to Rome of the ambassadors from Ascoli, and the arrival of Pontano to treat of the wider agreement (i.e. between the Pope and the King of Naples). Writer is delighted about this, and applauds the choice of Pontano (secretary to the King of Naples) as showing a sincere desire on his master's part to come to terms

It would have been better to have found out what conditions the Ascoli ambassadors were bringing before they came, but as long as an understanding is arrived at writer does not care how or by whose means

- 433 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 23 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
some phrases in cipher

Letters have come from Naples saying that after the departure of the Ascoli ambassadors for Rome, the Count of Pitigliano announced that he had been instructed by the Pope to wage war on Ascoli more pitilessly than before. The King of Naples is greatly upset about this and requests writer to see that a stop be put to it. Writer is strongly of opinion that the Pope ought to comply, and Alamanni is to leave no stone unturned to persuade him

- 434 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in Secretary's hand,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 25 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are very glad to hear of the coming of the ambassadors from Ascoli to Rome, and are hopeful that it portends a satisfactory settlement that will make peace secure

They are deeply obliged to the Pope for his graciousness towards Florence

Alamanni is requested to endeavour to obtain a brief about the taxation of non-ecclesiastical property, and to watch Messer Synolfo (*413*)

Francesco Valori, at his urgent request, is being recalled from Milan, whither Alamanni's colleague at Rome, Pier Filippo Pandolfini, is to be sent about All Saints

P.S.—Ser Francesco di Ser Barone, one of writers' secretaries, has been robbed of a fair sum of money, and Alamanni shall be informed by Ser Antonio, his Chancellor, that the thief is now in Rome, where every effort ought to be made to have him arrested

- 435 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 25 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer of a letter from the King of France to writer (see Lot 399) will tell Alamanni of his master's desire regarding the bishopric of Tournai, to enable him to achieve which Alamanni is to spare no pains

- 436 MEDICI (PIERO DE', SON OF LORENZO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio,
Florence, 25 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Writer, hearing that the Cardinal of San Pietro ad Vincula has returned to Rome, reminds Alamanni of his vehement desire to obtain for Poldo de Pazzi an office at Avignon, and requests him to do his utmost to induce the Pope to grant the office in the desired form

- 437 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *a few of the words in cipher*

Alamanni is not to say a word to Taverna (Milanese ambassador) or Ascanio (Cardinal Ascanio Sforza) about the greater negotiations (i.e. for an accord between the Pope and the King of Naples)

As for the Ascoli affair, if Arrivabene wishes to spoil it, let him spoil it. Alamanni had better leave any credit or discredit that may

437 *continued*—

derive from it to others, as at present it looks unlikely that success will be achieved

Alamanni may as well speak to Arrivabene about the greater negotiations, as the Pope told him to do so. Perhaps something may be done there

- 438 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 27 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
slightly damaged

Writer rejoices at Pontano's visit to Rome, assuming that he is provided with suitable terms and that the King of Naples is disposed to act in a properly reverent manner towards the Pope. That an acceptable accord may be achieved is writer's whole-hearted wish. He would very much like to know what conditions are being proposed; whether there is any question of a matrimonial alliance between members of the Pope's family and the King's, and whether the King is going to offer a state in his dominions to Franceschetto (Cibò, son of the Pope, and writer's son-in-law)

- 439 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN AND SIGNED by
BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence,
31 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Enclosed is information which is to serve to obtain absolution from the Pope for three Florentine churches (these were, as *No. 452* makes clear, the churches of Santo Spirito, Santa Felicità, and Santa Maria sopra Arno). The writers regret that ecclesiastical censures should have been pronounced against the churches for reasons so slight, to the great distress of many citizens living in those parishes, and of the whole city of Florence, especially as Messer Arnolfo (de Bardi) has been granted possession of the contested benefice, and if he does not make use of it, it is because he does not care to do so, and not for any other cause. (See Lot 452)

- 440 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 31 October 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Letter of recommendation for Messer Silvio de Guidoni of Perugia, who desires to obtain the Marshalship of the Marca from the Pope, through the good offices of the writer

- 441 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 31 October 1491, to PIETRO
ALAMANNI; *a few words are in cipher*

If Alamanni is asked by the Pope to take a hand in the negotiations between his Holiness and the King of Naples, he had better consent, for it might open the way to a settlement of the questions pending between the King and writer. Writer believes the Pope to be inclining towards the King, and that for a time he will be under his influence

The chances for an accord seem excellent. Has the Pope said anything about writer's coming to Rome? There would be much to be said for it, especially if the Pope is going to speak with the King and the Duke (of Calabria). Alamanni is to try to ascertain conditions

What is going to be done about the investitures? The King, taking into account the fact that (Alfonso) Duke of Calabria, and (Ferrantino) Prince (of Capua) are mortal and afflicted with certain ailments, might wish to have the investiture for Don — (i.e. Federigo, afterwards King in succession to Ferrantino)

The Pope would do well to stop all hostile operations against Ascoli at once

The French ambassadors have been in Florence, and the Abbot of Saint Denis and the Prior of Alverno have left

Writer greatly hopes Messer Iacopo (Pontano?) will come to Florence



...gane, farò quanto recata l'officio mio, rendendomi certa
losta, et in ogni altra occasione mi s'era sempre porto adiuto
in molte volte mi ha offerto, et como ho sempre sperato ch'ella habia
lo faria verso le cose sue in ogni tempo: La prego ben che non
scrivere al suo oratore ad Roma, et dirli di me raccomandati
S^a et li faccia intendere, che ommio infra pochi giorni man
di sua, quel mio ^{non} tal commissione, che la S^a sua uedera
lo li s'era ^{non} scrivite, et che non desidero altro che obbe
pti s'io per quanto se exandano le forte mie. Dala M. v. me
ad beneficio sing^o a la quale me raccomando. E Ante smole
Nouembri. M. cccc. ~~XXXX~~ primo.

Comater

Catherina sphor ha viacomtes de
Buarrio smole, ac forlinij. 20.

- 442 SFORZA RIARIO (CATERINA), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Imola, — November 1491, to LORENZO DE' MEDICI, *the Magnificent (badly torn, half page missing)*

As far as it is possible to make out the sense from the remaining fragments of lines, the writer thanks Lorenzo the Magnificent for having written to her with great benevolence and humanity. She professes her own devotion and goodwill. Refers to a plot in Forl against her own life, which Lorenzo has heard of through the Florentine Commissary in Faenza. The writer will execute the suggestions of Lorenzo on the first opportunity, and will send orders to her agent (*quel mio tal*) which will satisfy the Pope as to her good faith and devotion. Writer proposes to remain a little longer in Imola to quiet matters; but if Lorenzo were to judge this plan inopportune, she requests him to give her freely his opinion, by which she will be guided. Requests Lorenzo to write to the Florentine ambassador in Rome to recommend her to the Pope, and tell his Holiness that in a few days' time the writer will send her Commissary to Rome to make clear to the Pope that she is his devoted servant and desires nothing but to prove her devotion, and follow his guidance in everything within her power

See Illustration

- 443 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Hastily written note of recommendation for two citizens of Sarzana, who are true friends of Florence and especially of the writer, who earnestly requests the ambassador to give ear to their needs and welcome and protect them

- 444 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 1 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer encloses letters received from the Pallavicini, Milanese gentlemen, who request his aid in the matter of a lawsuit in Rome, about which the ambassador's predecessors had been written to in the past. These Pallavicini are worthy men, and wholly devoted to the writer, who therefore hopes the ambassador will use all the greater diligence in furthering their interests

- 445 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 5 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer has received the ambassador's letter of (October) 29. Pontano (secretary to the King of Naples) was still there (in Rome), probably in order to see how matters shaped in Ascoli. Perhaps ere this the ambassador has received replies from Naples and Ascoli. All subjects of discord ought to be removed, so as to avoid danger and sources of trouble

Writer will do as the Pope asks him, and write to Naples in favour of Messer Francesco (Cybo, the Pope's son, married to Lorenzo the Magnificent's daughter Maddalena)

There is some question of arranging a marriage between a nephew of the Pope's, son of Madama Theodorina (Cybo), and one of the Princesses of Naples. The writer points out that if the King (of Naples) grants an estate to the young couple, it may be a better one than the establishment enjoyed by Messer Francesco, in which case the Pope's nephew would be better off than his own son, because the latter married writer's daughter. This would certainly incense Messer Francesco, who might make the writer suffer. The ambassador will doubtless understand what writer is aiming at, and will at the proper season do his best to remove the present obstacle. The Pope should take this opportunity to clear off Messer Francesco's debts;

445 *continued*—

when that is done, the writer is indifferent if Messer Francesco gets anything in the Kingdom (of Naples) or not

After weighing the reasons for and against it, the writer would prefer the ambassadors to have a share in the proposed settlement (between the Pope and the King). But he must not appear to be begging for anything. On second thoughts writer decides not to apply to Naples on Messer Francesco's behalf

446 DA BIBBIENA (PIERO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni's letter about his daughter received. Writer and Lorenzo have done their best to persuade Alfonso Strozzi to marry, with a view to achieving Alamanni's purpose, but hitherto Alfonso has been evasive saying that he wishes to set his affairs in order first, but that he will not wed against Lorenzo's wishes. Writer reminds Alamanni that many of his contemporaries in Florence are also trying to marry off their daughters

Writer hopes that their efforts in favour of Poldo (de Pazzi) will soon prove successful

447 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 6 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Giovanni Luca da Pontremoli, ambassador of the Duke of Ferrara, has begged writer to instruct Alamanni to lend him his assistance in expediting certain negotiations he has to undertake with the Pope; and writer is very glad to grant his request

448 ORSINI (VIRGINIO), Contemporary copy of LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Contraguerra, 7 November 1491, to BARTOLOMMEO SCALA

In reply to Scala's letter of October 27, writer sent to Ascoli, and has heard that as for an indemnity, the people are so utterly exhausted that it will be exceedingly difficult for them to pay a sou, but they will go as far as 10,000 ducats, or even 15,000. Writer hopes that 10,000 may be made to do, or if not, 12,000, rather than 15,000, as Ascoli is really ruined

They have decided to readmit fourteen exiles, and to comply with other terms, which answer should be communicated to Alamanni

449 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, signed by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 10 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writers direct the ambassador to investigate a claim made, as they believe unjustly, by Lionardo Giunti, a Florentine citizen in Rome, against Giuliano de Ricci, who has applied to the Signory for protection. Let Lionardo beware how he incurs the displeasure of his government. In any event the case must be tried in Florence

The claims of Lionardo shall be guaranteed by Giuliano's father, and justice dealt out equally to both sides. But if Lionardo has offended against the public honour of his native town he shall suffer, for the Republic would permit all things rather than that the public honour receive a stain

450 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 11 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, requesting him to exert himself in favour of Monsignore da Birago, who has a law-suit pending in Rome

- 451 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 11 November 1491, to PIETRO
 ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The Count of La Mirandola is sending his chancellor to Rome, and as he is going to stay there some time, and there are perhaps persons in that court who might feel inclined to do him some injury on account of old feuds, writer wishes Alamanni to keep a watchful eye open for his protection

- 452 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 12 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly stained and three words obliterated*

Writers request to the ambassador to beseech the Pope that he may absolve the churches of Santo Spirito, Santa Felicità, and Santa Maria sopra Arno from the Interdict placed upon them two months before, at the request of Messer Arnolfo de Bardi, because of certain payments which were not made. The monks and priests who usually officiate in these churches, and the laity who derive spiritual comfort from the ministrations there dispensed as well as the city of Florence, all join in making the present request to his Holiness

- 453 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 3 pp., Florence, 13 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI;
a few phrases in cipher

Writer is greatly indebted to the Pope for having informed Alamanni of the conditions (proposed for an accord between the Pope and the King of Naples), which seem to him excellent, though in the matter of the barons they might have been more favourable to the Pope

The Pope, writer trusts, will bring about a thorough reconciliation between him and the King. Franceschetto (Cibò) is being treated in a satisfactory way

It will perhaps be better for Alamanni not to take any share in the negotiations in order not to alienate the King of France, who will not like them

As for Pontano's suggestion of a league between the Pope, Naples and Florence, the Pope did well to say that the differences had better be settled first. Neither Naples, Milan nor Venice are going to change their nature, and the Pope knows them of old

News from France seem to writer very favourable to the Pope, and likely to render the King of Naples desirous of coming to terms

Writer has again been approached by Perugia and Siena with requests to get the Pope's permission to conclude a league

Alamanni is to see to protecting the Count of Mirandola's chancellor (363)

Alamanni is requested to endeavour to persuade the Pope to do something for a brother of Ser Santi da Curcumello, who is a bishop

- 454 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in Secretary's handwriting,
 2 pp. folio, Palace of Florence, 13 November 1491, to
 PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writers hope that the presence in Rome of Pontano (secretary of the King of Naples) may produce some good effect. Messer Marino (Tomacelli) recently informed the Signory about Pontano's journey, declaring he had no other commission than to negotiate concerning Ascoli. Nevertheless, once in Rome, it might be extended further if he found matters favourably disposed. This surmise arises from certain friendly words recently addressed by the Pope to Jacopo Pontano (nephew of the King's secretary), saying he was surprised not to have received the usual gift of fruit from him, as it was his habit, for the sake of old friendship between them, to give it. The words were referred to the King, who gave Pontano his commission. Pontano wishes to have the support of the Florentine ambassador in his negotiations. The ambassador is to assist whenever he is requested to do so

- 455 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT?]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer recommends the bearer, a certain Messer Piero, sent on an errand he will explain to the ambassador by the sons of Antonello da Furlì. Antonello was entirely devoted to the writer, who requests the ambassador to show favour to Messer Piero

(This letter, though purporting to be signed and written by Lorenzo the Magnificent, presents certain characteristics which may legitimately call in doubt its authenticity. The writing is rounder and smaller, the signature is not the usual one adopted by Lorenzo in other letters of this period; the "i" in "io" is long here, instead of short, as Lorenzo usually wrote it; the word "apportatore," spelt with two "p's" in other letters of Lorenzo, has only one in this letter. On the other hand it does not resemble the signature or writing of that Laurentius de' Medici, son of Pier Francesco, of whose handwriting we have other specimens)

- 456 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 4 pp. folio, Florence, 19 November 1491, to PIETRO
 ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged, and one line wholly missing*

Writer expresses himself unreservedly in favour of the conclusion of peace between the King of Naples and the Pope. Matters will no doubt hang fire until Luigi da Casalmuovo returns to Rome

The Bishop of Urbino expressed an opinion in the presence of the Pope to the effect that the King of Naples thought well of the writer, and would like to draw the bonds of friendship closer. The Pope had previously expressed the same desire. The ambassador is to show solicitude for the Pope's interests in all conversations and his negotiations. Let the Pope decide, and in all respects Florence will execute his desires

The peace between Naples and Rome is unpopular both in Italy and abroad. Florence, Rome and Naples alone are pleased with it. Writer gives two reasons whereby the Pope can justify himself. One, his love of peace (*questa santa et dolce cosa della pace*) and his desire to see all men enjoy its benefits; the second reason is to be found in the disappointment suffered by the Pope when he asked for support in the matter of Ascoli from those who had obligations to him, and yet received none. His Holiness is better advised in keeping all he has than in risking a part of it (*conservare bene il tutto anzi che godere male la parte*)

Writer believes that the condition of affairs in France is of the greatest importance to the Holy See; greater now than ever

Writer hopes the Pope will not speak guardedly (*tra denti*) of the affairs of Siena and Perugia, knowing as he does that he can express himself frankly. Writer's favour is of the greatest moment to both towns, and can frustrate all other plans. It is necessary therefore he should be well informed, so as to avoid errors

A request for benefices up to 200 ducats, in Florentine territory, in favour of Messer Giovanni (de' Medici, writer's son)

Reference to the letter from Caterina Sforza (Lot 442) requesting the Pope to show her favour. The heads of the conspiracy against her were Domenico Vaini and Teseo (Theseo) Tartagni

(N.B. This letter was written merely as a blind, and intended *ad usum delphini*, as the letters described under Lots 457 and 458 show)

- 457 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), THE
 INSTRUCTION (*El Ragionamento*), 2 pp. folio, to PIETRO
 ALAMANNI. No date or place. From context, doubtless
 enclosed in Lot 458; *somewhat stained*

Writer instructs the ambassador to take no hand in the conclusion of the accord between the Pope and Naples, as the matter is practically decided, and the Florentines would not derive much credit from tardy

intervention. The ambassador may feign illness or an attack of gout in the feet if necessary, though writer thinks there will be no need. He expresses his view on the accord, and its durability; and in any case writer prefers to keep out of it and be able to say *innocens ego sum*. The ambassador is to use his *readable* letter (i.e. communicable) to meet the views of the College of Cardinals, in which letter writer thinks he has said what is required

Writer explains his real meaning in the matter of Perugia, and his reasons for having expressed himself as he did on that point in the letter intended to be shown

He desires to find out why Cardinal Arrivabene is thrusting Cardinal San Pietro ad Vincula (Giuliano della Rovere) into such matters. More appraisements of the likely results of the accord

Mastro Piero Leone has left Venice hurriedly and without leave, it is said because he was noted as being addicted to the practice of magic arts in Padova. The ambassador is to find out the truth about it if Piero goes to Rome, and Ser Niccolò (Michelozzi) is to enquire if he was ever suspected of the same kind of thing, and whether the suspicions were substantiated. Ser Niccolò is to execute this order with all possible speed. (Letters described under Lots 456 and 458 elucidate the real import of these instructions)

458 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 19 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *some passages in cipher*

The present letter represents writer's real convictions as opposed to his official attitude (set forth in the letter described under Lot 456) concerning certain proposals for an alliance between Naples, Rome and Florence. The ambassador is to show the utmost outward deference and docility, fill the echoes with good words, and dexterously introduce the reasons against the alliance into his conversation. He must beware of (Cardinal) Arrivabene's presence

The ambassador is to do his best to find out everything about Siena and Perugia, and the Pope's attitude about Perugia. If Virginio's (Gentil Virginio Orsini's) man is in Rome he is to let him know all he finds out

The writer thanks the Cardinal of Naples for his good will towards him. He values the Sacred College very highly, and will prove it beyond doubt when his son, if it please God, joins it. Writer knows the importance for Florence of keeping a good understanding with the Pope, and unless he either goes out of his mind, or finds another Sixtus (IV.) on the Papal See, the understanding shall not fail while he lives or wields authority in Florence. (*Sio non impazzo o non truovo costi qualche nuovo Sixto.*) Here follow more protestations of devotion and docility, and a change in style, whence the inference may be drawn that this part of the letter, in plain writing, might be shown to others. Lodovico (Il Moro) does not intend to take a part in the peace between the Pope and the King of Naples

Cardinal San Pietro ad Vincula is also to be thanked, and the same flowery expressions are repeated in his case as in that of the Cardinal of Naples, together with the same hopes and the same promise. Writer offers himself and Messer Giovanni (de' Medici, later Pope Leo X.) as his son and servitor

459 ORSINI (VIRGINIO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of LETTER, 1 p. folio, Carropoli, 23 November 1491, to BARTOLOMMEO SCALA; *slightly damaged*

The men of Ascoli, quite unable to pay a third of the indemnity (4000 ducats) and the sum (3000 ducats) owing for tribute to the Pope, are going to try to borrow the 4000 from the King of Naples, and obtain a respite until January for the other sum

They are willing to take back the exiles, but care ought to be taken not to make this a source of future disturbances

- 460 DELLA COMA (FERRANDO FOGATO), CONTEMPORARY COPY of LETTER, 2 pp. folio, Carrupoli, 23 November 1491, to IACOPO PONTANO (*the elder*); *slightly damaged*

The men of Ascoli intend to follow the King of Naples' advice, and hope that he will help them to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to the Pope. Certain exceptions are desired where the exiles are concerned, for there are five families that would be sure to give trouble

- 461 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 24 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *partly in cipher*

: As for Il Maleacense, writer has seen a letter written by nobody in particular with all the terms of the agreement (between the King of Naples and the Pope), so it must have become public property

Letters from Pier Filippo (Pandolfini, Florentine ambassador at Milan) tell that Fracasso used unsuitable words, and that Lodovico Il Moro took the opportunity of getting rid of him. No wonder

The time is approaching when Messer Giovanni may wear the signs (i.e. the dress of a cardinal, to which rank he was raised in 1489, on the condition that it should remain secret for three years). Writer is making preparations for him to assume them at the proper time, and desires Alamanni to refer to it lightly in passing—just enough to enable writer to say later that he had told the Pope beforehand

Writer is sending, to Alamanni a letter from the Countess of Forlì Baccio Puntelli is to rejoin his post

- 462 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), LETTER, written and signed by a Secretary (*the address on the outside in LORENZO'S writing*), 1 p. folio, Florence, 24 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *somewhat stained*

The writer is sending certain letters from Naples which should be in Rome by the time the courier (*procaccio*) leaves, and takes the opportunity to make certain thoughts of his known to the ambassador. Pontano (King of Naples' Secretary, lately sent to Rome) has written to Messer Marino (Tomacelli, Neapolitan ambassador in Florence), saying that since Luigi (da Casalnuovo's) return a hitch had occurred in the negotiations for an accord between the Pope and the King of Naples. The ambassador is to find out the inner reason for the utterance of certain benevolent expressions towards the writer made by the King of Naples; their relation to the causes of the hitch referred to, and its nature

Writer repeats the instructions contained in former letters, that the ambassador is to take no part in the accord, and declares that the Ducal ambassadors (i.e. the Milanese) have received the same orders. The ambassador is to let the Ducal envoys know about the orders sent to him, but in such a way that the Milanese shall not be enabled to thrust the responsibility on Florence (for non-intervention)

- 463 MEDICI (PIERO DE', son of Lorenzo), A.L.S. (?), 1 p. folio, Florence, 26 November 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *damaged*

The bearer, Giannozzo Pucci, is going to Rome on business, and writer, who loves him like a brother, desires warmly to recommend him to Alamanni. He feels sure that his father (i.e. Lorenzo) likes him to be good to his friends

- 464 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), LETTER, written and signed by a Secretary, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 3 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI, stating that the Cavaliere Pietro Paolo da Faenza is going to Rome, and Alamanni is to render him all possible assistance

- 465 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [*the Magnificent*]), LETTER, written and signed by a Secretary, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 4 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Ser Cristofano, a son of Antonello da Forlì, is returning to Rome on the same business as previously, and Alamanni is to aid him to the best of his ability

- 466 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 5 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Domenico Paniccchia, has requested the Cardinal of San Pietra ad Vincula to grant him a certain office, and Alamanni is to help him to obtain it

- 467 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [*the Magnificent*]), LETTER, written and signed by a Secretary, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Agnano, 7 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Messer Saligno, a canon of Santa Liberata, is said to be dying, and Messer Giovanni (writer's son) would like to have his canonry for one of his oldest and most trusted servants, a learned man of exemplary life. Alamanni is to try to persuade the Pope to do writer this favour

- 468 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers feel sure that Alamanni, as soon as he hears any news about the negotiations (between the King of Naples and the Pope), will report

As for the King of France's desire to obtain permission to wed Anne, Duchess of Brittany, writers are confident that the Pope will arrive at the wisest possible decision

- 469 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Messer Ricciardi di Francesco Becchi, is going to Rome on an errand connected with a dispute between the Santucce and the nuns of San Piero Maggiore, a most deserving and well-conducted community, in whose cause Alamanni is instructed to employ himself

- 470 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 22 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are confident that the Pope will act wisely in the matter of the dispensation demanded by the King of France (i.e. to marry Anne of Brittany). They are awaiting news of the negotiations between the Pope and the King of Naples. Alamanni is to obtain absolution for those who recently negotiated with the Jews

- 471 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 31 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are awaiting news of what Alamanni hears from the Pope. They have found last August's letter containing the Pope's permission, or absolution, for contracting with Jews. Alamanni is to be mindful of the matter concerning the resignation of the Pieve of San Paolo and Messer Synolfo

- 472 MEDICI (PIERO DE', SON OF LORENZO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 10 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer has been requested by a friend to recommend to Alamanni, Paolo di Giovanni Bastiere, who has a law-suit in Rome with a Roman about a vineyard. Alamanni is requested to give him all possible assistance

- 473 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 16 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The bearer, Paolo di Giovanni (Bastiere), of Florence, needs help from Alamanni, who is requested to grant it unsparingly

- 474 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [*the Magnificent*]), LETTER, written and signed by a Secretary, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 16 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *the writing indistinct in places*

The writer recommends Messer Agostino Spinola's business to the ambassador, and desires him to further his suit with the Holy Father, so that he may obtain the gift of certain benefices in Lombardy

- 475 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 16 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *a few phrases are in cipher*

Writer will be surprised if the accord between the Pope and the King of Naples is concluded, if the Pope's disposition is really what he says it is. The best thing is not to meddle, and let nature take her course

(There follows a paragraph difficult to elucidate because the cipher signs 44 and 18 are unidentified. 40 stands for the King of Naples; while the name written in cipher at the end of the paragraph is Cardinal San Pietro ad Vincula; the earlier is *Malacense*.) Writer encloses a copy of a letter received from the Court of France. (This letter requested Lorenzo to support the King of France's (Charles VIII.) request for a dispensation to enable him to marry Anne de Bretagne.) Writer refers to the necessity for caution on the part of the Pope, who cannot lightly antagonize the Emperor and the King of the Romans (Maximilian, to whom Anne was betrothed). Writer's advice to the Pope is to gain time, and give the French good words, deputing 3 or 4 Cardinals to investigate the matter. If the King marries in the meantime and Madame de Bourbon sends the information Cosimo (Sasseti, Medicean agent in France) writes about, the difficulty would be partly solved

Refers to a proposal of alliance for Giuliano de' Medici (son of writer, later Duc de Nemours, born 1479). He is not of marriageable age, besides which the daughter of Roberto (Malatesta) of Rimini was offered to him with a dowry of 12,000 ducats

Refers to letters from Giovanni Bentivoglio (of Bologna) and Francesco Nori (agent at the French Court), etc.

