

Spicciola da Faria Savarad; cioè
Chorati

1	1297.	Galasia d. S. P. d. m. Branca de Lubi moglie d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
2	1709.	Mingarducci d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
3		Varada d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
4		Nora d. m. Benicanni d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
5		Lora d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
6		Cara d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
7		Lippa d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
8		Laguna d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
9		Boa d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
10	1297.	Laba d. m. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
11		Nora d. Francesco d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
12	1706.	Niccolò d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
13	1706.	Lavinia d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
14	1304.	Bernarda d. m. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
15	1411.	Lora d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...
16		... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ... d. ...

We will start here a new addition by historian Rondinelli named: **"Additions to be made to the Guadagni's Relatives"** i.e. we are not finding a list of the Guadagni here, but a list of their relatives, through their wives and their husbands. For each wife and/or husband I will add the number of the Plate where she/he and her/his Guadagni husband/wife are listed in the Family Tree of the guadagnifamily.com website, for example **P.3**, i.e Plate III.

[By adding the famous relatives of the husbands of the Guadagni women and of the wives of the Guadagni men, Rondinelli is enlarging the Guadagni Family Tree with a list of marriage relatives.]

ENTERED (in the family by marriage with a Guadagni man):

1.1299 Adalagia daughter of Doffo son of Branca de' Pulci, was the wife of Lotto Guadagni (nicknamed "Ghiotto" i.e. "gluttonous"), son of Migliore son of Panza son of Migliore Guadagni. **P.1**

2.1309 Mingarduccia daughter of Geri son of Scalore Donati, was the wife of Migliorozzo Guadagni son of Zato son of Guadagno son of Guitto, who also had another wife, named Mingarda daughter of ... de' Mozzi. **P.1**



De'Mozzi Palace in de'Mozzi Street; in front of it, on the left, difficult to see, Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani Palace.



The same Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani Palace from the de'Mozzi Square, easier to see than in the picture above. It is one of the 12 largest palaces in Florence.

3. Usarda daughter of Cione son of Chicchi Cappiardi was the wife of Lorenzo Guadagni son of Zato son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.1**

4. Nova daughter of Bencivenni Galgani was the wife of Guitto Guadagni son of Zato son of Guadagno son of Guitto (Passerini calls him "Guittone" instead of "Guitto") **P.1**

5. Piera daughter of Bartolo son of Francesco Cresci was the wife of Giovanni son of Zato son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.1**

6. Ciaia daughter of Ceffino....was the wife of Guadagno Guadagni son of Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.2**

7. Lippa daughter of Stoldo son of Francesco Ardinghelli was the wife of Gherardo Guadagni son of Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.2**



Two of San Gimignano towers.

In the Medieval town of San Gimignano, close to Siena, each noble family had its tower. Now, after several centuries, only fourteen Family Towers are left standing, two of them belonging to the Ardinghelli Family; probably Lippa Ardinghelli used to live with her husband Gherardo Guadagni in one of them.



Church and Family towers in San Gimignano



View from the top of “Torre Grossa” (“Big tower”) on the right. Similar views can be seen from the top of the Ardinghelli Towers.



View of San Gimignano and its surroundings from the top of a Family Tower; similar to the one Gherardo and Lippa had from their towers seven centuries ago.

As we read in Historical Notes Covering Plate 1, #12, Gherardo and Lippa's cousin, Migliorozzo Guadagni, offered them poisoned pancakes to eat and Lippa, who was pregnant of her husband Gherardo's baby, died of it but she had the time to publicly forgive Migliorozzo avoiding him a more severe punishment: he only had to pay a fine of 2,000 lire and not have his right hand and left foot cut off.

8. Lagia daughter of ...de'Cerchi, was the wife of Matteo Guadagni son of Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.2**

9. Dea (Passerini calls her "Taddea") daughter of Cionello (Passerini calls him "Cionino") Arrigucci was the wife of Francesco Guadagni son of Pierotto son of Guadagno son of Guitto (Passerini calls him "Guittone"). **P.1**
 The Arrigucci Family used to own the large property next to the Opera del Duomo and they sold it to their relatives Alessandro and Vincenzo Guadagni who built the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace on it. _____

10. 1297. Labe daughter of Lapo son of Jacopo de'Bardi was the wife of Pieraccio Guadagni son of Pierotto son of Guadagno son of Guitto. **P.1**

11. Mona daughter of Francesco de'Pazzi was the wife of Vieri Guadagni son of Matteo son of Migliore son of Guadagno. P.2



Francesco de'Pazzi Junior, on the left, nephew of Mona de' Pazzi Guadagni and of Vieri Guadagni, is preparing the plot to kill Lorenzo de'Medici the Magnificent and his brother Giuliano, with other conspirators in 1478. Both Pazzi and Medici wanted the Guadagni to be on their side but the Guadagni remained neutral and did not participate in the plot or in the repression of it, even though they were related to both families. Eventually the Pazzi were able to kill our cousin Giuliano de'Medici in the Duomo of Florence during the Consecration of the Mass, when everybody used to close their eyes or look at the floor, but only wound his older brother Lorenzo the Magnificent, who was able to run and hide in the Sacristy, and eventually the Pazzi were captured and hung by the Florentine citizens, who were mostly Lorenzo's friends.



Our cousin Giuliano de'Medici (1453-1478), great-nephew of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni, murdered by our cousins the Pazzi



Drawing by young Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who was only sixteen at the time, sketched from real life of a Pazzi conspirator, captured and hung by the angry Florentine mob, who was attached to the Medici Family, because they would organize festivities for the people of Florence and provide abundant charities for its poor.

The small face on the lower right is probably the self-portrait and “signature” of the drawing by young teenager Leonardo da Vinci.

In the writing on the upper right Leonardo describes the colors of the conspirator’s clothes not visible in the quick black and white sketch from real life:

veretti no d'ione
 farsetto d'uso nero
 cio ppanera foderata
 giupba turchina foderata
 zghole zghole
 el collaro della giubba
 foppannato d'olluto appetti
 lato nero erollo
 bernardo d'bandi no
 baronci gh
 chalgona ro



The cap and the doublet are of black satin. The black hood is lined with turquoise blue. The back of the coat is black and red. He has no shoes on.
It is an honor to have a cousin, direct descendant from our common ancestor Vieri Guadagni, personally portrayed from real life by Leonardo da Vinci even though not in the best of circumstances and to have Leonardo describe his outfit in his personal unique handwriting.

12. 1346. Niccolosa daughter of Domenico son of Ciampolo Cavalcanti. **P.2**

13. 1360. Lagia daughter of Gherardo of the Counts Frescobaldi and **P.2**
Lagia daughter of Cione de' Cavalcanti were all three (including Niccolosa, #12 above) wives of Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri son of Matteo son of Migliore. Lagia Cavalcanti was a friend of Poet Dante Alighieri.



Dante's 6th Circle of Hell from his Divine Comedy, by artist Gustave Dore'. Dante is related to the Guadagni through his wife Gemma Donati.

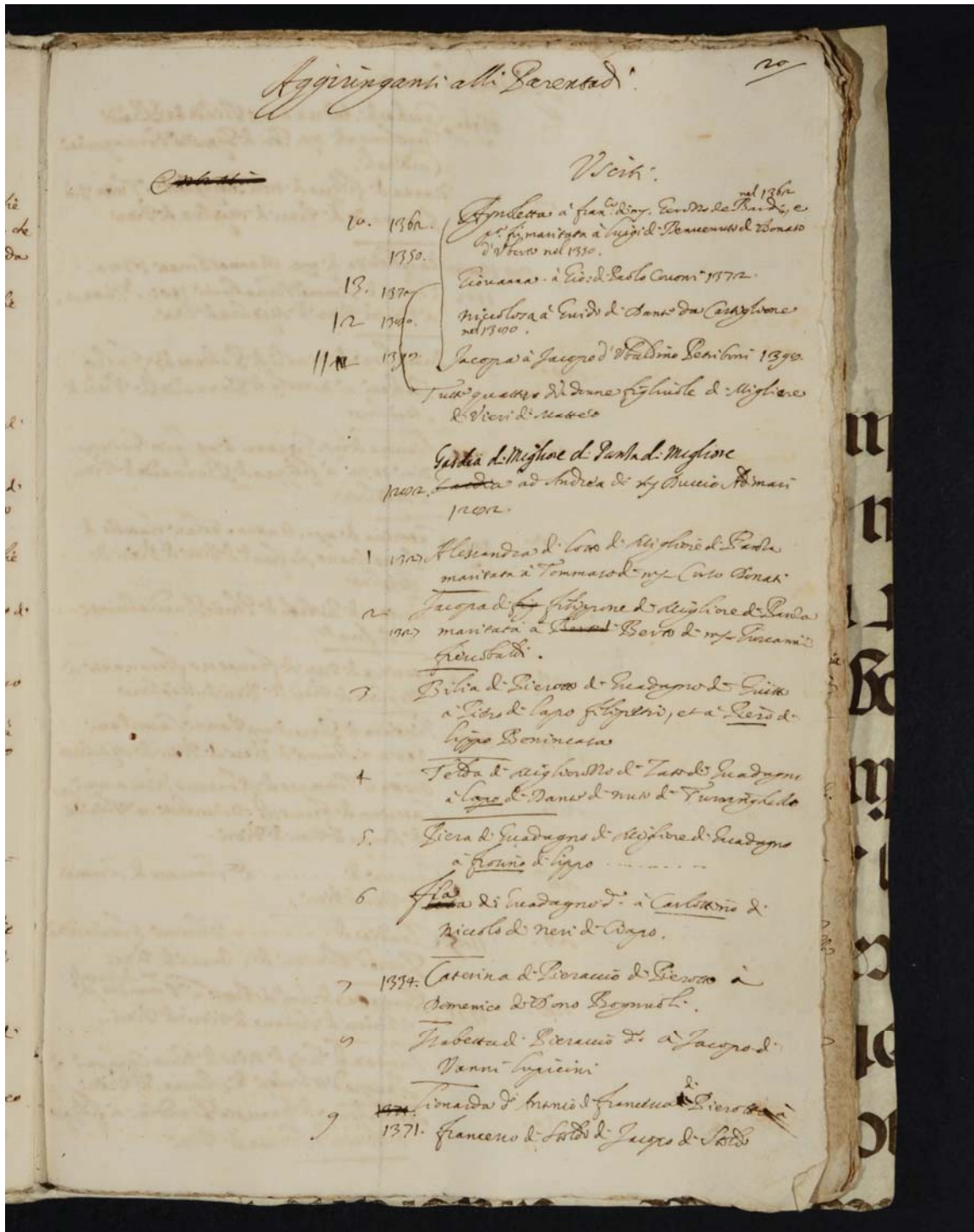
14. 1364. Bernarda daughter of Andrea son of Nardo Rucellai married Vieri Guadagni son of Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo. **P.2**



