

Dal detto libro reg. 335.

Migliore di Guadagno l'anno 1289. sedette nel
Supremo Magistrato de' Priori & Eccelesiastici
Priori del popolo fiorentino.

Dal libro Priorista dell'Archivio delle riformazioni
scaste 6.

Il med. Migliore di Guadagno l'anno 1293. fu
arrivato alla dignità suprema del gonfalonierato
di giustizia preferito a cinque altri competi-
tori de' primi della città: Questo fu il secondo
gonfaloniere in ordine, dopo la creazione di
tal dignità.

Dal primo libro Priorista eccl. e dal libro delle
consulte d. d. anno.

Il med. Migliore l'anno pred. 1293. ad 9. di
luglio ind. 6. fu dalla città di Firenze mandato
Ambasciadore a comporre la pace con i Pisani
la qual pace si concluse, e stabilì per opera
presidentia sua.

Dal libro delle provisioni de' consigli segnato tra C.
eccl. d. d. anno esistente, ind. Archivio delle
riformazioni. Dal libro quarto dell'istoria
di Leonardo Aretino, e dall'Apologia di Paolo
Miri.

Il med. Migliore l'anno 1295. fu da Fiorentini

In the year 1289, Migliore Guadagno (In this old book of the year 1290 his last name is “Guadagno” not yet “Guadagni”) occupied the Supreme Office of the Excellent Priors of the Florentine people.

From the book “Priorist” of the Archives of the “Riformagioni” at papers 6.

In the year 1293, the same Migliore son of Guadagno, was elected to the supreme dignity of Gonfalonier of Justice over five other competitors among the best in the City: and he was the Second Gonfalonier in the history of the City of Florence, after the creation of this Supreme Office.

From the abovementioned book “Priorista” (“The Priorist”) and from the book of the meetings of the abovementioned year.

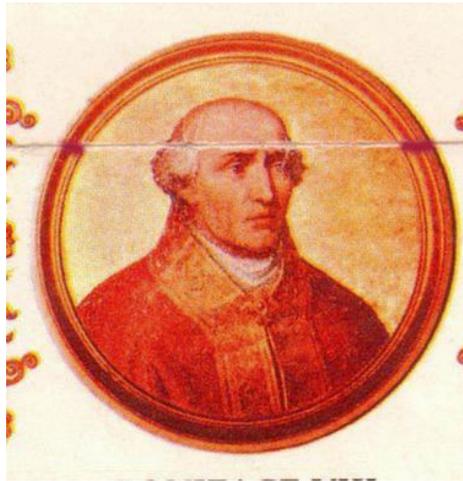
In the year 1293, on July 6, the same Migliore was sent by the City of Florence as Ambassador to organize the peace with Pisa. By his presence in Pisa, he was able to conclude and establish peace with that City.

From the Book of the Commission of the Councils of the existing year in the Archives of the “Riformagioni”. From the fourth book of the History by Leonardo Aretino and of the Apology by Paolo Mini.

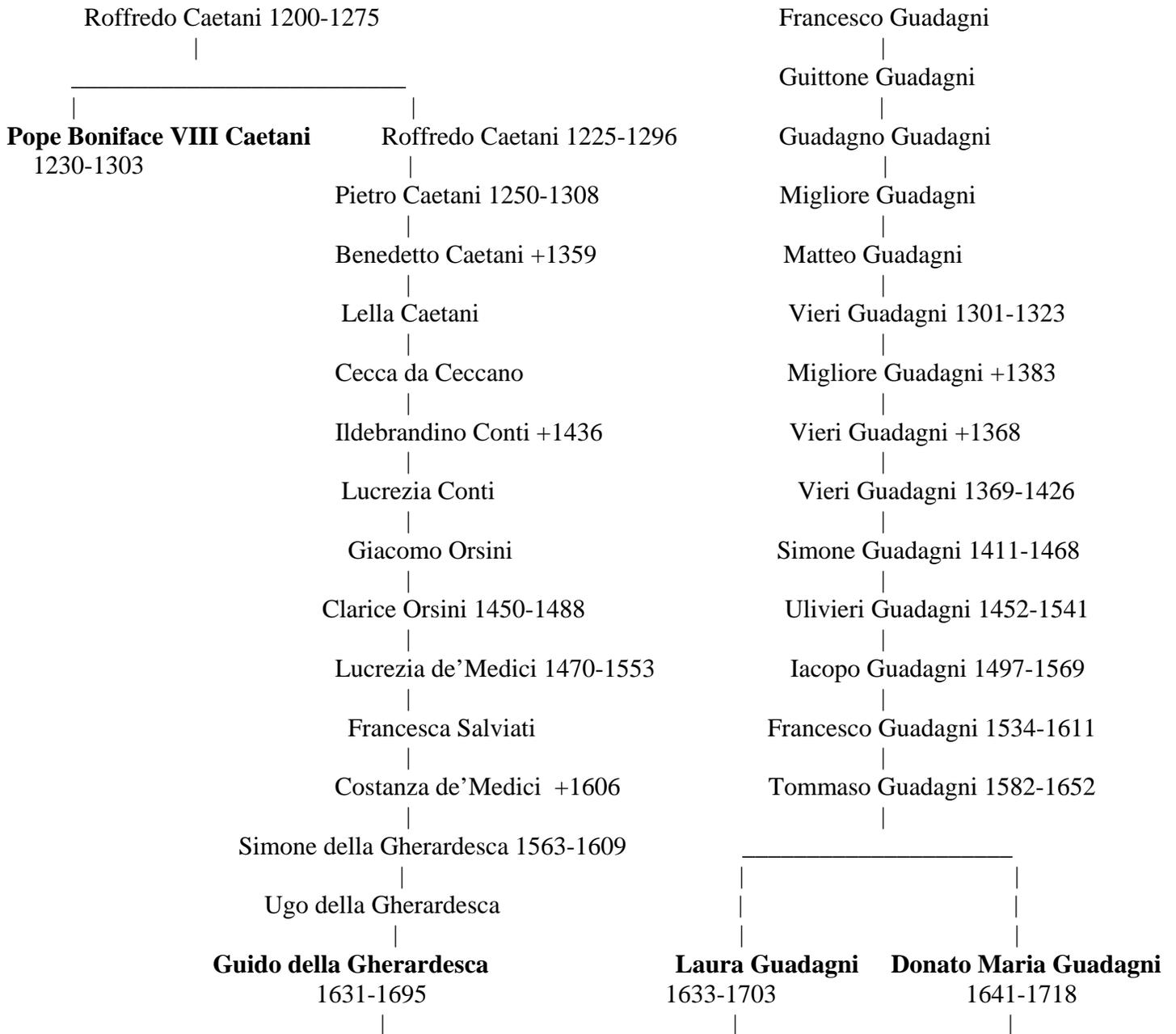


Leonardo Bruni aka Leonardo Aretino (1370-1444), because he was born in Arezzo, is an Italian humanist, historian and statesman. He has been called the first modern historian. His most notable work is the History of the Florentine People (see above), 12 Books.

In the year 1295, the aforementioned Migliore was sent by the Florentines as Ambassador to Supreme Pontiff Boniface VIII. Cousin Dante puts also Pope Boniface in Hell, in the Circles of the Fraud, in the Bolgia of the Simoniacs in his Divine Comedy. Laura Guadagni (1633-1703), sister of our direct ancestor, Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), the founder of the Santo Spirito Branch (ours), is the wife of Guido della Gherardesca (1631-1695), direct descendant of Roffredo Caetani, Pope Boniface VIII's older brother.



Pope Boniface VIII 1230-1303



mandato Ambasciatore a Bonifacio Ottavio
Sommo Pontefice.
Dal libro delle provisioni di 8. anno segnato lettera
L. 11. in d. Archivio.

fu dagli Eccell. Sig. Priori della Repubblica
fiorentina data facultà a B. di Migliore, et ad
alcuni altri nobili. Dat. di 3. di Genn. 1296.
Ind. 2. di eleggere il Capitano del popolo,
Comune di Firenze.

Dal libro delle Provisioni di 8. anno seg. H. 24.
di d. Archivio.

Luca di Guadagni il d. 30. Aprile 1298. Ind. 2.
XX. Il publico decreto fu detto. Immissario in-
sieme con alcuni altri con pieno autorità
a recuperare i beni e ragioni del Comune
di Firenze, et indebitanti furono da altri
occupati.