Recommends the Bishop of Bitonto, brother of Ser Santi da Curcumello, for the post of governor of Narni

- 476 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 29 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Recommends Girolamo Franchini, of Lucca, and his affairs, to the recipient's benevolence and favour. Girolamo is a suitor in a just cause, and writer desires he may be effectually assisted. (*Per mezzo vostro sia aiutato gagliardamente*)

- 477 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 22 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *a few words are in cipher*

Writer expects the accord between the Pope and the King of Naples to be concluded on the return of Pontano and Luigi (da Casalnuovo). The Pope seems resolved to do as the King desires, if the King refuses to do what the Pope wishes. May he reap some

advantages, as he is foregoing others with the powers (*queste potenze*). (Here follows an account of the difficulties besetting the Pope, and certain fresh troubles lately arisen with Lodovico Il Moro over affairs in Faenza and Cotignola, and a reference to the affairs of a personage, "Maleacense," whose name is ciphered, and disguised later on under the ciphered abbreviation "*malea*." (Cardinal) Ascanio (Sforza) is to be informed of the trouble in Cotignola. News have come that the King of France's (Charles VIII.) marriage to Anne de Bretagne has been consummated. Madame de Bourbon has sent writer a copy of the powers given to the ambassadors of the King of the Romans, in virtue of which they contracted marriage (on his behalf) with this new Queen. The recent accord made between the King of the Romans and the King of Hungary leads writer to suppose that trouble may arise in France. Let the Pope behave warily and go slowly.

The people of Perugia are very well pleased with the Pope for granting them leave to follow their own way in the election of magistrates.

The Cardinal Vice-Chancellor has written to Messer Giovanni (de' Medici, later Pope Leo X.), on behalf of his son the Bishop of Pampluna, a letter so loving and couched in such terms that Messer Giovanni feels as if he were a Cardinal already. The reply is enclosed, together with a letter from Iacopo de Volterra and one from writer, for the Vice-Chancellor is no less lord and father of him who begot Messer Giovanni than of Messer Giovanni himself.

Recommends the affairs of Santa Caterina most warmly to the Pope's solicitude and clemency.

- 478 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's handwriting, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 16 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; being a few lines of greeting and commendation from writers to the ambassador

- 479 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 26 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer is sending a special messenger with the present letter, requesting the ambassador to use his influence to induce the Cardinal of Genoa, who is about to cede a certain abbey of his in the Milanese to the Maleacense (a personage often named) to reconsider the step, as he once promised the reversion to Messer Agnolo Niccolini's bishop, and the hope thus held out induced the writer to use his influence with Messer Lodovico (Il Moro) to obtain it for the Cardinal. The ambassador must earnestly request the Cardinal to abide by his word, and confer the gift on the archbishop and a signal favour on writer.

- 480 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 29 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly stained and one word torn out*

Recommends the affairs of a certain — (paper torn) of Pian de Meleto (later referred to as Messer Carlo) who desires to buy a certain property left by Ettore da Furlì

- 481 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 30 December 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

The writers are amazed that a Florentine citizen should, on account of a trifling matter, have succeeded in influencing the Pope to lay an interdict on one of the quarters of Florence (see Lot 482). They instruct Alamanni to speak to the Pope on the subject, and implore him to remedy this injustice.

- 482 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 2 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writers are informed that the interdict laid at the request of Messer Aynolfo de-Bardi on the Florentine churches of Santo Spirito, Santa Felicita, and Santa Maria sopra Arno, has not yet been removed. Feeling is running high in this matter, especially as the reason is so trifling. Alamanni is to speak to Aynolfo and express astonishment at his attitude, and also to request the Pope to remove the interdict at once, as to allow it to go on weighing on the above-mentioned churches can only breed much ill-feeling throughout the city, and all for a paltry ten ducats

- 483 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 7 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Though writers were pleased with the permission, granted verbally by the Pope in the foregoing August, to enter into an agreement with the Jews, they are especially grateful to the Pope now for absolving the men who had a share in the matter

They hope to hear news of Ascoli, and trust Alamanni has taken steps in the matter of the interdict (Lot 482)

As the ambassador at Naples (i.e. Piero Lutozi di Nasi) is dead, writers are ordering Niccolò Michelozzi to take his place

- 484 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 7 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492) to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer was greatly bounden to M. de Faucon for favours received both in France and in Italy. Now M. de Faucon had had a law-suit with Antonio Altoviti, and an amicable settlement was agreed to by both sides, but on M. de Faucon's death his adversary showed signs of trying to extricate himself from it. M. de Faucon's widow had begged writer to help her to get the settlement confirmed, and Alamanni is to render her all the help he can give

- 485 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE. LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 18 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492) to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Alamanni is aware of the nature of the suit pending between the Chapter and Canons of Santa Maria del Fiore and the Convent of Santa Caterina. Writers and the whole City of Florence greatly desire the suit to turn to the advantage of the Chapter of Santa Maria del Fiore, and Alamanni is to speak to the Pope on the subject

- 486 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 17 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *one word is in cipher*

Alamanni may certainly show the Bull to the Pope. Several persons tell writer that Messer Giovanni may assume the insignia of the rank of Cardinal without any further ceremony when the time comes. Writer does not think Il Maleacense will be able to make up much of a case, as Messer Giovanni was proclaimed a cardinal in consistory

Writer is sending to Alamanni an extract of letters from the (French) court, which the Pope had better see, for it refers to the commission given to the French ambassadors at Rome, in which writer's help was demanded. A copy is being sent to Nofri, and if he has left, Ser Niccolò (Michelozzi) may attend to the matter

Writer is expecting the final result of the negotiations between the Pope and the King of Naples. He has been too much troubled by the gout to send Niccolò (Michelozzi) his instructions for Naples, but will soon do so

Alamanni is to act in accordance with instructions from the Signoria in the matter concerning Santa Caterina (Lot 485)

- 487 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 17 January 1491 (O.S. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are glad to grant the request of the chapter of Santa Maria del Fiore, and urge Alamanni to do all in his power to further its suit against the convent of Santa Caterina

- 488 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 18 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers trust that, as the Pope told Alamanni he expected to reach an agreement with the King of Naples in a few days, the desired end is near

They were greatly pleased by the brief issued to the Archbishop's vicar to remove the interdict imposed at the request of Messer Aynolfo de Bardi

The instructions are not yet being sent to Niccolò Michelozzi for his mission to Naples

- 489 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 18 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *with one long passage in cipher*

The writer is sending a mounted messenger with the object of hastening the departure of San Niccolò (Michelozzi) for Naples, and he will take the present letter to the ambassador. He expresses himself pleased that the Pope will soon reassume his attitude of common father to all. His Holiness would be well advised to receive back in his favour Niccolò (Orsini, Count of Pitigliano), whose discontent and disaffection are fostered by the King of Naples for his private ends

The French ambassadors demanded of Lodovico (Il Moro) the restitution of castles seized from the Marquis of Monferrato, before they ratified the league formerly concluded between Milan and Louis (XI.) of France. There are no news in Florence; but in a few days' time things will be decided one way or the other. (*In pochi di saremo o drento o fuori.*) The writer has not very good hopes

The Pope ought to show more spirit in dealing with the affairs concerning the Maleacense. If Lodovico (Il Moro) hears of the Pope's reluctance he will boast afterwards of having compelled him to do as he wished, and of having accomplished what he wished in spite of the Pope

A messenger from the King of the Romans has been in Florence on his way to Rome, on the business concerning the dispensation sought by Anne de Bretagne for her marriage to (Charles VIII.) King of France. He blustered a little. Both the Emperor and the King of the Romans greatly desire the promotion of the Santonense (Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulnis in Saintonge)

Writer requests that the Pope will dispense Messer Giovanni (de' Medici) from further ceremonies before taking the insignia (as Cardinal). This would help the Pope's wishes in the matter of the Maleacense

- 490 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), INSTRUCTIONS in the HANDWRITING of, 4 pp. folio, no place, 19 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to SER NICCOLO (MICHELOZZI)

Writer instructs the recipient that the Otto di Pratica have decided to send him to Naples to represent the Republic of Florence until a

490 *continued*—

new ambassador is nominated. He is to express the wish of his government to live in "union, faith and charity" with the King of Naples and the Duke (of Calabria, his son). The Republic greatly approves the accord lately arrived at between Rome and Naples.

The recipient is to explain that the accident of Belpiatto's illness (Belpiatto was Neapolitan Envoy in Milan), has interfered with the exchange of confidences decided upon as part of a joint policy to be pursued at the court of Lodovico (Il Moro). Little has been achieved so far, though Aldobrandini and the Milanese commissary are expected to join the Florentine commissary at Bagnacavallo. The Genoese proposed, through Lodovico, a 6 months' truce, which was refused. Pier Filippo (Pandolfini, Florentine ambassador in Milan) has had his revocation foreshadowed to him.

The recipient is to study and weigh the King of Naples' words, never interrupt, reply in general terms, and in accordance with the Republic's true spirit of approval for the proposed tightening of bonds between Naples, Rome and Florence, as he has heard it expressed to the Pope. He is also to find out what truth there may be at the bottom of the Pope's accusations against Virginio (Orsini, lord of Bracciano). He must find out all he can, but use dexterity and judgment, and get his information from various sources.

The recipient is to flatter and please Gian Giacomo Trivulzio, assure him of his government's love and esteem, and especially of writer's. His manner towards the Milanese ambassador is to be such that he shall not reasonably be able to complain. He is to visit "writer's father" Frate Frano as soon as possible, and to invite him to preach in Santa Croce the following Lent, and tell him that the writer has a great desire to see him again and enjoy his company.

(The whole letter is a very interesting exposure of the official attitude assumed by the Republic, which a temporary and partially-informed representative at the Neapolitan Court might hope to make plausible and credible by his own conviction)

- 491 PERRAULT (RAYMOND, *Archdeacon of Aulnis, called "Il Santonense," Papal envoy*), L.S., in Latin, 5 pp. folio, Lintz, 8 January 1492 (? no year given), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer thanks Lorenzo for his kindness in endeavouring to render the Pope well satisfied with him. He now explains at length why he authorised the King of the Romans to take to Germany a sum of money belonging to the Pope, in further elucidation of which matter a list of reasons of four pages folio, in Latin, is enclosed

- 492 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 24 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending letters of credence in favour of Ser Niccolò (Michelozzi) to the King (of Naples) and the Duke (of Calabria). If Niccolò has left Rome, the letters are to be sent after him.

- 493 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 25 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Messer Giovanni, a Hungarian, has been warmly recommended to writer by Florentine merchants who have business relations with Hungary, and writer requests Alamanni to assist him in the matter that takes him to Rome

- 494 MEDICI (PIERO DE'): NOTE, without signature, address or date, sent by PIERO DE' MEDICI to PIETRO ALAMANNI in his letter of January 28, 1491, O.S. (Lot 495), and referring to a dispute about the will of Ser Cristofano Naldini, in which the hospitals of Santa Maria Nuova and La Scala were concerned

- 495 MEDICI (PIERO DE', SON OF LORENZO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 28 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Captains of (the Guild of) Or San Michele wish to obtain an annulment of or revocation of the will of a certain Cristofano Naldini, for the reasons explained in an enclosed note (Lot 494); and writer desires Alamanni to render them all assistance in his power

- 496 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (THE), LETTER, WRITTEN and SIGNED by BARTOLOMMEO SCALA, 1 p. folio, Florence, 31 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers instruct Alamanni to assist to the best of his ability the Captains (of the Guild) of Or San Michele, who need his aid in a matter concerning a will (Lots 494 and 495)

- 497 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 24 January 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers are hoping to hear what Luigi da Casalnovo has told the Pope on his return from the King of Naples' Court

They suppose Niccolò Michelozzi has already left for Naples, and trust that the Pope has recovered from his slight indisposition

- 498 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 2 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending a courier to Alamanni with a petition of Messer Agnolo da Montepulciano, which he wishes him to second

Alamanni's letter of 28 January announcing the conclusion of the accord between the Pope and the King of Naples has been received. As for the Maleacense, writer feels as he did before, and vehemently desires Alamanni to defeat any scheme he may form for accompanying Messer Giovanni (writer's son), for reasons Alamanni shall hear from Ser Giovanantonio

- 499 MEDICI (PIERO), A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 10 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *badly torn*

The writer addresses the ambassador as "Messer Piero padre mio," and proceeds to tell him of the illness of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He is troubled with gouty humours (*secca*) in his feet and hands, and they are spreading all over his body, under the skin, and in the joints and muscles. He has no fever, or hardly any, and only from time to time. Messer Piero Leoni who is attending him says there is no danger; he is otherwise strong and robust. But he is very restless, and no business at all can he attend to

As far as one can judge owing to the tear in the paper, the writer goes on to say that one point of great importance should be attended to—namely, the cardinalate of Messer Giovanni, or rather his attaining all the prerogatives pertaining to the honour which was granted him

499 *continued—*

three years previously. It is clear that Messer Giovanni had not yet taken priest's orders

There follows a reference to a proposed League between Venice and Milan which hasn't come off

Has heard from Camillo Vitelli about his going to Todi; sends a letter from the people at Perugia

- 500 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 10 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

A letter of recommendation for a certain personage unnamed, who was strongly recommended to writer by Cosimo Sassetti (Medician agent in France)

- 501 CAIAZZO (GIAN FRANCESCO DI ARAGONIA DA SAN SEVERINO, COUNT OF), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, *in Italian and Latin*, Milan, 10 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

Writer requests Lorenzo to use his influence with the Pope, directly and through his son-in-law (Franceschetto Cibò), to induce his Holiness to cause justice to be done to Otto da Vairano, prior of Santa Marta in the Cremonese, who has been violently dispossessed by Pietro Martire, brother of Alvise da Terzago

- 502 DI ARAGONA DI SAN SEVERINO (GASPAR, *Captain of Ducal Troops*), 1 p. folio (*cut*), Milan, 10 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, recommending Otto da Vairano to the ambassador so that he may obtain for him a certain benefice desired by him. (See Lot 501)

- 503 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 12 February 1490 (O.S., i.e. 1491), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The writer is pleased that the Pope listened favourably to the discourse on a General League. The longer he reflects, the more he is in favour of going slow (*ire adagio, et il mangiare insegnerà bere*). Nicolo di Cesare, sent by the King of the Romans to the Pope, has arrived in Florence. The requests he carries are rather in the nature of feelers to discover the Pope's mind towards the King, who also asks for promotion for the Archdeacon *Santonense* (i.e. Raymond Perault, Archdeacon of Aulnis in Saintonge). Writer would wish the requests might be neither granted nor denied. He is glad that the Pope spoke freely his opinion of the Maleacense. Ambassador is to find out who are the rivals of the Maleacense. Cardinal San Pietro ad Vincula and Samo(?) are among them. Let the Pope consult them as to the best way of achieving the object. Both are very secret men.

Encloses a letter to Cardinal La Balue, who spoke of his desire to obtain writer's support with the Pope, and praised him highly

Francesco Cambini writes from Pisa that Spinola has been set free by (or abandoned by) Franzino. The two Cardinals to be informed

Minor matters of a private nature

- 504 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [*The Magnificent*]), LETTER, probably written and signed by Secretary, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 17 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Desires the ambassador to obtain from the Pope the ratification of the nomination of a certain nun as abbess of a convent (unspecified), on the retirement of the abbess, who designed her own successor, as in every way suitable and commendable

- 505 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 17 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending to Alamanni the Bull and the leaden-sealed brief about Messer Giovanni (i.e. his promotion to the cardinalate), and Alamanni is to present them to the Pope

Writer is rather better, and hopes to be able to attend to business in another day or two

- 506 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 25 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI

The bearer, Accento Portinari, has certain affairs in Rome, the nature of which Alamanni shall hear from him. Writer earnestly requests Alamanni to grant him all the assistance in his power

- 507 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, 27 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO
ALAMANNI

Writer has learned from Alamanni's letters what the Pope said about the coming of the count and the barons, and of his Holiness's more friendly feelings for Virginio (Orsini). It would be an excellent thing could a thorough reconciliation take place, for it would make the Pope less dependent on the King of Naples. Alamanni is to have a conference with Santi da Curcumello (Virginio Orsini's chancellor) on the subject

Writer has heard the news about Il Maleacense, and that the Pope wishes Messer Giovanni to assume cardinal's state at the appointed time. Writer only desires to change one thing—the place where the ceremony is to be held, in order to have it performed with all possible pomp

With regard to his Holiness's desire for a few bottles of *vino greco*, writer has searched all Florence, but has not found any that is fit to drink yet; he hopes to secure some on the morrow, and will then send a special courier

- 508 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
1 p. folio, Florence, 28 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is sending two bottles of *vino greco*, the best he has been able to find, for the Pope, and will send a larger quantity if his Holiness likes it

- 509 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand,
1 p. folio, Florence, 28 February 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI

The citizens who have been deputed to do honour to Cardinal de' Medici (i.e. Giovanni, son of Lorenzo) are unable to find suitable silver plate to make up a credence worthy of a cardinal, and would be glad if Alamanni could purchase suitable vessels at Rome, at the most reasonable price possible. The Medici bank has been instructed to pay for them, and will see to forwarding them to Florence. Archbishop Niccolini will help in choosing them

- 510 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S.,
2 pp. folio, Florence, 3 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to
PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer is taking advantage of a courier sent from France by Cosimo Sassetti. If Alamanni is asked to support the King of France's demands for promotions to the rank of Cardinal he may give good words, but the Pope's decision not to create any Cardinals this Lent may spare him the trouble. Writer would like to know why Messer

510 *continued*—

Ramondo, who represented the Pope at the French court, left so abruptly. He is sending to Alamanni a letter from the King, recommending a certain person for the bishopric of Gap. Alamanni is to favour him

The Siense and Perugians believe their exiles to be active on the territory of the Church, and the Pope is to be warned about it

Writer's delight on hearing what the Pope said about Messer Giovanni (writer's son). He will start for Rome as soon as he has assumed Cardinal's habit

Has Alamanni yet seen Curcumello about Virginio (Orsini's) going to Rome?

Writer would be glad if the Pope could grant a request of the Countess of Forlì (Caterina Sforza Riario) expressed in an enclosed letter

The gout has prevented writer from talking over Milanese affairs with Pier Filippo (Pandolfini), but he will soon be in Rome. Writer will try to obey the Pope's orders and get better

See Illustration

- 511 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 3 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

The Siense government has informed the Florentine envoy, and the Siense ambassador has told writers, that several trustworthy reports show exiles from Siena to be gathering together on Papal and Perugian territory with hostile intent against their native town. Alamanni is to make representations to the Pope on the subject, and request him to put a stop to these proceedings

- 512 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici has just made his entry into Florence from Fiesole, where he assumed the habit. All the people went out to meet him with indescribable rejoicing. The Signoria is writing a letter to the Pope, which Alamanni is to present

- 513 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have communicated to the Siense what the Pope said about their exiles (Lot 511)

The silver vessels (Lot 509) arrived in time, and gave the greatest satisfaction

Projected visit of the Duke of Ferrara to the Pope

On Monday the Cardinal (Giovanni de' Medici, Lorenzo's son) left Florence accompanied by Pier Filippo Pandolfini and Filippo Valori, and will soon be at Rome. As soon as they arrive Alamanni may return to Florence, although he had formerly been ordered to reside as ambassador at Naples

Antonio da Colle is to remain at Rome to serve the ambassadors as long as they stay there

- 514 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 8 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer proposes to follow the ambassador's suggestion that certain demonstrations in honour of the Pope be made on the occasion of Messer Giovanni's (de' Medici, later Leo X.) taking orders. He will assume the Cardinal's habit on the 10th at the Badia di Fiesole, and next day enter the town amid great rejoicing

Ser Santi da Curcumello (Chancellor of Virginio Orsini, Lord of

Bracciano) has urgently requested the writer to allow Messer Giovanni to stay at Bracciano on his way to Rome, and expressed the intention of Casa Orsini to accompany him to Rome and when paying his visits to the Cardinals. Writer is very anxious to hear that the Pope approves before binding himself, though the relationship between the Medici and Orsini is sufficient reason to explain his inclination to permit it. His anxiety to do exactly as the Pope wishes is reiterated in various ways and declared to be the only reason why a special messenger is sent with the present letter. Enclosed are letters to Virginio Orsini, which shall be sent on by a flying messenger if the Pope approves

Refers to the subject of a conversation between the ambassador, (Cardinal) Ascanio Sforza and (Stefano da) Taverna, also to a gathering of men-at-arms by Francesco (Cybo). The ambassador is to find out if more preparations are being made in any part of the church's territory

The Otto di Pratica (*costoro*) are probably about to elect the recipient ambassador to Naples, and Ser Agnolo (Nicolini) to Milan. Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) and Francesco Valori would go to Rome

- 515 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand, 1 p. folio, Florence, 8 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writers have received Alamanni's letter saying that he and Mgr. Niccolini hoped to get the silver vessels in time (Lot 509)

Alamanni is to forward an enclosed letter to (Niccolò) Michelozzi at Naples

- 516 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Writer is glad that the Pope has allowed the Cardinal (i.e. his son, Giovanni) to go to Bracciano, thereby pleasing Virginio and the other Orsini. The Cardinal is leaving Siena this very day. Alamanni will hear of the journey from the ambassadors

As soon as they reach Rome, Alamanni may return for a short time to Florence, but he will soon have to proceed to his post at Naples

Writer has read what Alamanni says about Il Arrivabene. He has spoken to Pier Filippo (Pandolfini). The answers to (Cardinals) Ascanio (Sforza) and Santa Anastasia are being sent off

Alamanni is desired to attend if possible to the Signoria's request before leaving Rome

- 517 OTTO DI PRATICA (THE), LETTER, in a Secretary's hand-writing, 1 p. folio, Palace of Florence, 16 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *one word torn*

The writers express their great joy and satisfaction in learning the most humane expressions, full of incredible love and affection, uttered by the Pope on hearing of the demonstrations made by the town of Florence to Cardinal de' Medici (on the occasion of his entry into Florence after his taking the habit at the Badia di Fiesole. (See Lot 514)

The writers express with glowing words their further joy on hearing that the Pope desires Cardinal de' Medici to hasten his journey to Rome, so that he may be received by the Pope on the Monday following the date of writing in public consistory

- 518 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 18 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Alamanni is to get Lionardo Bartolini to tell him of a conversation he had with the Abbott of Saint Denis. If this calumny was started in Rome it is of less account than if it comes from France, and may only be intended to induce writer to work for the dispensation (i.e. to enable Charles VIII. of France to marry Anne de Bretagne). If the Abbott succeeds in this he hopes it may help him to the Cardinalate. Be that as it may, Alamanni is to discuss the matter frankly with the

518 *continued*—

Pope, and explain to him why writer has sent a letter in favour of the dispensation. He is also to beg the Pope to suppress the calumny, for writer never for an instant had it in his mind to commit such an error

519 MICHELOZZI SER NICCOLO (*Florentine representative at Naples*), 1 p. folio, Naples, 18 February 1491, to PIETRO ALAMANNI

Writer expresses his anxiety and regret at the news of an accident that befell Lorenzo (de' Medici; see Lot 499), The Court of Naples seems very glad that the accord with the Pope was made, and ascribes all the merit to Florence. Florentine affairs are treated as if they mattered as much to the Neapolitans as their own. Writer tells the ambassador that life in Naples is very pleasant, and encourages him to go there for a few months or a year; in Naples he would enjoy continuous spring-time; there are roses in basketfuls, and many like pleasures

He owns that he has never heard the particulars of the accord between the Pope and Naples, and would be glad to have any enlightenment on the subject which the ambassador might think fit to give him. The day after writing is a feast-day; there will be a fine procession *per conto di ranata*; other festivities are ordered during carnival time, and a great jousting tourney is to be announced for next May

(From the historical point of view this letter should be compared with Lot 490)

520 MEDICI (LORENZO DE' [THE MAGNIFICENT]), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. folio, Florence, 20 March 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492), to PIETRO ALAMANNI; *slightly damaged*

Writer is sending to Pier Filippo (Pandolfini) an extract from Alamanni's letter containing an account of a conversation with (Stefano) Taverna (Milanese ambassador at Rome) about Milanese affairs. Alamanni, before leaving Rome, is to tell (Cardinal) Ascanio (Sforza) to discuss the matter freely with Pier Filippo

521 MEDICI (GIOVENCO DE'), A.L.S., quarto, Florence, 29 May 1492, to his father, GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI

Writer to say that little business has recently been done at the counting-house, and that he hopes to buy some more wool on his own account at the same price as the last

522 ALAMANNI (PIETRO): MINUTES FOR LETTERS FROM THE FLORENTINE AMBASSADOR AT NAPLES, PIETRO ALAMANNI, to PIERO DE' MEDICI, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, THE OTTO DI PRATICA OF FLORENCE, CARDINAL GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI and KING FERDINAND of NAPLES, ranging from 30 SEPTEMBER 1492 to 8 FEBRUARY 1492 (O.S., i.e. 1493), 90 pp. QUARTO. THESE MINUTES, WHICH APPEAR TO BE IN THE HAND OF A SECRETARY, CONTAIN MUCH INFORMATION ON THE NEGOTIATIONS THEN BEING CARRIED ON BETWEEN NAPLES, FERDINAND and ISABELLA OF SPAIN, THE POPE, MILAN AND OTHER ITALIAN STATES, AND ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AS ILLUSTRATING THE GREAT CHANGE THAT CAME OVER ITALIAN POLITICS AFTER THE DEATH OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT (9 April 1492), AND HIS SON PIERO'S INABILITY TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM WHICH HE THEN HAD TO FACE

- 523 ALAMANNI (PIETRO): MINUTES FOR LETTERS FROM PIETRO ALAMANNI, *Florentine ambassador at Milan*, to PIERO DE' MEDICI, SON OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, AND THE OTTO DI PRATICA OF FLORENCE, 252 PP. QUARTO, FROM 8 APRIL 1494 TO 4 JULY 1494. These minutes seem to be in a Secretary's hand. THEY SUPPLY A VERY VALUABLE COMMENTARY, FROM A MAN WHO WAS WELL-PLACED TO KNOW THEIR INNER SIGNIFICANCE, ON THE EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE INVASION OF ITALY BY CHARLES VIII. OF FRANCE AND THE FALL OF PIERO DE' MEDICI. THE AMBASSADOR IS A CONSTANT WITNESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN LODOVICO MARIA SFORZA, IL MORO, AND THE FRENCH ENVOYS; AND HIS LETTERS OUGHT CERTAINLY TO BE CLOSELY EXAMINED BEFORE AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE HAPPENINGS OF THESE FOUR MONTHS CAN BE FORMED
- 524 ALAMANNI (PIETRO): MINUTES FOR LETTERS FROM PIETRO ALAMANNI, *Florentine ambassador at Rome*, TO THE OTTO DI PRATICA OF FLORENCE, 33 PP. QUARTO, the first dated 14 DECEMBER 1491, and the last 16 MARCH 1491 (O.S., i.e. 1492). THIS SAME PERIOD IS COVERED BY LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT'S AUTOGRAPH LETTERS TO ALAMANNI, AND A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SETS OF CORRESPONDENCE WILL SHOW THAT ALL MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE WERE DECIDED BY LORENZO WITHOUT THE COLLABORATION OF THE OTTO DI PRATICA OR THE SIGNORIA

End of Third Day's Sale

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

- 525 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Florence, 30 October 1512, to GIULIANO DI LORENZO DE' MEDICI; *badly torn*

Writer is obliged to set out on a journey, and, not having enough time to see to certain affairs, requests Giuliano to act for him in a matter explained by word of mouth

- 526 MEDICI (PIERO DE', SON OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Careggi, 20 August 1483, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI (*brother of Giovenco*), recommending to recipient the affairs of Tempo da Empoli, a friend of the Medici, and particularly of the writer

- 527 MEDICI (GIOVANNI DI LORENZO DE', *afterwards Pope Leo X.*), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Il Poggio, 28 October 1484, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Podestà of Carmignano; *an interesting letter, the writer being then only nine years old*

The writer has been sent to Il Poggio by his father for a little recreation, and would like to have some hunting. He has heard that there is wild boar at Montecatino, and with Francesco's leave would like to have some sport. He would bring hounds

See Illustration

- 528 POLIZIANO (ANGELO, THE NOTED HUMANIST), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Careggi, 18 October 1487, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; *slightly damaged*

Writer is unable to come in person, as he is at Careggi with Piero (son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, his pupil), and therefore writes to beg a favour for Antonio di Giovanni Comparini, whose son lives with writer as a secretary (*cherico*) and takes the place of a son. Piero, as a good disciple, will help writer to acquit himself of the debt of gratitude Francesco will lay upon him by complying

See Illustration

- 529 LODOVICO (IL MORO): ACCOUNT of the ANSWER given by LODOVICO (IL MORO) to the ambassadors of the King (ALFONSO II.) of Naples (contemporary copy), 1 p. folio [summer of 1494?]