Rucellai Palace, Florence

15. 1411. Piera daughter of Sandro son of Geri del Bello married Matteo Guadagni son of Migliore. **P.2**

16. Battista daughter of Giovanni son of Neri degli Abbati also married the above mentioned Matteo Guadagni son of Migliore. **P.2**



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GONE OUT (when the Guadagni girls get married, they “leave” their “Guadagni surname” and adopt the one of their husbands)

10. 1362. Agnoletta Guadagni married Francesco son of Gerozzo de' Bardi in 1362; and earlier she married Luigi son of Benvenuto son of Donato son of Uberto in 1350. P.2

[Passerini lists two “Agnoletta Guadagni”, the 1st as Agnoletta *daughter of Migliore Guadagni* P.2, *son of Guadagno* P.1, who married Franceschino of Gerozzo de’Bardi P.2, the 2nd as Agnoletta Guadagni *daughter of Migliore son of Vieri* P.2, who married both Luigi son of Benvenuto son of Donato son of Uberto in 1360 and Franceschino son of Gerozzo de’Bardi.

13. 1372 Giovanna Guadagni married Giovanni son of Paolo Covoni in **1372**.

[Passerini calls her husband Jacopo (“James”) instead of Giovanni (“John”, like Rondinelli). P.2

12. 1380 Niccolosa Guadagni married Guido son of Dante da Castiglione in **1380**. P.2

The Castle of Castiglione, near Cercina, close to Monte Morello and Florence belonged to our ancestors Marchesi Catellini da Castiglione since 1072 [Masseto belonged to the Guadagni since 1080, so the two families bought their ancestral properties eight years apart, both very close to Florence].



Catellini Castle of Castiglione



Guadagni Villa of Masseto

As we remember our direct ancestor Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799) married Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione (+1844) in 9/29/1788, and they had only one son, Donato, marchese of San Leolino, from whom we all descend. And we also obviously all descend from his mother Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione and from her ancestors, who lived in the abovementioned castle of Castiglione. What I have just found out now in Rondinelli's document, is that our relationship with the Catellini da Castiglione started 408 years earlier, in 1380, when our ancestor Niccolosa Guadagni married Guido son of Dante da Castiglione.

A fascinating historical detail about our ancestors and the Castle of Castiglione is that a **miracle** happened there without which our Guadagni Family could have been extinct or completely different. In the year 1452 Saint Antoninus Pierozzi, Archbishop of Florence (1389-1459) stayed in the Castle of Castiglione, for three days, guest of Francesco da Castiglione (1415-1484), secretary of the Archbishop and priest of the Church of Sant'Andrea in nearby Cercina, son of Bernardo da Castiglione, who was probably born around 1390 and was the son or the nephew of Niccolosa Guadagni. During his stay, Saint Antoninus heard that Francesco's brother, Dante, married for several years to Marietta daughter of Ruberto son of Bonaccorso Pitti, was unable to have any children with his beloved wife and was risking seeing the old noble historical Catellini da Castiglione family extinct.

Archbishop Saint Antoninus Pierozzi prayed for the couple and a few days later Saint Antoninus received from God the grace he was praying for and Marietta Catellini da Castiglione expected her first child from Dante, followed by several others. The Catellini changed the rooms of the ground floor of the tower of the castle where the Archbishop had stayed, into a chapel dedicated to Saint Antoninus.



Our cousin Pope Leo X Medici

Several years later, our cousin Pope Leo X Medici visited the chapel, while he was a guest of Francesco, one of the children of Dante da Castiglione and Marietta, obtained through the intercession of St. Antoninus; Francesco was also a Priest of the Church of Sant' Andrea, like his uncle.

Our great-great-grandfather Luigi Guadagni was the only male of the Guadagni of San Leolino, who was the only branch of the Family remaining. Without the **miracle** the Catellini da Castiglione would have been extinct and so Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione, with whom Luigi fell in love and married, would not have existed. Would Luigi Guadagni have married somebody else? Or not married at all and ended forever the Guadagni Family, of whom he was the only male descendant? In either case we, Luigi and Elisabetta's direct descendants, would have not existed or would have been different, if Luigi had married somebody else, as we are all the fruit of our ancestors', physically and mentally. So all of us, present and future Guadagnis and offshoots, we are the direct fruit of a recognized **miracle** due to the intercession of St. Antoninus Pierozzi, Archbishop of Florence, in the year 1452 in the Castle of Castiglione.

*We would never have found out that all of us actual and future Guadagni and offshoots descend directly from a **miracle** in 1452, through the direct intercession of Archbishop of Florence St. Antoninus Pierozzi, if Vieri Guadagni had not thought about having the Guadagni Archives translated and I will always be grateful to him for it!!!*

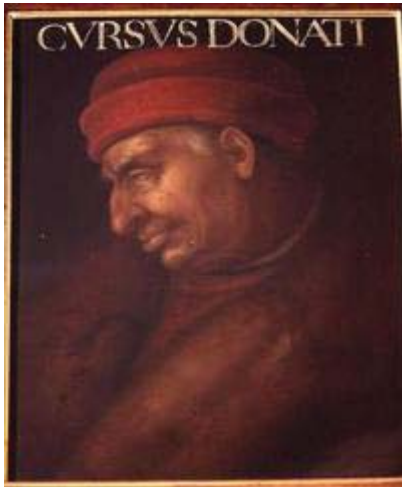
11. 1398 Jacopa Guadagni married Jacopo son of Ubaldino Petriboni in **1398. P.2**

All four of the above mentioned Guadagni women, ie. Agnoletta, Giovanna, Niccolosa and Jacopa, were daughters of Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri son of Matteo.

Gasdia daughter of Migliore son of Panza son of Migliore. **P.1**

1282 she married Andrea son of Duccio Adimari.

1327 Alessandra Guadagni daughter of Corso [Passerini has "Lotto" aka Ghiotto (gluttonous), instead of "Corso"] Guadagni son of Migliore son of Panza married Tommaso son of Corso Donati. **P.1**



Corso (“Cursus” in Latin) Donati, was head of the “Black Party” (the party of the “Nobles”); in 1308, Corso was accused of plotting to overthrow the Florentine commune and take power as Lord of the City of Florence and was condemned as a rebel and a traitor; he died on October 6, 1308, while attempting to flee the city after having been besieged in his house by an angry mob. We can see the Tower of Corso Donati, in Florence, on the right.

2. Jacopa Guadagni daughter of Filippone Guadagni son of Migliore son of Panza married Berto son of Piercarmine Frescobaldi in **1327.P.1**



Frescobaldi Castle of Nipozzano



Berto Frescobaldi, husband of Jacopa Guadagni, leads the Florentine army upfront with the Florentine Red Fleurdelys on their shields against the enemy cavalry

3. **Bilia Guadagni** daughter of Pierozzo Guadagni son of Guadagno son of Guitto first married Piero son of Lapo Filipetri, and later Piero di Lippo Benincasa. P.1

4. **Telda Guadagni** daughter of Migliorozzo Guadagni son of Zato son of Guadagno married Lapo son of Dante son of Nuto son of Turinghello. P.1

5. **Piera Guadagni** daughter of Guadagno son of Migliore son of Guadagno married Fiorino son of Lippo.... P.2

6. **Fila** daughter of Guadagno married Carlettino ("Little Carlo") son of Niccolo' son of Neri son of Ciapo. P.1