Dal d. Archivio nel libro delle provisioni di
8. anno segnato A. 102.

Filippone di Migliore di Santa l'anno 1308.
il d. 20. di Ottobre Ind. 2. settima si fu
benemerito a iurisdictione dimissionario in di foto
della libertà. Mandato di Magistrato de Gonfa-
lonieri delle Compagnie del popolo, che erano

From the Book of the Commissions of the year marked with the Letter C 91 of the Archives. On January 3, 1296, the Excellent Priors of the Florentine Republic gave Migliore and a few other nobles, authority to elect the Captain of the People and the Municipality of Florence.

From the Book of the Commissions of the following year, 24 of these Archives.

On October 30, 1298, Piero son of Guadagno was elected Commissary by public Decree together with a few others with full authority to recuperate the goods and properties of the Municipality of Florence unduly occupied by others.

From the Archives in the book of the Commissions it is written that Filippone Guadagni son of Migliore Panda on October 26, 1308, for his merits and courage which he showed in the defense of freedom, while he was Gonfalonier of the Companies of the People, which was one of the most important offices of the City, was given a public decree by the Florentine Republic with privileges and immunity.

... il ...
 di publico decreto della Repubblica Fiorentina

Dal d. Archivio, libro delle provisioni di l'anno
 degna ...

... Filippo l'anno 1312, combattendo
 ... contro l'esercito di Henrico Imperator.
 dove non d'una ferita. Era egli nel numero
 di quei Cavalieri, et li chiamavano Cavalieri
 della banda, assunti dalle piu nobil. fami-
 glie fiorentine ...

Dal libro nono dell'istoria di Giovanni Villani cap. 47

Migliore a guadagno l'anno 1344. fu uno de
 gli ostaggi, che diedero i Fiorentini a Alberto,
 e Mastino della scala signori di Verona,
 quali ostaggi erano eletti de piu nobili.

Dal d. Archivio, libro 10. de Capitani ac 25.

Vieri di Migliore di Vieri di guadagno l'anno 1361.
 il d. 29. di Ottobre ... per i suoi benemeriti
 verso la Repubblica Fiorentina per la sua uirtu, e
 prudenza allora benissimo sperimentata, quando
 furono contratti e fermati alcuni patti e conventioni
 molto honoruoli per la citta di Firenze con i Vol-
 terrani, cioè sopra la custodia della citta di



Knight of the Band Filippone Guadagni, mounted on horse, fighting against the troops of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII.

was mortally wounded. He was part of the Knights who called themselves the Knights of the Band, picked among the noblest Florentine families.

In the Ninth Book of the History of Giovanni Villani, Chapter 47, in the year 1344, Migliore son of Guadagno, was one of the hostages given by the Florentines to Alberto and Mastino della Scala, Lords of Verona. These hostages were chosen among the noblest of the Florentine Families.

From the 18th book of the Captains, chapter 75, of the Archives, we find that Vieri Guadagni son of Migliore son of Vieri son of Guadagno, on October 29, 1361, for his merits versus the Florentine Republic and for his deep courage, very well shown, when some pacts were signed and finalized, and for his very honorable conventions for the City of Florence versus the inhabitants of Volterra, i.e. on the control on the City of Volterra's election of its Mayor, and other similar business, Vieri was honored and praised by a public decree and privileges and immunities were granted to him.

Volterra, dell'elegero il Podesta, e altri
simili affari, fu per publico decreto onorato,
e con privi legij et esentioni (cio
essendo).

Dal d. Archivio libro 13.^o de Capitoli al 133. et
libro di provisioni di d. anno seg. R. 41.

Migliore di Vieri di Guadagno l'anno 1363.
fu eletto dalla città di Todi generale dell
arme de Capitani

Dal d. Archivio libro di provisioni di d. anno
88.

L'anno 1370. il d. pr. di Spina Gio. d. Spina
stando pericoli di guerre, e dedizioni dal Gene-
ral Consiglio della città di Firenze fu data
a d. Migliore Guadagno insieme con altri
nobili ampla et assoluta potestà per vinco-
larsi i nobi di guerra, guardar la diuin-
sione, e sette, e raffrenare l'audacia, e
potente de doli, e finalmte. a procu-
rare la conservazione della libertà, e pace,
e ad a ciascuno di d. qualche glieli
conuenito, e fatto questo.

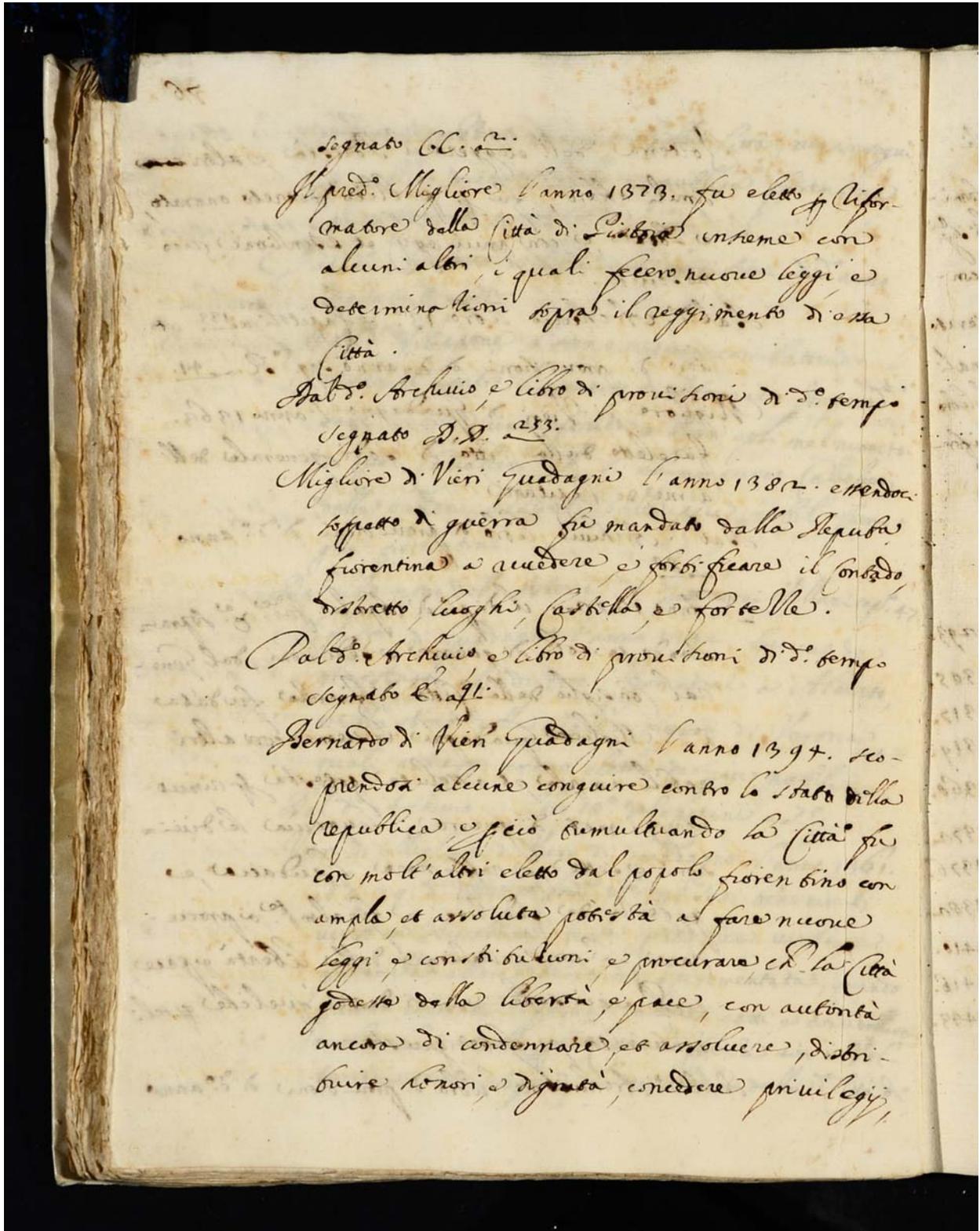
Dal d. Archivio nel libro di provisioni di d. anno

From the Archives, Book 13, Chapter 133 and Book of Commissions of the abovementioned year ...41.
In the year 1363, Migliore, son of Vieri, son of Guadagno, was elected General of the Captains by the City of
Todi.

From the Archives of the Book of Commissions of the year ...88.