Lodovico protested that the King of Naples' request to the then Count of Caiazzo (Gian Francesco d'Aragona di San Severino) ordering him to return to his estates, was an insult done to Lodovico

Spemⁱⁿ vix et affinis 204. Loro^{to} 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Robertus
Lamont.

Libro 2. d'edicti

112

Mag. ad potens tunc. La v. s. non ha a potens che non potendo io venire in persona
aperlo, e quella per esser a charge. Copio: lo pigliariento d'ouero: e quella
Peto di meritamento debbo inuere tessa. Io ho in casa v. s. e in mio, e in godi
Figlio el padre del quale e Antonio di Giovanni Comenari cap. v. e uguale pare
sia dinanzi allo v. s. s. p. n. p. di certo piezo di et pare di v. s. lo voglio
signor a far Compromesso. Non vi caschobbono della Antonio et suoi fratelli della
Compromesso: se non che quello vorrebbe a esser parte del padre: e cadrebbe in
proibito. Pregho la v. s. di far contenti le scritte minacce in la via Cax
dino lo Compromesso a tal Compromesso: e la prima ne pleua ordinaria. Il
reputo a grata singolare: e ne resterà a casa o in via. Giovanni di pian
d'ingro ne resterà a v. s. alba v. s. e in d'esse forma s'parla. E quello
seguirebbe altro. Piero andom: Come buon dispolo, mi aiuta a pigliar
obblighe: a v. s. laqual no dubio penso, no mi allui a Compromesso: ataga la
equa della Cora: e l'affazione. E quella pare a sommo della sua casa
del Mag. Lorenzo. Et lo v. s. non vi caschobbono. Et in via. Pie. 18.
Och. 1487.

E. v. d. S. v. Angelus Polina
Canonius Portus

himself, who would prove himself equal to the occasion. The Count of Caiazzo had at first demurred against taking money for his *condotta* from the French King (Charles VIII.). But now Lodovico has ordered him to take 6000 or 7000 ducats from him, and do his bidding. The King of Naples and the Florentines—in saying this he turned to the Florentine ambassador—were to know that Lodovico had been driven to this course by their determined efforts to have him driven out of Milan, nay, out of Lombardy, and off the face of the world. The King of Naples, by his present conduct, justified him in all he had done, and gave him cause to persevere and do even more

- 530 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DE'), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Florence, 23 January 1504 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI

Duccio di Nuto da Lizano Montagna of Pistoia, a member of writer's household, has a law-suit for the proper conduct of which he ought to appear before recipient and state his case. His adversary, however, makes it unsafe for him to attempt to do so, and writer would be most grateful if recipient would see to it that Duccio be fairly treated

- 531 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DE', *son of Lorenzo di Pier Francesco*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence; 21 January 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; *a piece torn out*

Writes in recommendation of the bearer of the letter, a certain Mariotto di Matteo di Valdibenzio, an old devoted follower of the family

- 532 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DI LORENZO DI PIER FRANCESCO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, 28 February 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary of Pistoia

Writer requests Francesco to use his influence to put an end to a quarrel that has been raging for some time between certain inhabitants of the mountains, whose names are given, and some men of Scarlina, subjects of the Lord of Piombino

- 533 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DI LORENZO DI PIER FRANCESCO), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 24 August 1515, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Commissary of Pistoia

Firenze di Lucca da Vignuole, partner of writer's agent at Mugello, is detained at Pistoia, and his brother Salvatore at Florence, as he belongs to the infantry, and as their affairs are greatly in need of attention writer requests Francesco to give Firenze leave to go home

- 534 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Cafaggioli, 25 September 1515, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Recommends a certain Astore di Balugante, innkeeper, of Pistoia, friend and servant of the writer, who gave food to several soldiers of the Florentine troops and was never paid his due. He has some other complaint to make besides, and writer would be glad if recipient would see to it that justice is done to Astore

- 535 MEDICI (PIER FRANCESCO DI LORENZO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 13 January 1522 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain of Cortona

Writer, hearing that Raffaello is making a chapel in the new church of San Giuseppe, recommends a painter (name not given) whose work he is sure will give satisfaction

- 536 FRANCESCO, A.L.S., "*vostro Francesco in Roma*," $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Rome, 12 October 1507, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI

Has received letters of 11 October, with two enclosures for Cardinal (Giovanni) de' Medici, and has told him all that Francesco wished to have communicated. The Cardinal would regret the death of "the friend," but if it does happen plans are being made for the sharing of his benefices. Secrecy to be observed

- 537 MARZI (ANGELO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, San Gimignano, 1 December 1507, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI

Writer is sending to Francesco half a kid, which he begs him to accept as an earnest of goodwill. He is coming to Florence in a few days, and hopes to confer with Francesco then. He trusts Francesco will show favour to the bearer, his brother Girolamo

- 538 MANNOZZI (*Florentine commissary at Arezzo*), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Arezzo, 9 September 1511, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI

Writer has been for seven months as commissary at Arezzo, and two more months elsewhere, and during that time has spent a certain amount of money, which he asks may be refunded to him. The Republic has paid him fifteen ducats, but the amount exceeds that sum. Nevertheless, he will follow the advice that recipient and Jacapo Salviati, who loves him as a brother, may give him

- 539 SALVIATI DE' MEDICI (LUCREZIA, DAUGHTER OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, WIFE OF IACOPO SALVIATI), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 February 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI

Luca da Prato, the bearer, writer's servant, sold out his corn at Pistoia when the Spanish troops passed through (under Ramon de Cardona, August 1512), and was obliged to procure a guarantor for the amount due to the excise. The guarantor is now being bothered by the excise, and writer requests that no injustice be done her servant

See Illustration

- 540 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', SON OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 25 December 1512, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; writes in support of a certain Agnolo, a carpenter who has been unjustly oppressed by Batista di Gerino, also a carpenter

- 541 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', SON OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 15 January 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary of Pistoia

Recommends to Francesco the parishioners of San Piero Maggiore of Pistoia, who justly complain of Lorenzo Rospigliosi, Dino di Ser Consiglio and Giovanni di Nello, for arbitrary actions in hiding away certain Bulls and documents

See Illustration

1511-1515: v. 100. b. 1.

• 27

Mea. 2. n. et minor hinc. Et per se. apparet per hunc depresso noster hinc
equant. alioque illi per quos. hinc. alioque. hinc. et hinc. et hinc.
multa vident. alioque. hinc. apparet. hinc. alioque. hinc. et hinc.
multa vident. et hinc. hinc. depresso. hinc. apparet. hinc. et hinc.
Et hinc. Et hinc. hinc. et hinc. hinc. et hinc. hinc. et hinc.
Et hinc. Et hinc. hinc. et hinc. hinc. et hinc. hinc. et hinc.
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Et hinc. Et hinc.

1512 - 15 - 22. pag. 1

ng

Mag^{ro} vir Tang^{ro} pr^o ss. se io vissero spesso attribuita a La fede et hano
 molti et Le mie Lettere possino Inno^{re} La^{re} opinione come e. In vna
 rasi ho come sia Tenuta, Le opere di s^o più maggior da resti in fono
 Intender come Lorenzo ruscigliosi, Dino di s^o Consiglio & Giovanni di bello
 Impetrono & dano lor sinistro come loffico d^o Lepre conve a Langla di
 tutta La pace et in s^o oltano bolle a scriptor apertenti s^o x. mi praga
 no iti li ratomandi enoj. Jo barto sia certo et venendo a rucioni di
 fano^{re} In siml^o Causa s^o iui modestia haret^o g^oto, no ve manhar^o s^o offer
 Lugo pio, n^o a Guor al B^o v^oro, no ve lora bmander^o stritame^{re}
 Et y mo am^o andor più volentier^o Intender^o o l'edidono re b^ogno di
 di g^oaj in m^ollo signo n^o honor neo & ion Justine. Li Consiglieri & am^otr^o
 di s^o Jo Com^o Cesa gran v^oro s^o ob^ogato offermandon^o a ratom^o N^o v^oleto
 florentia. Du. xv. Januarij. M. D. Lx.

vir Plannus et medius

- 542 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*) A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 17 January 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Writer recommends a certain Demenico Feltrini of Santa Maria dell' Impruneta, bearer of the letter, who has been recommended to him by a friend. This man expects to come before the Commissary in a certain law-suit

- 543 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 2 January 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; recommending Francesco di Baldo da San Marcello, who has a lawsuit about a certain wood, and has been recommended to him by a friend of his; *torn in two places*

- 544 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 11 January 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; desiring Francesco to cause a certain shed (*palco*) to be let to Battista di Gerino, a carpenter, unless it has already been disposed of

- 545 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 22 January 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; stating that the bearer, writer's friend, Bartolommeo Vassellini, needs Francesco's assistance in connexion with what appears to be a righteous suit

- 546 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 12 February 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Writer requests the good offices of recipient, in order that the elders of San Battista di Monte Cuccoli may defer to the Cardinal's (de' Medici) wishes, and make no opposition to the conferment of the benefice lately become vacant at the death of the late Messer Francesco Buti, on the priest Bartolommeo di Cristofano da Peretola

- 547 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 February 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; stating that Messer Francesco Buti, incumbent of the church of Monte Cuccoli, has died, and the Legate has conferred the benefice on Bartolommeo da Peretola

- 548 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 17 February 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Writer thanks recipient for having exercised zeal and prudence in the matter of the benefice (of San Battista da Monte Cuccoli; see Lot 546). Messer Giovanni Sozo de Bardi graciously consented, on hearing the desire of the Cardinal (Giovanni de' Medici)

549 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 25 February 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, stating that he has heard that the Priori of Pistoia are about to choose a captain of infantry, and is sending a letter with the object of influencing their decision

550 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 1 March 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Writer introduces bearer, Messer Giovanni Sozo de Bardi da Vernia, who is about to proceed to Pistoia and protect those men who were imprisoned for contumacy in the matter of the benefice of San Battista da Monte Cuccoli (see Lot 546 et seq.). Writer and recipient both have an obligation towards him, as he gave his consent immediately upon hearing the Cardinal's (de' Medici) desires in the matter of the benefice

551 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 9 March 1512 (O.S., i.e. 1513), to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; requesting the recipient to inquire into certain differences between Antonio Pandolfini and the Bishop (of Pistoia)

552 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, Florence, 12 March 1512 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

The son of a great friend of writer had the misfortune to be with the son of Giuliano di Memmo the night a certain murder was committed, but as he had no share in it, writer begs Francesco to see that he is not tortured

See Illustration

553 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; recommending the bearer, Jacopo del Perlina da Prato

554 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 6 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia

Requests the recipient to inquire carefully and strictly into the rights of a case now before him, between Giovan Battista Bracciolini and Marcantonio di Jacopo d'Abra da Pistoia, and allow the said Bracciolini to be recommended to him as far as justice will allow

555 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; requesting that the giving of a sentence of banishment on the son of a friend who was implicated in a murder may be delayed for a few days, as he believes pardons are soon to be issued

556 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 12 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; requesting him to make haste in judging a certain law-suit between Giambattista Bracciolini and Marcantonio di Iacopo d'Abra

Magn^{us} et ex^{tra} m^{undum} tang^{it} pr^{imum} El concilio della guardia di qui amicissimo dica al m^{agister}
 intend^{ere} uno suo figliuolo essersi trouato insieme co' effigiando di quibus d'icome quello
 serà et de esso s'isere homicidio et abbattesi p^{er} sorte a essersi ne in su m^{un} sp^{iritu}al^{itate} ouero
 maligna alchuna: ne p^{er} v. s. si trouerà mai altra uersimilitudine: perche sendo così
 prego lei s. v. sia contenta: procede m^{agister} de esso maturante et co' prudete cōsultatione
 nō lidando san'al iustal et ragioneale ca' turbatione alcuna da Tortura: Lanimo del p^{adre}
 et et m^{agister} e che eomparsa p^{er} saluatione del honor di v. s. et p^{er} et c^{on}sidiamo q^{ui} certo
 nō hal errato: p^{er} tanto dimouo stretamente l'orachomando a v. s. q^{ue} ben uolent^{er} esse
 Florentie xii Martii .m. cc. lxi

ut plus minus d'indica

- 557 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 2 p. folio, Florence, 23 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; Italian; *torn in one place*

Recommends to the care of recipient two young girls, daughters of the late Gabriello di Piero di Luca, that they may be placed to be educated in a convent, and not removed from it without the knowledge of the writer. Gherardo di Rigolo, who has taken care of them up to the present, shall be allowed to have them six or eight days in his house, and they shall also spend the same length of time with Madonna Ginevra, their mother, before going into the convent. When the time comes, recipient will have the kindness to summon the wife of Gherardo and Madonna Ginevra, and together with his own wife they shall accompany them to the convent chosen by him for their place of education

ALSO P.S. TO THE ABOVE, in separate $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; recommending the convent Delle Vergini as a suitable place for the two young girls

- 558 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *son of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 26 April 1513, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, as Captain and Commissary at Pistoia; recommending to Francesco, Marco Bonacchi, who has a suit coming up before Francesco

- 559 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *Duke of Nemours*), LETTER, in the handwriting of FABRIZIO PEREGRINI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 November 1515, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, Commissary at Pistoia; *a small tear on the date*

Writer requests the recipient to allow the peasants of the Bishop of Pistoia to execute their master's work unhindered, as they have been in the past, by frequent exactions from the recipient at Careggi, owing to the proximity of the two estates

- 560 STROZZI (FEDERIGO, *Captain and Commissary at Pistoia*), 2 A.L.L.S., 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 28 April and 1 May 1516, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere* (2)

Writer reports that, in deference to Francesco's wishes, he has arranged a certain purchase for Antonio di Bartolommeo

Writer has summoned a certain Bastiano Partini, as requested, and told him of recipient's wish to possess a dog of his. The said Bastiano regretfully declared that particular dog had died, but that he had two more equally good which he would take to recipient immediately

Writer congratulates the recipient on the well-deserved honours recently conferred upon him (his election as Gonfaloniere)

- 561 MEDICI (GIOVANNI DI PIER FRANCESCO DE'), A.L.S., oblong octavo, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; stating that he is writing this slip to ask Francesco to let Piero di Lorenzo have a minor post (*Tavolaccino*) for one of his servants

- 562 GHERI (GORO), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, 3 May 1516, to FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI (di Giuliano di Giovenco), *Gonfalonier*

Ceccotto di Guidutto has recently resigned his office of *Tavolaccino*, and Francesco, the present bearer, is recommended by the Signor Lorenzo to take his place. (This Lorenzo is probably Lorenzo di Piero, afterwards Duke of Urbino, b. 1492)

- 563 RICCIO (BARTOLOMMEO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, 4 May 1516, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*

Writer believes Francesco has heard about him from Marcantonio di Ser Niccolò Franchi, and proceeds to explain his case, connected with a sum of money owed by the said Marcantonio

- 564 ARDINGHELLO (P.), 3 A.L.L.S., 2½ pp. folio, Rome, 7 May and 27 June, and ARINGHI (RAFFAELLO), 8 May 1516, to FRANCESCO (di Giuliano di Giovenco) DE' MEDICI, *Gonfalonier*

Writer thanks the recipient for the letter informing him of his election as Gonfalonier. Congratulates him, and augurs well of it

The letters were communicated to the Pope (Leo X.), and to the Reverend Cardinal de' Medici (Giulio, later Pope Clement VII.). They were read with pleasure, and when they came to the part mentioning Cecchino (grandson of recipient) writer spoke up commending his rare and special virtues. He was approved, and writer hopes the recipient may soon have proof of it

Begs to be recommended to Madonna Costanza, and to Raffello (recipient's son) and Margherita (his wife)

Messer Agostino, although writer has spoken to him several times on behalf of the Pope (Leo X.), steadily refuses to make any payment. The Pope's benevolent disposition

Writer requests that in spite of his forced absence from Florence for some time, his post may not be given to another

- 565 CANCELLIERI (JACOPO), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, Pistoia, 8 May 1516, to FRANCESCO (DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO) DE' MEDICI, *Gonfalonier*; recommending certain private affairs of his

- 566 GUALTIERUCCI (RAFFAELLO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 10 May 1516, to FRANCESCO (DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO) DE' MEDICI, *Gonfalonier*; being a letter of congratulation on the election of recipient to the office of Gonfalonier

- 567 ADMINISTRATORS (*Operai*) of the CHURCH of SAN IACOPO at Pistoia, Letter 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 20 May 1516, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfalonier*; stating that they intend to send one of their number to Florence to confer with the Gonfaloniere about a law-suit with the Orbighioli family

ADMINISTRATORS (THE) of the lands of SAN IACOPO in Pistoia, Letter 1 p. folio, 26 May 1516, to the GONFALONIERE of FLORENCE (Francesco di Giuliano di Giovenco de' Medici); stating they are despatching Ser Jacopo Forteguerra to answer in their name in the matter of the land that was formerly in the hands of Giusto Orbighioli (2)

- 568 PAGAGLIA (GIOVANNI), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 23 May 1516, to FRANCESCO (DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO) DE' MEDICI, *Gonfalonier*; recommending the affairs of a certain man from La Sambuca to recipient's favour

STROZZI (FILIPPO), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, from his house (Florence), 28 May 1516, to the same; requesting the Gonfalonier to give leave to a certain Pietro Boni, whom



1516 = 11 = May

73

Mag^r Ur et m^r hon^r. A lly quom^r passat^r v^r scriuim^r i^r raccomandam^r
de Charlo conduet^r per conto d^rmo arbitrat^r haue^r di suo ad iudic^r p^r h^rto
et ne h^r cose iuste et conueni^r v^r sia raccomandato com^r amico m^ro D^ro
ne hauremo co^r voi obliho grande et ad voi di continuo raccomandamo.
In p^rua^r ad^r xi di Marto M^do xvi

(Land de Medug Prota)

the writer wishes to send out of Florence for three or four days

ROSPIGLIOSI (JACOPO), L.S., 1 p. quarto, Pistoia, 1 June 1561, to the same; *very much stained*; recommending his nephew Andrea di Battista de Habra (or Abra), bearer of the letter, to the Gonfalonier's favour and protection

TORNABUONI SALVIATI (BISHOP FULVIO), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, Santa Caterina, 12 June 1516, to the same; recommending to Francesco a clerk called Raffaello, who is not poor, but in dire calamity. He also sends good news of Messer Guido's health

NICCOLÒ (VALORI), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, "*In casa*" (In my house, Florence), 6 August 1516, to the same; *stained and slightly torn*; recommending a poor widow and her children, left destitute at the death of the husband, who served the Medici faithfully in certain affairs, as the Cardinal (Giulio de' Medici) could certify (5)

- 569 PRIORI and GONFALONIERE (THE), of PISTOIA, Letter, 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 14 January 1516 (O.S.), to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI; explaining that they endeavoured to have the lease reserved for Giusto Orbiglioli, but the administrators of San Iacopo of Pistoia had already put it up to auction, as was the custom

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE SAME, 1 p. folio, Pistoia, 8 January 1531, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; stating that they are sending Cosimo di Niccolò Fabbroni and Nofri di Francesco Bracciolini to defend the cause of Pistoia against the unjust demands of Bastiano Brunozzi 2

- 570 MEDICI (CLARICE DE', *wife of Filippo Strozzi*), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Pisa, 11 March 1516 (O.S.?), to FRANCESCO (di Giuliano de Giovenco) DE' MEDICI; recommending the affairs of Carlo Carducci to recipient's favour

See Illustration

- 571 ANDIMAI (?) ANTONIO (*of the Badia all' Isola*), 2 pp. folio, 11 September 1525, to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI; recommending his affairs to recipient's favour

- 572 MEDICI (GUIDO D'ANTONIO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 16 June 1516, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, *son of Francesco di Giuliano*

The Cardinal de' Medici (Giulio, later Pope Clement VII.), is writing to Lorenzo (de' Medici, Duke of Urbino) to recommend to his favour Benintendi, called Morgante, who was in the company of certain individuals who committed the murder of a Ser Gismondo at Panciano. He requests that Lorenzo may write a letter to the Vicario of San Giovanni da Valdarno so that he may annul the ban by which a price was put on his head, as he dealt no blows. Morgante has always been a most devoted (*viscerato*) servant of the writer and of the house of the Medici

- 573 MEDICI (GUIDO D'ANTONIO DE'), A.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Rome, 12 January 1522 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE MEDICI

Cardinal (Giulio) de' Medici (afterwards Pope Clement VII.) has left Rome for Florence, where he intends to pacify internal dissension.

Writer wishes to return to Florence to live as soon as he has set his affairs in order, and hopes that the family's enemies will not molest him. Trusts that the new Pope's (Adrian VI.) influence will prove good.

- 574 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Cortona, 17 December 1522, to IACOPO GUICCIARDINI; stating that a writing has been received from Galeotto di Messer Nofri Sernini, debtor of Giovannino di Niccolò Guicciardini, and Vangelista di Francesco Ridolfini is now taking to recipient twelve ducats, three lire and eighteen soldi.

ANOTHER A.L.S., from same, 1 p. folio, Cortona, 20 January 1522 (O.S.), to GINO DI NICCOLÒ GUICCIARDINI; stating that he has missed one of Niccolò's letters, and failed to reach him with a letter which he sent to Florence by Vangelista Ridolfini.

ANOTHER A.L.S., from same, 1 p. folio, Cortona, 9 February 1522 (O.S.), to LUIGI GUICCIARDINI; stating that he sent a letter to Gino Guicciardini by Vangelista Ridolfini, who had orders to take it to Luigi if Gino were absent, but the agent at Luigi's shop refused to give a receipt for it. (3)

- 575 BONANNI (NICCOLÒ), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, 15 January 1522 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; protesting of his anxiety to serve Raffaello in every respect.

- 576 DAVANZATI (PIETRO), A.L.S., 1 p. quarto, Castro San Giovanni, 13 February 1522 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI.

Writer has heard from Raffaello of the assault made on Martino, his peasant, which enormity ought to be brought home to the guilty party. Writer means to have both assailant and assailed up before him.

- 577 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI BERNARDO DE'), A.L.S., $\frac{1}{2}$ p. quarto, 23 March 1512, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; requesting Raffaello to lend the family standard to the nuns of Maiano, and offers his services in return.

- 578 DEL MONTE A SANTA MARIA (MARQUIS FRANCESCO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Monte a Santa Maria, 7 February 1523 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; recommends his servant, Antonio di Vagniccio, present bearer.

FANTONI (NICCOLÒ), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 6 January 1530 (O.S.), to the same; stating he has arrived safely in Rome and has discussed the affairs of the archbishopric of Chieti with Monsignore, in whose service he intends to remain.

BARBOLANI DE CONTI DI MONTAGUTO (ALBERTO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Montaguto, 16 January 1530 (O.S.), to

the same; stating that Giuliano di Bernardino dal Borgo desires a letter from the Signoria of Florence to the city of Arezzo to help him to obtain restitution of some cattle which were stolen from him (3)

- 579 DA MONTAGUTO (GIROLAMO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 13 January 1530 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*

Writer says that he possessed in peace the benefice of Sant' Andrea a Cervognano for many years up to the troubled times of 1527 (the year of the sack of Rome by the troops led by Charles, Duke of Bourbon), when all faithful servants of the Pope (Clement VII.) were persecuted. It was then seized by one Francesco Ramini, and writer now hopes to recover its possession

- 580 NORI (FRANCESCO ANTONIO), 4 A.L.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Pistoia, 24 January to 5 February 1530, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*

Writer offers his congratulations to Raffaello on his election to the office of *Gonfaloniere*

Guglielmo, the bearer, has a law-suit with Vincenzo Ridolfi of San Gimignano about a disputed will, and writer wishes to recommend him to Raffaello

- 581 PRIORI (The), of SAN GIMIGNANO, LETTER, 1 p. folio, San Gimignano, 24 January 1530 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; stating they are sending Antonio Cortisi and Antonio da Pichena to confer with Raffaello, whose goodwill they solicit

- 582 PRIORI of AREZZO (The), 2 LETTERS, 2 pp. folio, Arezzo, 31 January 1530 (O.S.), to the Same; stating they are sending Antonio da Subbiano and Carlo Bacci to confer with Raffaello, &c.