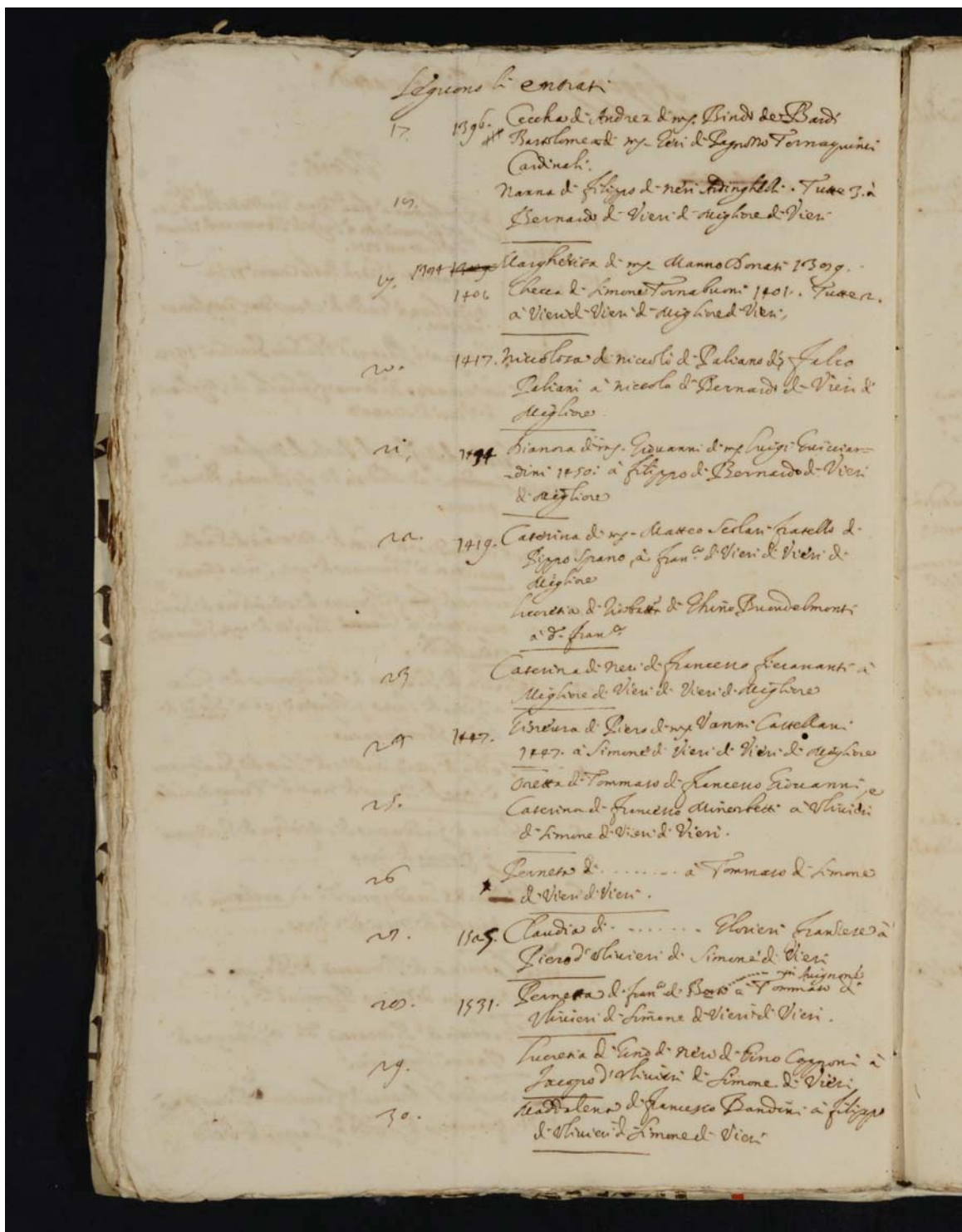
7. **1334 Caterina Guadagni** daughter of Pieraccio son of Pierotto married Domenico son of Dono Bognuoli. P.1 (Passerini writes that she is a devotee of the 3rd Order of St. Francis).



St. Francis of Assisi by Cigoli.

8. **Lisabetta** daughter of Pieraccio married Jacopo son of Vanni Lupicini. **P.1**

9. **Lionarda** daughter of Antonio Guadagni son of Francesco son of Piero married Francesco son of Stoldo son of Jacopo son of Stoldo in **1371.P.1**



17. **1396 Ceccha** daughter of Andrea son of Bindo de'Bardi married Bartolomeo son of Vieri son of Pagnollo Tornaquinci Cardinali (I presume a Tornaquinci aka Tornabuoni is mentioned because they were very close relatives of the Guadagni thanks to the marriage of Vieri Guadagni with Francesca Tornabuoni).



Tornabuoni Street, above, named after our Tornabuoni cousins and direct ancestors, is considered the most elegant street in Florence.

18. **Giovanna**, daughter of Filippo son of Neri Ardinghelli, married Bernardo Guadagni son of Vieri (our direct ancestor) son of Migliore son of Vieri. **P.2**

19. **1384 Margherita** daughter of **Manno Donati** (leader of the Florentines in the outstanding victory of Cascina, on July 28, 1364, against the army of Pisa who was threatening Florence) died in **1389**. **P.2**

1406 Checca, (Florentine nickname of Francesca), daughter of Simone Tornabuoni, **1401**. Both married Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni, all our direct ancestors. **P.2**



Michelangelo

One of the surviving study drawings by Michelangelo in the preparation for his planned masterwork of “The Battle of Cascina” (above, on the left) and copy of his completed full size cartoon in preparation for his final painting (ca. 1542), below, representing the Florentine soldiers who had just gone swimming in the Arno River, before the battle, because it was very hot, taking off their armors and clothes. All of a sudden the trumpets of their sentries started blowing: “The enemy is arriving to attack us!!!” So the Florentine soldiers in confusion and haste jump back up on the shore and try and put their clothes and armors back on in a hurry.



Copy of Final Cartoon of the Battle of Cascina by Michelangelo .

The final fresco of Michelangelo of the Battle of Cascina should have been painted on one of the two largest walls of the great government meeting room of Palazzo Vecchio, the Government Palace of Florence. However a jealous artist, Baccio Bandinelli, destroyed Michelangelo’s preparing carton of the fresco so all we have left are original

Michelangelo sketches for the carton, like the one above, and a *copy* of the carton by a less famous artist, see the second drawing above.



Baccio Bandinelli (1493-1560)

The scope and the talent of the artist Michelangelo, asked to sketch and draw the Battle of Cascina 178 years after it was fought, indicate the importance of the battle in the history of Florence. Manno Donati (1320-1374), father-in-law of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426), was one of the two victorious leaders of the Florentine Army.

20. 1417 Niccolosa daughter of Niccolo' di Paliano son of Falco Paliani married Nicola Guadagni son of Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore Guadagni. **P.2**

21. 1434 Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini in **1450** married Filippo Guadagni son of Bernardo son of Vieri (our direct ancestor) son of Migliore Guadagni. **P.2**



Guicciardini Palace on Lungarno Guicciardini, Florence

22. 1419. Caterina, *daughter of Matteo Scolari, who was the brother of Pippo Spano*, married Francesco Guadagni, son of Vieri (our direct ancestor) son of Vieri son of Migliore. Francesco's younger brother, Simone Guadagni, is our direct ancestor, so Francesco is our great-great-uncle. **Caterina Scolari Guadagni**, our great-great-aunt, **was the niece of Pippo Spano**, brother of her dad, Matteo Scolari. **P.2**

Pippo Spano (1369-1426) was a Florentine noble, whose complete name was Filippo Buondelmonti degli Scolari, whose niece, Caterina Scolari, married Francesco Guadagni. He became a Hungarian magnate, general, strategist and confidant of King Sigismund of Hungary, member of the Order of the Dragon. He was buried in the Szekesfehervar Basilica, besides the Hungarian Kings. He was one of the greatest and best known "condottiere" and politician, in all of Italy and Eastern Europe.



Pippo Spano (Uffizi Gallery, Florence)



King Sigismund of Luxembourg and Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor (1368-1437), friend of our great-uncle Pippo Spano, by famous German Artist Albrecht Dürer

Lucrezia daughter of Giobatta son of Ghino Buondelmonti also married the same Francesco Guadagni. P.2

23 Caterina, daughter of Neri son of Francesco Fioravanti married Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore. P.2 (Passerini calls her “Margherita” in the Guadagni Family Tree).

24 1447. Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani married Simone Guadagni son of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore. P.3

25 Oretta daughter of Tommaso son of Francesco Giovanni and **Caterina** daughter of Francesco Minerbetti, both married Ulivieri Guadagni son of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri. P.3

26. Pernetta daughter of ...married Tommaso I Guadagni aka “Gadagne” (of Lyon), son of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri. **P.3**

27. 1525. Claudia daughter of Glorrier(French) married Piero Guadagni son of Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri. **P. 3**

28. 1531. Pernetta daughter of Francesco (French Historian Lejeune names him “Antonius”) **Berti** (French from Italian extraction) married Tommaso II Guadagni (de Gadagne) son of Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri. **P.3**

[It is remarkable that at the beginning of the 17th century Rondinelli was aware of the names of the spouses of the French Guadagni, Claudia Glorrier and Pernetta Berti].



Guadagni (aka “Gadagne” in French) Palace now Museums of History and of the Puppet in Lyon, France, main interior courtyard.



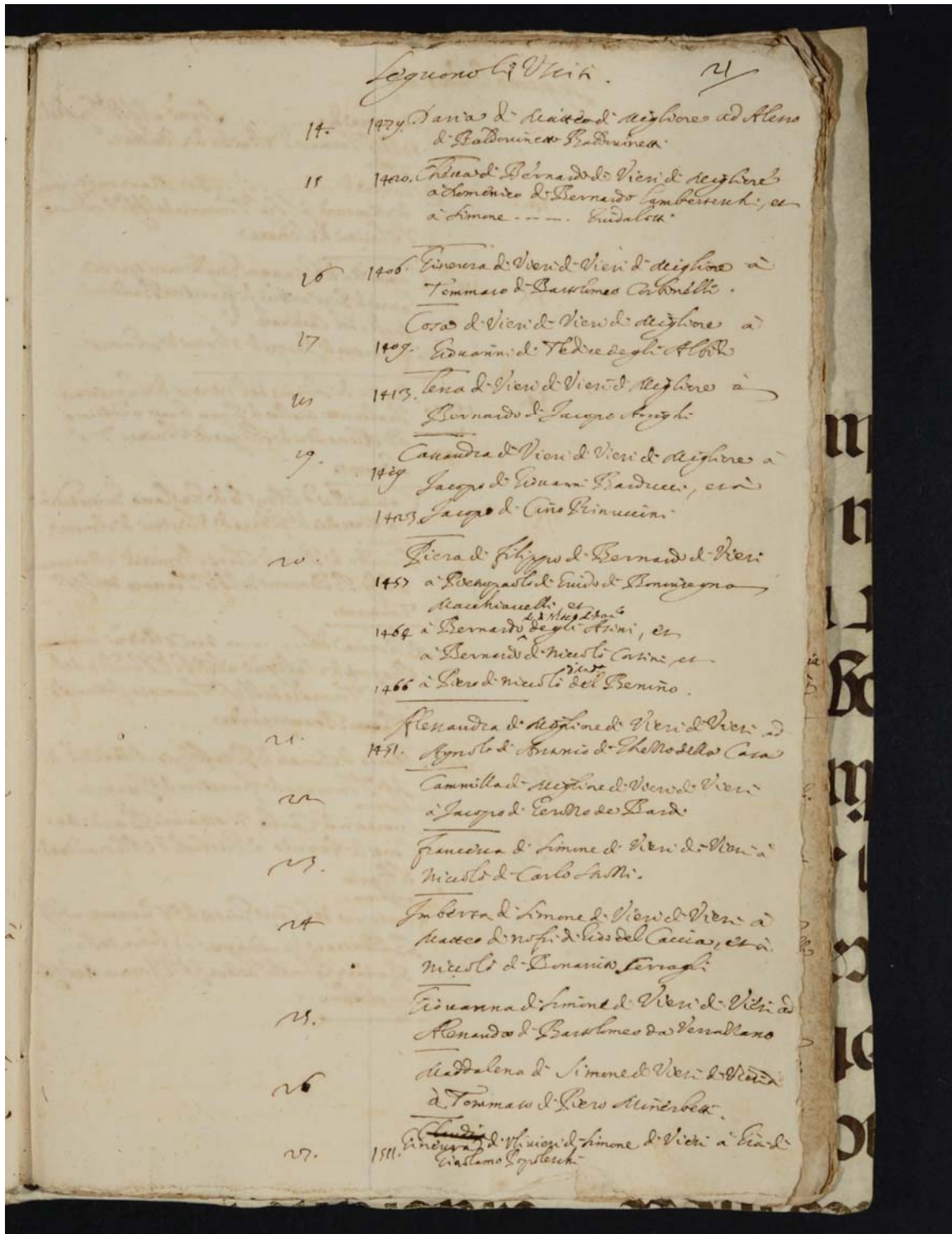
Medieval Fireplace in the Gadagne Palace in Lyon.



