

Nikolai Wandruszka: Un viaggio nel passato europeo – gli antenati del Marchese Antonio Amorini Bolognini (1767-1845) e sua moglie, la Contessa Marianna Ranuzzi (1771-1848)

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## BROCCARDI (I)

XIV.31219

**Broccardi** Lasia, Test. 28.1.1505 ; oo 11.4.1435 per procura (l'atto avvenne ad Imola tramite il padre dello sposo) Baverio Maghinardo **Bonetti**.

XV.62438

**Broccardi** Pietro, oo Vereconda **NN**, als Kappuzinerin 80 Jahre und 7 Monate alt geworden.

di benestante famiglia della piccola nobiltà imolese. Ein „Andrea Broccardi da Imola“ erwirbt am 11.12.1514 die bolognesische cittadinanza, der zu diesem Zeitpunkt in Bologna wohnt und mit Lorenzo und dem Vater Pietro vor etwa 40 Jahren hierhergekommen ist. Es wird weiter vermerkt, daß seine Mutter (also die Frau Pietros) den adeligen *de Lodovisii* angehörte. Andrea ist verheiratet, hat Kinder und erhält die Möglichkeit, sich der Gemeinschaft der Notare einzuschreiben<sup>1</sup>. Der genannte Pietro, Vater des Andrea, scheint eine Generation jünger zu sein als der Vater der Lasia.

Die Familie spielt auch in Florenz eine Rolle, insbesondere mit maestro Girolamo di Matteo de Broccardis da Imola, 1431/38 schwer verfeindet mit Filelfo<sup>2</sup>. Ein Pietro Broccardi stiftete testamentarisch für die Arte di Calimala 1402 das Ospedale Broccardi (S.Michele di Croce di Vita) in Florenz<sup>3</sup>. Ob also diese florentinischen Broccardi und die imolesischen einer Familie angehören, bleibt zu untersuchen.

## BROCCARDI (II)

XIII.15529

**de Brocardis** Pantasilea, oo ca. 1460/65 **de Garzaria** Michael, \* ca 1430/40, + vor 10.10.1495.

10.10.1495 als *honesta mulier d. Pantasilea filia qd. Antonii de Brochadis vidua et uxor magistri Michaelis olim Matthei de Garzaria cap. S.Marie de Mascarella*<sup>4</sup>.

D.i. jene imolesischer Familie, von der am 3.6.1496 ein *Chornelio de Brocardi da Imola* in der strada S.Donati getötet *homo zentile e virtuoso, ma nemicho dela madona de Imola e de Forli, fu morto da uno Batista de Forli*<sup>5</sup>. Den politischen Hintergrund zu diesem Mord beschreibt PASOLINI: „Meanwhile the house of Giovanni Bentivoglio, Lord of Bologna, had become a den of robbers in which Catherine Sforza's enemies from Rome

<sup>1</sup> Angelozzi/Casanova, *Diventare cittadini*, 2000, p.214.

<sup>2</sup> Vgl. Zippel, *Il Filelfo a Firenze*, in: *Storia e cultura del Rinascimento italiano*, pp.215-253, aufgenommen von Jonathan Davies (1998) und Patricia Lee Rubin (2007). Maestro Girolamo war auch Podesta in Siena; in Florenz am 12.1431 Jacopo Broccardi da Imola als *esecutore die giustizia* für 6 Monate.

<sup>3</sup> Nicolas Terpstra, *Abandoned children of the italian renaissance ...* 2005, p.49, Inschrift: Gründung 17.1.1429 – Grabstein S.Michele di Croce di Vita (= das ospedale): *Sep[ulcrum] Petri Francisci de Broccardis* 1411 (Follini/Rastrelli, *Firenze antica* 4/1792, p.313); d.i.: Pietro di Francesco Broccardi (W. Paatz, *die Kirchen von Florenz*, 1955, ad ind.).

<sup>4</sup> ASB: FA Buratti I/2, nr.6.

<sup>5</sup> Fileno dalla Tuata, *Istoria* II, fol. 229v.

and elsewhere conspired against her. Yet she wrote her uncle that she was comforted and of good cheer, knowing that the ducal orator had expressed his master's displeasure to Bentivoglio. Though she confided in the Duke's protection, she was constantly pre-occupied by the inimical attitude of the Lord of Bologna. " I accept the counsel, given me by Your Lordship, which is in every way worthy of your wisdom and goodness, not to follow the example of others in avenging my wrongs, but rather to forgive them. Be therefore assured that had I not been more than once provoked and harried beyond measure, I would have tolerated this last occurrence as I have done before many times ; sed furor fit sacpius laesa patientia, and the not resenting so many injuries would encourage the wicked in evil doing. . . . Still I will so far restrain myself as the conduct of others may permit me to lean rather towards forgiveness than vengeance. . . ." She dared no longer write to the ducal orator at Bologna on the subject of Faenza, for there were not wanting fresh proofs of Bentivoglio's ill-will. A mere ne'er-do-weel, who had run away for debt, had offered to reveal to her the names of persons who betrayed her trust in them ; she thought this a silly fact in itself, yet a proof of bad feeling. . . . She had learned from Trachedini that Bentivoglio complained of her. It might well be that months ago, under provocation from Bentivoglio, she had said that she would give shelter to the Malvezzi who had conspired against him. Worse things might happen. Yet she had not done it. . . . " They complain of words who would not have me complain of deeds." She had not entertained any of his enemies, yet he had received the Broccardi and Vaini, exiled by her, and those who had conspired against her person ; " my words are sins against the Holy Ghost, but their deeds are venial. . . ." The letter of gravest import is dated 27.3.1496. Bentivoglio had intimated to Duke Ludovico that the Countess had sent persons who were in her confidence to murder Giovanni Battista de Broccardi at Bologna. " I will not deny the truth," replied Catherine to her uncle's queries. " If Messer Giovanni hath naught but hate for me, some people there are who love me, and knowing that man to be conspiring against my life, under the roof of Messer Giovanni, many of my trusty ones came to me offering to deliver Broccardi into my hand, alive or dead. I, having been offended by him, and desiring to have him in my power, to the confusion of my enemies, did not refuse either offer, which I confess to have been ill done, as Your Excellency says. . . . But this should be matter for small marvel to Messer Giovanni, an he remember that I am composed of the same elements as himself, who hath persecuted those who offended him less grievously than did Broccardi me . . . even in holy places. We all feel our own grievances, wherefore he should cease to wonder if one day it be understood that I am not dead." On 9.4.1496 Catherine wrote the Duke that she "had done her utmost to live on neighbourly terms with Messer Giovanni Bentivoglio": "Your Excellency is aware how willingly I consented to become related to him (Astorre Manfredi, betrothed to Bianca Riario, was grandson to Bentivoglio). Why should he conspire v/ith Cardinal San Giorgio (Raphael Riario) for my ruin ." Why lend himself to intrigues to depose me ? I will have nothing more to do with him, either as a kinsman or in any other capacity, and will henceforward show myself to him as he is to me, doubting not that when his ears have been sufficiently pulled by Your Excellency, he will no longer interfere with me nor mine. And I, unless I be provoked, will not interfere in the affairs of others."<sup>6</sup>

XV.31058

**de Brochardis Antonius**

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<sup>6</sup> Pietro Desiderio Pasolini dall'Onda, Catherina Sforza. London 1898, pp.203-204.