- 583 CANIGIANI (LORENZO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, San Giovanni, 24 January 1530 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; stating that the bearer, Niccolò di Miniato, is going to Florence, and begging Raffaello to grant him some assistance

GUIDUCCI (ALESSANDRO), A.L.S., to the Same; discussing certain reforms to be adopted in Cortona, the original cause of the introduction of which goes back to the time when the Imperial armies were before Florence and Arezzo

VALORI (BARTOLOMEO), 2 A.L.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 6 and 20 February 1530 (O.S.), to the Same; requesting Raffaello to do him the favour of speaking to the Signoria about Giambattista da Ricasoli, who is unable to find a larger sum than 100 ducats, and inducing them to be satisfied with that—and recommending one Giovanmaria, a personal friend, who is to appear before Raffaello in connexion with a law-suit (4)

- 584 SALVIATI (IACOPO), 2 A.L.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 8 and 16 January 1531, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; congratulating him on being elected Gonfaloniere, stating that certain bandits and outlaws have been in the habit of infesting Romagna and the lands of Bologna, Florence and Pistoia, and the Pope is very anxious that they should be hunted down and prevented from preying on the population

- 585 MARZI (P. P.), 2 A.L.L.S., 2 pp. folio, Rome, 14 and 28 January 1531, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*

Writer has received letters from Raffaello, but, unable to make them out, had an extract of the chief points made by Raffaello's son Francesco. He then went to the Pope (Clement VII.) and showed them to him. His Holiness was greatly pleased. There followed some talk about Pope Leo X.'s jewels and some petty offices in Florence

The Pope has instructed writer to ask Raffaello to have the jewels placed in a box, and, after an inventory has been made, handed over to the canons of Santa Maria del Fiore or San Lorenzo

The Pope desires Raffaello to confer with the Cardinal of Capua about the petty offices

- 586 TOMMASI (MATTEO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Cortona, 18 January 1531, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; requesting him to send a letter ordering the Commissary of Cortona to send writer to him on an important matter

ALALEO (PIER ANGELO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 21 January 1531, to the Same. He hopes Raffaello will be able to gratify Messer Giovannino, who is writing in favour of a friend, and mentions other requests

RIGI (NICCOLÒ), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Borgo San Sepolcro, 26 January 1531, to the Same; recommending his relative, one Lattanzio, who has had a law-suit dragging on for several years, and desires to have it concluded (3)

- 587 LEO X.: PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE JEWELS PRESENTED BY POPE LEO X. TO THE CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL OF FLORENCE, 6 pp. folio [January or February 1531?]; *damaged*

A list of jewels which originally formed part of the mitre given by Pope Leo X., and which have subsequently been scattered, with the names of the persons who acquired them and the prices paid

A list of the jewels which have been recovered

A copy of the complete inventory of the jewels as given by Pope Leo X., with valuations, amounting in all to the sum of 10,010 ducats

- 588 MEDICI (GIULIANO DE', *Captain of the Castle of Sant' Angelo*), copy of his letter, 1 p. folio, Rome, 6 February 1531, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, *Gonfaloniere*; recommending to Raffaello one Pier Antonio, who was exiled from Florence 18 years ago, but is now returning under an amnesty



Dappoi ch'io mi paria di tirare non ho scritto mai a persona, pensando, come in simili casi suole avvenire, che a certi sia parso bene quello che ho fatto, et a certi altro male. Però giudicavo che a quelli a' quali ne parve bene, non accadesse giusto ricambio; e in questi a' loro benevolenti non potevo perche non li mostravo il fatto, non potevo credere di far frutto con le parole. Ma sapendo io quanto bene uoi mi volete, et quanto voi potete credere ch'io ne uogli a voi, in qualche modo la cosa uisita referta, mi è parso farvi intendere l'animo mio; perche uoi sapete questo contento di sapere di sapere uno amico, al quale non pare sapere fatto niente, ne portato a' suoi pericoli, rispetto a quelli ch'egli è pronto a partire in servizio della patria: et accio che uoi mi diciate che uoi a quelli a' quali pare ch'io habbi fatto bene, ma mi sia male governato; et mi diano, o, di foto animo, o, di poco malitia. Perche se la mia intenzione bene, uelanno ch'io non potevo fare altro di quello che ho fatto: perche uoi mi potete immaginare che tutta la cosa sia conuenire con persone simili a me, ma di que' che di gente ch'io potevo usare non ne mai di nessuna: cio è d'intendere la mente di tutti quelli che mi parano d'importanza; et che io knewo certo non saue- rino a' marciare in simil caso alla patria. maximamente che sapendosi intendere si soprattutto all'ora ch'il Tyrano era uino, non potevo pensare di morto, l'assessino a' man- care a' loro medesimi. Di sapere, o, non l'ho fatto in tempo, non mi pare da far sapere. perche queste son cose che bisogna fare quando si puo, et non quando si vuole. An- cora la tribulatione, le ragioni erano ray me. perche il furio innanzi adesso, quando le cose di Cesare erano in fiore; et se gi

altra nostra. et senza altro dirvi, farò qui fine, certificandovi che in ogni uento uogli esser uoi come fino a qui sono stato, et a uoi et a uoi padre molto mi uale. Di Venezia alli 5 di febo. 1536.

Fr. di Raffaelli de' Medici

- 589 MEDICI (CHIARISSIMO DE'), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Pisa, 23 November 1535, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI

Writer had wished to come and confer personally with Raffaello but has been too busy. He approves of the scheme for a reform to unburthen the poor of Pisa. He will do what little he can for the friend of Girolamo degli Albizzi

- 590 MEDICI (LORENZINO DI PIER FRANCESCO DE'), A.L.S., 4 pp. folio, Venice, 5 February 1536 (O.S., i.e. 1537), to FRANCESCO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI; *a very long letter of remarkable interest in which the writer attempts to justify his having, with the help of a hired assassin named Scoronconcolo, MURDERED ALESSANDRO DUKE OF FLORENCE, on January 5, 1537*

Writer has written to no one since leaving Florence, for by those who approved of his act no justification was required, and words would be thrown away on those who censured him. But his friendship for Francesco moves him to open his heart to him and assure him that he has a friend who is willing to do incomparably greater things yet for his country. Some doubtless approve of writer's deed on principle, but think it was done at the wrong time and in the wrong manner, but if they will reflect they will see it could not have been accomplished otherwise. Writer did not fail to sound everyone who appeared to be of importance, and he could not have supposed that men who were open with him when the tyrant was alive would fail him and themselves when he had ceased to breathe. Indeed it would have been dangerous for the city's weal to have done it when Cæsar (Charles V.) was in Italy, and fatal to have deferred it while taxes were being piled on to the ruin of the state. Again, had a time been chosen when Alexander (the Duke) was out of Florence, certain citizens might have got the upper hand. As for his having fled, and not roused the citizens, it would merely have meant the loss of a life that he wished to keep for further use in his country's service. Besides, he was losing blood so fast from a bite in the hand that he could not have stayed had he wished. Once out of Florence he spoke to persons who at first paid no attention to him. He also went to La Mirandola and other dangerous places to see if nothing could be done, and he was quite confident that all would come right soon, as it would have done had people only trusted one another. In spite of everything, he still has hope that the Florentines will treat the ulcer before it grows gangrenous

Writer does not complain of his fate, for he feels that he has done his duty; and it is small privation to be robbed of a country where liberty is held in such small esteem. Also, whatever happens, Florence can never fall into the grasp of a worse tyrant (than Alessandro). He would not have written at all had he thought his letter would harm Francesco, who can make himself quite safe by burning it once it has been read. He has shown that he believes in Francesco, who will defend his memory, and whom he will ever consider his friend. He desires to be commended to Francesco's father (Raffaello di Francesco).

See Illustration

- 591 ELEONORA DE TOLEDO (*wife of Cosimo, Duke of Florence*), L.S., "*servidora de vuestra señoría la duquesa de Florencia*", 1 p. folio, in *Spanish*, Florence, 1 September 1541, to the MARQUIS DE AGUILAR, *Imperial ambassador*. Wrongly endorsed, in a late hand: "*lettera commendatizia del duca Cosimo . . .*"

The writer is sending Raffaello de' Medici and Perceval (Prinziville) della Stufa to kiss the Pope's (Paul III., Farnese) foot, and reside

591 *continued*—

with him as long as he remains in the dominions of her husband.
The Marquis of Aguilar is requested to give them credence

See Illustration

- 592 COSIMO, DUKE OF FLORENCE, 24 LL.S., 24 pp. folio, Florence, 9 January 1542 (O.S., i.e., 1543), to 5 Nov. 1547, addressed to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, on a variety of subjects, chiefly concerning the private and legal rights of various citizens—a highway robbery; a case of bigamy; a petitioner who desired to see his son "who was not exiled for political reasons, only for murder"; ecclesiastical appointments; a hole in the walls of Pisa; permission to carry arms, in the case of a man threatened by enemies; the disposal of property proceeding from confiscations since the siege of Florence (1529–30)—ALSO a PETITION from the DAUGHTERS of OTTAVIANO DAL BORGO, praying the Duke to have mercy on their father (24)

- 593 COSIMO I., DUKE OF FLORENCE, 26 LL.S., 25 pp. folio, Florence, 28 May to 27 August 1542, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI (27)

Writer has heard that 13 galleys have sailed from Marseilles in an easterly direction. He does not believe they mean to attack Tuscany, but, in order that the enemy may see that preparations have been made, he is sending Captains Morgante da Castiglione and Pandolfo with troops to Pisa

Writer has learnt of the arrival at Pisa of troops from Pescia, and of part of Captain Pandolfo's company. Captain Luigi is to take his men back into the fortress, and Captain Morgante to guard the Ponte à Mare and the Old Citadel

Writer commends Raffaello for his diligence. He does not attach much importance to the story about the blackbird with a grass string round its neck, and thinks it was done by servants who were out on the walls after jackdaws

Instructions to Raffaello how to deal with the property of Girolamo di Gaio da Quartola, which has been attached on account of a murder committed by him. It is said that the property will not yield ten *scudi* in the *lira* (20 *scudi* went to the *lira*) to the creditors. If there is to be nothing in it for the fisc, he is not to proceed with the action

Part of the personal property of Pietro del Sellaio, banished for murder, is to be made over to his brother, Antonio del Sellaio

(The ORIGINAL REPORT, addressed to the DUKE OF FLORENCE, on the confiscated property of Pietro di Lionardo Sellaio, who was banished for the murder of Niccolino del Tamburino, is enclosed)

ALSO a REPORT, unsigned [August 1542], and addressed to the Duke of Florence (Cosimo I.), on a quarrel that sprung up between men from Bientina and Castelveccchio over the fishing in the lake of Bientina, 1 p. folio—and

Contemporary Copy of a Letter, by COSIMO I., Duke of Florence, 1 p. folio, 5 August 1542, to MARIOTTO LEGNI, encouraging the men of Bientina to protect their territory against the Lucchese

- 594 COSIMO I., DUKE OF FLORENCE, 5 LL.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 29 August to 11 Sep. 1542, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI

Writer instructs Raffaello to arrest a Friar called Celio da Torino, who was recently banished from Lucca as a Lutheran, and is now setting up as a school-master in Pisa

+
Ningth s^a

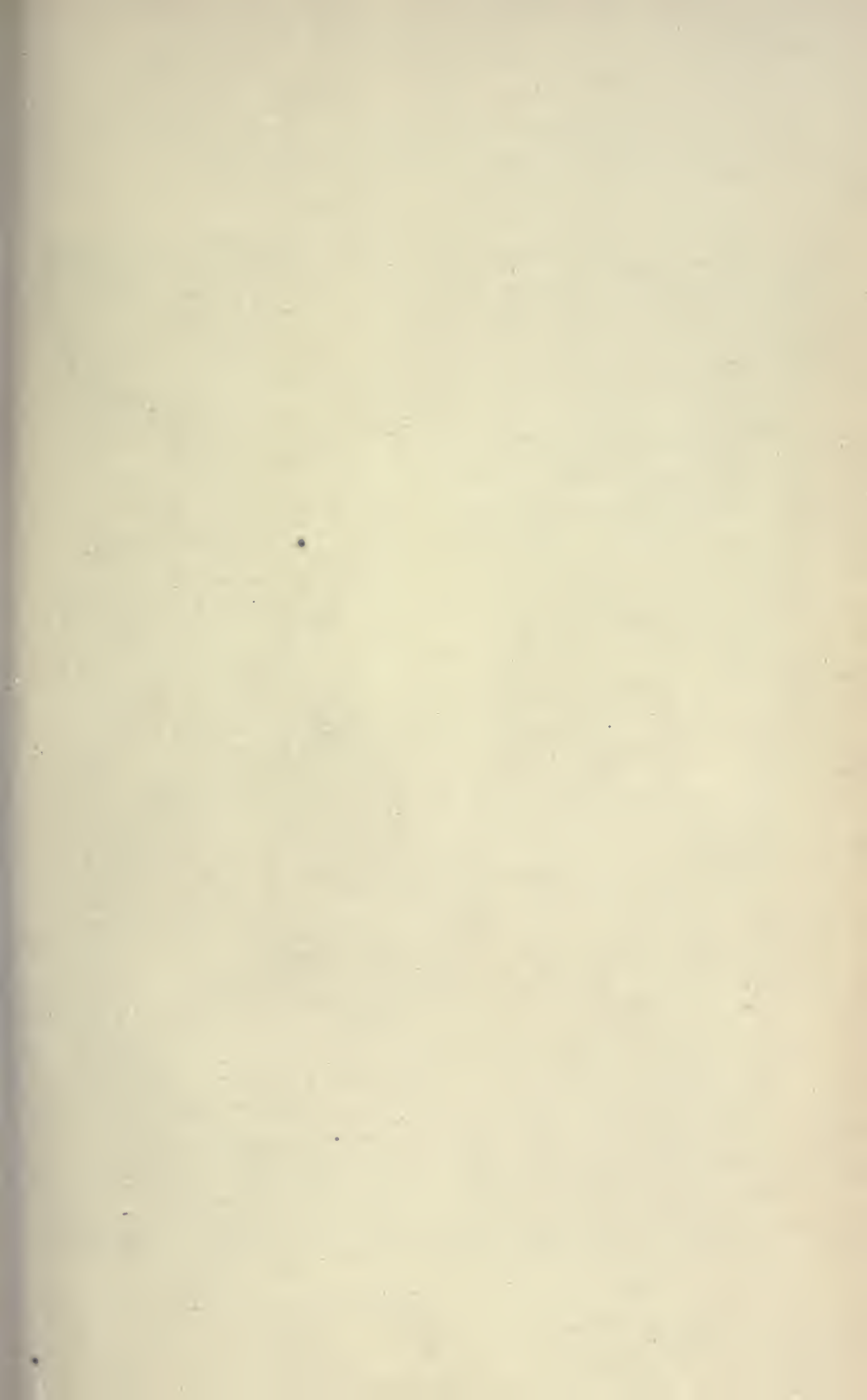
7

yo embio a lafidel de medina y a personal de la fufi embio a tres para q
de mi parte visiten y oren el pie ala S^d. de nro s^r de la fufi embio a tres para q
visiten entanto q Su. S^t. fusa en este fudo el dñy mi. S^a. y tambien
los munde q de mi parte visiten y oren las monas de bra. s. la q^l
Supp q en tolo lo q de mi parte a bra. s. comunican de lesse en nro re
dito fufi embio me embia d. s. amandor fufi de ofufi algo en q yo pue
da fufi abra. s. por q lo fufi de mi buena voluntad aq por fufi
pfo q yo tengo como pa q se el fufi q el dñy mi. S^a. fufi de to. del
q abra. s. de fufi y no ofufi de otro al p fufi fufi
go am de nro la nuy fufi persona de to. s. guardo contanto al fufi
centa nro como d. s. de nro de fufi na p m de fufi. 154.

P^ro de nro de nro

teno nro

to dñy na
de nro de nro



May: amico G. G. G.

May: amico Scipio Il soldato Lettore partito di
cassa per ritornarsene a diu & subito absentato gl'e
stato dalli alloggiatori piena la casa di Schick & haue
esercizio et arte da no edortar per casa alcuna disturbo
però mi comettiamo & subito gli facciamo sgombrare
la casa da dei soldati et comettiam a dei alloggiatori &
gli alloggiamo in altra casa Di Fien del mo palazzo
li dui di 7. bre 1542

Almudena

The Count of Anguillara (i.e. Piero Strozzi) has entered the service of the Most Christian King (of France) and has sailed with his galleys towards Algiers, and as three other galleys have sailed from Marseilles, they might make an appearance in Tuscan waters

Instructions to try by all possible means to obtain possession of Friar Celio da Torino, who was banished from Lucca

The arrest of the master of a Ferrarese vessel

ALSO LETTER from the ELDERS and GONFALONIERE of LUCCA, 1 p. folio, Lucca, 27 September 1542, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI; expressing their thanks to Raffaello for having arrested a Gerolamite friar who escaped from prison in Lucca, where he was detained by the Pope's orders. (6)

- 595 CARRATORE (RAFFAELLO), AUTOGRAPH PETITION, 1 p. folio [September 1542], to COSIMO I, Duke of Tuscany

Humbly begs the Duke to instruct the commissary of Pisa (Raffaello de' Medici) to revoke the remaining two years of a four years' sentence of banishment passed on his two daughters

- 596 COSIMO I. (DUKE OF FLORENCE), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 September 1542, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, respecting IL SODOMA

Il Sodoma, the painter (i.e. Giannantonio Bazzi, 1477-1549), had no sooner left his house in Pisa to come to Florence than it was filled with soldiers. Raffaello is to have them all cleared out

See Illustration

- 597 COSIMO I. (DUKE OF FLORENCE), 8 LL.S., 8 pp. folio, Poggio à Caiano or Florence, 21 September 1542 to 5 January 1542 (O.S., i.e. 1543), to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI

Writer, in order to get to the bottom of the quarrel between Piero Campana and Paola da Spelle, has resolved to have them both brought before him at Florence

Commends Raffaello for not allowing the Friar to be put into prison, and instructs him to keep him in some secret place

Raffaello is to obtain a copy of the will of Captain Matteo da Fabbiano and send it to the writer

Instructs Raffaello to approach the patrons of the benefice of Faul, near Colle Salvetti, and induce them to give a power to Michele and Vincenzo Marzi de' Medici to choose an incumbent on the death of the present rector, a very old man

Writer acknowledges a report on a dispute between Giovanni da Barga and one Pistello, a member of the Light Horse

- 598 COSIMO I. (DUKE OF FLORENCE), L.S., 1 p. folio [January 1543], to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI

Caterina, widow of Giovanni da Filettole, has reported to writer some very pretty things about Bernardo Gamberelli, Canon of Pisa; and if they are true writer means to take serious action. Raffaello is to gather all the information to be obtained

CATERINA, widow of GIOVANNI MURATORE DA FILETTOLE, PETITION to COSIMO I., *Duke of Florence*, 2 pp. folio [January 1543]

The petitioner was left a widow with four children, one of whom, a girl of 13 years, had the misfortune to attract the attention of a

598 *continued*

priest named Bernardo Gamberelli, a canon of Pisa. Gamberelli announced his intention of getting this girl into his hands *per forza o per amore*, and constantly used blood-curdling threats to the mother to induce her to hand her daughter over. He would frequently station himself with two armed men outside the petitioner's house, bluster and bully, and follow the unhappy woman in the street. He also employed a Lucchese to conceal himself in petitioner's room, and fall upon her at dead of night with the object of frightening her into submission.

Petitioner, to escape from this situation, married her daughter to a young man; but this only infuriated Gamberelli the more. Out of spite and by underhand means, the priest then succeeded in goading the young man into so acute a state of jealousy that he fired with an arquebuse on his wife and her mother, wounding them both. Petitioner finally submits that, in face of Gamberelli's unabated ardour, she must either give in to him or leave Pisa with her daughter, unless the Duke affords her some relief.

Gamberelli was the family name of Rossellino, the sculptor, whose grandson, Bernardo Gamberelli, may possibly have been the canon of Pisa referred to here. See Gamberelli family tree, in Milanese's edition of Vasari, III., p. 105

COSIMO, DUKE OF FLORENCE, L.S., to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 14 April 1543

A reference to the unjust accusation of bigamy made against Guglielmo di Ragaglia

In the matter of Caterina da Filettole's complaints of Gamberelli, Raffaello is to seek to obtain information from persons not directly implicated in the affair. (3)

599 UBERTINI (ANTONIO), A.L.S., 1 p. folio, Rome, 27 August 1547, to RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI

Refers to a correspondence about the affairs of Lucrezia Orsini (wife of M. Malatesta) and her daughter Porzia. Writer requests Raffaello to put in a word for the girl with the Duke, and try to get her a husband. She has nothing at all from her father, and there are difficulties about her mother's dowry

600 PHILIP II. OF SPAIN: CONTEMPORARY COPY of a MEMORIAL, submitted by PHILIP II. of Spain to various Doctors and Theologians, on the differences that arose between him and POPE PIUS IV. over the KINGDOM of NAPLES, with the object of inviting their support for his claims, and condemnation of the Pope's proceedings against him, 1 p. folio

601 GUICCIARDINI (FRANCESCO), "AUREI AVVERTIMENTI," a Contemporary Copy, 60 pp. folio; being wise maxims and sound advice for the conduct of life, couched in admirable language, and full of wisdom, wit and penetration

602 COSIMO I. (Duke of Florence), L.S., 1 p. folio, Pisa, 2 March 1562, to GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer is sending the present letter by Bishop Tornabuoni, who has charge to propose a certain match for recipient's nephew Raffaello (di Francesco de' Medici), whose decision in the matter must depend upon recipient's resolve

- 603 COSIMO I. (Duke of Florence), 5 LL.S., "*El Duca di Fiorenza*," 1 p. folio, Florence, 2 March 1562 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Sends Bishop Tornabuoni with a proposal of a match for Raffaello
Concerning a projected reform of the Order of the Knights of Malta
Instructions as to a lawsuit between Cosimo di Poggio and Francesco
de' Medici, and Cavaliere Accaiuoli

Commends Raffaello for his handling of an affair in which one Don
Giovanni and a member of the Colonna family are concerned ; etc.

- 604 COSIMO I. (Duke of Florence), 21 LL.S., "*El Duca di Fiorenza, G.M.*" (i.e. Grand Master of the Order of Santo Stefano), Florence, 20 December 1563 to — March 1568, to 26 October 1571, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

The writer, as Grand Master of the Order of Santo Stefano
empowers Raffaello to invest several gentlemen with the habit of the
Order

- 605 DE' MEDICI (RAFFAELLO, *Bailiff of Florence*), L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 9 April 1570, to COSIMO I., Grand Duke of Tuscany

Writer demands leave to go to fight against the Turks in the
Levant

- 606 COSIMO I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), folio PATENT, signed by, dated Florence, 19 May 1572, appointing RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Bailiff of Florence, to command the knights of Santo Stefano, on any occasion on which they may fight on land

- 607 FRANCESCO I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 6 LL.S., "*El Gran Duca di Toscano, Gran Mo.*" (i.e. *Grand Master of the Order of Santo Stefano*), Florence, 28 March 1575 to 6 January 1576 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

The writer, as Grand Master of the Order of Santo Stefano,
empowers Raffaello to invest several gentlemen with the habit of
the Order

- 608 MEDICI (CARDINAL DE', afterwards Grand Duke of Tuscany as Ferdinand I.), 9 LL.S., Rome, 22 May 1572 to 20 January 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

These letters, all of them short, refer to favours requested and
received, and certain expressions of writer's regard for Raffaello

- 609 URBINO (FRANCESCO MARIA II., Duke of), L.S., "*Il Duca d'Urbino*," 1 p. folio, Urbino, 21 June 1580, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Bailiff of Florence

Writer was glad to send a letter to M. Malatesta in Raffaello's
favour, and will always rejoice at an opportunity for serving him

- 610 ELEANOR (PRINCESS OF MANTUA, *née de' Medici*), 4 LL.S., 4 pp. folio, Mantua, 4 May 1585 to 25 January 1588, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Florentine ambassador at Ferrara

Writer will gladly send the letter desired by Giuseppe di Poggio
Congratulates Raffaello on his appointment as ambassador at Ferrara

Writer's grief at the death of her father, Francesco I., Grand Duke of Tuscany

Agrees to stand godmother to the child to which Raffaello's wife is about to give birth

- 611 FRANCESCO I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 13 LL.S., "*El Gran Duca di Toscana*," 1 p. folio, Florence, 24 January 1586 to 17 July 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, ambassador at Ferrara

Writer's satisfaction with Raffaello's conduct of negotiations. The Abbey of San Lorenzo in the territory of Urbino, and Raffaello Riario

Instructs Raffaello to continue to address the Duke of Ferrara as he has been in the habit of doing in the past

Hopes that Donna Marfisa (wife of Alfonso, brother of Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena and Reggio) will come to Tuscany on a visit, and expresses pleasure at news of various personages of the Ferrarese Court sent by Raffaello

Will receive Perseo Cattaneo when he arrives, and desires to hear particulars of a Polish bishop, whose visit was expected

Writer approves of Raffaello's negotiations with regard to the bishopric of Albi. He expresses the opinion that the people are generally mistaken in their opinions, which may safely be disregarded

Hears that Don Alfonso is returning to Venice. If the French ambassador comes to Ferrara, Raffaello is to visit him; but if another French gentleman comes, Raffaello is to shape his course according to the consideration shown to him

The Ferrarese have sent envoys to Rome to complain that the cutting of the banks of the Reno has caused disastrous inundations in their territory

Writer commends Raffaello for his action in connexion with the failure of Misotto, and says that the financial omnipotence of the Jews at Ferrara must be taken into consideration

Writer has approached the Pope (Sixtus V.) about Don Alfonso's desire, but his Holiness has not made any definite promise. Considerations on a dispute between the inhabitants of the Pieve or Pelago and Barga

Writer hopes the Duke of Ferrara will be elected King of Poland, but thinks it is early yet to calculate on that event

- 611A MEDICI (DON GIOVANNI DE', *son of Cosimo I.*), 11 A.L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, from 30 January 1587 to 21 August 1587

These letters, written from Antwerp and Brussels in the year before the defeat of the Armada, refer to the death of Francesco I., Duke of Tuscany, and to the writer's journey to the Low Countries, where his hopes of seeing some fighting were damped by the coming of ambassadors sent by the Queen of England with a view to concluding peace

- 612 FRANCESCO I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 14 LL.S., Florence, or Poggio a Caiano, 21 pp. folio, Florence, 25 July 1587 to 10 October 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Raffaello, if he is approached again about Don Giovanni, is to say drily, from the teeth outwards (*fuor' de denti*), that he can do nothing. The coming of Donna Marfisa discussed, and mention of the dispute between Barga and Pieve a Pelago

Writer instructs Raffaello to go on addressing the Duke of Ferrara as "Your Excellency," even if the duke does not invite him to certain functions in order that the other guests may not hear it. Raffaello is commended for his handling of Cardinal de Joyeuse

Refers to the abandoned project for Donna Marfisa's visit, and to a marriage arranged between Marco de' Pii and Signora Lelia

Deplores the death of the Duke of Modena (Guglielmo Gonzaga), and speaks of the visit to Florence, which has finally come to pass, of Donna Marfisa and her husband

Donna Marfisa and her husband have left, to writer's regret. News have come that in the election of a King of Poland an equal number of votes was given to the Archduke Maximilian (son of Emperor Maximilian II.) and the Prince of Sweden (Sigismund, son of John III., King of Sweden, elected King of Poland in 1587 as Sigismund III.)