In the year 1372, on April 1st, as there were dangers of war and seditions, the General Council of the City of Florence gave Migliore Guadagni and other nobles large and absolute power to remove the dangers of war, heal the divisions and the sects, and block the audacity and the power of the factions and finally to attain the preservation of freedom and peace and to give each one what he deserved and seemed right.

From the Archives of the Book of Commissions of the year written above.



In the year 1373, the abovementioned Migliore was appointed to reform the City of Pistoia, together with a few others. They made new laws and determinations on the government of the City.

From the Archives and book of Commissions of the time marked D.D. 253.

In the year 1382, Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni, as imminent war was suspected, was sent by the Republic of Florence to inspect and fortify the County, the district, the localities, the Castles and fortresses. From the Archives and book of commissions of the time marked above.

In the year 1394, Bernardo son of Vieri Guadagni discovered some plots against the State of the Republic and as the City was in great turmoil the people of Florence appointed him with large and absolute power to make new laws and constitutions and obtain for the City to enjoy freedom and peace, and with the authority also to condemn and absolve, grant honors, dignity and privileges, and immunities and finally act as he thought needed about everything that would have helped the people and the municipality of Florence.

From the Archives of the book of "Balìa" (Government of Florence) of the abovementioned time.

et conventionis & finaliter operaretur queleke
 sibi parere expediente, & brevis quello, et
 haurebbe poteri il popolo & Comune di Firenze.
 Dallo Archivio nel libro di balia d. d. tempo
 a parte 4.

Bernardo pred. il di 27. Ottobre 1393. ne riposi
 dalla Republica privilegij & immunita & favore
 mediante d. auctorita & legge boni homi.

Dallo libro di balia a 35.

Vieri di Vieri Guadagni fu mandato l'anno 1411.
 dall' eccelsa Republica fiorentina Ambascia-
 dore a Giovanni 23. Sommo Pontifice.

Dall' Apologia di Paolo Aheni.

Vieri pred. l'anno 1434. di nuovo fu mandato
 Ambasciadore a Martino Quinto Sommo Pont.
 dopo la rotta, et rebbe proscritto fiorentino
 da Niccolo Piccino.

Dall' Istoria di Liggio libro V.

Jacopo di Valucien di Simona Guadagni l'anno 1562.
 del mese di Novembre reside del Magistrato
 supremo de' 12. Consiglieri nella Republica
 fiorentina come Luogotenente del Ser. mo Cosimo
 Medici Gran Duca di Toscana.
 E quattro volte di poi fu di S. Magistrato & Consiglieri.

Vieri Guadagni son of Vieri was sent in 1411 by the excellent Florentine Republic as an Ambassador to antipope John XXIII.

From the Apology of Paolo Mini.

In the year 1434, the same Vieri was sent again as an Ambassador to Martino V, Supreme Pontiff, after the defeat of the Florentine Army inflicted by Niccolo' Piccinino.



Niccolo' Piccinino, Italian "Condottiere" ("Warlord") 1386-1444

From the History of Poggio book V.

In the month of November of the year 1562, Jacopo Guadagni son of Ulivieri son of Simone, was appointed in the Supreme Magistrate of the Very Eminent Council of the Florentine Republic as Lieutenant of the Very Serene Cosimo de' Medici Grand Duke of Tuscany. And for four times afterwards Iacopo was the Magistrate of the Counselors.

Dalioni della nostra Prioria et Elezioni degli offi li.
 Si numerano diciasette di d.º antica, e nobil fami-
 glia de guadagni, et sono stat' degli eccel.º sig.
 Priori della liberta, et Indici, et hanno con-
 seguito la suprema dignita del Gonfaloniero
 di Giustizia, come si puo vedere ne gl'annali
 dalle cose di Firenze, et in particolare nel libro
 chiamato Priorista dell' Archivio della rifor-
 mazioni, donde si sono cavati gl'infatti
 nomi di d.º Priori et Gonfalonieri, cioe

Gonfalonieri di Giustizia
 Migliore di guadagno del mese d' Aprile e Maggio 1293.
 Piero di guadagno del mese d' Ottobre e Novembre — 1305.
 Pieraccio guadagno del mese d' Giugno e Luglio — 1317.
 Gerardo di Migliore del mese d' Aprile e Maggio — 1319.
 Migliore di Vieri del mese d' Gennaio e Febbraio — 1360.
 Migliore di Vieri pri.º del mese d' Gennaio e Febbraio — 1372.
 Migliore di Vieri la 3.ª volta del mese d' Gennaio e Febbraio — 1376.
 Migliore di Vieri la 4.ª volta del mese d' Gennaio e Febbraio — 1382.
 Bernardo di Vieri del mese d' Gennaio e Febbraio — 1410.
 Vieri di Vieri del mese d' Maggio e Giugno — 1416.
 Bernardo di Vieri del mese d' Ottobre e Novembre — 1433.

Pri. Priori della liberta

From the books of the extractions of the names and elections to the Offices, we count seventeen of this ancient and noble Guadagi family, who were excellent Priors of Freedom, and eleven who attained the supreme dignity of Gonfalonier of Justice, as you can see in the yearly records of the administration of Florence, and mostly in the book named "Priorista dell' Archivio delle riformazioni" ("Priorist of the Archives of the Riformazioni"), from which we have taken the names of the Priors and Gonfaloniers, i.e.

Gonfaloniers of Justice (to avoid tyranny by prolonged use of power, in Florence the Gonfaloniers (=Presidents in the U.S.A.) were elected for a period of only two months at a time:
Migliore son of Guadagno for the months of April and May 1293 [The last name is still “son of Guadagno”.]
Piero son of Guadagno for the months of October and November 1305
Pieraccio Guadagni for the months of June and July 1317 [The last name is “Guadagni”.]
Gherardo son of Migliore for the months of April and May 1319
Migliore son of Vieri (Vieri +1323 at 20 years old) for the months of January and February 1368
The abovementioned Migliore son of Vieri for the months of January and February 1372
Migliore son of Vieri for the 3rd time for the months of January and February 1376
Migliore (+1383) son of Vieri for the 4th time for the months of January and February 1382

As we see above, the same Migliore Guadagni, son of Vieri, was elected 4 times Gonfalonier of Justice (“President”) of the Republic of Florence. [The comments in bold about Migliore son of Vieri elected Gonfalonier of Justice for 4 times are not made by me but by the author of this page over 4 centuries ago; it must have been pretty unique...!]

Bernardo son of Vieri for the months of January and February 1410
Vieri son of Vieri (and brother of the abovementioned Bernardo) for the months of May and June 1416
Bernardo son of Vieri (and brother of the abovementioned Vieri) for the months of September and October 1433

[As Gonfalonier, in 1433, Bernardo had Cosimo de’Medici arrested and sent into exile]. Bernardo and Vieri, sons of Vieri, were brothers. So, both brothers were elected “Presidents (Gonfalonier of Justice) of Florence”, Bernardo twice.

- Migliore di guadagno del mese d' ottobre e nove — 1289.
 Piero di guadagno del mese d' agosto e 20e 1295.
 Migliore di guadagno del mese d' aprile e maggio 1296.
 Piero di guadagno del mese d' febb. e marzo 1298.
 Migliore di guadagno del mese d' agosto e 20e 1302.
 Migliore di guadagno del mese d' aprile e maggio — 1321.
 Geracio di vien del mese d' luglio e Aug. — 1324.
 Malatto di guadagno del mese d' d. ottobre 1345.
 Migliore di vien del mese d' maggio e giugno 1357.
 Migliore pred. del mese d' maggio e giugno — 1363.
 Bernardo di vien del mese d' marzo e aprile — 1395.
 vien di vien del mese d' marzo e aprile — 1398.
 Bernardo di vien del mese d' luglio e agosto — 1402.
 vien di vien pred. del mese d' marzo e aprile — 1407.
 franco di vien di vien del mese d' gennaio e febb. 1407.
 Olivieri di imone di vien del mese d' luglio e agosto 1499.
 Olivieri di imone di vien del mese d' luglio e agosto — 1528.