Gadagne Street in the heart of old Lyon, dug as a shortcut in the heart of the huge Gadagne Palace by the Mayor of Lyon in the 17th Century. The Gadagne Museums occupy now the Gadagne Palace on both sides of Gadagne Street, reuniting the two separated halves of the Renaissance Gadagne Palace.

29. 1531. Lucrezia daughter of Gino son of Neri son of Gino Capponi married Jacopo Guadagni son of Ulivieri, son of Simone son of Vieri. **P.3**

30. Maddalena daughter of Francesco Bandini married Filippo Guadagni son of Ulivieri, son of Simone son of Vieri. **P.3**



14. 1429 Daria daughter of Matteo son of Migliore Guadagni married Alesso son of Baldovinetto Baldovinetti. The Baldovinetti were a Florentine Family of rich merchants. However, one of them, Alesso Baldovinetti (1425-1499), Daria Guadagni's husband, if the two were married as children, sometimes in those days the parents organized the marriage and had it legally formalized when the spouses were children, even though they started living together only when they were adults, or else a close relative of hers named like her husband, was a famous artist and an early Renaissance painter.



Great-uncle Alesso Baldovinetti by sculptor Mino da Fiesole (1429-1484).



Alesso Baldovinetti's self-portrait. Annunciation by Alesso, Tempera on wood.

The painting of the Annunciation, on the right, is in the cloister of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata (where the two Guadagni chapels are). The remains as we see them give evidence of the artist's power both of imitating natural detail with minute fidelity and of spacing his figures in a landscape with a large sense of air and distance; and they amply verify two separate statements of the great artist Vasari concerning him: that "he delighted in drawing landscapes from nature exactly as they are, whence we see in his paintings rivers, bridges, rocks, plants, fruits, roads, fields, cities, exercise grounds, and an infinity of other such things", and that he was an inveterate experimentalist in technical matters.



Artist Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574)

His favorite method in wall-painting was to lay in his compositions in fresco and finish them "a secco" with a mixture of yolk of egg and liquid varnish. In 1463 he furnished a

cartoon of the “Nativity”, which was executed by Giuliano da Maiano in the sacristy of the Duomo of Florence and still exists. From 1466 date the group of “four Evangelists and four Fathers of the Church in fresco, together with the “Annunciation” on an oblong panel, which still decorate the Portuguese chapel in the basilica of San Miniato, in Fiesole, and are given in error by Vasari to Piero Pollaiuolo.



Baldovinetti’s Annunciation in the Basilica of San Miniato, Fiesole



Portrait of a Lady in Yellow, c.1465, National Gallery of Art, London.

A fresco of the risen Christ between angels inside a Holy Sepulchre in the chapel of the Rucellai family (our cousins), also still existing, belongs to 1467.



Our great-uncle Baldovinetti's Risen Christ between angels in the Rucellai Family Chapel, Florence



View of our cousins Rucellai's Chapel with Baldovinetti's altar painting.

I think that his Guadagni wife's or close relative's encouragement and positive critics, due to the well known Guadagni love of art and often personal artistic talent, greatly helped him in developing so successfully his artistic capacities. I encourage all of us to deepen our knowledge of his artistic works and find reproductions of them and other details of the life of this artist so closely related to the Guadagni Family.

In 1471 Alesso undertook important works for the church of Santa Trinita: an altarpiece of the Virgin and child with six saints and a series of frescoes from the Old Testament, which contained many portraits of leading Florentine citizens and was valued at a thousand gold florins by a committee of famous artists consisting of Cosimo Rosselli, Benozzo Gozzoli, Perugino and Filippino Lippi.

*[Passerini instead writes for Daria Guadagni, daughter of Matteo, son of Migliore in **P.1** that she married twice, first in 1432, Giovanni son of Zuccherò (“sugar”), harness maker, and then Cristofano, son of Francesco, plank bed maker.]*

15. 1420 Checca (Francesca) daughter of Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore Guadagni married Domenico son of Bernardo Lamberteschi and later Simone...Guidalotti. [Like the Guadagni, the Lamberteschi are one of the oldest noble families of Florence, but they were Ghibellines. Lambertesca Street, where their palace and tower were located, is between Ponte Vecchio and Piazza della Signoria, where Palazzo Vecchio is located].



Medieval Rigalletti Tower in
Lambertesca Street.



Uffizi Art Gallery next to Lambertesca Street.

Simone Guidalotti's and Francesca Guadagni's (by marriage), ancestor or great-grandfather, Buonamico (Mico) Guidalotti, commissioned his funerary chapel in the first great Basilica of Florence, Santa Maria Novella, which is also the City's principal Dominican Church, in 1343. It was finished in 1355.



Side view of Santa Maria Novella

The Guidalotti's Chapel is called the "Spanish Chapel" because Grand-Duke Cosimo I de' Medici assigned it to his Spanish wife Eleonora of Toledo and her Spanish retinue.



Grand-Duke Cosimo I de' Medici and his wife Grand-Duchess Eleanor of Toledo both by artist Agnolo Allori aka "Bronzino", who is also the painter of the Guadagni Chapel.

It used to be the former Chapter House of the Dominican monastery. It is situated at the North side of the green Cloister. It contains a smaller chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament. It was decorated from 1365 to 1367 by Andrea di Bonaiuto aka Andrea da Firenze. The large fresco on the right wall depicts the Allegory of the Active and triumphant Church and the Dominican Order. It is especially interesting because in the background it shows a large pink building that may provide some insight into the original designs for the Duomo of Florence by Arnolfo di Cambio (before Brunelleschi's Dome was built).



The fresco also contains portraits of Pope Benedict XI, Cardinal Friar Niccolo' Albertini, Count Guido di Poppi, artist Arnolfo di Cambio and the poet Petrarch. P.2

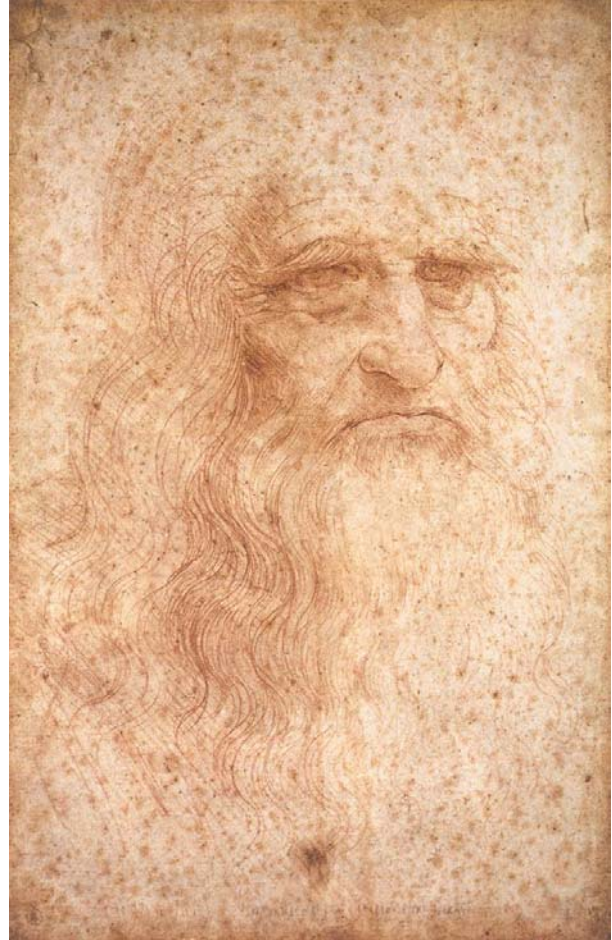
16. 1406 Ginevra Guadagni daughter of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore married Tommaso son of Bartolomeo Corbinelli. Antonio Corbinelli, brother of Tommaso and brother-in-law of Ginevra, was a leader in the "Opera del Duomo" ("Building of the Cathedral of Florence aka "The Dome" ("Il Duomo" in Italian), as was Filippo Guadagni son of Bernardo and first cousin of Ginevra, and on May 30, 1436, they chose Paolo Uccello's Equestrian Monument for mercenary captain Sir John Hawkwood for the Duomo (see picture below). It is still in the Duomo now, painted on one of the interior side walls, in full view in all of its beauty, and I see it every time I go inside the Duomo.



Paolo Uccello: Funerary Monument to Sir John Hawkwood. It is one of the most important works of art of the Duomo of Florence. In this equestrian monument Uccello showed his keen interest in perspective. The “condottiere” and his horse are presented as if the fresco was a sculpture seen from below. The perspective in his paintings has influenced famous painters such as Piero Della Francesca, Albrecht Durer and Leonardo da Vinci, to name a few.