Raffaello is to accompany the Duke of Ferrara to Mantua if invited to do so. Writer is fully satisfied with the reception given to Don Giovanni (de' Medici, writer's brother) at Buonporto by Count Giulio Rangone's son, and quite realizes that the Duke of Ferrara had no time to do more. He is far too easy-going, in any case, to take offence at trifles, and he does not credit the Duke of Ferrara with the intention of acting towards him in a hostile manner. Raffaello is to assure the duke of his goodwill

The writer had already, on the day this letter was written, caught the chill which developed into the fever that proved fatal on October 19

- 613 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, wife of Francesco I.), L.S., "*La Gran Duchessa di Toscana*," 1 p. folio, Florence, 9 May 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer is sending Francesco Molena to accompany the nurse to Venice, and desires Raffaello to help them on their journey, and get certain parcels which she is sending to her father (Bartolommeo Cappello) at Venice through the customs

Bianca Cappello and her husband died on October 19, 1587. She has unjustly been accused of poisoning him, whose most devoted and loving wife she was. The title of Grand Duchess of Tuscany had only been borne by one other woman, Francesco I.'s first wife, the Archduchess Joanna of Austria, who had died in 1578. It will be remembered that Cosimo I.'s wife, Eleanor de Toledo, died before he became Grand Duke

- 614 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, wife of Francesco I.), L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 9 May 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer expresses great satisfaction with the manner in which Raffaello has fulfilled his duties at Bologna and Ferrara, and is now writing to say that the Grand Duke, her husband, will not allow Ambassador Cortile to be persecuted by his creditors

- 615 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, wife of Francesco I.), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 23 May 1587

Raffaello is to do his best to bring about some arrangement between Ambassador Cortile and his creditors before leaving Ferrara, for otherwise it is to be feared that some unpleasantness may follow

- 616 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, wife of Francesco I.), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Pratolino, 6 June 1587

Commends Raffaello for his management of the difficulty about the ambassador of Ferrara, who certainly ought to be pleased with what has been done for him

- 617 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Poggio a Caiano, 19 June 1587

Writer is very glad to hear that Ambassador Cortile seems to be on the way to a settlement that will spare him any affront from his creditors. She could not forbear from laughter at the way ladies treat one another at Ferrara, and is delighted to hear that the Ferrarese feel sure that their Duke (Alfonso II.), could, if he would, become King of Poland

See Illustration

- 618 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 3 July 1587

Writer was glad to hear how pleased the Duchess of Ferrara and her ladies were with Barbargia, and can well imagine that now the Duchess is in solitary melancholy she feels depressed

Raffaello is to visit and transmit affectionate messages to the Duchess of Urbino

- 619 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 11 July 1587

Writer is sending to Raffaello letters to Donna Marfisa and her husband, urging them to pay her a visit

- 620 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 17 July 1587

Writer is very glad to hear of the improvement in the Duchess of Urbino's (i.e. Lucrezia d'Este) health, and urges Raffaello to visit her as often as occasion offers. She is disappointed to learn that Donna Marfisa feels unable to come at once, as she and the Grand Duke had planned to start on a journey about August 8 or 10. However, she would gladly put off her departure in order to enjoy Donna Marfisa's society

- 621 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 25 July 1587

Writer is delighted by Donna Marfisa's acceptance of her invitation. Raffaello is to make sure that she starts in plenty of time, in order not to risk arriving after writer and the Grand Duke have started on their journey

More letters from Raffaello have now arrived, announcing Donna Marfisa's certain arrival for August 1

- 622 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 1 August 1587

Writer's keen disappointment that Donna Marfisa should have had to put off her departure, and desire to see her soon

- 623 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 2 pp. folio, Florence, 8 August 1587

Writer grieves at the abandonment of Donna Marfisa's projected visit. It is now impossible to say when it may take place, for writer and her husband, the Grand Duke, are leaving on the morrow for Pratolino, and as he has been deprived of the pleasures of country life for over a year for writer's sake, he must now be enabled to enjoy them for some time. So God knows when they will return to Florence!

Molto m.^o (an.^o n.º d. 1777) qualche non si rimette con la via de' in-
 terni alla liana, ch. par ch'abbia procurata l'Am.^o Correll
 de' n.ºr costi, s'è l'unico molto intenerito, per il l'iderio ch'abb
 ch'è accomodate l'ave m. non v'una quale affonno da m.ri
 eridica, non u'endo, alcuni, ch. gran difficoltà d'acorn. le
 liberate. et non m.ºr habb.º sentio intenerito il par. ch. v'era
 alla sig.^a d. virginia, et quel ragguaglio, ch. in m.ºr proposto
 e haure dato del m.ºr, con ch. si trattava costi le donne, per
 da quello ella non tanto scusata, quanto non ha potuto contenere
 a m.ºr v'era; Perciò non è stato per non bon. il d.ºr quello ad-
 avving.º; il quale anche, non farà capitale, non ancora l'usanza,
 non potrà bene apporcarle molta gratia et alquanto d'ore. della
 puerera, ch'anno i ferranti, ch'illor buca, poma, u'ando,
 em.ºr Re di S.ºrnia, e r'allegriano, come quella ch'abb.º sempre de-
 siderata ogni grandezza a costi li principi tanto meno et qualor
 et tanto amozz.º n.ºr in par.º: et in questo H.ºr n.ºr an.ºr. d.ºr
 Leggio L.ºr d.ºr di Gug.^o 1777

La Jean de Chiffa di

Am.^o d.ºr d.ºr

- 624 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Pratolino, 14 August 1587

Writer is glad to hear that Raffaello has waited on the Duchess of Urbino, whom she desires to assure of her warmest sentiments

- 625 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Florence, 29 August 1587

Writer thanks Raffaello for visiting the Duchess of Urbino, and is sending him letters of condolence, which he is to present to the Duchess of Ferrara (i.e. Margarita Gonzaga)

- 626 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Poggio a Caiano, 12 September 1587

Writer's satisfaction at receiving the most courteous letters of the Duke and Duchess of Ferrara

She commends Raffaello for his reply to Ambassador Cortile, whose complaints are most unreasonable

- 627 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Poggio a Caiano, 18 September 1587

Writer has not heard that her husband, the Grand Duke, has given Raffaello leave to accompany his wife, but hopes very much that he will do so if he obtains it

- 628 BIANCA CAPPELLO (Grand Duchess of Tuscany, *wife of Francesco I.*), L.S., to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, 1 p. folio, Poggio a Caiano, 4 October 1587

Writer tells Raffaello that she will be delighted to entertain his wife at Poggio a Caiano, either in his company or alone, whenever she chooses to come. Writer's joy at the improvement in Donna Virginia's health, and at the news of the honours conferred on her by the Duke and Duchess of Ferrara

Bianca Cappello died on 19 October, just 15 days after this letter was written

- 629 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 4 L.L.S., "*F. Card. Granduca di Toscana*," 4 pp. folio, Florence, 20 October to 1 November 1587, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Ball of Florence, ambassador at Ferrara

Informs recipient of the death of Francesco I., Grand Duke of Tuscany, writer's brother, who died in the night preceding the date of writing, at about 5 o'clock, with edifying piety, comforted by the last sacraments of the church. Desires recipient to inform the Duke of Ferrara (Alfonso II.), and assure him of writer's devotion and friendship

(The writer had been a Cardinal for years previously to his brother's death, but renounced this rank soon afterwards in order to marry)

Expresses his satisfaction with the ambassador's solicitude in sending the news of the late Grand Duke of Tuscany's death to the Duke of Ferrara at Mantua. Professes his desire to retain recipient in his service and at the same post he occupies, and assures him of his affection and goodwill. Refers to the hopes of Donna Virginia (de' Medici, married to Cæsar, Duke of Modena and Reggio) becoming a mother

Is sending Alfonso Aragona d'Appiano to inform the Duke of Ferrara officially of the late Grand Duke Francis I.'s death. Recommends him to the ambassador

- 630 FERRARA, ALFONSO II. (DUKE OF), 2 LLS., *Il Duca di Ferrara*, 2 pp. folio, La Mesola, 9 January 1588, and 12 February 1589, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, agreeing to stand god-father to Raffaello's child

- 631 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., "*Il Granduca di Toscana*," 2 pp. folio, Florence, 13 March 1588, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, ambassador at Ferrara

Expresses his satisfaction at the news that the Duke of Ferrara was pleased with the attitude adopted by the Duke of Mantua (Vincenzo I.), about certain incursions of soldiery on his states. Writer's opinion is that the Duke of Mantua would be very ill-advised to try and further his own interests with arms, and thus alienate the Emperor (Rudolph II. Hapsburg), and thrust causes of discussion between the Emperor and the Pope. Rather must he show himself obsequious to Cæsar, edify the Pope, and seek to obtain his ends by peaceful means

- 632 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio, 1589, Florence, 12 May 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI ambassador at Ferrara

Informs the ambassador of the birth of his son, later Cosimo II., and requests him to inform the Duke and Duchess of Ferrara, the Princesses of the Court, Don Cesare (Duke of Modena and Reggio), Donna Virginia (wife of Don Cesare, writer's sister), and Donna Marfisa (natural daughter of Francesco of Massa Lombarda, Imperial and French General, wife of Alfonso, Cæsar's brother)

- 633 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio, Siena, 12 May 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Requests recipient to discover all he can about the plans and movements of Alfonso Piccolomini. Writer will reply to Don Cesare's letter, and will be quite satisfied with anything that pleases Don Cesare. Writer will be watchful and secret, both at the Imperial Court and elsewhere. Expresses himself satisfied with a certain reply, in general terms, given by the Duke of Ferrara to the ambassador

- 634 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 2 pp. folio, *mostly in cipher*, Siena, 12 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Commends recipient for his care in sending an express messenger with news. He is to watch Alfonso's (Piccolomini) movements and divine his intentions as far as possible; especially find out whether it be his intention to pass into Tuscany with his people. Above all things, recipient is to keep alive the understanding with Francesco Eschini and Nardo Marchi; he must exhort them to accompany Alfonso, and serve the recipient in the manner agreed upon, with all good faith, in the certainty that their faults will be forgiven and they shall find all the support they may need, nay, gratitude and rewards, if they will send accurate information about Alfonso's designs, and the time, place and manner of his proposed passage on to Tuscan soil. Were he so to trespass he would be banned as a rebel, and they (i.e. Eschini and Marchi) could and should kill him, though they had better take the opportunity of some disturbance or skirmish. Recipient is to use persuasion to induce both to do this, but neither one must suspect the other. The deed must be done only if Alfonso enters Tuscany. Writer goes on to excuse and even praise the deed he advocates, and tells recipient to give money to the assassins if he considers it useful to do so, and if they show determination and docility

- 635 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 16 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI; *partly in cipher, stained, ink run in parts*

Thanks the recipient for his diligence in sending information as to the plans and intentions of Alfonso Piccolomini. For reasons stated, the deed cannot be done in the manner proposed, but Alfonso's thoughts must be spied upon and discovered; recipient must bribe, corrupt, and spend as much as he thinks necessary; all will be made good to him. Nardo (Marchi, see Lot 634) will help him wonderfully to discover Alfonso's designs

Writer complains of the attitude of the Duke of Ferrara (Alfonso II.) who seems lukewarm enough in a matter where writer's interest is at stake. Recipient must speak to him unofficially and point out that if a leader with an armed force were hovering near that Prince's borders, writer would do his best to send him all the necessary information and lend him assistance

Referring to Nardo's (Marchi) undertaking to kill Alfonso if he enters on Tuscan soil, writer expresses the view that he should be seconded by armed men, not by bandits. Repeats assurances contained in the earlier letter, that Nardo will be richly rewarded

- 636 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 18 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Alfonso Piccolomini has reached Treppio, and may possibly proceed through other places on writer's states. This seems to contradict the assurances of Count Alfonso Turco. Complaints of the connivance practised by the Duke of Ferrara; it contrasts with writer's own loyal attitude

- 637 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 1 p. folio, Florence, 20 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Declares that, although the road taken by Alfonso Piccolomini was not the straight road to the Marche, and Vergilio de' Vecchi, Cavalry Captain in the Duke's (of Ferrara) service, accompanied him some way, and although the Counts of Montecuccoli, who owe much to the house of Medici, received him in their house and provided him with victuals, yet writer does not wish to dwell now on these points, but accepts the Duke's professions of love and goodwill. Orders have been given that the money spent by recipient shall be refunded to him. An obscure reference to a certain "scoundrel" who should be persecuted

- 638 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 23 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Requests recipient to present a letter enclosed to the Duke (of Ferrara). Expresses the opinion that Alfonso (Piccolomini), who trespassed (with his followers) on writer's territory, and committed other numerous excesses, deserves to be abhorred and persecuted by the Duke, who is bound to writer by many family ties

The copy of the letter to the Duke of Ferrara is included in the Lot

- 639 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 2 pp. folio, Florence, 25 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, Ball of France, ambassador at Ferrara

Writer declares that Alfonso Piccolomini should be punished with extreme rigour for his insolence in trespassing on Tuscan territory, and the Duke (of Ferrara) should cut off supplies, and permit the writer's soldiers to go after him and his men and punish them, on the understanding that writer should bear the expense, no damage should be done to property of the Duke's subjects, and that the said soldiers should behave with reverence, discretion and respect

Alfonso was reported to be at Massa Lombarda on the 23rd, therefore it may be inferred that he intended to escape to territory of the

639 *continued*

Duke's, who would then have an opportunity of giving him a bad time. Were he to enter any fortified place, writer would wish to attack him with artillery provided by the Duke, on the understanding that all expenses should be made good to him. He wants to get Alfonso into his hands, dead or alive

Writer gives many reasons why both princes would be better off if Alfonso were subdued. Cammillo del Monte, writer's General of Infantry, has been sent to Romagna, not to fight Alfonso, who would thereby receive too great an honour, but in order that he may encompass his ruin by executing all the necessary measures with promptness

640 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 29 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer has just heard that Alfonso Piccolomini, with a few men, has escaped through Lugo, and crossed the Po in a vessel belonging to Donna Marfisa (wife of Alfonso, brother of Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena and Reggio). His men were defeated, and were found to be in extreme want, and lacking everything needful

Requests that the Duke (of Ferrara) will "lend" him some of the men who were taken prisoners, that they may be examined, and sent back to Ferrara, or any other place, if they be his vassals, and if they are not, writer would like to keep them altogether, that they may be examined and punished

Recipient must tell the Duke that Bastiano and Jacopo della Serra have been guilty of helping Piccolomini to escape, though they showed much contrition afterwards

(Other matters of secondary importance)

641 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 30 June 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Alfonso Piccolomini is said to be surrounded in a mill on the Po near Longustrino, once the property of Cornelio Bentivoglio. Writes exhibits his unmixed delight at the prospect of getting him into his clutches. Jacopo and Bastiano della Serra, who helped Alfonso to escape, have been conditionally pardoned, for reasons stated here. Writer complains that the cursed people of Romagna did not help in the chase for Alfonso, but sent him news and warnings

Alfonso's bands were made up of scoundrels; yet no more opposition was made when he raised them than if he had intended them for an enterprise in the Holy Land

(*Writer's vindictive and resentful nature is fully illustrated by this letter*)

642 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 5 pp. folio, Florence, 2 July 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Requests the recipient to thank the Duke (of Ferrara) for his kindness and the assistance in the pursuit of Alfonso Piccolomini. His wise and prudent counsels shall be followed by the leaders of writer's troops, who cannot otherwise hope to accomplish any good. Four hundred picked men, under a Commissary chosen by the Duke, are to continue the business

A certain cavalier, Mannelli, has been very seriously reprov'd for his indiscretions. Writer is very much pleased to hear that the prisoners (i.e. the followers of Alfonso Piccolomini who were defeated and taken prisoners) are being examined

The letter is interspersed with warm protestations of devotion and affection for the Duke (of Ferrara)

- 643 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 5 pp. folio,
Florence, 4 July 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer sent General Cammillo del Monte, not indeed to fight with Alfonso Piccolomini, for that would have been to honour Alfonso too much, but to direct the operations of hemming him in and running him to earth if possible. He now has orders to leave a certain number of men (400) under officers provided by the Duke (of Ferrara), and take the rest back with him (to Florence, or Florentine territory). Alfonso must be pursued until he be taken prisoner, killed, or starved out of the Duke's states. Writer hopes Alfonso may soon be in his hands, as his followers are but few, and ill-provided. Venice and the Pope are quite prepared to seize him if they can. *(This letter breathes the utmost hatred for the unfortunate Alfonso; writer dwells upon the meanest details, and expresses his view of what should have been done when the outcast begged for bread from a priory, and got it)*

- 644 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 2 pp. folio,
Florence, 7 July 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer is very well pleased that the Duke of Ferrara should have written to Alessandro da Corregio about not receiving Alfonso (Piccolomini), and also that he should be willing to inspire the Countess of La Mirandola not to let him stay there.

- 645 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), 2 LL.S., 1 p. folio,
Florence, 14 July 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer commends Raffaello's diligence, and approves of his having given his secretary leave. A price is put on Alfonso's (Piccolomini) head at Venice

Raffaello did excellently to have got rid of his secretary with that pretext, and the man shall be kept away another three or four days. Obscure references to Don Cesare (d'Este, Marquis of Modena and Reggio), "the Perugian friend," and Cavaliere Coloredo

- 646 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 2 pp. folio,
Florence, 3 October 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Alfonso Piccolomini is reported to be with a few followers, ill and destitute, on the estates of the heirs of Count Giovanni de Pepuli. He is said to intend to make for Monte Marciano *viâ* the Territory of Cesena, and the Duke of Ferrara is to be warned about it

- 647 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio,
Florence, 4 August 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer is sending Desiderio Bisaccione with a troop of horse against Alfonso Piccolomini. Raffaello is to inform the Duke of Ferrara, and request him to have the banks of the Po guarded to prevent Alfonso from escaping

- 648 FERDINAND I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio,
Florence, 26 October 1590, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Writer supposes that Raffaello's successor has arrived and been presented to the Duke of Ferrara. He will say no more, as Raffaello is so soon to return to Florence

- 649 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DE', *Ambassador at Ferrara*), CONTEMPORARY COPIES of 8 LETTERS, to FERNANDO I., Grand Duke of Tuscany, 19 September 1588 to 4 October 1588

These letters give accounts of the writer's audiences of Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, visits to the Duchesses of Ferrara and Urbino, and give a good idea of the business transacted at the period between Tuscany, Ferrara, Modena, Milan, Savoy and other Italian states

- 650 MANTUA (Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of), 5 LL.S., "*Il Duca di Mantova*," 1 p. folio, Mantua, 14 January 1589, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Protests of his friendly intentions towards the Duke of Ferrara, and explains why he was obliged to send an armed force against the Counts of Novellara

Is sending a goodly force of horse and foot to oppose the Piccolomini, and will not fail in his obligations towards the Grand Duke (of Tuscany, Ferdinand I.)

Assures Raffaello of his goodwill and sense of obligation, &c.

- 651 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY, *wife of Grand Duke Ferdinand I.*), L.S., "*Christina G. D. de Toscana*," 1 p. folio, Pratolino, 25 July 1589, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, ambassador at Ferrara

Writer instructs Raffaello to thank the Duke of Ferrara for granting her request in favour of Count Galeazzo Dallì

The writer had only recently arrived in Tuscany from France, where she had been brought up at the Court of her grandmother, Catherine de' Medici, who had died on 5 January 1589

- 652 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (Grand Duchess of Tuscany), L.S., 1 p. folio, *in French*, Florence, 26 May 1596, to the GRAND ECUYER of France

Recommends the Chevalier Fernando de' Medici (son of Raffaello), who wishes to serve in the French army, as conversant with the arts of "artillerie, fortifications, lever plantes, sieges et toute sorte de batterie"

MEDICI (ALESSANDRO DE', *Archbishop of Florence, afterwards Pope Leo XI.*), L.S., Paris, 2 August 1597, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Relating that the above-mentioned Fernando, who had been admitted to the King of France's bodyguard, was killed in the course of a sortie at Amiens, 31 July 1597 (2)

- 653 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (Grand Duchess of Tuscany), 2 LL.S., Pisa, 29 January and 22 February 1602, addressed to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI (?); *damaged*

These two letters refer to the marriage and subsequent illness of a Don Cosimo (de' Medici (?), not the future Cosimo II.)

- 654 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY), L.S., "*Christina, G. D. de Toscana*," 2 pp. folio and quarto, Florence, 23 February 1589 (O.S., i.e. 1590), to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Formal instructions for a mission on which writer is sending Raffaello to Lorraine to visit her father, the Duke (Charles II., Duke of Lorraine), and the Cardinal of Lorraine (writer's brother), whom she desires to come to Italy

- 655 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (Grand Duchess of Tuscany), L.S., 4 pp. folio, Florence, 23 February 1589 (O.S.), to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI

Minute private instructions for Raffaello's embassy to Lorraine. He is to inform the Duke (Charles II.) of the suggestions put forward by the King of France (Henry IV.) that writer's husband (Ferdinand I., Grand Duke of Tuscany) should effect a reconciliation between him and the Duke of Lorraine. It may be urged that a good Catholic ought to have nothing to do with the King of France, but, on the other hand, the allies of the League had never done anything for the Duke of Lorraine, who was suffering grievously from the war, and writer believed it would be very much in his interest to embrace this opportunity of escaping from it

- 656 FERNANDO I. (Grand Duke of Tuscany), PASSPORT signed by, in favour of RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, for his mission to LORRAINE, Florence, 23 February 1589 (O.S.)

Also, PASSPORT, signed by CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (Grand Duchess of Tuscany), in favour of RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, for his mission to Lorraine, Florence, 23 February 1589 (O.S.) (2)

- 657 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (*widow of Fernando I., Grand Duke of Tuscany*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 May 1621, to the ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD OF AUSTRIA; recommending the Commendatore Giulio de' Medici, who is being sent to the Archduke Leopold

L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 11 March 1595; being a Letter of Condolence addressed to Donna Caterina de' Medici at Pisa (2)

- 658 CHRISTINE DE LORRAINE (*widow of Fernando I., Grand Duke of Tuscany*), 5 LL.S., Pisa, 2 April 1609, to Florence, 1 April 1632, to MONSIGNORE GIULIANO DE' MEDICI; the first four as Ambassador at the Imperial Court, the last as Archbishop of Pisa

Writer assures Mgr. Giuliano of the favour of her son, Grand Duke Cosimo II. Leave to return on a visit to his parents is granted to him (1618). Various private matters

- 659 MONTMORENCY (HENRI, DUKE OF), L.S., *in French*, 1 p. folio, Rouen, 12 November 1596, to the MARÉCHAL DE BIRON; *well preserved*

Fernando de' Medici has been well recommended to writer (see Lot 652), who begs M. de Biron to take him under his protection

- 660 MEDICI (ALESSANDRO DE', *Archbishop of Florence, afterwards POPE LEO XI.*), 6 LL.S., 6 pp. folio, from 8 July 1587 to 2 August 1597, to RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, ambassador at Ferrara

These letters relate mainly to visits paid by the ambassador to friends of the writer at Ferrara. The last is in condolence for the death of Raffaello's son, Fernando, killed at the siege of Amiens

- 661 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DE'): MS. BOOK, beginning with a CIPHER-KEY, and comprising 346 PAGES of COPIES (probably in Raffaello de' Medici's own hand), of his DESPATCHES as AMBASSADOR at FERRARA, sent to FERDINAND I., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, 3 February 1589 to 7 July 1590

These despatches contain full reports of the writer's audiences of the Duke of Ferrara (Alfonso II.) and all the negotiations with which he was entrusted by his master. They are most interesting as illustrations of the aims and methods of Italian policy of the close of the 16th Century, and show how narrowly contemporary events in France—the death of Henri III., and the troublous accession of Henri IV., Philip II. of Spain's plans to intervene against the Protestant party—were being watched by Italian statesmen. Endless information is to be gathered from these pages about the activities of every man who played any part in North Italian affairs of the day, and they abound in curious incidents, such as the elaborate plans for the assassination of Alfonso Piccolomini. Taken together with Fernando I.'s letters to the writer, they form a very valuable source for the history of the period

- 662 FERDINAND I. (GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY), Patent signed by, appointing RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI to the supreme command of his troops, 1 p. oblong folio, Pisa, 6 May 1601

- 663 MILITARY MSS. A folio Volume containing :

- (a) A Large Coloured Plan of a Fortress
- (b) A Small Coloured Plan of the Town of Ostend
- (c) An Account of the Siege and Taking of Ostend, entitled: "*Breve relazione de successi seguiti in Fiandra dal principio dell'assedio d' Ostenden fino alla fine dell'expugnatione*"

Begins with a description of Ostend; gives reasons why the siege was decided upon (1601); distribution of troops, etc. The account of the siege, which lasted over two years, is given in detail, and in a clear and spirited narrative, and is one of the best of the many such "accounts" to be found among 16th and early 17th Century papers. It is corrected in one or two places, and an entry in the margin adds the information as to the whereabouts of D. Giovanni de' Medici's (Marquis of S. Angelo) Terzio of Italian troops. These corrections may well be in his own handwriting (cf. Lot 611 A); at any rate they were made by some one who knew well the leaders taking part in the siege, as a proper name is corrected by the same hand on two occasions.