L'Arme poi di questa famiglia distinta dall'altra
 et ornata di uarij colori e segni è l'infratta
 come apparisce nella faccia seguente

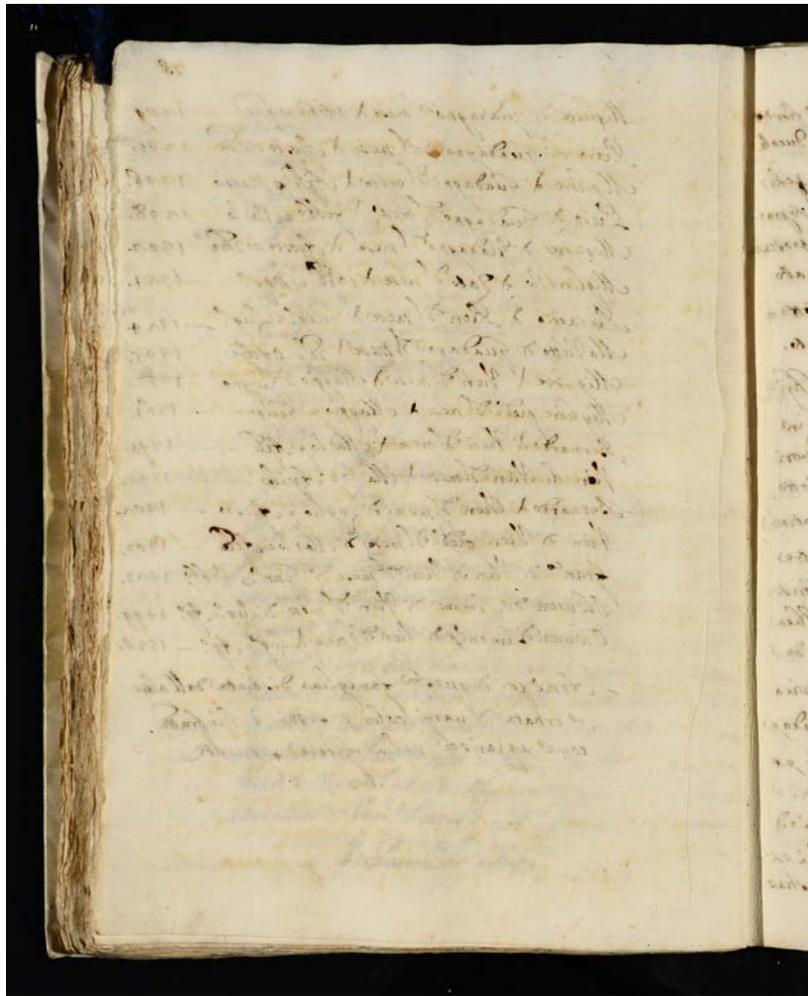
Priors of Freedom

Migliore son of Guadagno for the months of October and November 1289

Piero son of Guadagno (and brother of Migliore) for the months of August and September 1295

Migliore son of Guadagno (2nd time) for the months of April and May 1296
Piero son of Guadagno (2nd time also) for the months of February and March 1298
Migliore son of Guadagno (3rd time) for the months of August and September 1302
Migliorozzo son of Zato for the months of April and May 1321
Pieraccio son of Vieri for the months of June and July 1324
Mazzetto son of Guadagno for the months of September and October 1345
Migliore son of Vieri for the months of May and June 1357
Migliore (the above) for the months of May and June 1363
Bernardo (the one who arrested Cosimo de' Medici) son of Vieri for the months of March and April 1395
Vieri son of Vieri (and brother of Bernardo) for the months of March and April 1398
Bernardo son of Vieri (and brother of Vieri), 2nd time, for the months of July and August 1402
Above mentioned Vieri son of Vieri (and brother of Bernardo), 2nd time, for the months of March and April 1407
Francesco son of Vieri (and nephew of Bernardo), son of Vieri, for the months of January and February 1427
Olivieri son of Simone son of Vieri for the months of July and August 1499
Olivieri son of Simone son of Vieri, 2nd time, for the months of July and August 1528.

The crest of this family different from the others, and ornated with different colors and signs is represented in the following page, page 78 b; however unfortunately page 78 b is completely blank; maybe the reproduction of a colored drawing did not work; we know what the Guadagni Crest looks like, anyway, because we have seen it many times in various places and reproductions.



In fede delle quali cose Noi Notarij e Cancellieri
 in fatti habbiamo sottoscritto di mano propria,
 sperando in oltre ed fal. lro. hauermos potuto
 ritrovare altre memorie d'la dignità et honori
 della pred. famiglia tanto ne libri d. d. Archivio
 quanto anchora ne gl'annali et storie fior. ne
 se hauermos hauuto piu tempo. In oltre hab-
 biamo creduto et posso parere et ben essere
 a bastanza quelle di sopra habbiamo riferito
 et fare habbiamonlo a fine dell' antichità
 et nobiltà d. d. provincia.

Io Francesco Legationi Podano, e Not. pub. fior.
 et uno de' cancellieri dell' Archivio pub. Ducale
 delle signorie della città di Firenze tutte
 le cose soprascripte conuenute nelle cinque
 precedenti carte scritte di mia mano da libri
 publici d. d. Archivio, et altri soprascripti
 libri et esemplari autentichi tanto impretti
 et manuscritti l'ho fedelmente trascritte,
 e riscontrate con i loro originali insieme con
 l'infante Lorenzo Medici ho ritrovate con
 essi conuenute, et in fede ho sottoscritto, e ci
 ho posto il segno del mio Notariato. Lode a Dio.
 Io Lorenzo di Camillo Muli & autorità Aplice.

As Notary public and Clerks of the court we have faithfully signed with our own hand, stating where and how easily we could have found other recollections of the dignities and honors of the abovementioned family as well in the books of the abovementioned Archives as in the Annals and Histories of Florence if we had had more time [This whole 90 pages presentation including the related historical research for it was done in a few months in the year 1595; in those days there were no computers, typewriters, telephones, telegraphs, motorized transportation, everything had to be copied by hand and communicated by word of mouth by messengers walking or riding a horse; furthermore the roads were infested with bandits and thieves, who could easily rob the messengers of their horses and/or of their bags full of precious handwritten hard to replace information].

Furthermore we believed that what we wrote above was enough to witness the antiquity and nobility of this family.

I, Francesco Segaloni, Citizen of Florence, Florentine public notary and one of the Clerks of the Court of the Ducal Public Archives of the “Riformagioni” of the City of Florence, have transcribed all the above written information contained in the preceding five papers which I personally copied from Public Books of the abovementioned Archives and from the other above described books and authentic samples printed as well as handwritten. I have faithfully transcribed them and compared with their originals together with Lorenzo Muzi’s work, I have found them and compared them and faithfully transcribed them and marked them with my public notary seal. Thanks be to God.

I, Lorenzo son of Cammillo Muzi and by Imperial Authority Ordinary Judge and Florentine Public Notary and one of the Court Clerks of the abovementioned Ducal Public Archives of the “Riformagioni” of the City of Florence, having diligently checked all the abovementioned written information with its original documents together with my colleague, the abovementioned Francesco Segaloni, I discovered that they correspond with each other and I faithfully transcribed them and marked them with my public notary seal.

et Imperiale iudice ordin. et Not. pub. florentino
et uno de cancellis d. d. Archivio publico Ducali
delle riformazioni della Città di Firenze, che
fatto diligente riscontro di tutte le cose sopra-
scritte con i suoi originali in nome col soprascritto
francesco Agaloni suo collega ho ritrovato
con essi concordare, e però in fede ho fatto
scritto, e posto il segno del mio Notariato.

Anche si richiama alla Maestà vostra Cri-
stianissima come essendo l'anno 1539. in
luogo degli esalti sig. Gonfaloniere, e Priori
creato l'ordine senatorio di quarant'otto
uomini delle più nobili famiglie fiorentine
del qual ordine senatorio si eleggono di ore
in ore mesi il Luogotenente, e quattro Con-
siglieri di Sua Altezza in questa Repubblica
fiorentina alcuni di questa famiglia de
Medici hanno con superiorità, et imperio
esercitato e goduto di questo supremo grado, e
Magistrato di Luogotenente, e Consiglieri, et
altri sublimi gradi Magistrati, e Governi
della Toscana, e luoghi soggetti alla Città di
Firenze, si come si vede ne libri publici et
scritti nello Cancelleria, et Archivio delle esaltaz-



Henry IV King of France (1553-1610), cousin of the Guadagni by marriage, his wife was Maria de' Medici, and so also all of his descendants are our cousins.

that in the year 1533, the eminent orders of Gonfaloniers and Priors was replaced by the Senatorial Order of forty-eight men of the noblest Florentine families; from this order every three months are elected the Lieutenant and four Counselors of His Highness (the "Grand-Duke of Tuscany") in this Florentine Republic; some of the members of this Guadagni Family have exercised and enjoyed this supreme office with superiority and authority, and also the offices of Lieutenant and Counselors and other subleme offices and Governments of the Province and other localities subjects to the City of Florence, as we can see in public records existing in the Records Office and in the Archives of extractions from the Offices of the City of Florence, kept under custody, from which it clearly appears that the men of thisa Guadagni Family have attained in this City of Florence the supreme office of Lieutenant, and Counselors, and the other most sublime offices and governments.