Portrait of Paolo Uccello by unknown Artist – Louvre Museum, Paris



Self-portrait of Leonardo da Vinci, who was influenced by Uccello's studies on perspective

As always, the Guadagni had an important role in recognizing and promoting great artists. P.2

The Corbinelli Family also has a private chapel in the Basilica of Santo Spirito, next to the Guadagni Palace, where many small statues were sculpted for them by famous Renaissance sculptor Andrea Sansovino, all executed between the years 1488 and 1491. The Corbinelli Chapel has also works by painter Cosimo Rosselli in 1482.



Altar front in Santo Spirito with statues by Sansovino sculpted for the Corbinelli Family.



Painting in the Sistine Chapel, Rome, and Nativity (1490), Florence both by Cosimo Rosselli.

P.2

17. 1409 Cosa Guadagni daughter of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore married Giovanni son of Tedice degli Albizzi. P.2

18. 1413. Lena Guadagni daughter of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore married Bernardo son of Jacopo Arrighi. P.2 She died of plague on July 19, 1457, nine days before her husband Bernardo, who died of plague on July 28, 1457.



Plague during the Renaissance.

19. 1419 **Cassandra Guadagni** daughter of Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore married Jacopo (“Simone” in Passerini) son of Giovanni Barducci Cherichini and in

1423 she married Jacopo son of Cino Rinuccini. P.2



Historical Memoirs of Filippo son of Cino Rinuccini, Alamanno and Neri Rinuccini from 1282 to 1460

20. 1457 **Piera Guadagni P.2** daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo son of Vieri married **Pietropaolo** son of **Guido** son of **Boninsegna Macchiavelli** (cousins of **Niccolo' Macchiavelli** (1469-1527) author of "The Prince") and



Niccolo' Macchiavelli by artist Santi di Tito

1464 **Bernardo degli Asini** son of Alessandro son of Francesco



Palazzo Gondi, one block from Palazzo Vecchio, Florence. The building was flanked by an old family house belonging to the degli Asini Family, which was destroyed in 1870 to enlarge the neighboring street. Leonardo da Vinci had lived in one of the destroyed houses and is said to have painted the *Mona Lisa* there.



Mona Lisa



Fig. 1 - L'autoritratto di Leonardo da Vinci, 1505 circa

Leonardo da Vinci

and **Bernardo son of Niccolo' Corsini** and
1466 Piero son of Niccolo' del Benino.

Niccolo' del Benino Jr., grandson of the 4th marriage of Piera Guadagni was born in Florence in 1514. His parents sent him to Spain in 1530 to avoid possible measures against him by the Medici, returned into power, after the year long siege of Florence, where also Niccolo's cousins, the Guadagni had resisted against the Medici siege. Niccolo' sailed in 1534 through Patagonia and the Antilles, before moving to Peru, where he found himself involved in the civil war caused by the autonomy aspirations of the early conquistadors, and moving afterwards to Potosi', where he took part in the exploitation of the recently discovered silver mines. On the 12th of February 1537, Giovanni Niccolozzi wrote to his father Pietro a letter from Techhhochtitlan in Mexico, in which he extolled the wealth of those territories.



Piera Guadagni's grandson, Niccolò del Benino, arriving in Patagonia (Argentina and Chile) in 1534, when he was twenty years old.

21 Alessandra Guadagni daughter of Migliore son of Vieri son of Vieri

1451 she married **Agnolo son of Ascanio son of Ghezzo della Casa**. Agnolo built a large house in what is now Camillo Cavous Street, 2, near the Duomo, in the center of Florence. In 1621, the wealthy merchant Bandino Niccolò Panciatichi bought the property and commissioned two terraces and moved the portal. It is now the headquarters of the Regional Council of Tuscany.

At one corner of the palace is an aedicule with a *Madonna and Child* by famous sculptor Desiderio da Settignano (original in the Museum of the Bargello), 1428-1464, active during the Renaissance, so I presume it was commissioned by Alessandra Guadagni. **P.2**



Christ Child by Settignano, c. 1460, in the National Gallery of Art.



Jesus and John by Settignano

22 Camilla Guadagni daughter of Migliore son of Vieri son of Vieri married Jacopo son of Pierozzo de Bardi. P.2

23 Francesca Guadagni daughter of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri married Niccolo' son of Carlo Strozzi. **P.3**



Niccolo' Strozzi (1454) by Mino da Fiesole

24 Imberta Guadagni daughter of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri married Matteo son of Nofri son of Giovanni del Caccia and Niccolo' son of Domenico Serragli. A descendant of Domenico Serragli, the son of Senator Giuliano de'Serragli, commissioned an "Oratorian" Church in "San Firenze Square, Florence", from the famed Baroque Architect Pietro da Cortona.



Pietro da Cortona, self-portrait (1596-1669)

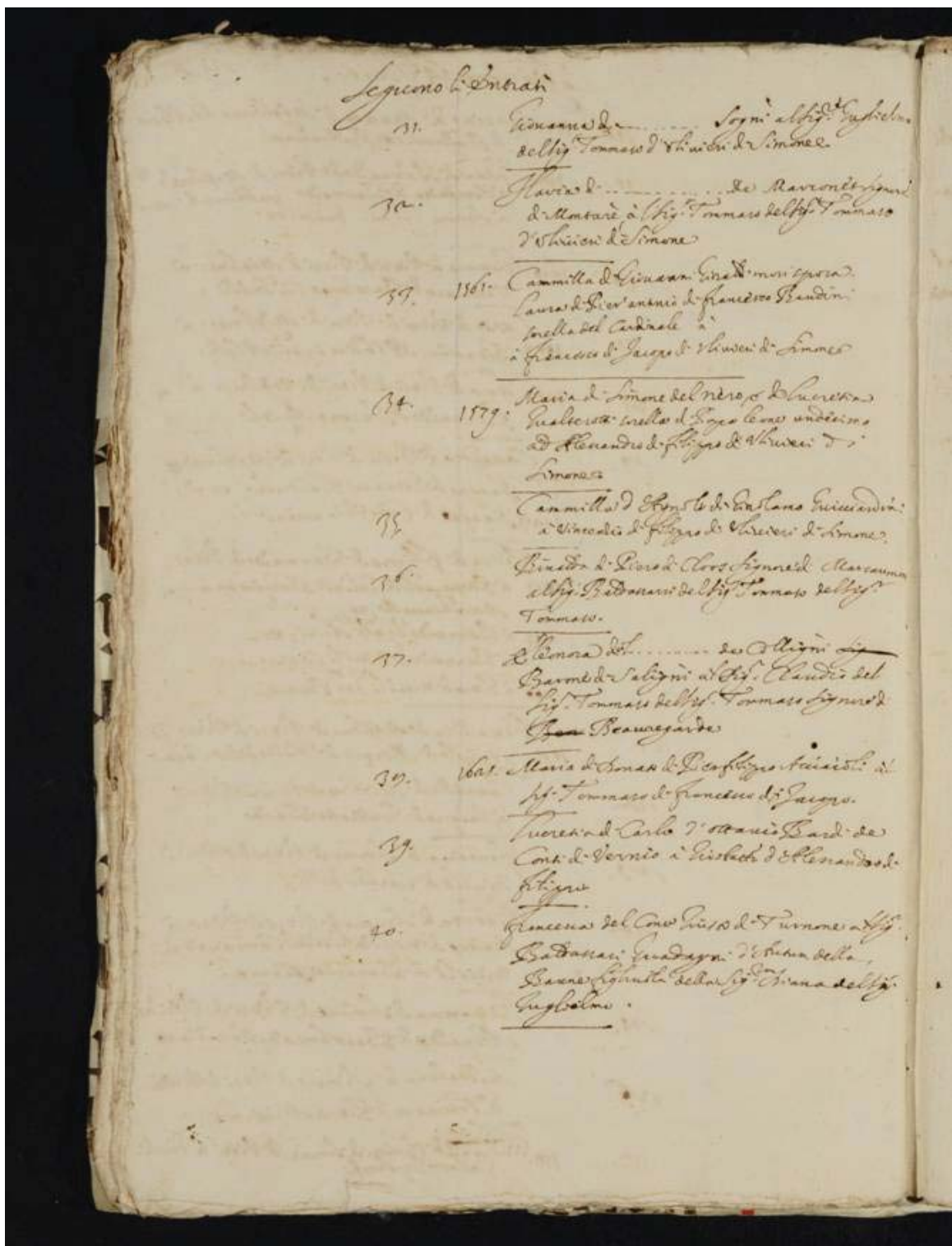
-
25. **Giovanna Guadagni** daughter of Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri married Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano



Ship of the famous explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, son of Giovanna Guadagni and great-grandson of Vieri Guadagni

-
26. **Maddalena Guadagni** daughter of Simone son of Vieri married Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti.

-
27. **1511. Ginevra Guadagni**, daughter of Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri, married Giovanni, son of Girolamo Popoleschi.



31. Giovanna daughter ofSogni married Guglielmo Guadagni son of Tommaso son of Ulivieri son of Simone. P.8

32. Flavia of.....De Mavionet Lord of Montare' married Tommaso son of Tommaso son of Ulivieri son of Simone. [Rondinelli is not always well informed on the French Guadagni aka Gadagne. According to French Historian Edouard Lejeune **Tommaso II Guadagni is not the son but the nephew of Tommaso I, and the **son of Tommaso I's brother Ulivieri son of Simone**. His wife is not Flavia but **Peronette Berti**]. P.8**

33. 1561. Cammilla daughter of Giovanni Giraldi died as soon as she got married. Laura daughter of Pierantonio son of Francesco Bandini and sister of Cardinal Bandini married Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611) son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri son of Simone. P.3



Pierantonio Bandini by Bronzino
Guadagni through Laura
(Guadagni Chapel painter)
(1550-1555)
Francesco Guadagni's father-in-law



Members of the Bandini Family, related to the
Bandini Guadagni



Cardinal Bandini (Francesco Guadagni's brother-in-law)

35. Cammilla daughter of Agnolo son of Girolamo Guicciardini married Vincenzo Guadagni son of Filippo son of Ulivieri son of Simone. P.6



Inside Palazzo Guicciardini.