The account ends with a computation of lives lost during the siege, making it 77,863 in all, and prefaces this statement with the words that few captains, or *maitres-de-camp*, got off; so that when in those countries an iron arm or a wooden leg is seen, people say the original must have been left behind at Ostend. (*Italian*)

- (d) An Account of the Campaign of 1605 in Flanders (*Italian*)
- (e) An Account of the Campaign of 1606 in Flanders (*Italian*)

Then follow Letters (*copies*) relating to military matters (*Italian*)

- (f) A Plan of the Fortress of Alarache (1612-13)
- (g) A Memoir of the Loyal Town of Fuenterrabia (*Spanish*)
- (h) A Memoir on the Defences of Cadiz (*Spanish*)

- 664 MILITARY: FIVE PLANS of FORTRESSES and proposals for improving the fortifications of Grosseto, Pisa and Volterra, and a List of various Castles and Fortresses in the Maremma. *Italian. First half of the 17th Century*

- 665 FERDINAND I., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. ELEVEN LL.S., Florence, 31 October 1608 to 31 January 1609, to MONSIGNORE GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Ambassador at the Imperial Court

The writer instructs Mgr. Giuliano to make it clear to the Emperor, though in the most respectful manner possible, that he would not consent to a marriage between one of the Emperor's brothers and a daughter of Tuscany unless the brother were to be given the title of King of the Romans. Mgr. Giuliano is commended for his tactful manner with the Nuncio, and the Spanish, French and Venetian ambassadors. References to the indisposition of writer's daughter-in-law, the Archduchess Maria Magdalena of Austria

(Ferdinand I. died 7 February 1609)

- 666 COSIMO II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. FIFTY-ONE LL.S., Florence, 21 February 1608, O.S., to 22 October 1618, to MONSIGNORE GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Ambassador at the Imperial Court

The writer comments on the advices sent to him from the Imperial Court; a quarrel between Don Pedro de Toledo and the Venetian ambassador at the Most Christian (i.e. the French) Court; the doings of Don Baltazar de Zúñiga, Spanish ambassador; news of discord among members of the House of Austria; the arrival of Persian ambassadors at Vienna; forebodings of troublous times to come; the activities of the Archduke Leopold, of Priuli and Badoer, Venetian ambassadors; a meeting of various princes to discuss the question of Cleves; the hopes of a reconciliation between the Emperor (Rudolph II.) and his brother Matthias, King of the Romans; the menacing attitude of France; the bad outlook in Hungary, which promises to become a second England for heresy; the murder of Henri IV. of France, and the accession of Louis XIII., whose reign, under the regency of his mother (Marie de' Medicis), promises well. *A gap of eight years occurs in the correspondence between March 1610 and June 1618.* The remaining five letters illustrate writer's conviction that the Bohemians will be forced to submit to their King and the Emperor, a conviction that is shaken by their resolute attitude, which finally induces writer to send 500 horse as a contribution to the Emperor's forces

- 667 COSIMO II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, THREE PATENTS, signed by, appointing RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI to be Commissary General of his troops, Florence, 10 May 1613

Authorizing PIETRO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI to fly the standard of the Order of Santo Stefano on a galliot which he is sending out, Florence, 20 February 1619

Nominating Lorenzo de' Medici as Captain of a company of mounted arquebusiers to be used in the expedition to Mantua, Florence, 2 May 1613

- 668 PICCHENA (CURZIO, *TUSCAN Secretary of State*), SEVENTY-FIVE A.L.L. or L.L.S., Florence, 16 July 1616 to 25 March 1617 (O.S.), to MONSIGNORE GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Ambassador at the Imperial Court

Writer's gratitude for favours shown to his daughter. Visit to Florence of the Prince of Urbino (Federigo Ubaldo, who married Claudia de' Medici). Letters introducing various persons who are to visit the Imperial Court. The Spanish ambassador there, Don Baltazar de Zúñiga. A request for a loan of 50,000 scudi for the King of Bohemia. The internal politics of members of the House of Austria. Cardinal Ludovisi

These letters are very interesting as showing the character of the relations between the Tuscan and Imperial Courts, and the politics of the last few years before the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War

- 669 PHILIP III. (KING OF SPAIN), D.S., "*Yo el Rey*," in *Spanish*, 2 pp. folio, Madrid, 9 December 1617, being a commission as Maitre-de-Camp in the Spanish service granted to Don Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo (Knight of Santiago)

Wrongly endorsed as being by Philip II.

- 670 MARIA MAGDALENA, ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA, *wife of Cosimo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany*. FIVE L.L.S., Florence, 14 August 1618 to 28 May 1629, to MONSIGNORE GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, the first three as Ambassador at the Imperial Court, the last two as Archbishop of Pisa

Writer thanks Mgr. Giuliano for his congratulations on her giving birth to a child; instructs him to further the request of Ludovico Ridolfi to continue as Imperial agent in Rome. Matrimonial projects for writer's daughters; Giulia of Modena; the Prince of Transylvania (Gabriel Bethlen)

Writer feels sure that the Archduke Leopold, her brother, to whom she is sending the Commendatore Giulio de' Medici, deeply regrets to hear of the death of her husband

PATENT in the name of FERNANDO II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, signed by his mother, MARIA MAGDALENA, as REGENT, authorizing Pietro di Raffaello de' Medici to fly the standard of the Order of Santo Stefano on board his ship, Pisa, 15 March 1622

L.S., 5 pp. folio, Florence, 12 October 1621, being instructions to Averardo (di Raffaello) de' Medici when sent as ambassador to Spain

L.S., 1 p. folio, to the KING OF SPAIN, in recommendation of Raffaello de' Medici, knight (8)

- 671 MEDICI (LORENZO DE', *son of Ferdinand I., Grand Duke of Tuscany*), L.S., *Il Principe Don Lorenzo Medici*, 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 May 1621, to JAMES I., King of England

Writer seizes the opportunity presented by Giulio de' Medici's mission to announce the death of Cosimo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, to commend himself to the King of England

- 672 MEDICI (LORENZO DE', son of *Fernando I., Grand Duke of Tuscany*), L.S., 1 p. folio, Florence, 5 May 1621, to CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, offering his services by Giulio de' Medici

- 673 PICCHENA (GIULIO). A.L.L., Florence (*early 17th Century*), to GIULIO DE' MEDICI

These constitute a pleasant record of minor events in the Granducal household, and contain many interesting and amusing side-lights on the everyday life of Florence in the early part of the 17th Century. There are forty-eight letters in all, written by one Giulio Picchena, an official at the Court, and about the person of the Grand Duke Cosimo II., to Giulio de' Medici, Florentine ambassador at Modena, of the younger branch of the Medici family. The events that are chronicled here formed the staple of social conversation in Florence, no doubt, and were supposed to prove interesting merely as gossip; but even so, the tales from Constantinople, for instance, have a deeper interest, and shed light on history. The treatment given to the Grand Duke after an illness, the visit to Rome of a Prince Radziwill with a goodly following, details of the prices of merchandise, &c., the passage of Princes on their way from France to Rome, news from London, Germany, Constantinople, make the tale of familiar occurrences more attractive

- 674 CIPHERS: Conventional Signs and Ciphers used in despatches from the Florentine Granducal Court (*early 17th Century*), folio

- 675 SLAVERY: TWO LETTERS from NICCOLA RUBBINO, *Galley-Slave on the Green Galley belonging to Mustapha Pacha, and Official Scribe to that worthy*. Folio

These letters are of interest as indications of the attitude and frame of mind of persons in the unfortunate position of the writer.

- 677 SPINOLA (AMBROSIO), *who took Breda, and is represented in Velazquez' picture of "Las Lanzas" (Madrid)*. D.S., being a PASSPORT for GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marquis of S. Angelo, *in Spanish*, 1 p. folio, The Camp near Gilsen, 7 August 1624

- 678 SPINOLA (AMBROSIO). D.S., *in Spanish*, being another PASSPORT for the same, 1 p. folio, Brussels, 19 May 1626

- 679 SPINOLA (AMBROSIO). D.S., *in Spanish*, being another PASSPORT for the same, 1 p. folio, Brussels, 21 July 1626

- 680 SPINOLA (AMBROSIO). D.S., *in Spanish*, being another PASSPORT for the same, 1 p. folio, Brussels, 1 January 1628

- 681 SPINOLA (AMBROSIO). D.S., *in Spanish*, being a Commission to D. GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marquis of S. Angelo, to levy fresh troops in the King of Spain's service, and command them as his Majesty's *maitre-de-camp*. Folio, Aste? 3 April 1630

- 682 FERDINAND II. (the EMPEROR). L.S., in German, "Ferdinand," 3 pp. folio, Vienna, 7 July 1625, to JOHN CHRISTOPHER, BISHOP OF EISTETT; *damaged*

A proscribed member of the family of Mansfeld, at the head of a band of Frenchmen, Englishmen and others, has marched out of Holland towards the Rhine, and is plundering and robbing the countryside. Measures to be taken against him

- 683 TILLY (JOHN TSERCLAES, COUNT OF), *the great Imperial General in the Thirty Years' War*. L.S., 1 p. folio, The Camp near Hammel, 13 August 1625; probably to GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marchese di Sant' Angelo, *maitre-de-camp* of the King of Spain in Flanders

Informs recipient that the Commissary Sebastian Sorgher, bearer of the letter, is being sent to conduct him and the men in his charge (specified) through the territory of the Landgrave Maurice of Hesse

See Illustration

- 684 TILLY (John Tserclaes, Count of). L.S., 1 p. folio, Hammel, 16 August 1625, probably to GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marchese di Sant' Angelo, *maitre-de-camp* of the King of Spain in Flanders

Requests recipient to send twelve or fifteen men on in front to guard Councillor Henry of Mougessen's house at Allersheim, so that the soldiery under his orders, whose route lies past the house, may do no harm there

- 685 TILLY (JOHN TSERCLAES, COUNT OF). L.S., 1 p. folio, Hammel, 16 August 1625, probably to GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marchese di Sant' Angelo; *ink slightly faded*

Respects the contents of preceding letter, and expresses his desire that recipient, together with the soldiers in his charge, may soon arrive at the camp

- 686 TILLY (JOHN TSERCLES, COUNT OF). L.S., 1 p. folio, Hammel, 17 August 1625, presumably to GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marchese di St. Angelo, *maitre-de-camp* of the King of Spain's Armies in Flanders

Requests recipient so to provide that the Lord of Bevern's house may be respected by the soldiery marching under his orders; and furthermore, that the two adventurers despatched by writer to guard the place may also be respected

- 687 FERDINAND II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. THIRTEEN DOCUMENTS SIGNED by, consisting of a Passport in favour of the COMMENDATORE GIULIO DE' MEDICI, who is going to serve in the Spanish army at Milan, quarto and folio, Florence, 10 June 1625

Patents conferring the charge of Governor of Pisa on D. Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, Florence, 7 October 1634

The Title and Charge of General of the Artillery on D. Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, folio, Pisa, 1 January 1636

M^{ma} Sig^{mo} mio ass^{mo}

no 9

Ho ricevuto hieri la lettera di V.^{ra} M^{ma} delli 8. del presente
da Diersfelt, nella quale ho inteso il suo arrivo costì con le
otto Compagnie di Cavalieri del S.^{to} Conte Marcelladas suo Flon.^o
e le cinque d'Infanteria del S.^{to} Duca di Saxon, aggradando
da me ordine di quello haurà a fare: Intorno a che le
rispondo, che hauendo la M^{ta} dell'Imper.^o di già ricercato
per lettere il Landgrauio Maurizio di Hessen per il
passo di questa gente, non stimo esservi altra difficoltà;
e però inuiso a V.^{ra} M^{ma} il presente Commissario Se-
bastiano Forgher, a fin che la conduca per doue gli ho
comandato; pregandola però a compiacersi di pren-
dere quel camino, di egli le aueremrà; che mentre
la sto attendendo con desiderio, bacio a V.^{ra} M^{ma}
le mani. Dal Quartiere presso Hammel li 20. di
Agosto. 1615.
Di V.^{ra} M^{ma}

Alto Ser^{mo} Ser^{mo}

Geo. Conte de Helt

Nominating D. Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, Superintendent of the Fortresses, folio, Pisa, 10 January 1636

Dispensing Don Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, from accepting a post recently conferred upon him, and which he considers too onerous for a man of his years, and nominating him President of the Council of War, with the same emoluments as those he has renounced, increased by a supplementary sum, 1 p. folio, 1 May 1643

Conferring the charge of Councillor of State and President of the Council of War on Don Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, 1 p. folio, Florence, 10 June 1643

Nominating D. Lorenzo de' Medici Commissary of the Forces and Sanitary Officer on the occasion of an outbreak of infectious disease in the territory of Imola, Florence, Pitti Palace, 4 July 1632

Nominating D. Lorenzo de' Medici Officer of Health, namely, a high officer charged with the duty of safeguarding the territory of Florence from contagion of the pest which had lately broken out in several places in Italy, and last at Como, Florence, in the Pitti (Palace), 14 August 1636

Ordering recipient to take command of certain troops at Prato, Florence, 23 August 1642

Conferring on Lorenzo di Raffaello de' Medici the post of commander of the Fortress of Siena, Florence, 4 June 1643, and other similar appointments, &c.

- 688 Ferdinand II. (Grand Duke of Tuscany and Pisa) TWELVE L.L.S., 13 pp. folio, Florence, 29 June 1626 to 12 August 1636, to the MARCHESE GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, with the armies of the King of Spain in Flanders as *maitre-de-camp*

Recommending the Marchese Cammillo del Monte; Giovan Battista Brandolini for service with the army of the King of Spain; Cosimo Parigi, engineer, for service in Flanders with the troops of the King of Spain; recalling Giovan Francesco Cantagellina from Flanders to Florence; recommending Paolo Cansaccedi, brought up as a page at the Granducal Court, who desires to take service in Flanders in the Catholic King's armies; thanking recipient for letters of condolence on the death of writer's brother, the Archbishop of Pisa, and expressing appreciation of the departed man's virtues and merits; requesting recipient to send a certain number of soldiers to Leghorn; desiring recipient to send six mounted soldiers to accompany Doctor Antonio Buchetti to the frontiers of the State of Parma, free of all charges; requesting recipient to send a company of cuirassiers to Leghorn if the governor of that town asks for them; orders concerning the dismissal of a certain number of soldiers; informing recipient that four companies of carabineers are being sent to Pisa in charge of Colonel Ricasoli, Commissary of Cavalry, and are to be quartered at Calci; directing the recipient to instruct the Knights of the Order to obey the orders that may be given them by the Marchese di S. Angelo (Giovanni de' Medici, Governor of Pisa) in case the town had to defend itself

- 689 PHILIP IV. (KING OF SPAIN), D.S., 1 p. folio, *in Spanish*, Madrid, 4 September 1629, nominating D. Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis of S. Angelo, as Privy Counsellor to the King of Spain (Philip IV.) in recognition of his services in the field
- 690 MEDICI (CATERINA DE'), *widow of Fernando Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua*, L.S., "*Caterina Duchessa di Mantova*," 1 p. folio, Siena, 12 February 1629, to MGR. GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Archbishop of Pisa, stating she would have been glad, had she been called upon to do so, to have performed her good offices in favour of Mgr. Giuliano's brother
- 691 RICHELIEU (ARMAND DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DE), A.L.S., *in French*, 1 p. folio, Susa, 24 April 1629, to the Archbishop of Pisa (GIULIANO DE' MEDICI), Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France

The ambassadors of the Duke of Mantua have just sent word to the King (of France, Louis XIII.) that troops still remain in two places in Monterrat. Writer informs recipient of this, in order to comply with his expressed desire to know what more Dom Gonzales could do to establish and consolidate the good understanding between the two sovereigns (Philip IV. of Spain and Louis XIII.). Writer requests recipient to ask Dom Gonzales to withdraw the said troops if it be true that some are left; he does not doubt that Dom Gonzales will do as reason and his own promises demand of him. Dom Gonzales need entertain no doubts but all will be done on the part of His Majesty (of France) to make safe the States of the King his master, and writer will labour sincerely with all his power to the same end

See Illustration

- 692 MEDICI (PRINCE GIOVANNI DE') L.S., 3 pp. folio, Florence, 10 November 1631, to MGR. GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Archbishop of Pisa
- Writer laments the death of his mother, the Archduchess (Maria Magdalena, wife of Grand Duke Cosimo II.); and trusts that Mgr. Giuliano will assist him with his advice and guidance to obtain the hand of the Princess of Stigliano
- 693 ISABEL CLARA EUGENIA (INFANTA), *daughter of Philip II., married to the Archduke Albert of Austria, Regent of the Netherlands*, D.S., *in French*, 1 p. folio, Brussels, 5 May 1632, being an order addressed to all lieutenants, governors, &c., to receive and lodge the troops of Don Giovanni de' Medici, Marquis de S. Angelo, on their way to the Lower Palatinate
- 694 LOUIS XIII. (King of France) L.S., *in French*, 1 p. folio, Paris, 25 February 1635, to MGR. GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, Archbishop of Pisa

Writer is sending to Italy an ambassador extraordinary, M. de Bellieure, whom he has instructed to visit his cousin, the Grand Duke of Tuscany (Fernando III.), and assure him of writer's desire to contribute to the firm establishment of peace in Italy. Mgr. Giuliano is requested to use his influence to obtain for him a favourable hearing and benevolent attention

Monsieur

Les Ambassadeurs

de Monseigneur de Mantoue viennent d'adviser

le Roy qu'on leur mande qu'il y a encore deux

lieux dans le Montserrat nommez Altare et

Rouignola oit resté quelque garnison, qui n'en

sont pas encore deslogés. J'en ay en demandant

pour satisfaire entièrement au desir que vous avez

eu de savoir tout ce qu'on pouvoit desirer de Don

Gonzalez pour établir et affermir de plus en

plus une bonne intelligence entre les deux courons.

J'en ay prie de le divertir Don Gonzalez de ce que

conformement à ce qu'a esté arrêté et retiré

ledite garnison, si est vray qu'il y en est encore

quelques uns de fusilles. J'en donne par là ne

lans face promptement à ce que la raison et la

parole est loy requierent en cette occasion.

Aussi je puis vous assurer que de la part de ce Mate

leur ne se fait rien de ce qui peut nuire pour la sécurité des Estats

du Roy son M^e, & contribuer successivement tous

ce que se pourra. Je pendant J'en ay encore de même.

Monsieur

Votre très affectonné

avou rend service

Le Cardinal Richelieu

Desuz ce 24^e d'April 1635

- 695 MONTEREY, COUNT OF, *Spanish ambassador*. CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT of his RECEPTION in FLORENCE, and the rejoicings held in his honour. 36 pp. folio, in *Spanish*, 17th Century

This account is clearly and charmingly written ; thus, for instance, at the beginning, the writer excusing himself for his small skill in description, adds : "on ordinary occasions the distance between the eyes and the pen is so short that many span it every day without incurring danger," and goes on to say that many pitfalls await him on that same short road. He gives, among other things, an account of a bull-fight ; he describes gorgeous costumes, plays given in the gardens of the Pitti Palace, banquets and pageants ; rich and rare stuffs ; and the many gifts presented to the ambassador by members of the Granducal family

"The Archduchess (Maria Maddalena) gave the Countess of Monterey a large octagonal table inlaid with agate, jasper, mother-of-pearl and other precious stones ; a most carefully-wrought desk in ebony ornamented with silver and precious stones, filled with curiosities such as watches, plates, crystal cups, and other things ; besides which a *trasumpto* of Bronzino's Annunciation, a large picture in a stone frame, garnished with diamonds, pearls and rubies." This fortunate lady had other presents besides

The Count, we are told, followed by the universal approbation of the citizens of Florence, left for Pistoia, Lucca and Leghorn, entertained all the while at the Grand Duke's expense, he and his suite numbering not less than 100 lackeys, besides coaches and mules

- 696 MALTA: An Account of the Improvements that might usefully be made in the Fortifications of Valetta and other places in Malta, drawn up by GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, Marquis of S. Angelo, Malta, 1 April 1640, folios

Other papers relating to the fortifications of Genoa, Grosseto, Capua and other places in the Kingdom of Naples, and Leghorn

- 697 MATTIAS (PRINCE, son of Cosimo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany). TWELVE LL.S., 14 pp. folio, Moncese (?), 10 June to 20 September 1643, to the MARCHESE LORENZO DE' MEDICI ; *writing faded*

Requests that 500 mules be sent to him ; asks for a certain quantity, 30,000 lbs., of cotton fuse ; a certain number of men be sent to San Casciano, there to await writer's orders ; introduces and recommends the *maitre-de-camp* Biozzi ; complains that the enemy will not accept battle, in spite of the fact that his own men go up to their very trenches to challenge them ; yet hitherto they have found it more useful to use their legs than their arms ; asks for 4,000 lbs. of musket fuse. Writer gives an account of a crushing defeat inflicted on the enemy ; the note gives further details on the valour of the various troops and sundry individuals, and speaks with elation of the feats accomplished, &c.

- 698 LOUIS XIV. (King of France). D.S., 1 p. folio, in *French*, Paris, 3 August 1645, being a Safe Conduct for Pietro de' Medici, Commander of the Order of the Knights of Malta, sent as ambassador to Spain by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand II., to enable him to pass through France with his suite, arms and baggage

- 699 COSIMO (MARCHESE DE' MEDICI). A.L.S., 3 pp. folio, 8 March 1691, to his brother, FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, stating that he is about to "seek the Lord God of Hosts in the camp of the seraphic religion of the Capuchins," and sending a touching letter of farewell to his brother

COPIES of LETTERS written by Cosimo, Marchese de' Medici, to his father and mother, Giuliano and Eleonora de' Medici, on the eve of his joining the Capuchin Order, together with their replies to him, 3 pp. folio, 8-14 March 1691

- 700 COSIMO III., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. L.S., "*Il Granduca di Toscana*," 1 p. folio, Pisa, 22 January 1697, O.S., to a Canon of the House of Medici

Writer expresses warm thanks to the Canon for having placed his house at the disposal of the noble youths of the Collegio Tolemei of Siena, who have been left without lodgings by the earthquake

- 701 Medici (Marchese Luca de'). A.L.S., 41 pp. folio, Leghorn, 6 July 1750 to Malta, 27 January 1754, to his mother, the MARCHESA GIULIA ALBIZZI, *née* Medici; *eight pages stained*

These letters form a charming account of a boy's first experiences of the sea, and his journey to the Levant and Malta. They are full of quaint and ingenuous remarks. Writer sailed on July 14 under an English captain named Hutton, who was extremely polite to him, and "even desired him to say what he wished for dinner." This was evidently a training ship, as the "mathematical master" was very sick, though the sea was calm. Writer was, however, in a position of some authority

Commander Acton saw the company of young gentlemen who sailed with writer on to their vessel. Writer received letters at Genoa, through the kindness of the English Consul (26 July 1750), where the vessel was detained in quarantine. Writer's lackey had not suffered much; he requested that a "triduum" might be celebrated at his expense by the Capuchin monks at Montui. In September there is a letter dated from Milo; in December from Alexandria. Then follows a long letter from Malta (January 1754), giving an account of journeys to Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, and more letters, earlier in date than the last, some written on board the ship "Alerione," others from Leghorn

- 702 MEDICI FAMILY: GENEALOGICAL TABLES of the Medici family, drawn up in the 18th Century:

(1) The Grand Ducal and Castellina branches, from Chiarissimo and Giovenco, sons of Averardo d' Averardo (+ 1314) to the middle of the 18th Century, large oblong folio

(2) The Castellina branch, from Medico (10th Century) to Marchese Francesco Aldebrando, born 1754. The earlier generations, down to the 13th Century, are inaccurately traced

(3) The chief descendants of Averardo d' Averardo (+ 1314) who were alive in 1723, showing the Grand Ducal line, the Marchesi della Castellina, and the Principi d'Ottaiano (of Naples), quarto

(3*) Another table like the last, except that the names of Bono, or Imbono, Chiarissimo and Lippo, ancestors of Averardo d' Averardo, are added at the beginning, quarto

(4) The Grand Ducal line down to its extinction; the branching-off of the Castellina and Ottaiano lines, oblong folio

(5) The Castellina line, from Medico (10th Century) to Marchese Francesco Aldebrando (born 1754), folio

(6) The heads of the Castellina line, from Giuliano di Giovenco (born 1422), to Francesco and Lucca, sons of Francesco (born 1722 and 1724), quarto

- 703 TUSCANY (GRAND DUKES OF): NINE PRINTED PROCLAMATIONS of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, quarto, on the subjects of: ARMED BANDS (1598); the PROTECTION of MINISTERS of JUSTICE (1612); the LEVYING of EXCISE-DUES at the GATES of FLORENCE (1652); the SALE of WINES, with regulations for pastry-cooks, carriers and hackney-coach drivers (1704); ASSOCIATION, BANKRUPTCY and WOMEN'S PROPERTY (1713); INN-KEEPERS and LODGERS (1720); the SALE of FLOUR (1727); the IMPERIAL and GRAND DUCAL NAVY (1750); the use of TITLES and the exercise of CIVIL RIGHTS (1750)

- 704 Two Plans of Houses, without any description, 18th Century, folio

- 705 TRADES and PROFESSIONS: Three Manuscript Ordinances on Barbers' Associations; Doctors and Chemists; and the opening of Shops and Warehouses, 18th Century

LEDGERS, ACCOUNT-BOOKS, MEMORANDA, &c., OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE MEDICI FAMILY,

as Bankers and Merchants ; of great interest in connection with Florentine Trade, Finance, Rates of Wages, Taxes, Prices of Land, Live Stock and Produce ; and not only of Raw Materials and Wholesale Commodities, but also the Retail Prices of articles of daily use and personal luxury, Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Precious Stones, Ornaments, &c.