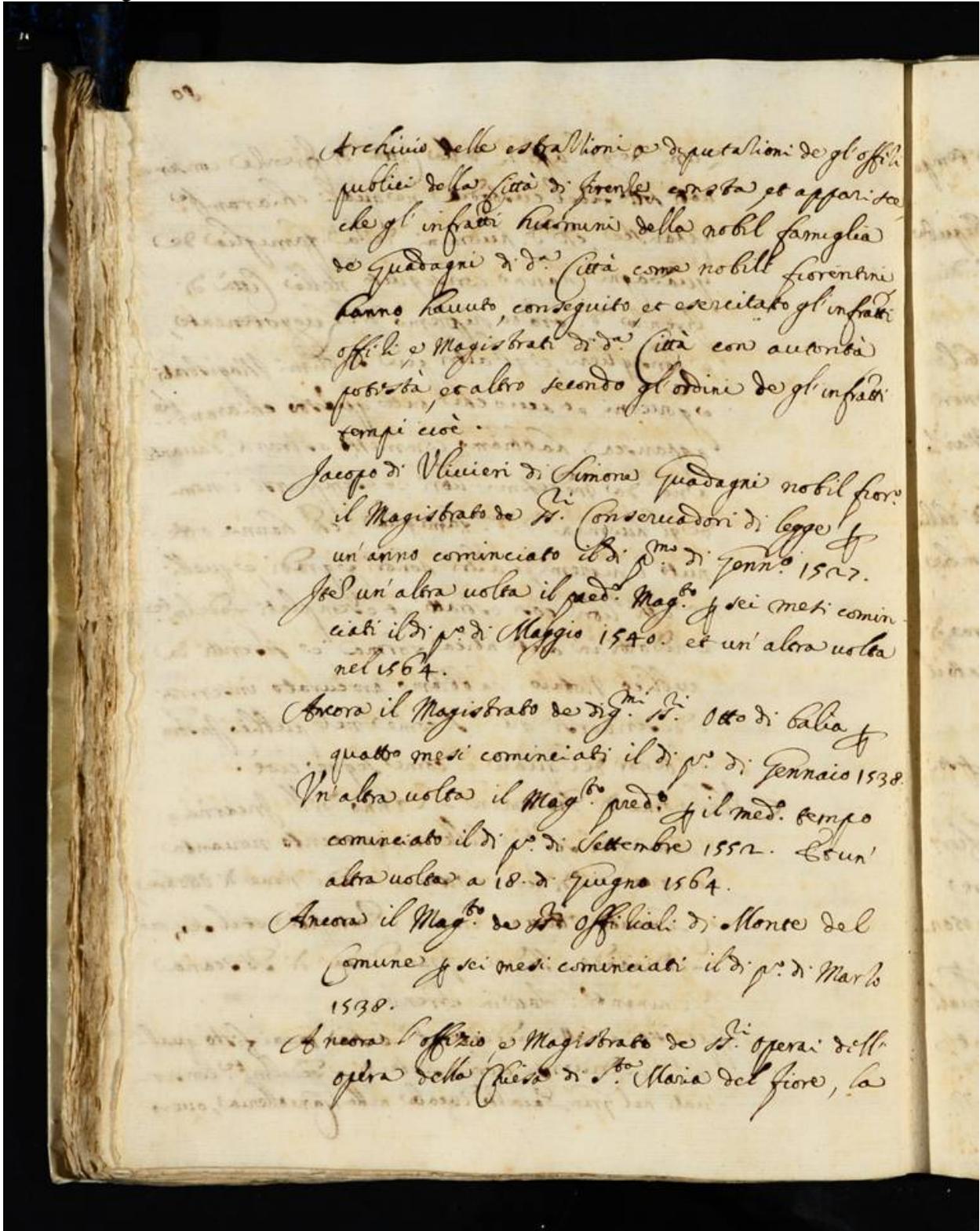
zioni degl' affari della Città di Firenze conser-
uati sotto fedel custodia, ne quali chiarant.
apparisce, et d. uomini della famiglia de
quadagni hanno conseguito nella Città di
Firenze d. grado supremo del Viceroy, e
Consiglieri, e gl' altri piu sublimi Magistrati
e governi, et accio che sotto questo chiarant.
apparisca, habbiamo commesso estratti d'auanti
noi da predetti libri et esemplarsi i nomi
degli uomini d. d. famiglia, et hanno otte-
nuto i supremi et altri honori, e gradi, e quelli
da altri libri così estratti et esemplati fedelmente
e ridotti in autentica forma, e presentati da
pubblico Notaio, habbiamo procurato inserirli
e descriuerli qui, Li come nel publico Istro,
il tenor del quale e come segue cioè.

Nel nome di Dio amen L' Anno dell' Incarna-
zione del sig.^o Mille cinquecento nouanta-
cinque, indictione ottava, vadi noue di Ottobre
Clemente Ottauo Sommo Pontefice, et il ser.^{mo}
Ferdinando Medici Gran Duca di Toscana
Dominanti. fatto in Firenze
Apparisce a tutti euidentemente, et ha manifestato qual-
mente in diversi libri esistenti fedelmente conser-
uati nel Gran Salotto Ducale nella Cancelleria, ouero

In order that all this may appear clearly, we have made extracts in front of us from the same books and samples with the names of the men of this family, who have attained the supreme and other honors and offices. And those which we extracted from these books and samples faithfully reduced in authentic size and signed by a public Notary we have inserted and described here in this public document according to the following spirit i.e.:

In the name of God, Amen, in the year One thousand five hundred ninety five, Eighth Section, on the ninth of October, Clement VIII being the Supreme Pontiff, and the Very Serene Ferdinando de' Medici Grand Duke of Tuscany, written in Florence,

It appears evident to everybody and equally manifest in different books existing and faithfully kept in the Chancellor's office of the Grand-Ducal Palace, i.e. Archives of the extraditions and deputations of the public offices of the City of Florence that the men of the noble family of the Guadagni of this City (Florence) as Florentine nobles have attained and exercised the above mentioned offices of this City with authority, power and other, according to the orders of our time.



92
Archivio delle estraditioni e deputazioni de gl' officii
publici della città di Firenze, esposta et apparita
che gl' infanti humani della nobil famiglia
de Guadagni di d. città come nobili fiorentini
hanno havuto, conseguito et esercitato gl' infanti
officii e Magistrati di d. città con autorità
potestà, et altro secondo gl' ordini de gl' infanti
tempo cioè.

Jacopo di Vluieri di Simona Guadagni nobil fior:
il Magistrato de d. Conservadori di legge et
un' anno cominciato il d. p. di Jan. 1527.

Et un' altra volta il ped. Mag. per sei mesi comin:
ciati il d. p. di Maggio 1540. et un' altra volta
nel 1564.

Ancora il Magistrato de d. Otto di balia et
quattro mesi cominciati il d. p. di Gennaio 1538.

Un' altra volta il Mag. pred. et il med. tempo
cominciato il d. p. di Settembre 1552. Et un'
altra volta a 18. di Giugno 1564.

Ancora il Mag. de d. Officiali di Monte del
Comune per sei mesi cominciati il d. p. di Marzo
1538.

Ancora l' officio e Magistrato de d. Operai dell'
opera della Chiesa di S. Maria del Fiore, la

Jacopo (also spelled Iacopo), our direct ancestor, son of Ulivieri (also spelled Olivieri) son of Simone Guadagni Florentine noble, was Magistrate of the Keepers of the law for the year started on January 1st 1527.

Another time the forementioned Magistrate was the same as above for the six months started on the 1st of May 1540 and another time in 1564.

Again Jacopo Guadagni was Magistrate of the Eight of Balia (of the Government) for four months started on the 1st of January 1538.