36. Renee' de Clos, daughter of Pierre de Clos, Lord of Marchaumont, married Balthazard son of Tommaso III son of Tommaso II Guadagni aka de Gadagne. P.8

37. Eleonora daughter of...de Coligny, Baron of Saligny, married Claudio Guadagni son of Tommaso III nephew of Tommaso II Guadagni, Lord of Beauregard. P.8



Actual ruins of the famous Guadagni Castle of Beauregard, where Queens and Royal Princesses of France were hosted, near Saint-Genis-Laval, Lyon.

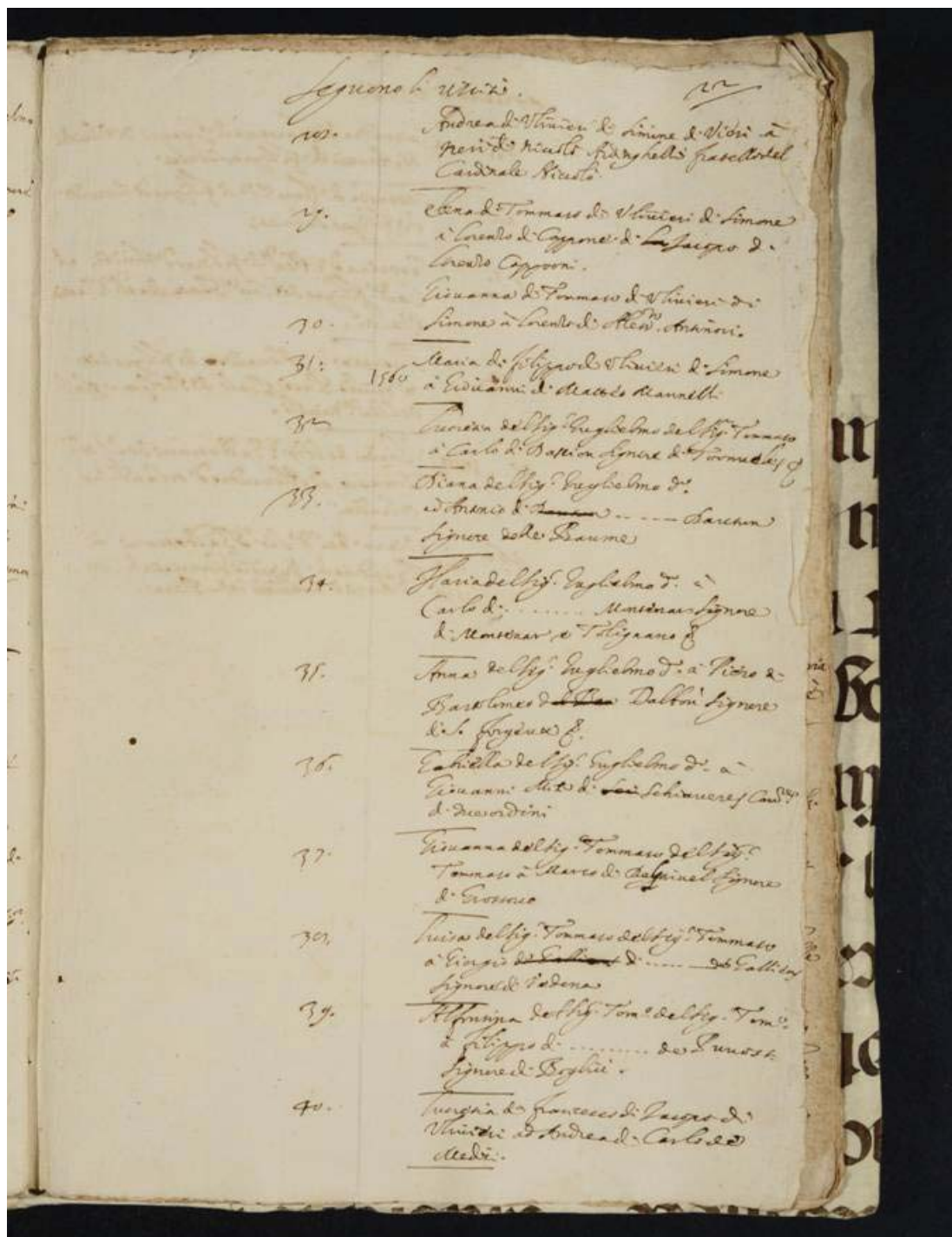
38. 1621 Maria daughter of Donato son of Pierfilippo Acciaioli married Tommaso Guadagni son of Francesco son of Jacopo. P.3



Acciaioli Family Crest.

39. Lucrezia daughter of Carlo son of Ottavio Bardi of the Counts of Vernio married Giobatta Guadagni son of Alessandro son of Filippo. P.6

40. Francesca daughter of Count Guido of Tournon married Balthazar Guadagni
d'Hostun de la Baume, son of Diana daughter of Guglielmo. P.8



Continuation of the outgoing:

28. Andrea Guadagni daughter of Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri married Neri son of Niccolo' Ardinghelli brother of Cardinal Niccolo'. P.3

29. Elena Guadagni daughter of Tommaso II son of Ulivieri son of Simone married Lorenzo Capponi son of Jacopo son of Lorenzo Capponi. P.8



Elena Guadagni, daughter of Tommaso II Guadagni



Inscription over the main door of the Capponi Palace in Florence: it says in Latin: “Alexander of the Marchesi Capponi Year 1705”; the bottom of the statue of a bust of the Marchese can be seen on top of the picture.

30. Giovanna Guadagni daughter of Tommaso II son of Ulivieri son of Simone married Lorenzo Antinori son of Alessandro. P.8



Statue in the courtyard of the Antinori Palace, Florence, during a snowy day.

31. 1560 Maria Guadagni daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri son of Simone married Giovanni son of Matteo Mannelli. P.6

32. Lucrezia Guadagni daughter of Guglielmo son of Tommaso II married Charles d'Apchon Lord of Miremont and Tournol, Auvergne, France. P.8



Castle of Miremont, Auvergne, France



Castle of Tournel, Auvergne, France

33. Diana Guadagni daughter of Guglielmo married Antoine Lord of La Baume d'Hostun, Dauphine', France. P.8



Ruins of the Castle of La Baume d'Hostun, Daiphine', France.

34. Ilaria Guadagni daughter of Guglielmo married Charles de Monteynard, Lord of Monteynard. P.8



Castle of Monteynard, France

35. Anna Guadagni daughter of Guglielmo married Pierre son of Bertrand d'Albon, Lord of Saint-Forgeux. P.8



Castle of Saint-Forgeux, France

36. Gabriella Guadagni daughter of Guglielmo married Jacques Mitte de Chevrieres Miolans, Knight of the two Orders P.8



Castle of Miolans, France

37. Giovanna Guadagni daughter of Tommaso III son of Tommaso II married Marc de Grivel, Lord of Grossouvre.



A house and a bridge in Grossouvre, France

38. Luisa Guadagni daughter of Tommaso III son of Tommaso II married Georges de Gallean Lord of Vedene.

39. Alfonsina Guadagni daughter of Tommaso III son of Tommaso II married Filippo son of.....de Prevost and Lord of Briailles.

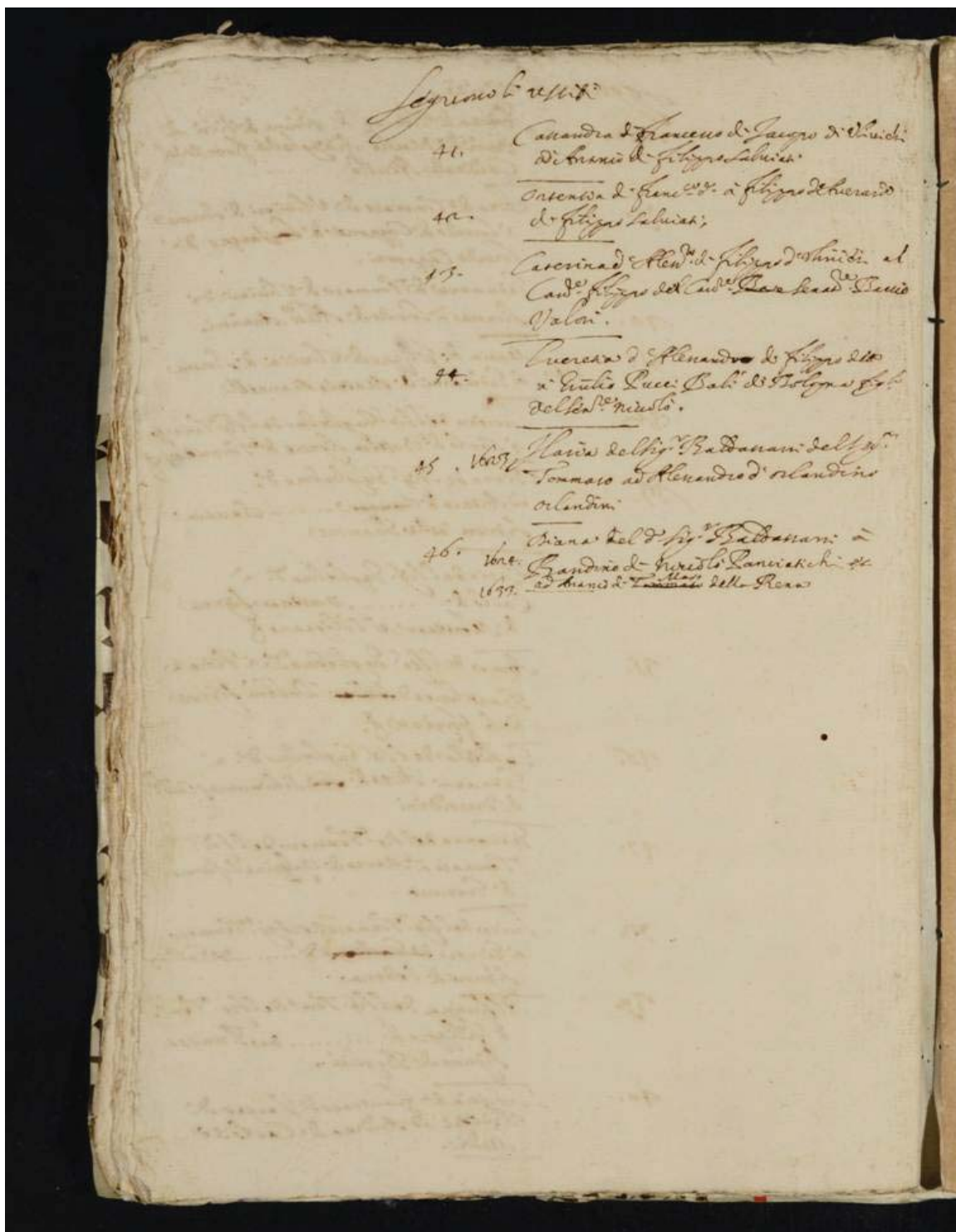


Castle of Briailles, France



Bedroom and living-room in the Castle of Briailles

40. Lucrezia Guadagni daughter of Francesco Guadagni son of Iacopo son of Olivieri married Andrea son of Carlo de' Medici.