- 706 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), ACCOUNT-BOOK OF: four pages, towards the end of the book, contain entries for 1377, eighteen pages from the beginning run from 1389 to 1396, and two pages follow with entries made by GIOVENCO, son of Giuliano di Giovenco, 1421-1429, quarto; *bound in parchment*

The entries record petty items of expenditure for various objects—knives, lanterns, a donkey, a load of straw, &c., mainly for the time when Giuliano di Giovenco was *castellano* of Belforte

See Illustration

- 707 MEDICI (GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), ACCOUNT-BOOK OF, 1406-1408; containing RECORDS of TRANSACTIONS with various persons connected with the WOOL INDUSTRY, WAGES owing or sums advanced to SPINNERS and other working men and women; other portions of the book deal with RECORDS of LOANS of MONEY, PURCHASES of CORN and WOOD, SALES of WINE and other miscellaneous items, 192 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names of persons with whom GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO dealt the following may be mentioned: GIOVANNI, LORENZO and UGO DI UGO D' ANDREA DI MESSER UGO; CATERINA, *wife of GIOVANNI DAL BENE*; ALESSANDRO DEGLI ALESSANDRI & Co., *wool-merchants*; GIOVENCO D' ANTONIO DE' MEDICI; UGO LINO MAZZINGHI; BRACCIO DI GIOVANNI & Co., *wool-merchants*; GIOVANNI BINI & Co., *wool-merchants*

- 708 MEDICI (MATTEA, *widow of GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'*), CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, kept by her son, GIOVENCO, acting as her procurator, 1417-1428, 224 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Many of the entries record LEASES of SHOPS and HOUSES in the MERCATO VECCHIO and elsewhere in FLORENCE, granted to various persons, as ANTONIO DI BANDINO, GIOVENCO AND BERNARDO D' ANTONIO DE' MEDICI, LIONARDO DI GIOVANNI, *hosier*, BENOZZO DI DOMENICO & Co., &c.; in others, purchases of PEPPER; SUGAR,



† Name also at 27 August 1942.

15.

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abbiamo finire come appo d'ordine

[illegible]

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afegitiero d'upesa Oli defenian

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 dragi fino i salaro

massaro Sidano

Sancti alio p^o la volpe i nota

ballance

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John D. Co. 1860

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to the first degree - false - none

Amoy 1840

Kapitän - Herr ...

the same way that you find, and you

... tempo nobilissimo ...

the one. led to a new discovery and to

— rather from the hand of — — —

Chapman and Jones

SAFFRON and other SPICES are set down; others relate to transactions with peasant-agents, such as GIOVANNI DI GIABENE; and, among a large number of miscellaneous entries, mainly referring to dealings in country produce, such as WOOL, CORN, WOOD, OIL and WINE, the names of BERNARDO and TOMASO CARBINELLI & Co., wool-merchants, occur on nearly every page

- 709 MEDICI (GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), DAY-BOOK of, 1422-1439, with a few pages added by his son GIULIANO, 1448-1483, 129 pp.; *bound in parchment*

The earlier book records mainly accounts with a peasant, Giovanni di Giabene, who acted for Giovenco, buying and selling pieces of land, live stock, country produce, &c. Among the other names that appear the following may be mentioned: UGOLINO MAZZINGHI, NELLO PAGANELLI, NANNI DI SINOCHIO, also a peasant-agent

The later book contains records of purchases of bits of land and produce, such as chestnuts, wood, &c., and payments of TAXES

- 710 MEDICI (COSIMO DE', "*Pater Patriæ*"): A COLLECTION OF PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE MEDICI FAMILY (*descendants of Giovenco d' Averardo*), AND THEIR BUSINESS CONNEXIONS WITH MANY OTHER FLORENTINE HOUSES, about 1340 pp. thick quarto

This most important and interesting Collection is divided into seven parts, each with an adequate index, AND CONTAINS A SIGNED HOLOGRAPH NOTE BY COSIMO DE' MEDICI, AN AUTOGRAPH OF EXCESSIVE RARITY—designated:

- A-B. COPIES of ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION under the RULES of the *Arte della Lana* and *Arte della Seta*, as well as in other branches of business, such as Soap-manufacture, Cattle-dealing, etc.; among the Medici mentioned are GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO, GIOVENCO D' ANTONIO, BERNARDO D' ANTONIO, FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO, RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO, FRANCESCO DI RAFFAELLO, RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DI RAFFAELLO, LORENZO DI RAFFAELLO, 1426-1701, 237 pp.
- C. A Note Signed, in an unknown hand (perhaps a clerk's, or possibly Lorenzo di Giovanni's): "*Cosimo e Lorenzo de Medici & Co.*" (p. 13); and a HOLOGRAPH SIGNED NOTE by COSIMO, "*Pater Patriæ*," addressed to BERNARDO DE' MEDICI, and dated 27 JUNE 1442 (p. 15)

See Illustration

Further, there are STATEMENTS of BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS with FILIPPO DONI, FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, PIERO MATTEI and BARTOLOMMEO GALILEI, all in PERA; BARTOLOMMEO CHIRICI, in BRUSA; and others; also some copies of legal documents, 1495-1635, 313 pp.

- D. LETTERS and ACCOUNTS relative to DEALINGS in SUGAR and SPICES between GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI, and PIETRO PAOLO BOSCOLI and FRANCESCO PADOVANO, 1560-1564, 106 pp.

710—*continued*

- E. ACCOUNTS relative to the PROPERTY which came to FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE' MEDICI as the dowry of his wife, FIAMMETTA UGOLINI, whom he married in 1577, 496 pp.
- F. ACCOUNTS relative to the share possessed by MARCHESE BARTOLOMMEO DE' MEDICI in the SILK BUSINESS of IACOPO CARDI, 1681-1711, 117 pp.
- G. PAPERS relative to the SHARE possessed by MARCHESE BARTOLOMMEO DE' MEDICI in the BUSINESS of GIANFRANCESCO VITALI, 22 pp.
- H. PAPERS relative to the SHARE possessed by MARCHESE BARTOLOMMEO DE' MEDICI in the BUSINESS of FRANCESCO STRACCHINI, 54 pp.

Needless to say, this very extensive and important Collection of Papers would form an invaluable key to the details of the commercial life of Florence, especially with regard to the staple Wool Trade

- 711 MEDICI (GIOVENCO D' ANTONIO and GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *wool merchants*, A LEDGER of, 1431-1434, containing the FIRM'S TRANSACTIONS with various FLORENTINE HOUSES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, DYERS, WOOL-WORKERS, WEAVERS, &c., 66 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names of persons with whom the firm dealt the following may be mentioned : COSIMO (*Pater Patriæ*) and LORENZO (*his brother*) DE' MEDICI, BERNARDO D' ANTONIO DE' MEDICI, ALESSANDRO ALESSANDRI & Co., IACOPO DONI & Co., ALAMANNO DEGLI ALBIZZI & Co., SIMONE & ROBERTO ALTUVITI, BERNARDO D' ANDREA DE' MEDICI, LUIGI BARTOLI & Co., UGOLO MAZZINGHI & Co., BERNARDO DA UZZANO & Co., ODDO DEL BUONO & Co., ALBERTINO DE BARDI & Co., ANTONIO SERRISTORI & Co.

The *Arte della Lana* appears in two entries only

See Illustration

- 712 MEDICI (GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), DAY-BOOK of, 1439-1456, recording writer's ACCOUNTS with his peasants, GIOVANNI DI GIABENE, LORENZO DI NACCIO, NARDO DI TOMASINO, NELLO PAGANELLI, and others; and SALES and PURCHASES of oxen, cows, wood, and all sorts of live-stock and country produce, 160 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 713 MEDICI & Co. (AVERARDO DI BERNARDO D' ANTONIO DE', *wool merchants*), CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1441-1444, containing RECORDS of the FIRM'S TRANSACTIONS with other FIRMS of WOOL MERCHANTS, SILK MERCHANTS, DYERS, SOAP-DEALERS, WEAVERS, etc., 167 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

The entries are very numerous, and bear the names of most of the BEST-KNOWN FLORENTINE COMMERCIAL FAMILIES of the DAY: BONACORSO PITTI & Co., IACOPO PIZZICAGNOLO & Co., ANTONIO BRANCACCI, ANTONIO GINORI & Co., the HOSPITAL OF SANTA MARIA NUOVA, SALVESTRO LAPI & Co., CRISTOFANO DE SANTI & Co., PIERO DI COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*father of Lorenzo the Magnificent*), ANDREA CORTIGIANI, GIOVANNI BARDUCCI, AGNOLO GADDI & Co., MARRIOTTO LIPPI & Co., GIOVANNI BENCINI



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[Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely from a manuscript.]

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a list or account, with several lines of text and some numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

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- 714 MEDICI & Co. (AVERARDO DI BERNARDO DE'), *wool merchants*, 1444-1450. A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL, DYEING EXPENSES, WAGES paid to workmen, and sales of cloth, 129 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the persons with whom the firm dealt, the following are of frequent occurrence: ANTONIO DELLA CASA & Co., ANTONIO GINORI & Co., COSIMO CASINI & Co., PIERO AND BARTOLOMMEO SERAGLI & Co., GIOVANOZZO PITTI & Co., PAOLO DAL BORGO & Co., ALESSANDRO ALESSANDRI & Co., COSIMO DE' MEDICI (*Pater Patriæ*) & Co., CRISTOFANO CALDERINI & Co., the ARTE DELLA LANA, the HOSPITAL OF SANTA MARIA NUOVA, LORENZO ORLANDINI & Co., GIOVANNI BENCINI

- 715 BOOK of MEMORANDA of MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), written in 1447 and the following years, and recording:

GIULIANO'S MARRIAGE, in March 1447, to LIONARDA DI GUIDO DI TOMMASO, with whom he received 1000 gold florins, in various payments all duly specified

Sums of money received, spent and deposited with various bankers; gifts of clothes, rings and jewellery to his wife; journeys

The birth and christening of his children

The public honours: consul, operaio, etc., of the ARTE DELLA LANA, held by GIULIANO'S FATHER, GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI

- 716 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, 1458-1461, A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, recording EXPENSES for RAW MATERIALS, DYEING, WAGES, etc., and sales of CLOTH, 103 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: IACOPO NUCI & Co., FILIPPO BARTOLI & Co., BENEDETTO BONSI & Co., ALESSANDRO DEGLI ALESSANDRI & Co., LOTTO DA BARBERINO & Co., BERNARDO D'ANTONIO DE' MEDICI & Co., BONACORSO PITTI & Co., GHERARDO GIANFIGLIAZZI & Co., FRANCESCO CARSAGNI & Co., FRANCESCO LAPI & Co.

- 717 MEDICI (BERNARDO D'ANTONIO and GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE'), and GIOVANNI DI LEONARDO BENCINI, *wool merchants*, ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1458-1463. Contains statements of the respective SHARES of the PARTNERS in the business, LISTS of DEBTORS and CREDITORS, with the sums involved, and lists of CLOTH stocked, with VALUES, 23 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 718 MEDICI (GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE', and GIULIANO, *his son*), An ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1458-1480, in which are recorded sums received and spent for various purposes, PURCHASES and SALES of LAND, HOUSES, WINE, WOOD, WOOL, COWS, COUNTRY PRODUCE; ACCOUNTS with peasants and country agents, 207 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 719 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1461-1464, recording EXPENSES for RAW MATERIAL, DYEING, WAGES, &c., and SALES of CLOTH, 149 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: LORENZO and NICCOLÒ GUALTEROTTI, AGNOLO BALDOCCI, SALVESTRO LAPI & Co., ALESSANDRO DEGLI ALESSANDRI & Co., ANDREA CAPPONI & Co., GIOVANNI RUCELLAI & Co., FILIPPO DI ZANOBI & Co., BENEDETTO BONSI & Co., APPOLONIO DI MONTE & Co., RAFFAELLO ACCIAIUOLI, BERNARDO D'ANTONIO DI MEDICI & Co.

- 720 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE') and FRANCESCO DE PAPI & Co., *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1464-1467, recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL, DYEING and other expenses, and SALES of CLOTH, 112 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are the following: FILIPPO RINIERI & Co., GIOVANNI BENCI & Co., GIOVANNI RUCELLAI & Co., GIULIANO GONDI & Co., BERNARDO D'ANTONIO DE' MEDICI & Co., FILIPPO DEL PUGLIESE & Co.

- 721 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1467-1469, recording EXPENSES for RAW MATERIALS, WAGES, etc., and SALES of CLOTH, 95 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: BERNARDO DI CRESCI & Co., CARLO BARONCELLI & Co., LORENZO DI BERNARDO DE' MEDICI & Co., ALBERTUCCIO DEL BENE & Co., GABRIELE DI BECCO & Co., GIOVANNI BENCI & Co., the ARTE DELLA LANA, FILIPPO RINIERI & Co., GUGLIELMO RUCELLAI, MATTEO BARONCELLI & Co., FRANCESCO DI ZANOBI

- 722 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1469-1472, recording PURCHASES of RAW MATERIAL, sums paid to DYERS, and other expenses for WAGES, &c., and SALES of CLOTH, 96 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are the following: GIULIANO GONDI & Co., PIERO DEL PUGLIESE & Co., TOMASO and ANTONIO MANISCALCHI & Co., SANDRO BUONDELMONTI, the ARTE DELLA LANA, IACOPO DEGLI ALESSANDRI & Co., GUGLIELMO RUCELLAI & Co., FRUOSINO DI GIOVANNI & Co., BARTOLOMMEO POPOLESCHI

- 723 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1473-1490, recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL, DYEING EXPENSES, WAGES and salaries paid, and SALES of CLOTH, 179 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

The following names may be noted: RINATO DE PAZZI & Co., PIERO GINORI, the ARTE DELLA LANA, GIULIANO DE NERLI, BENEDETTO SALVIATI & Co., GIOVANNI DONI & Co., FRANCESCO LAPI & Co., BERNARDO BUONDELMONTI, FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI & Co., GUASPARRE SPINELLI & Co., BASTIANO BUINI & Co., GUGLIELMO RUCELLAI & Co.

- 724 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1476-1486, recording PURCHASES of RAW MATERIAL and other expenses, and SALES of CLOTH, 197 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: ANTONIO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI & Co., NICCOLÒ CAPPONI & Co., GIOVANNI RUCCELLAI & Co., BERTOLDO ALTOVITI, FRANCESCO BARTOLI & Co., PIERO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, PIERO VETTORI, GIROLAMO RUCCELLAI & Co., ANTONIO MARTELLI & Co., ANTONIO DE BERNARDI & Co., MARIOTTO CARNESECCHI & Co., APOLONIO BALDOVINI, GUIDO MANELLI & Co.

- 725 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1482-1486, recording EXPENSES for RAW MATERIAL, WAGES, &c., and SALES of CLOTH, 207 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names more frequently mentioned are: BASTIANO BUINI & Co., GUIDO MANELLI & Co., GUIDO CORTIGIANI & Co., GIOVANNI DE NERLI & Co., LORENZO ALDOBRANDINI, FRANCESCO GUIDUCCI, the ARTE DELLA LANA, CARLO LIONI & Co., MARTIN DEL UPIANO (a Spanish raw-wool dealer), BERTO BERTI & Co., PIERO STROZZI, PIERO BUONINSEGGNI & Co., LIONELLO BONI & Co., GIOVANNI MICCHI & Co., ANTONIO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI & Co., GIOVANNI CORSI & Co., FRANCESCO CAPPELLI & Co.

- 726 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1486-1490, recording purchases of RAW MATERIAL and EXPENSES, and SALES of CLOTH, 205 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned in the entries are: PIERO CAMBI & Co., LIONELLO BONI & Co., GUIDO MANELLI & Co., GIORGIO BARTOLI, ANTONIO RIDOLFO & Co., BILIOOTTO BILIOTTI & Co., LORENZO GUALTEROTTI & Co., BERTO BERTI, MARCO BINDI & Co., GIULIANO MERLINI & Co., PIERO BUONDELMONTI & Co., OLIVIERI BOLDONI

- 727 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), a LIST of NOTES or extracts from the BOOKS of, 1483, 4 pp. quarto

Two interesting entries are: the Record of the date of confirmation of a canolry to MESSER GIOVANNI DI LORENZO DE' MEDICI (*later Pope Leo X.*) on 22 October 1483

A TRANSFERENCE, or "rinunzia," of a certain gift from GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI, through LORENZO (the Magnificent), his father, in favour of MARSILIO FICINO, *the great Humanist*, on 22 May 1486

728. MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1490-1494, recording PURCHASES of RAW MATERIAL, EXPENSES and WAGES, and CLOTH SOLD, 175 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names are: IACOPO FRESCOBALDI, PIERO BUONDELMONTI & Co., GIULIANO SALVIATI & Co., PIERO DE NERLI & Co., GIOVANNI TORNAQUINCI & Co., MARCO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI & Co., FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, BASTIANO BUINI & Co.; LORENZO, PUCCIO AND ALESSANDRO PUCCI; FILIPPO MARSUPINI, LORENZO CAVALCANTI, AGNOLO DE BARDI & Co., DOTTO DE BARDI & Co.

- 729 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO and FRANCESCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1491-1492, recording EXPENSES for RAW WOOL, DYEING, WAGES, &c., 64 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are : IACOPO SALVIATI & Co., GUIDO CANIGIANI & Co., PIERO PAGANELLI & Co., MICHELE DI BONA (*of Raugiù*), LORENZO LAPI, GUIDO MANELLI & Co., IACOPO ALDOBRANDINI, CARLO CARNESECCHI, MIGUEL DE SILOS (*a Spanish raw-wool dealer*)

- 730 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), *and his heirs*, an ACCOUNT BOOK of, 1480-1505, containing PURCHASES and SALES of LIVE STOCK: she-asses, calves, oxen, &c.; HOUSES, bits of land, wood and pasture; BUILDING and other expenses connected with COUNTRY ESTATES; accounts with agents, tenants and peasants, 464 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 731 MEDICI & Co. (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO and FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *wool merchants*, a DAY BOOK of, 1491-1499, containing RECORDS of PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS and WAGES paid to work-people, 378 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names of persons with whom the firm dealt the following may be mentioned: LORENZO DI PIERFRANCESCO DE' MEDICI & Co. (*wool merchants*), FRANCESCO GIROLAMI & Co., CAMILLO CARNESECCHI, MIGUEL DE SILOS (*a Spanish dealer in raw wool*), FRANCESCO SALVIATI & Co. (*dyers*), DOMENICO FRESCOBALDI & Co., GHERARDO FRESCOBALDI & Co., FERNANDO and JUAN DE CASTRO & Co. (*Spanish dealers in raw wool*), UGOLINO DI CAMBIO & Co. (*drug merchants*), CARLO AND MATTEO STROZZI & Co., GHERARDO CORTIGIANI & Co. (*dyers*)

The book also contains numerous MEMORANDA written and signed by GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, recording the sending off of bales of cloth to various customers and markets, and other notes concerning the management of the business

This day-book may be said to contain the names of the majority of the persons connected with the WOOL TRADE in FLORENCE at the height of that city's prosperity, and will prove to be of the GREATEST INTEREST to the STUDENT of ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 732 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), an ACCOUNT BOOK of, containing only three entries, 1496

AN ACCOUNT BOOK of TOMMASO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, 1479-1491, containing small items of personal expenditure, 71 pp.

AN ACCOUNT BOOK of FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, 1470-1478, containing miscellaneous items of expenditure, tradesmen's accounts, purchases of jewellery, transactions with goldsmiths, &c., 167 pp. 3 vol. quarto; *bound in parchment* (3)

- 733 MEDICI (GIOVANNI DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE') and CRESCI DI MARCHIONNE DONATI, *wool merchants*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1495-1497, containing the ACCOUNTS of their CLOTH TRADE IN THE LEVANT, 167 pp. quarto; *bound in leather*

Among the names of the persons with whom they dealt are those of several TURKISH cloth merchants (*in an Italianised form*): BREINO, QUSANO & Co., *of Adrianople*; ELIA CALAMITI & Co., *of Constantinople*;

MECHEMEDI & Co., of *Adrianople*; ISACHE BONANITA & Co., *Jews of Adrianople*; SOFI MECHEMEDI SUGAGI & Co., of *Gallipoli*; ABRAMO, of *Adrianople*. A number of transactions are also recorded with ITALIANS established in the LEVANT, such as GIROLAMO CANALORTO & Co., and COMERCHIARI, of *Pera*; and BARTOLOMMEO LANDI, of *Brusa*

- 734 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), a CREDIT and DEBIT ACCOUNT BOOK of, 1471-1472, recording TRANSACTIONS in MONEY, SALES and PURCHASES of CLOTH and other commodities, 51 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: PIERO D'ANTONIO MATTEI, NICCOLÒ GORI, PIERO BUONDELMONTI, PIERO PAGANELLI, FRANCESCO GINORI; "CHASNIANDINO," a *Turkish merchant of Constantinople*; "IUCUNDA" DI MORDICAL, a *Jew of Adrianople*; FRANCESCO TORNA-BUONI

- 735 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), a BOOK of MEMORANDA of, 1476-1491, containing entries relating to the various branches of business in which FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO was concerned: SALES of JEWELS, ORNAMENTS and OBJECTS of LUXURY, LOANS of money, purchases of GOLD and SILVER, and of goods of every description, ranging from bales of linen to donkeys; lists of debtors and creditors, 382 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names of persons with whom Francesco dealt those that occur most frequently are: GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, BASTIANO BUINI, FRANCESCO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, ALESSANDRO CARNESECCHI, GUIDO BANDINELLI, IACOPO BANDINI, and BERNARDO NERI

- 736 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *bankers*, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1478-1488, containing ACCOUNTS of MONEY TRANSACTIONS with various individuals, as: GUIDO GUIDUCCI, BASTIANO BUINI, NICCOLÒ UGOLINI, ALESSANDRO CARNESECCHI, and GUIDO MANELLI, 115 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 737 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), an ACCOUNT BOOK of, showing sums received from EXCISE DUES while he was CAMARLENGO of AREZZO, 1482

- 738 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), a DAY BOOK of, 1484, recording MONEY TRANSACTIONS, and SALES of JEWELLERY and OBJECTS of LUXURY, 96 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: BERNARDO BARONI, BASTIANO BUINI & Co., ZANOBI PIZZICAGNOLI & Co., NICCOLÒ CAPPONI & Co., DONATO BONSI, BARTOLOMMEO BARONCINI & Co., PIERO UGOLINI, BARTOLOMMEO BARTOLINI & Co.

- 739 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *bankers*, A CREDIT AND DEBIT LEDGER of, 1484-1494, recording MONEY TRANSACTIONS with various parties, such as BIAGIO PIZZICAGNIOLO, PIERO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, GABRIELLO DA VICANO, BERTO BERTI, TOMASO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, BENEDETTO BONSI, GIROLAMO GUICCIARDINI, PIERO DEGLI ALBIZZI, GUIDO GUIDI, 160 pp. quarto; *bound in white leather*

- 740 MEDICI (GIULIANO *and* FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), Records of PURCHASES of LAND made by, from 1484 to 1490; INDEX to same (*much later, probably 18th Century*); 13 pp. of Records and 3 pp. of Index, folio

A DAY-BOOK of FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, recording minor MONEY TRANSACTIONS, 1485 (2)

- 741 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), A DAY-BOOK of, 1485-1488, recording MONEY TRANSACTIONS and DEALINGS in GOLD and SILVER OBJECTS with various persons, as: PIERO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, ARRIGO DE NOBILI, PIERO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, GIULIANO PERINI, CRESCI DI MARCHIONNE, LIONARDO ALTOVITI & Co., PIERO DEL BUONO, BASTIANO BUINI & Co., 479 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 742 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), A BOOK of MEMORANDA of, written from 1486 to 1492, and recording SALES of BELTS (*see one of the period in the Franks Bequest, Gold Room, British Museum*) and SILKS, with a number of signatures of debtors, 91 pp. quarto

- 743 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE'), A BOOK of MEMORANDA of, written from 1488 to 1497, and recording PURCHASES and SALES of STUFFS, transactions with the FLORENTINE CUSTOM-HOUSE, and sums of money owing from various clients, 85 pp. quarto

- 744 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *bankers*, A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1487-1488, recording MONEY TRANSACTIONS with various persons, as: PIERO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, GIROLAMO BUTI, GIOVANNI GUIDUCCI, TADDEO GADDI (*not the painter*), SANDRO DEL POLO, MATTEO BONCIANI, GIULIANO POSIMI, 57 pp. quarto; *bound in red leather*

- 745 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE') *and* BASTIANO DI LIONARDO BRUNI & Co., an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, containing entries of PURCHASES and SALES, 1 September 1488 to 23 November 1491, 100 pp.

Many of these transactions are PURCHASES and SALES of STOCK held in the *Monte Commune*; others are sales of OBJECTS of LUXURY, sets of SILVER-GILT ORNAMENTS, BELTS, &c. In many instances the debtor and his guarantor have signed, under the entry, in agreement to pay on a certain date

Among these signatures may be mentioned: ALESSANDRO D'ANTONIO RUCCELLAI, PAOLO DI SALVI, PIERO PACINI, GHERARDO DI MARCIANO, ANTON FRANCESCO DI SER ANTONIO DEL BERNA, GIOVANNI DI ROBERTO DEGLI ALBIZZI, BARTOLOMMEO DI PIERO BENCI, TADDEO DI BERNARDO LORINI, NICCOLO DI GIOVANNI DI SER PIERO FORTEGUERRI, FRANCESCO DI GIOVANNI DEL ZACHARIA, GIOVANNI D'ATTAVANTE

- 746 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE') and BASTIANO BUINI, an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1488-1491, recording PURCHASES of GOLD and SILVER, PRECIOUS STONES, SILK, VELVET, &c., and SALES of GOLD and SILVER OBJECTS enriched with NIELLO designs, TABLE SETS, KNIVES, FORKS and BELTS, and ORNAMENTS of various descriptions, 721 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

The entries, which are very numerous, contain the names of many gold- and silversmiths, and of prominent FLORENTINE citizens of the day, from that of LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT downwards

- 747 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE') and BASTIANO BUINI, a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1488-1489, recording TRANSACTIONS in MONEY, in the SHARES of the *Monte Commune*, purchases of GOLD and SILVER, and sales of OBJECTS of LUXURY, such as knives and forks of gold and silver, with *niello* designs, sets of ornaments in the same metals, jewellery, belts, purses, &c. The entries, which are very numerous, are a mine of information on the TRADE in GOLD- and SILVERSMITH'S WORK, and the BANKING BUSINESS in late XV. CENTURY FLORENCE, 192 pp. quarto; *bound in white leather*

- 748 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE') and BASTIANO BUINI, a DAY-BOOK of, 1490-1492, containing RECORDS of TRANSACTIONS in MONEY, GOLD and SILVER, OBJECTS of LUXURY, PRECIOUS STONES, SILK, &c., 300 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names mentioned are: LORENZO DEGLI ALBIZZI, IACOPO BARDI, BARTOLOMEO BARTOLINI, PIERFILIPPO PANDOLEINI, BARTOLOMEO DI STEFANO, BERNARDO MARTINI, MARCO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, NICCOLÒ CAPPONI & Co., LORENZO DE' MEDICI (*the Magnificent*) & Co., LORENZO DI PIERO DE' MEDICI & Co., GINO GINORI & Co., RAFFAELLO STROZZI & Co., TOMASO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, MARIO GUIDUCCI

- 749 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), a CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1491-1496, containing RECORDS of MONEY TRANSACTIONS and dealings in LINEN and WOOLLEN CLOTH, 451 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

Among the names that appear in the entries the following may be mentioned: ALESSANDRO GUIDUCCI, GIOVANNI DEGLI ALBIZZI & Co., PIERO DI TOLOSINO DE' MEDICI, GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, TOMASO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, GIOVANNI DE BARDI, GIOVANBATTISTA BARTOLI & Co., IACOPO SALVIATI & Co., GIULIANO GONDI & Co., ANTONIO DAL BORGO & Co.