Another time Jacopo was the forementioned Magistrate for the same period of time started on September 1st, 1552, and another time on June 18, 1564.

Again he was the Magistrate of three Officers of the Monte del Comune for six months started on March 1st, 1538.

Again, he was head of the Office and the Magistrate of the Workers of the Opera del Duomo for a year starting on the 1st of July, 1552. The “Guadagni dell’Opera” name starts from their famous palace being adjacent to the offices of the “Opera del “Duomo”, palace workshop where they worked for the construction of the Cathedral of Florence, nicknamed “il Duomo” because of its beautiful Dome. Church of Santa Maria del Fiore (“Saint Mary of the Flower”) is the official name of the Cathedral of Florence .



Museum of the Opera del Duomo. You can see part of the Cathedral (aka the “Duomo”) on the left and part of the Guadagni dell’Opera Palace (now Seat of the Region of Tuscany) on the right. As of August 2013, the director of the museum of the Opera del Duomo is an American, Fr. Timothy Verdon.

Jacopo Guadagni’s brother, Filippo (1504-1555), was the one who built the Guadagni dell’Opera Palace and started the Guadagni dell’Opera, now Torrigiani, branch of the Family.



Façade of the Duomo of Florence with the famous bell tower of Giotto on the right.



The inside worshippers of the Cathedral of Florence seen from the inside balcony going all around the top of the inside of the Dome of the Cathedral.



The inside of the Cupola of the Duomo frescoed by Vasari and completed by Federico Zuccari in 1579. The abovementioned balcony can be seen cutting the four corners of this photograph. An interior invisible narrow staircase winding in between the lower frescoed panel of the dome and the upper tile covered one takes you to the top little glass-paneled loggia from where you can go out on a narrow balcony and see all of Florence below you and the Florentine hills on the horizon.

qual Chiesa e Metropoli in questa Città fu un anno
cominciato il di p. di Luglio 1552.

Ancora il Mag. de Ven. Abil. di Collegi per tre
mesi cominciati il di 15. Settembre 1547.

Ancora un'altra volta il Mag. pred. e il med. tempo
cominciato il di 15. di Dicembre 1562.

Il Magistrato de Mag. di Capitani di Parte
quello per un anno cominciato il di p. di Ago-
sto 1566.

Ancora il Magistrato supremo de' Capitani di Conti-
gheri di Sua Altezza Serenissima nella Repubblica
fiorentina per tre mesi cominciati il di p. di
Maggio 1562.

Un'altra volta il pred. Mag. e il med. tempo
di tre mesi cominciato il di p. Febbo 1563.

Un'altra volta il Magistrato pred. e il tempo med.
di sei mesi cominciato il di p. Novembre 1565.
et altra volta il di p. di Maggio 1568.

Ancora il supremo, e principi del Mag. del Farm.
e fuogovernante di Sua Altezza Serenissima in questa
Repubblica fiorentina per tre mesi cominciati
il di p. di Novembre 1562.

Il Mag. ancora de' Mag. di Noue conservatori della
giurisdizione e Dominio fior. per sei mesi comin-
ciati il di p. di Settembre 1562.

Jacopo was also the Magistrate of the Venerable College members for three months starting on September 15, 1547.

He was also another time Magistrate as above for the same period of time starting on December 15, 1562.

He was the Magistrate of the most important Captains of the Guelph Party for a year starting on August 1, 1560.

He was also Supreme Magistrate of the Very Eminent Counselors of his Very Serene Highness (the Grand Duke) in the Florentine Republic for three months starting on May 1, 1562.

He was another time the same Magistrate as above for the same period of time of three months starting on February 1st, 1563.

He was the same type of Magistrate as above for the same period of time of three months starting on November 1, 1565, and another time starting on May 1st, 1568.

He was again the Supreme and most important Magistrate of the Very Eminent Lieutenant of His Very Serene Highness in this Florentine Republic for three months starting on November 1st, 1562.

He was also the Magistrate of the Nine keepers of the Florentine Jurisdiction and Dominion for six months starting on September 1st, 1562.

Un'altra volta di Mag^o per il med. intervallo di tempo
cominciato il 1.º di Marzo 1569.

Ancora il Mag^o de' S^{ri} Procuratori della Repub^l
fiorentina per sei mesi cominciati il 1.º di
Maggio 1564.

Giulio di Vincien di Simone Guadagni nobil
fior. sedette del Mag^o de' Venerabili signori
Collegi per tre mesi cominciati il 1.º di Marzo
1538.

Joel ottenne il Magistrato de' digⁿⁱ S^{ri} otto di balia
per quattro mesi cominciati il 1.º di Settembre
1549.

Ancora il Magistrato de' S^{ri} operari dell'opera di
S^{ta} Maria del fiore per un anno cominciato il
1.º di Luglio 1550.

Ancora il Mag^o de' S^{ri} Conservatori di legge per
tre mesi cominciati il 1.º di Novembre 1553.

Vincien di Simone di Vieri Guadagni nobil fior.
esercitò il Mag^o de' S^{ri} ufficiali della Torre
per un anno cominciato il 23. Settembre 1502.

Ancora il Mag^o de' S^{ri} ufficiali di condotta per
sei mesi cominciati il 2.º di Febb^{ro} 1516. I quali
S^{ri} ufficiali faceuono soldati in tempo et
occasione di guerra.



Bust of Grand Duke Cosimo de' Medici by sculptor Benvenuto Cellini in 1550.

Another time, Jacopo Guadagni was the same kind of Magistrate for the same amount of time, starting on March 1st, 1569.

He was also the Magistrate of the Public Prosecutors of the Florentine Republic for six months starting on October 1st, 1564.

Jacopo's younger brother, Filippo (1504-1555), son of Ulivieri, son of Simone Guadagni, Florentine noble, founder of the Guadagni dell'Opera now Torrigiani Branch, sat in the Magistrate of the Venerable members of the College for three months starting on March 15, 1538.

He obtained the Office of the Eight of the Government for four months starting on September 1st, 1549.

Also the Magistrature of the "Operai ("workers") of the "Opera of Santa Maria del Fiore (official name of the Duomo or Cathedral of Florence)" for one year starting on July 1st, 1550.

He also was appointed to the Office of the "Law Keepers" for six months starting on November 1st, 1553.

Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni, Florentine noble, exercised the Magistrate of the Officers of the Tower for one year starting on September 23, 1502.

Ulivieri also obtained the Magistrate of the commissioned officers for six months starting of February 8, 1516. These officers participated in the battles if there was a war.

By pure luck, looking for portraits of our Guadagni ancestors in Internet, I found this one, of the common ancestor of all of us, including Guadagni dell'Opera Torrigiani and French Gadagne, Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541), son of Simone Guadagni (1411- 1468) and Ginevra Castellani (+1508) on sale like the one of Knight of Malta Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera by Tintoretto.

Ulivieri married Oretta Giovanni and together they had ten children, some of whom are listed by Lejeune with French names, because they lived in France, becoming the richest family of Europe, others, together with their father, the above Ulivieri, remained in Florence, fought during the famous Siege (1529-1530), made peace with the victorious Medici afterwards and became one of the four richest families of Florence.

The ten Guadagni children of Ulivieri and Oretta are in order of birth (all the actual Guadagni and Torrigiani descend from them, as far as I know):

Simon (1489-1528)

Pierre (1491-1540)

Jean-Baptiste (1493-...)

Ginevra...

Thomas II (1495-1543) direct ancestor of all the French Gadagne and de Galard

Jacopo (1497-1569) our direct ancestor of the Nunziata, Santo Spirito, Dufour Berte and San Leolino (us)

Lisabetta (...-1506)

Filippo (1504-1555) direct ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera and Torrigiani

Francesco (1502-1555)

Paul Antoine (1509-1566)

Eventually, on July 19, 1510, Ulivieri became a widower and in 1512, he married Caterina Minerbetti, with whom he had a daughter:

Andrea...



Portrait of Oliviero Guadagni (1452-1541)

3. Ulivieri

Ulivieri, son of Simone, was born in France on April 7, 1452. When he was still a child, his father took him back to Florence. The expulsion of the Medici from Florence in 1494 allowed him to enter political life, because all the decrees of 1434 were annulled. One of those decrees numbered the Guadagni among the nobles and thus excluded them from public office. In 1499, Ulivieri was a Prior. In 1505, he was appointed General Commissary in the Lower Valdarno. He was granted great authority over the Florentine troops who were fighting against Pisa. The chronicles did not register, however, anything worthy of note in his activity during that period.