Page 7

Continuation and end of the outgoing:

41. Cassandra Guadagni daughter of Francesco Guadagni son of Iacopo son of Ulivieri married Antonio (1554-1619) son of Filippo Salviati (1515-1572).



Audience Hall of Palazzo Salviati, Florence – the “Duomo” of Florence is visible through the right window.



Filippo Salviati, father of Cassandra’s husband, Antonio and of Ortensia’s father-in-law, Averardo.



Cardinal Giovanni Salviati (1490-1553) was also related to the Guadagni through his mother Lucrezia de' Medici, daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent and so cousin of Vieri Guadagni through Vieri's wife Francesca Tornabuoni. So the three families Guadagni, Medici and Salviati were several times interrelated.



Guicciardini Corsi Salviati Palace, Florence

42. Ortensia Guadagni daughter of Francesco Guadagni married Filippo son of Averardo (1542-1595) son of Filippo Salviati. Ortensia was the first **Marchese of San Leolino**; however Rondinelli does not mention it because the Grand-Duke granted her the Marquisate a few years after Rondinelli finished writing his book.



Church of San Leolino

43. Caterina Guadagni daughter of Alessandro Guadagni son of Filippo son of Ulivieri married Knight Filippo son of Knight Senator Baccio Valori. The Laurentian Medici Library in Florence, built by Medici Pope Clement VII to emphasize that the Medici Family were no longer mere merchants but members of intelligent and ecclesiastical society, was drawn by Michelangelo in 1524. The core collection of about 3,000 manuscripts was indexed by Giovanni Rondinelli, related to our historian, and Baccio Valori, whose daughter-in-law and helper was Caterina Guadagni, in 1589. So the Guadagni were promoters both of Art and Culture in Renaissance Florence, in those days world capital of both.





Vestibule, Staircase and reading room of the Laurentian Medicean Michelangelo-drawn library, to hold the collection assembled and approved through the inspiration and advice of Caterina Guadagni.

44. Lucrezia Guadagni daughter of Alessandro Guadagni son of Filippo married Giulio Pucci, Bali' (Mayor) of Bologna, son of Senator Niccolo'.



“The finding of Moses” by famous artist Jacopo Vignali (1592-1664) was painted in 1625, and commissioned by “Bali” Niccolo’ Pucci for the Pucci Villa of Granarolo, probably together with his wife Lucrezia Guadagni, whom he married on Jan. 10, 1618 (when she was 19 and he was 27).

45. 1623 Ilaria Guadagni daughter of Baldassarre Guadagni (Balthazard de Gadagne) son of Tommaso III married Alessandro son of Orlandino Orlandini. The Orlandini inherited Palazzo Gondi (also cousins of the Guadagni through common Medici and Salviati ancestors), one of the largest and most beautiful palaces in Florence.



Palazzo Gondi, Piazza San Firenze, Florence



Inside Palazzo Gondi, Piazza San Firenze, Florence.

46. 1624 Diana Guadagni daughter of Baldassarre Guadagni married Bandino son of Niccolo' Panciatichi and in 1633, she married Ascanio son of Maso della Rena.



Panciatichi Palace, Florence



Dining-room of the Panciatichi Palace
- The End -



As we get to the end of Page 7 of “Additions to the Guadagni Relatives” by Rondinelli in the Guadagni Archives, we see on the page on the right a new text starting with the word IMPRIMIS” and no new title concerning its subject or its author. So I presume it is a continuation of the Guadagni Family History by Rondinelli. I read part of it and it looks very interesting so I am going to translate it underneath the title “Imprimis” (“It is well known”) by Rondinelli.

Imprimis come la verità fu et è come in nome
fama, che la famiglia de' Guadagni è
famiglia antichissima fiorentina, e sempre
nobile, et è et sempre stata nella più
antichi tempi commemorata nel numero
di simili famiglie, come ne testificano molti
pubblici, et autentici contratti, storie, le
historie che la di lei narrano no solo, et
antichità publicamente ne dimostrano
a tutta la Toscana, nella quale detta
famiglia ha sempre goduto, et ora habbe
a godere come anteo è di pieno potere,
la suprema dignità, et principali honori,
Magistrati, giudici, & altri, prerogative,
immunità, esaltioni, & simili, che
hanno goduto, et possono et sono habili a
godere, alio simili nobili, et anti che

“Imprimis” by Historian Francesco Rondinelli page 1.

It is well known to be the truth and to be worthy of fame that the **Guadagni** family is a very ancient Florentine family, belonging to the nobility, and has always been from the most ancient times part of the aristocratic families, as it can be verified in several public and authentic contracts, in which the stories telling its nobility and ancient age publicly prove it to all of Tuscany, where the above mentioned family has always enjoyed and has always been able to enjoy, as it is also doing now, all the supreme dignities and most important honors, Magistratures, promotions, offices, prerogatives, immunities, exemptions, and privileges, that other similar noble and ancient Florentine families have enjoyed and are allowed and able to enjoy.

famiglie fiorentine; In corroborazione d' che
 e per più chiarimenti mostrare leggendola
 e grad' principali d'acque potabili, quante
 memorie, e in i suoi i notori, d'esso ne
 fua chiunque capace, e chiaro, già che,
 chiaramente appariscono nell'istituzione
 delle difformazioni di fiorentine, nel libro
 de' Capitoli n. 16. come l'anno 1209.
 uno d'essa famiglia chiamato Eudagno
 1. Enrico, ~~appreso di~~ ^{di} ~~qual~~ ^{di} ~~Magistrato~~ che in
 que tempi ne fu scia, ~~quale~~ ^{quale} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~ordine~~ ^{ordine} ~~co~~ ^{co}
 sua Collegi. creò procuratore di d. ~~Mag.~~
 apparso il sommo Pontefice, ⁱⁿ ~~una~~ ^{una} ~~chiamato~~ ^{chiamato}
 2. Signor di Lambert. E nel ~~Enrico~~ ^{Enrico} ~~che~~ ^{che}
~~capitolo~~ ^{capitolo} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~d.~~ ^{d.} ~~Archidiacono~~ ^{Archidiacono}
 1215. appare q. 10. come l'anno 1215. nel
 qual tempo la Città di Firenze era
 governata da dodici Consoli, ~~essendo~~ ^{essendo} ~~che~~ ^{che}
 3. ~~mentre~~ ^{mentre} ~~si~~ ^{si} ~~faceva~~ ^{faceva} ~~il~~ ^{il} ~~Regno~~ ^{Regno}
~~che~~ ^{che} ~~non~~ ^{non} ~~fu~~ ^{fu} ~~questo~~ ^{questo} ~~famiglia~~ ^{famiglia} ~~fu~~ ^{fu} ~~la~~ ^{la}
 più nobil, e principale d'essa Città,
 Et l'anno (ant.) 1225. Migliore di
 Niccolò Eudagni fu del Consiglio de'lli
 Anzani, nel qual Magistrato ancora
 vide Gianni figliuolo di d. Eudagno
 l'anno 1255, nel qual ~~anno~~ ^{anno} ~~medesimo~~ ^{medesimo}
 Magistrato vide nell'anno 1277.
 Niccolò Eudagni fu uno de' Malav-
 doni che dettò la Carta Eufisa all'orlo
 che il Cardinal Latino quivi i nomi fra
 quello d'Uolli; qua Niccolò ancora
 l'anno 1299. insieme con altri de' più
 Giusti, e onestissimi fiorentini entrò
 Malavdone et Castellano d'Assefino
 per la

In addition to what we have just stated and to show more clearly the greatness and the main ranks enjoyed by the members of this family, whatever memoirs you will find hereafter will make everybody able to see it clearly, as they appear clearly in the Riformagioni Archives of Florence, in the Book of the Chapters around 16. in the year **1204**.

In that year, a member of said family named **Guadagno**, Prior of the Magistrature who in those times governed Florence together with his colleagues, appointed Tignoso, a trustworthy Procurator, son of Lamberto, State Procurator Magistrate to the Supreme Pontiff (who was Innocent III, according to Encyclopedia Britannica, “the most significant Pope of all the Middle Ages”).