- 750 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), A BOOK of MEMORANDA of, 1493-1496, recording EXPENSES, PURCHASES and sums proceeding from SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS, 250 pp.; *bound in parchment*

Among the names of persons with whom Francesco dealt, the following may be mentioned: GIOVANNI BUONDELMONTI, GIOVANNI CANONI, CRESCI DI MARCHIONNE, CARLO DI MARCO, *goldsmith*; GIOVENCO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI BARTOLOMEO BUONGIOVANNI, BERNARDO AND NICCOLÒ MORELLI & Co., *silk merchants*

- 751 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *wool merchants*, SEVEN ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, recording PURCHASES of RAW MATERIAL and SALES of GOODS, 1500-1509

- 752 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), *wool merchants*, A DAY-BOOK of, 1503-1505, containing very numerous ENTRIES recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL, SOAP, WAX, &c., commissions paid to agents, FREIGHT and other charges on shipments of CLOTH, chiefly connected with the EXPORT TRADE to the LEVANT and to FRANCE, 432 pp.; *bound in parchment*

There are also a series of COPIES of INVOICES of SHIPMENTS, and notes of expenditure for carriage, &c., sent in by agents, the most frequently recurring names of whom follow : ANTONIO DI MENZA, at Ancona, Raugia and Ravenna ; GIOVANNI GIUSTI, at Adrianople ; IACOPO DI GIULIANO, at Lyons and Raugia ; MARINO DI FLORIO, at Raugia ; ANTONIO DELLA PIEVE and LIONARDO BERTOLINI & Co., at Lyons ; and CRESCI DONATI and GUIDO DE' MEDICI, in the Levant

It would be possible to ascertain from a careful study of this book the exact RATES of CARRIAGE from FLORENCE to ANCONA, and thence by sea from ANCONA to the LEVANT, as well as a mass of information as to the PRICES prevalent in the CLOTH TRADE at the time

- 753 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), A LETTER-BOOK of, 1503-1509, containing COPIES of LETTERS from FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI to his AGENTS in the LEVANT and in LYONS, whose names have been stated in connection with the last item, 237 pp.; *bound in parchment*

The subject of all the letters is the EXPORT TRADE in CLOTH, and its every aspect is exhaustively dealt with : CARRIAGE and SHIPPING RATES, conditions that govern the output of the looms, and the demand in the various markets, the prospects for opening up new markets, &c.

In the latter part of the volume there are a number of copies of invoices, notes of expenditure, and various memoranda

- 754 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO and RAFFAELLO DE'), *wool merchants*, A LETTER-BOOK of, 1510-1521, containing COPIES of LETTERS, in the hands of several clerks, from the heads of the firm to their correspondents and agents. These letters are all concerned with the CLOTH TRADE, and speak of the sending of bales of the products of the FLORENTINE LOOMS to various markets, where the firm was represented by resident correspondents or travelling agents, to whose reports on the condition of trade frequent references are made, as also to the working of the manufactories in Florence, the issue of letters of exchange, &c., 145 pp.; *bound in parchment*

The following is a complete list of the persons to whom the letters are addressed, together with the places where their work lay :

TOMASO DI BARTOLOMEO, at Ancona, where goods were shipped for the Levant

FRANCESCO DE PILLI, at Leghorn, where goods were shipped for France

VENTURA VENTURI, COSTANZO BARZI & Co.; ROBERTO and GUGLIELMO NASI & Co.; BERNARDO UGOCINI and CARLO MARUCELLI, at Lyons

IACOPO DI GIULIANO, *at Raugia*
 BARTOLOMMEO and PIERO GIACOMINI; BERNARDO and BALDASSARE
 GALILEI & Co., *at Pera*
 FILIPPO and BENEDETTO CORSINI, *at Naples*
 GIOVANNI GUIDUCCI, *at Rome*

- 755 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE', *as administrator of part of the property of Florence Cathedral, 1520-1521*), An ACCOUNT-BOOK of, with accounts with tenants, tradespeople and artisans
- 756 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE') RECORDS transcribed from his Day-Books, from 1486 to 1537, referring chiefly to donations made to religious institutions and payments of church dues, 14 pp. quarto
- 757 MEDICI (ANTONIO DI GIULIANO DE'), A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1482-1490, recording TRANSACTIONS with WOOL and LINEN MERCHANTS, peasants, &c.
 A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of PIERO DI GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, 1486-1490, recording his personal expenditure (2)
- 758 MEDICI (FRANCESCO, GIOVENCO and GIOVANNI DE'), A short CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1503-1504, recording PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS
 A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of GIOVANNI DI GIULIANO and GUIDO D'ANTONIO DE' MEDICI, 1505-1507, recording PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS (2)
- 759 MEDICI & Co. (GIOVENCO and GIOVANNI DE'), *dyers*, Three ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1505-1515, recording PURCHASES and SALES in their business
- 760 MEDICI & Co. (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), *dyers*, A DAY-BOOK of, 1498-1502, recording TRANSACTIONS with the ARTE DELLA LANA (*purchases of alum, which was much used in the cloth industry*), and various FLORENTINE WOOL and LINEN MANUFACTURERS, such as PIERO SODERINI & Co., SIMONE CANIGIANI, FRANCESCO GUARDI & Co., PIERO DI TADDEO & Co., NICCOLÒ STROZZI, IACOPO DONI & Co., ROBERTO SALVIATI, FILIPO LOTINI & Co., 95 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*
- 761 MEDICI & Co. (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), *dyers*, A CREDIT and DEBIT LEDGER of, 1498-1500, recording purchases of ALUM from the ARTE DELLA LANA, and of DYEING MATERIALS; and transactions with various firms of FLORENTINE WOOL and LINEN MANUFACTURERS, such as PIERO DEL VERO & Co., PIERO SODERINI & Co., BARTOLOMMEO DEGLI ALBIZZI & Co., SIMONE CANIGIANI AND NICCOLÒ STROZZI, ZANOBI BILIOTTI, MICHELE STROZZI, FRANCESCO DEL PUGLIESE & Co., BARTOLOMMEO VALORI, LORENZO DAVANZATI & Co., 190 pp. quarto; *bound in red leather*

- 762 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), a LETTER-BOOK of, containing COPIES made at the time of writing, addressed to various "AGENTS" and MANAGERS of BANKING branch establishments in VARIOUS PARTS of the WORLD, quarto *contemporary*, from 1 SEPTEMBER 1500 to 26 FEBRUARY 1503 (O.S.)

The bulk of the letters are addressed to SER NICCOLO MICHELOZZI, agent at Rome, late in the 15th and into the 16th Centuries. They are written in a lively and colloquial style, but contain no records beyond those of purchases and sales and hopes of fair trade, and references to conditions of trade—i.e. the sale of cloths and silk—and, on occasion, a purchase of "*schamonea fine in pasta*" (see p. 71). Several of these transactions refer to the sale of stock held in the "*Monte Commune*" (*delle Doti*). In the margin are frequently found duplicates of the countersigns used in the actual letters sent

Most of the letters are addressed to MEDICEAN AGENTS: In *Ancona*, to NICCOLÒ LIPPI, SER TOMMASO, and BARTOLOMMEO DI SER TOMMASO; in *Adrianople*, to ALESSANDRO DEGLI ALBIZZI, or GIOVANNI GIUSTI; in *Bursia* (*Brusa*) to GIOVANNI GHAZZETTI. We learn incidentally that a good deal of the trade with SYRIA and the NEAR EAST was centred in GALLIPOLI; that middlemen were often employed, and one whose name frequently occurs is a certain Paolo Ruffino. "Il Cioccio," or Francesco Ciocci, was a messenger who took a letter to Alessandro degli Albizzi, at Gallipoli, when about to sail

The names of FLORENTINE TRADING COMPANIES often occur, such, for instance, as PIERO VENTURI & Co., FRANCESCO GALILEI & Co., TOMMASO SODERINI & Co., DIONIGI NASI and GIROLAMO BETTINI & Co., FRANCESCO BARDUCCI, BARTOLOMMEO DI FILIPPO VALORI, &c.

As a whole this collection sheds valuable light on the state of the business-world of the day, and gives a picture of its activities and practical issues that it would be difficult to find elsewhere

- 763 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE') (died 1555), "INFORMATION" written and signed by, touching the WILL of his grandfather GIULIANO DI GIOVENCO DE' MEDICI, who died on 31 January 1497 (O.S.), and the manner in which the testamentary dispositions have been carried out, 4 pp. folio

- 764 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), a DAY-BOOK of, 1500-1508, containing entries of PERSONAL EXPENDITURE and sums received, many pages of items for dresses, jewellery, and all sorts of finery for writer's WIFE, ACCOUNTS with WOOD MERCHANTS, coachmen, tailors, and other tradesmen, &c., including two painters, POSINO DI ZANORI POSINI and AGNOLO DI DONI by name, 168 pp.—MEMORANDA of RAFFAELLO'S MARRIAGE to MARGHERITA, DAUGHTER of ANDREA BONCIANI, which took place in 1500; a detailed SPECIFICATION of her DOWRY, which consisted of 1000 FLORINS' WORTH of *Monte Commune*, a half-share in two estates at BELLOSGUARDO, and other pieces of property

COPIES of MERCERS' and GOLDSMITHS' bills for goods furnished to the said MARGHERITA, and notes of sums of

money owing to Raffaello, 1500-1507, 24 pp., in all 192, mostly in Raffaello's own hand, bound together in 1 vol. quarto; parchment

- 765 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), a CREDIT and DEBIT ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1500-1504, recording MONEY received and paid out for his PERSONAL EXPENDITURE and that of his WIFE, MARGHERITA, daughter of Andrea Bonciani, 149 pp. written in RAFFAELLO's own hand, quarto; bound in leather

The items include purchases from ANTONIO DEL GIOCONDO & Co., BARTOLOMMEO PANDOLFINI & Co., IACOPO SALVIATI & Co., and GAGLIARDO BONCIANI & Co., *silk merchants*; SIMONE DI GUASPARRE & Co. and ANDREA DI CARLO & Co., *goldsmiths*; BONIFAZIO RUSPOLI & Co. (*linen merchants*), BERNARDO DEL BIANCO (*wool merchant*), ANTONIO FALCUCCI (*mercier*), POSINO DI ZANOBI POSINI (*painter*), and ANTONIO DI IACOPO (*mattress maker*)

- 766 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), FIVE ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1502-1518, recording PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS, quarto

- 767 MEDICI & Co. (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), *wool merchants*, an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, consisting of three parts:

- (a) A DAY-BOOK, 1518-1522, recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL from JUAN DE ARDA, ALVARO DE LA TORRE, ALVARO DEL OLMO, PEDRO DE MARGOSA, JUAN DE SALAMANCA and LOPE DE CASTRO, *Spanish dealers*, and others; and SALES of CLOTH to various FLORENTINE firms, as: BONGIANNI GIANFIGLIAZZI & Co., GIOVANNI PANDOLFINI & Co., MATTEO STROZZI & Co., NERI VENTURI, and ANTONIO BARTOLI, 33 pp.
- (b) PART of a STOCK-LIST of CLOTH turned out by the MANUFACTORY, 1519-1520, 9 pp.
- (c) PART of a BOOK of NOTES of SHIPMENTS of CLOTH, sent unfinished from FLORENCE to BERNARDO and BALDASSARE GALILEI & Co., of Pera, to be finished there, together with copies of STATEMENTS from GALILEI & Co. of the finishing and sale of the cloth, largely carried on in Adrianople. Also, COPIES of the FIRM's ACCOUNTS with their AGENT, ANTONIO DI MARCO BARTOLI, who travelled for them in the Levant, and bought SILK which was usually paid for in FLORENTINE WOOLLEN STUFFS, 1518-1522, 20 pp.

- 768 MEDICI & Co. (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), *wool merchants*, a LETTER-BOOK of, 1520-1521, containing COPIES of LETTERS, a few in the hand of RAFFAELLO himself (e.g. p. 1), but mostly in the writing of various clerks; from the head of the firm to his AGENTS, announcing the SHIPMENT of CLOTH, discussing the CONDITION of the

MARKET, the OUTPUT of the MANUFACTORY, and other points connected with the EXPORT TRADE to the LEVANT

There follows a full list of the correspondents, with the names of the places where they were stationed :

Tomaso di Bartolommeo, at Ancona
Iacopo di Giuliano, at Raugia
Matteo Maestrini, at Adrianople
Francesco da Pagano, at Ancona
Filippo da Empoli and Antonio Bartoli, at Pera

21 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 769 MEDICI & Co. (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), TEN ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1520-1534, recording PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS, expenses for DYEING, workmen's WAGES, &c., quarto
- 770 MEDICI (RAFFAELLO DI FRANCESCO DE'), AN ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1545-1546, recording his EXPENDITURE as CAPTAIN of PISTOIA, quarto
- 771 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI RAFFAELLO DE), an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1522-1523, recording his personal expenditure as CAPTAIN of CORTONA, quarto
- 772 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), Francesco di Raffaello de' Medici, Giuliano di Raffaello de' Medici, and Raffaello di Francesco de' Medici, RECORDS of PURCHASES of LAND by, 1524-1543, 6 pp. folio
- 773 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO and GIULIANO DE'), SEVEN ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1534-1548, recording SALES and PURCHASES in the WOOL BUSINESS
- 774 MEDICI & Co. (FRANCESCO and GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE'), *wool merchants*, A DAY-BOOK of, 1542-1548, recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL and SALES of CLOTH for EXPORT to the LEVANT and other markets, 81 pp. quarto; *bound in parchment*

This book affords much information as to the channels through which raw material came to the Florentine looms, and places where there was constant demand for their products

Among the DEALERS who supplied WOOL in FLORENCE the following may be noted : CRISTOFANO DE AYALA, GREGORIO DE POLANCO, DIEGO PÉREZ, JUAN DE CASTRO, ALONSO SALINA AND LUIS DE POLANCO, *Spaniards*; LEONARDO DE FORNARI, *of Genoa*; GREGORIO DA CASTELLO, PIERO CAPPONI, NICCOLO RICASOLI, BARTOLOMMEO POLAIUOLO, and ALESSANDRO ANTINORI

The following are the names of some of the chief buyers of CLOTH : CARLO GARCOPETRO, FRANCESCO AGITANO, CRISTOFANO PESCI, IACOPO PROSIMI and MATTEO CASALINA, *of Messina*; CORSINI & Co., ALESSANDRO CAPPONI and AGNOLO BIFOLI, *of Naples*; GIOVANBATTISTA PINI & Co., *of Palermo*; MICHELE GALUZZI & Co., *of Pera*; NICCOLÒ DE GIORGI, STEFANO DE GOZZI and LUCCA DI BONA, *of Raugia*;

RAFFAELLO BENOZZI & Co., SIMONE SERAGLI & Co., GIOVANNI VIVIANI & Co., *of Rome*; and BARTOLOMMEO BUONDELMONTI, BERNARDO BAGLIONI, LODOVICO DAL BORGO, GIOVANNI DINI, GIOVANNI LANDI & Co., GIOVANNI DAVANZATI & Co., COSIMO DE' MEDICI, DUKE OF FLORENCE, COSIMO ACCAIUOLI & Co., and BARTOLOMMEO CARNESECCHI & Co.

- 775 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE'), SEVEN ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1547-1555, recording SALES and PURCHASES in the WOOL BUSINESS

- 776 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI FRANCESCO DE'), an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1547, recording personal expenditure

- 777 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE'), a BOOK of ACCOUNTS and MEMORANDA of, 1557-1560, recording EXPENDITURE of ALL SORTS, for velvets, rings, stuffs, pieces of land, raw wool, &c. &c.; and MEMORANDA of GIULIANO'S MARRIAGE, which took place in 1547, to MARGHERITA DI GIOVANNI DE NERLI, who brought him a dowry of 2700 florins. Further entries record the BIRTH of his SONS, LAW-SUITS in which he was engaged, purchases of land, &c., 75 pp. of Accounts, 10 pp. of Memoranda, quarto; *bound in parchment*

- 778 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE'), an ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1552-1565, recording PURCHASES of RAW WOOL from SPANISH and OTHER DEALERS, and sales of woollen stuffs manufactured by GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO, often to the same SPANISH MERCHANTS from whom the raw wool had been purchased, 135 pp., quarto; *bound in parchment*

The middle of the sixteenth century saw a sharp decline in the Spanish cloth industry, and it is interesting to find that the Florentine looms had obtained such an ascendancy, that wool was brought from Spain to be manufactured into cloth that at once returned to the country which had produced the raw material. Among the names of the Spanish merchants those that occur most often are ALONSO PARDO, LOPEZ GALLO & Co., JUAN ALONSO DE MALVENDA, and LUIS POLANCO & Co.

GIULIANO also dealt in SILK and LINEN GOODS, which he apparently manufactured. Among the names of Italian dealers the following constantly occur: ROBERTO CANIGIANI, GIOVANNI DAVANZATI, IACOPO and GIOVANNI DELLA PONTE, GIOVANNBATTISTA BONSI, MATTEO STROZZI, FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI, and IACOPO CAPPONI

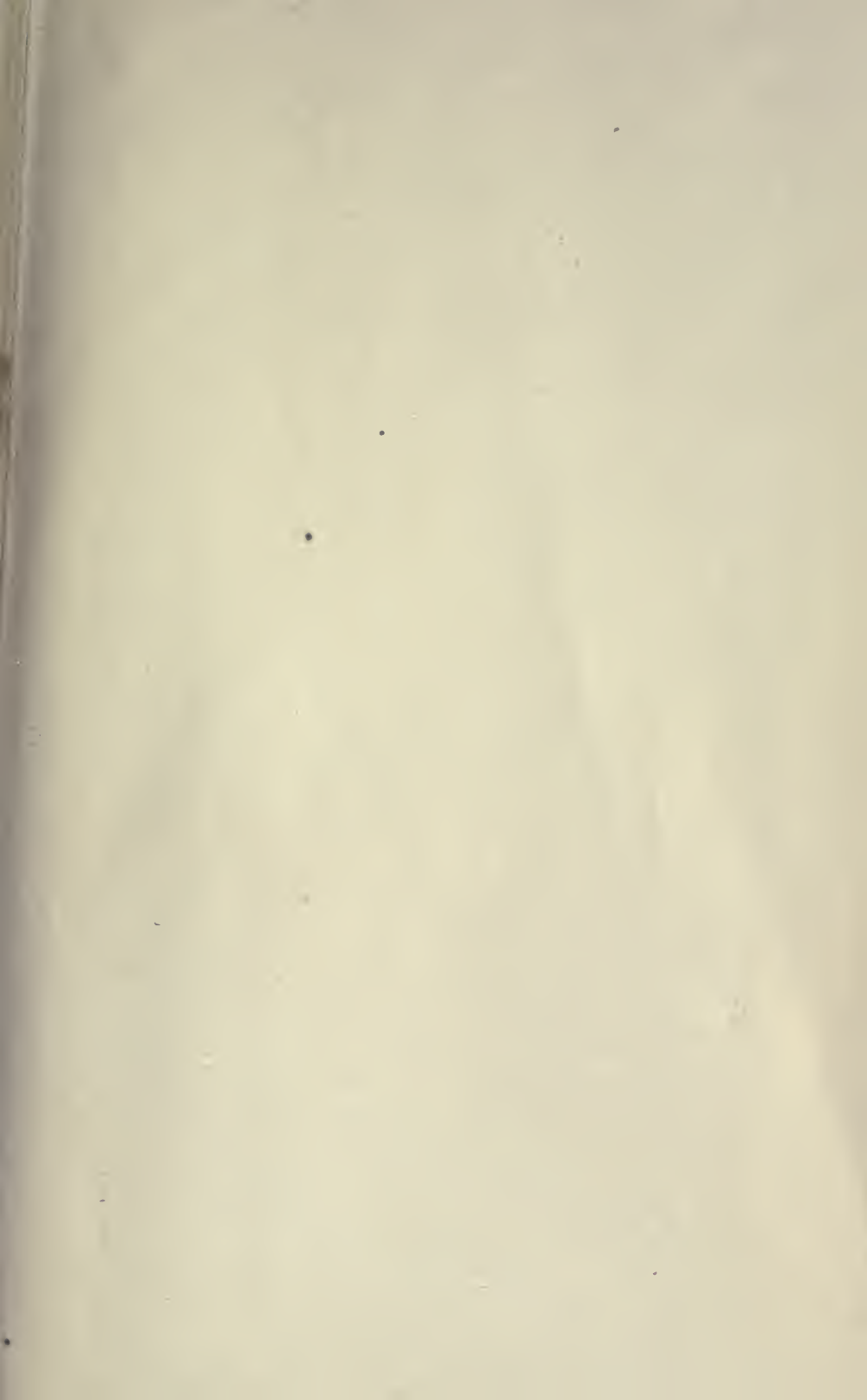
- 779 ARTE DI LANA: NOTE on the INSTITUTION of a "RAGIONE" or COMPANY in the ARTE DI LANA, managed by ROSSO DE' MEDICI, which was wound up at the death of GIULIANO DE' MEDICI, FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO'S share being 3500 lire, 1 p. folio, 7 January 1566

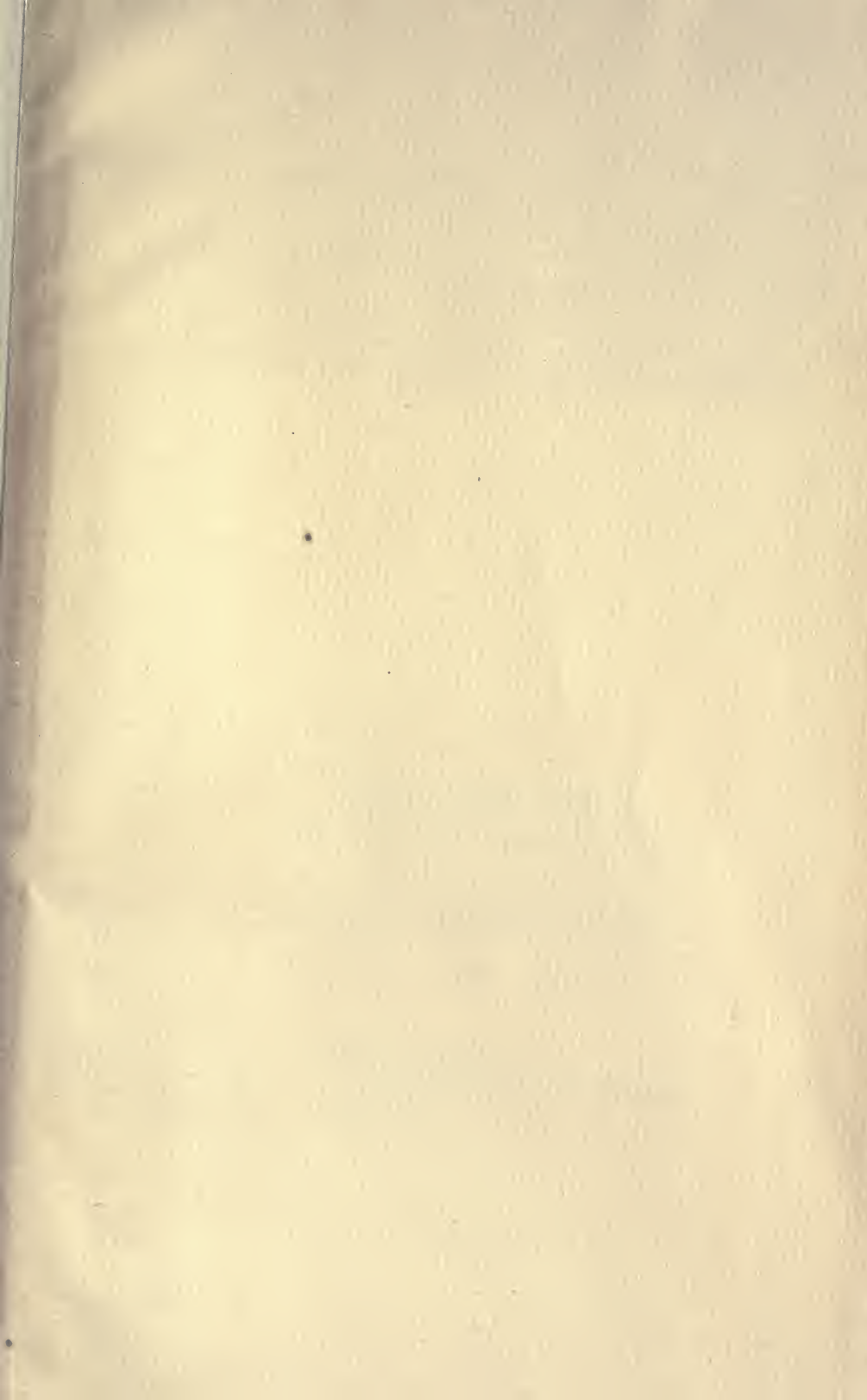
- 780 MEDICI (FIAMETTA DI GIULIANO DE'), An ACCOUNT-BOOK of, 1578, recording PERSONAL EXPENDITURE, chiefly for dress

- 781 MEDICI (GIULIANO DI RAFFAELLO DE'), A BOOK of MEMORANDA, recording his death, in 1566, and containing COPIES of LEGAL DOCUMENTS regarding the disposal of his PROPERTY, and a COMPLETE INVENTORY of all his worldly goods, in which the smallest trifles are mentioned, quarto
- 782 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), EIGHT ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1556-1571, recording SALES and PURCHASES in the WOOL BUSINESS
- 783 MEDICI (FRANCESCO DI GIULIANO DE'), THREE ACCOUNT-BOOKS of, 1579-1597, recording PURCHASES and SALES in the WOOL BUSINESS

Purchases of small amounts of *lana matricina*—i.e. wool of unborn lambs, greatly prized for its quality, of which some of the finest Persian carpets are made

FINIS







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