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

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

Like I did for Knight of Malta Pietro Guadagni I will do now for Ulivieri Guadagni, copying all the information concerning his portrait. I don’t even have to translate, it’s already in English: Lot 218 – Christie’s, London (September 30, 2014).

Attributed to Jacopo Vignali (Italian, 1592-1664)

Portrait of Ulivieri di (son of) Simone Guadagni (1452-1541), three-quarter length, in armor and an ermine-lined red cloak, before a draped curtain.

European Noble and Private Collections Including Fine Tapestries Part I (Sale 1555)

Bought In

Estimate: 15,000-20,000 Great Britain Pounds

Materials:

Oil on canvas, unlined

Measurements:

53.15 in. (135.00 cm.) (height) by 40.94 in. (104.00 cm.) (width)

Markings:

Inscribed ‘Jacopo Vignali / Vivieri (old Renaissance spelling of “Ulivieri”) di Simone Guadagni Como Gene’ and dated ‘1541’ (on the reverse of the canvas); with the old inscription ‘Vivieri di Simone Guadagni Com:o Gen.re [abbreviation for “Comandante Generale” i.e. “General Commander”] / 1541 / T / Iacopo Vignali’ (on the reverse of the unlined canvas) and the inventory number ‘14’ (twice, on the reverse); with identifying

inscription and date 'ULIVIERI DI SIMONE GUAD / AGNI COMAND.TE GENERA:LE / 1541.' (lower centre, on the frame)

Literature:

(Probably) [P. Thouart], *Notizie e Guida di Firenze, e de' suoi contorni*, ("Information and Guide of Florence and its surroundings"), Florence, 1841, p.423, as in the 'Casa Guadagni, Piazza di S, Spirito, Prima Stanza ("First Room")', as one of two portraits by Jacopo Tintoretto.

Provenance:

By descent to the Marchesi Guadagni, and at the Palazzo Guadagni, Piazza Santo Spirito, Florence, by 1841, and by descent to the present owner.

Note of Francesco Carloni: if the portrait is dated done in 1541, the year in which Ulivieri Guadagni died, and later on they say "as one of the two portraits of Tintoretto", I deduct that the original portrait was done by Tintoretto (the same artist who did Pietro Guadagni) in 1541 and that later on, artist Jacopo Vignali (1592-1664), who was not even born in 1541, copied the original by Tintoretto.

Jacopo Vignali was the foremost Florentine painter of the 17th century. He developed a style distinguished by dramatic light effects, rich color and painterly technique and by the expression of deep emotion.



A famous painting by Jacopo Vignali: "Death appears during a banquet".

Il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} di otto di balia per quattro mesi
cominciati il di p.^o di gennaio 1504.

Asserò l'officio del S. Vicario della provincia
di Valdarno di sotto per sei mesi cominciati il di
3. di Agosto 1505.

Il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} Conservadori di legge per sei mesi
cominciati il di 1. di Ottobre 1511.

Il S. ufficio di Comarango del Monte del Comune
per quattro mesi cominciati il di p.^o di Maggio 1510.

Asserò il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} ufficiali del Monte del
Comune per sei mesi cominciati il di p.^o di
Marzo 1511.

Un'altra volta per il med. inbrucato cominciato il di
p.^o di Settembre 1515. esercitò l'ufficio. Et
un'altra volta per il d. tempo cominciato il di p.^o
di Marzo 1520.

Il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} ufficiali della torre per un'anno
cominciato il di p.^o di Giugno 1521.

Un'altra volta per il tempo med. cominciato il di p.^o
di Giugno 1525.

Il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} per il tempo med. cominciato il di p.^o
di Giugno 1530.

Un'altra volta il Mag^{to} ord.^o per il termine comin-
ciato il di p.^o di Giugno 1535.

Il Mag^{to} de' Signi^{ori} Operari dell'opera della Chiesa di

Ulivieri attained the Magistrate of the Very Eminent Eight of the Government for four months starting on January 1st, 1504.

He also attained the Officer of the Province of Valdarno di sotto ("Valley of the Lower Arno" [river that flows through Florence and from which the word "Lungarno", street along the Arno, comes]) for six months started on August 3, 1505.

Then he was the Magistrate for the Law Keepers for six months starting on October 1st, 1511.

On May 1st, 1520, he was appointed administrator of the Monte del Comune for four months.

He was again the Magistrate of the Officers of the Monte del Comune for six months starting on March 1st, 1521.

Another time, for the same amount of time, starting on September 1, 1525, he held the same office. One more time, for the same period, he held the same office, starting on March 1, 1528.

He was also the Magistrate for the Officers of the Tower for one year, starting on June 1st, 1521.

He did it another time for one year starting on June 1st, 1525.

He did it a third time, starting on June 1st, 1532 [This was after the Siege, 1529-1530, and the Medici were in power] for the same amount of time.

He did it another time, for one year, starting on June 1st, 1536.

He was Magistrate for the Workers of the Opera of the Church of Santa Maria del Fiore (the Cathedral of Florence aka the “Duomo”), starting on July 1st, 1536.

La Maria del forea y un'anno cominciato il di
no di luglio 1536.

In fede e testimonio delle quali soprascritte cose
Io Vincenzo Ceccherelli cittadino e Not. pub. fior.
p. conduttore nella cancelleria della estrazioni,
e deputazioni degli uffici publici della città
di Firenze scritto e sottoscritto, e poi il solito
con questo segno del mio Notariato.

Et ancora accio che la vera nobiltà di questa
famiglia de guadagni appaia in ogni luogo
e si possa dimostrare per mezzo di legittime nolle,
e Matrimonij antichi e moderni contratti
in questa città di Firenze dagli huomini di
d. famiglia con moltissime famiglie fiorentine
della piu antica e piu nobile, come li ritrova
et apparisce in piu libri degni di fede, e sotto
diligente e fedel custodia conservati da publici
custodi e Notarij nel Magistrato del Monte delle
Doti, e nell'offizio della Tabella de Contratti
rispettivamente della città di Firenze, per li
uogano i nomi e cognomi d'huomini e donne,
e quali donne nate di nobil sangue da l'un
e l'altro genitori gl'huomini di questa famiglia
habbiano prese e mogli, et i nomi degli huomini

On good faith and witness of the things described above, I, Vincenzo Ceccherelli, Florentine Citizen and Public Notary, Assistant of the Chancellor's Office of the Extractions and deputations of the Public Offices of the City of Florence, with the writings and undersigned writings and my usual and customary notarial seal, and also so that the true nobility of this Guadagni Family appears everywhere and can be demonstrated by their legitimate marriages contracted in this city of Florence both in ancient and modern times by the men of this Family with several Florentine families, among the most ancient and noble, as we can find and it appears in

many trustworthy books, and supervised with diligence, are kept by public book keepers and notaries, in the Magistrate of the Monte delle Doti (“Dowries”), and in the office of the Duties of the Contracts of the City of Florence, and in it we can read the names, and surnames of men and women, and which women, born from noble blood (“noble parent or ancestor”) from one or the other parent were taken as wives by the men of this Guadagni Family, and the names of the noble men with whom the men of this Guadagni Family married their daughters and other women otheir family.

nobili di questo quasi della famiglia de Gua-
 cagni habbino maritate le figliuole e donne
 loro che per questo s'acceppe a li consue-
 tuero habbiam comandato questi d'auanti a
 noi a trarsi, e a seruire et a esemplarsi fedelmente
 a d. libri s. fedeli custodi e cancelliere e
 questi s. d. custodi e cancelliere et fedelmente
 a d. libri consenti e quantitati e redotti in
 autentica forma e consenti inserirti, et
 unire tutti nella nostra vera forma e tenore,
 che seguono.

Nel anno di fuo amena id. 20. di settembre 1595.
 Noi Lodovico Sarnapieri Cancelliere
 Lorenzo di Matteo Cancelliere Fiorentino e publico
 Custodi de libri del Monte della Posa della città
 di Firenze faceamo e indubitato fare e conuerita
 a ciascuno che ueda le presenti abbiamo
 hauere e conuenire diligentia ricercato piu
 libri i quali habbiamo di ueritate e conser-
 uauano per causa delle doti originali delle fan-
 cille nobili fiorentine et haueuero trouati in
 uari tempi gli infradi annotati. Matrimoni, contratti
 et gli uenuti nobili della famiglia de Guada-
 gni fiorentina con altre famiglie nobili fiorenti
 tanto in dote, et in pigliare in Matrimonio le donne.

[This page is harder to read because of the ink spots but I will do my best].
 All of this information we can read and find out, however we have ordered those in front of us to extract and copy faithfully the samples of these books kept under the supervision of the Chancellor and of the faithfully transcribed by custodians and Chancellor in their actual form and united with our tenor and form, i.e....

In the name of God on September 20, 1595 (This document on the Proofs of the Nobility of the Guadagni Family will be sent, complete, to the King of France, a month later, in October 1595),
We, [a list of people's names will follow, which I might misspell due to the poor condition of this page of the document]

Taddeo Sempieri Carucci (??)

Lorenzo d'Anto Cambi, Florentine citizens and public custodians of the books of the Monte delle Doti of the City of Florence, we notify with undoubted faith and truth to anyone who will see this document, that we have very diligently researched in several books, containing and keeping records of the original dowries of the Florentine noble young women and found in different periods notices of marriages contracted by noble men of the Florentine Guadagni family with other noble Florentine families both in giving and taking in marriage the women listed here.

Nel libro primo cominciato l'anno 1415. appa-
 re il nome di Jacopo Rinuccini che ha per moglie
 Cassandra figlia di Vieri d'un altro Vieri Guadagni come in
 d. libro 104. l'anno 1424.
 Giovanni d. Deice degli Albizi prese per sua
 prima moglie Coa figliuola del sopra. Vieri
 Guadagni come in d. libro 121. l'anno 1424.
 Nicolo d. Vieri Guadagni prese per moglie Cate-
 rina figlia di Piero d. Gran. Ferravanti come
 in d. libro 185. l'anno 1452.
 Jacopo d. Giorgio Bardi hebbe per moglie Cam-
 milla figlia di Nicolo d. Vieri Guadagni e
 per seconda moglie Caterina figlia di Piero d. Francesco
 Ferravanti come in d. libro 185. l'anno 1454.
 Nel libro verde di d. Voti cominciato l'anno
 1443. si caua apertam. come
 Filippo d. Bernardo Guadagni hebbe per moglie
 Dianora figlia di M. Giovanni di M. Luigi
 Guicciardini come in d. libro 226. l'anno 1450.
 Pietro nato di questo Machiavelli prese per moglie
 Piero figlio di Filippo di Bernardo Guadagni
 e di M. Dianora di Giovanni di M. Luigi
 Guicciardini come in d. libro 266. l'anno 1457.

Page 83 b

The first book starts in the year 1415. This is the information that appears:
 Jacopo of the Rinuccini Family married Cassandra, daughter of Vieri Guadagni, son of another Vieri
 Guadagni, as it is written in Book 104, the year 1424.

Giovanni degli Albizzi (1390-1451), son of Tedice degli Albizzi, had as legitimate wife Niccolosa, aka Cosa, Guadagni (+1476), daughter of the above Vieri Guadagni and Francesca Tornabuoni, as in the book 121 of the year 1424.

Migliore (1403-1457), son of Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426) and Francesca Tornabuoni, married Caterina (*Passerini calls her Margherita*), daughter of Neri Fioravanti, son of Francesco Fioravanti, as in the book 185, in the year 1452.

Jacopo, son of Giorgio Bardi married Cammilla Guadagni, daughter of Migliore Guadagni, son of the above Vieri, and of Caterina daughter of Neri son of Francesco Fioravanti, as in the book 185, in the year 1454.

In the green book of the Dowries, started in the year 1443, we find:

Filippo, son of Bernardo Guadagni (1367-1434), married Dianora daughter of Giovanni Guicciardini, son of Luigi Guicciardini, as in the book 226, in the year 1450.

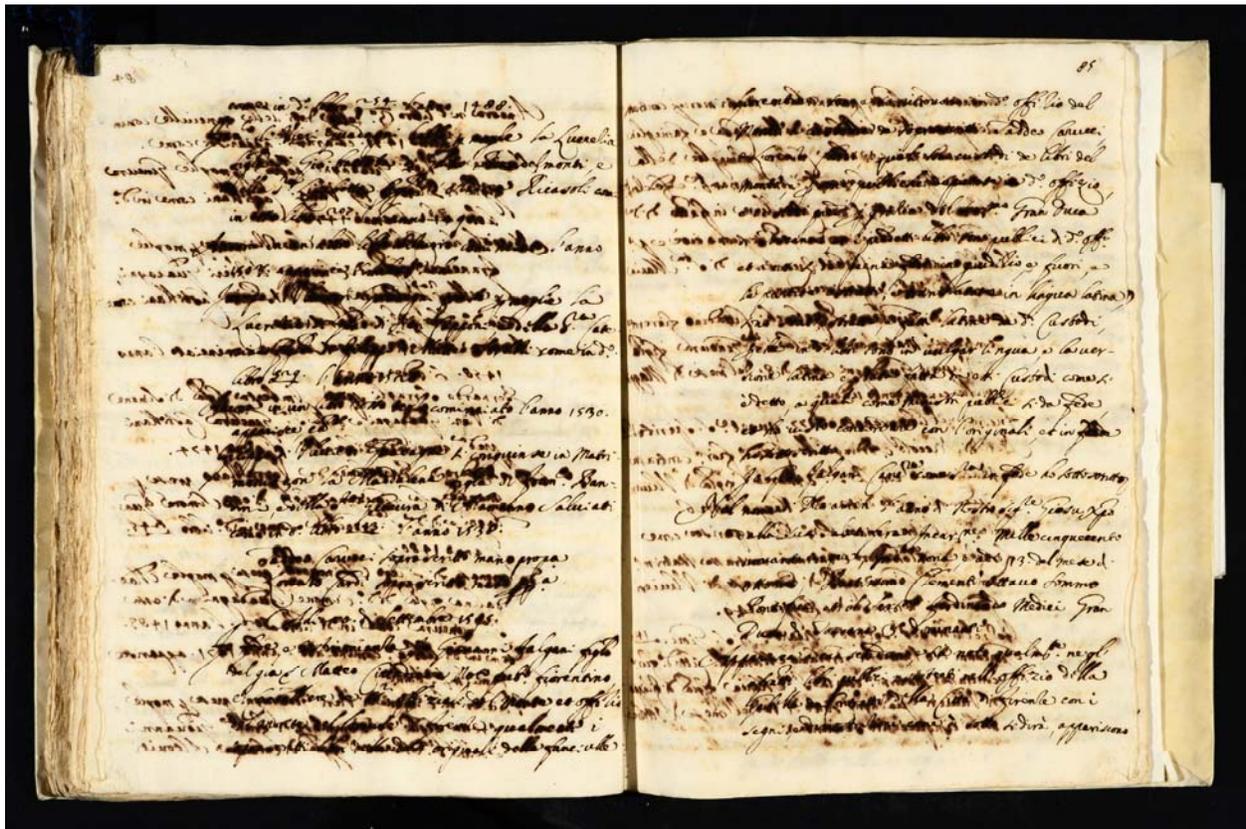
Pietro Paolo, son of Guido Machiavelli married Piera Guadagni (+1506), daughter of Filippo Guadagni, son of Bernardo Guadagni and of Dianora Guicciardini, daughter of Giovanni, son of Luigi Guicciardini, as in the book 266, in the year 1457.

Ancora nel libro 3. della dot. della famiglia conin-
 ... 1471. apparisce come.
 ... Vieri Guadagni della moglie Ginevra
 ... Castellani come ind.
 ... 1477.
 ... Vieri Guadagni
 ... Castellani come
 ... 1480.
 ... Bernardo ... di Simone
 ... Castellani
 ... 1477.
 ... 1480.
 ... di Simone Guadagni
 ... Castellani
 ... 1483.
 ... 1471. apparisce
 ... Giovanni
 ... Altoni

Page 84 (very hard to read)

--- (line impossible to read for me)

Vieri Guadagni married Ginevra (Giovanna?), daughter of (Piero son of Vieri Castellani?) – Too hard to read; it is a guessing game with probably wrong results.



Pages 84 b and 85 are too hard to read; it would be a guessing game with uncertain results. All the information on who the Guadagni married can be found in the Guadagni Family Website or in Roglo.



Pages 85 b and 86 are as hard to read as the above. With many efforts we could reconstruct a small part of them consulting the family trees in the Guadagni Family Website. But it is information we already have.