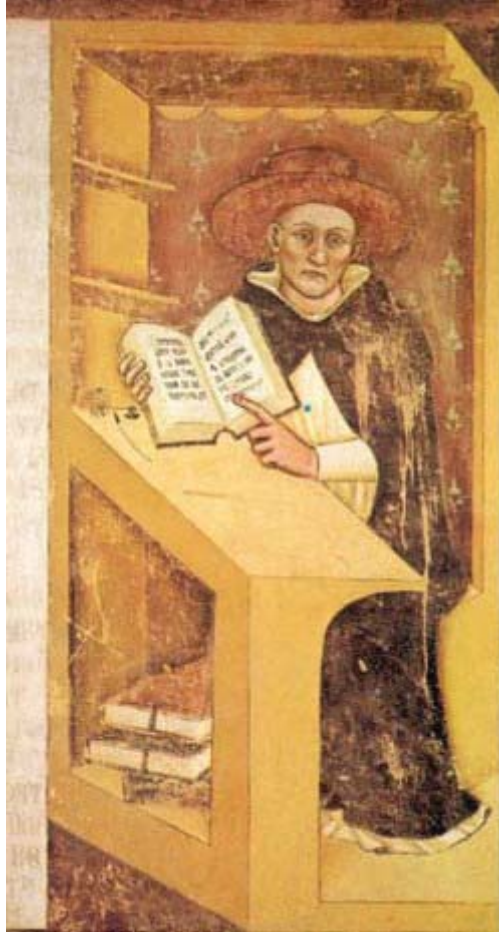
Pope Innocent III (1160-1216)

1215 Somebody thinks it was the year **1215**, when the City of Florence was governed by twelve Consuls, among who were members of the Guadagni Family, who were among the most noble and important families of Florence.

In the year **1221**, chapter 123, **Migliore, son of Ulivieri Guadagni**, was in the Council of the Ancients, in which Magistrature, we can still find **Gianni, son of Guadagno** in the year **1253** and in the year **1279**.

Pierozzo Guadagni was one of the Mallevadori (important members, guarantors) in the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) when Cardinal Latino was able to pacify the animosity between Guelphs and Ghibellines.





Medieval Palace of the Guelph Party (for the Pope, Cardinal Latino Orsini (+1294). against the Emperor) in Florence.

Again in the year **1299**, together with others among the richest Florentine nobles, the same **Pierozzo** was appointed Guarantor for the Castle of Laterina (two pictures below) for the amount of 60,000 Florins.





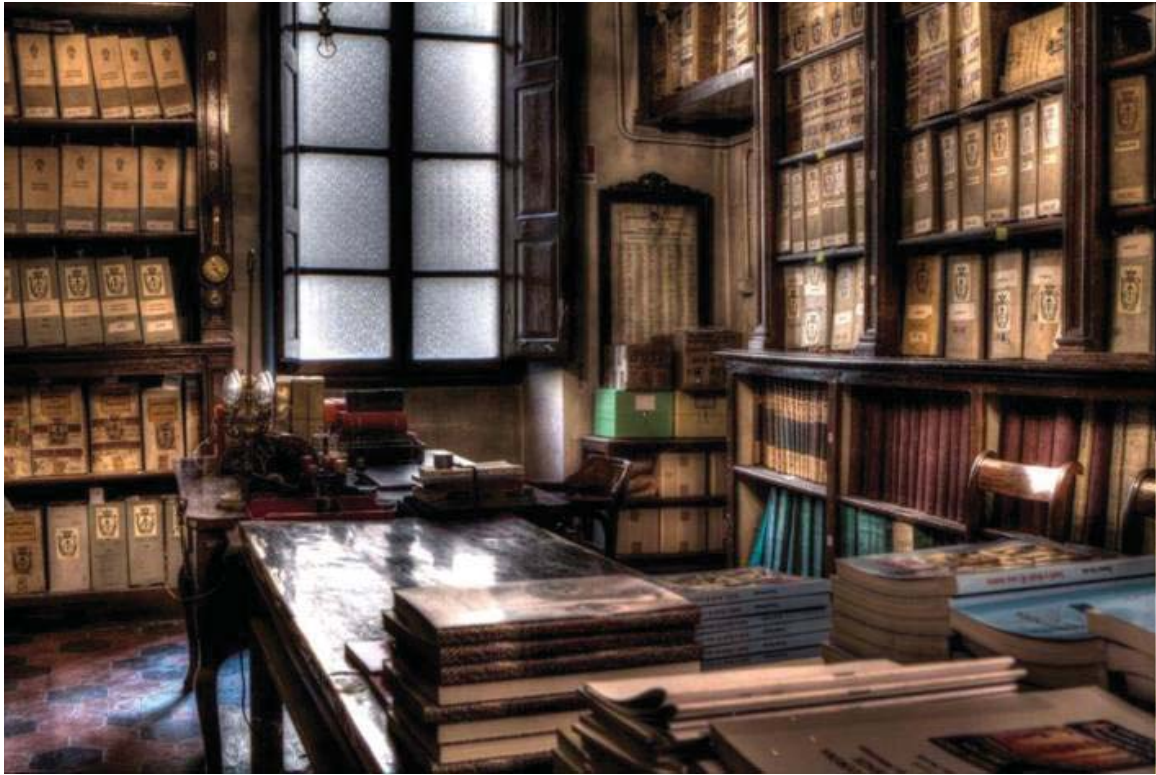
Two pictures of the Castle of Laterina.

Imprimis page 3

Migliore son of the above mentioned Guadagno was appointed Supreme Magistrate of the Excellent Freedom Priors in the year **1289**. Members of the **Guadagni Family** were appointed **seventeen times in that same charge**.

In the year **1293** the same **Migliore Guadagni** was **Gonfalonier of Justice in the Florentine Republic**. He was the second citizen of Florence to ever be appointed to that supreme rank of Gonfalonier, which is equal to the one of Doge of Venice and Genoa (i.e. President of the Republic in the U.S.A.), and to which **members of the Guadagni Family** will be appointed **eleven times**, as it is witnessed by the **Priorist Document** originally kept in the **Archives of the above mentioned Riformagioni** [State Archives of Florence]– (see two pictures below)





142 In the year **1293** the above mentioned **Migliore Guadagni** was again elected **Ambassador of the Republic of Florence** to arrange a **Peace Treaty with the Pisans, which he concluded himself**, as we can see in the Book J89 in the Riformagioni of that year 1293. 142 and in the Fourth Book of the History of Florence by Leonardo Aretino.



A Medieval gentleman traveling from one town to another.

Leonardo Bruni (aka Aretino, because he was born in Arezzo, 1370, died in Florence in 1444), see portrait below, was an Italian humanist, historian and stateman, often recognized as the most important historian of the early Renaissance.



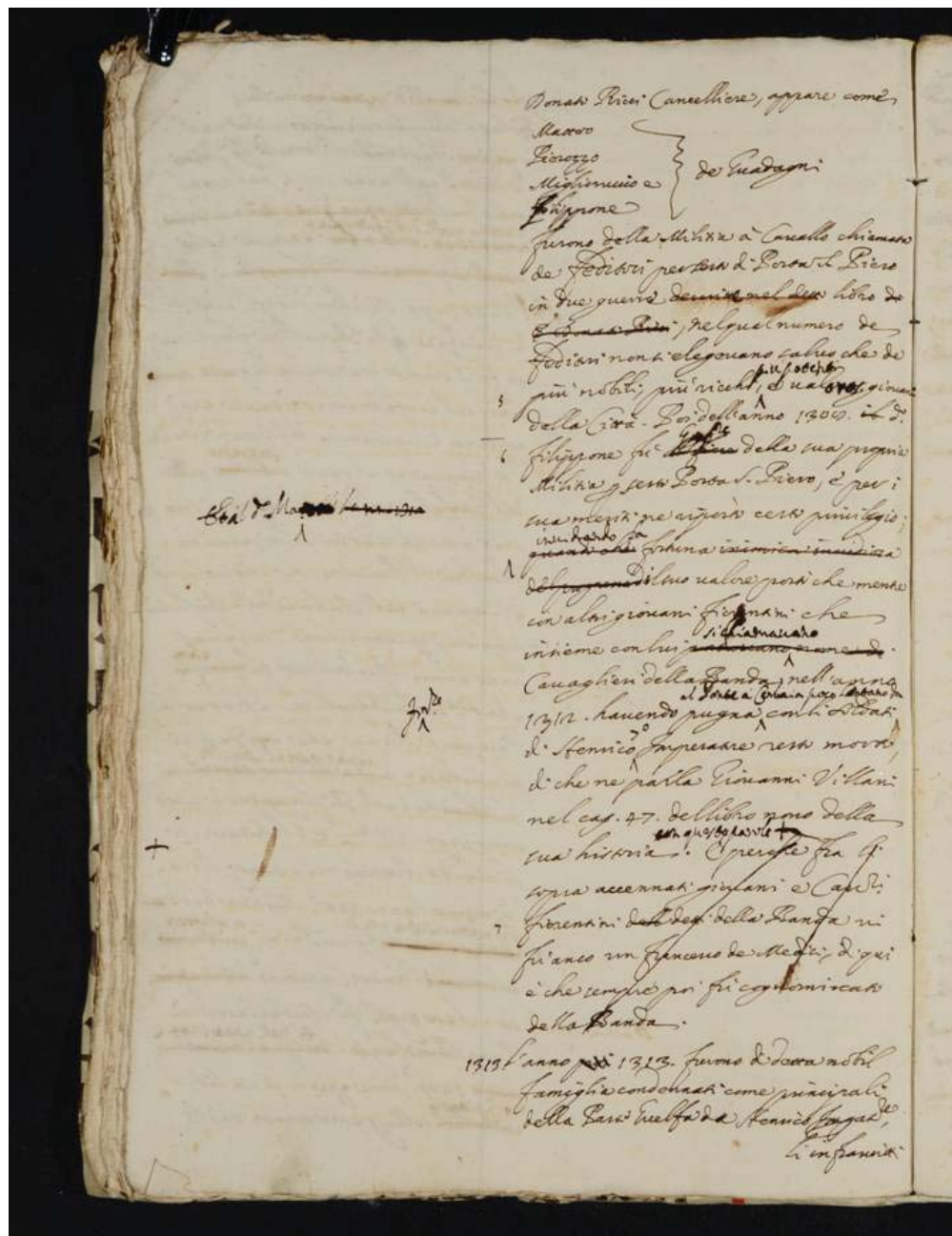
Leonardo Aretino
Aretino (above)



History Page written by Leonardo

We are again in the year **1295**. Migliore Guadagni was elected with other Priors to elect the new Captain and in **1296**, he was sent as Ambassador to Pope Boniface VIII. **H. 17.**

And in the years **1294** and **1296** as it appears in the book De Capitani ("Concerning the Captain") on the war recounted by Chancellor Donato Ricci,



Imprimis page 4

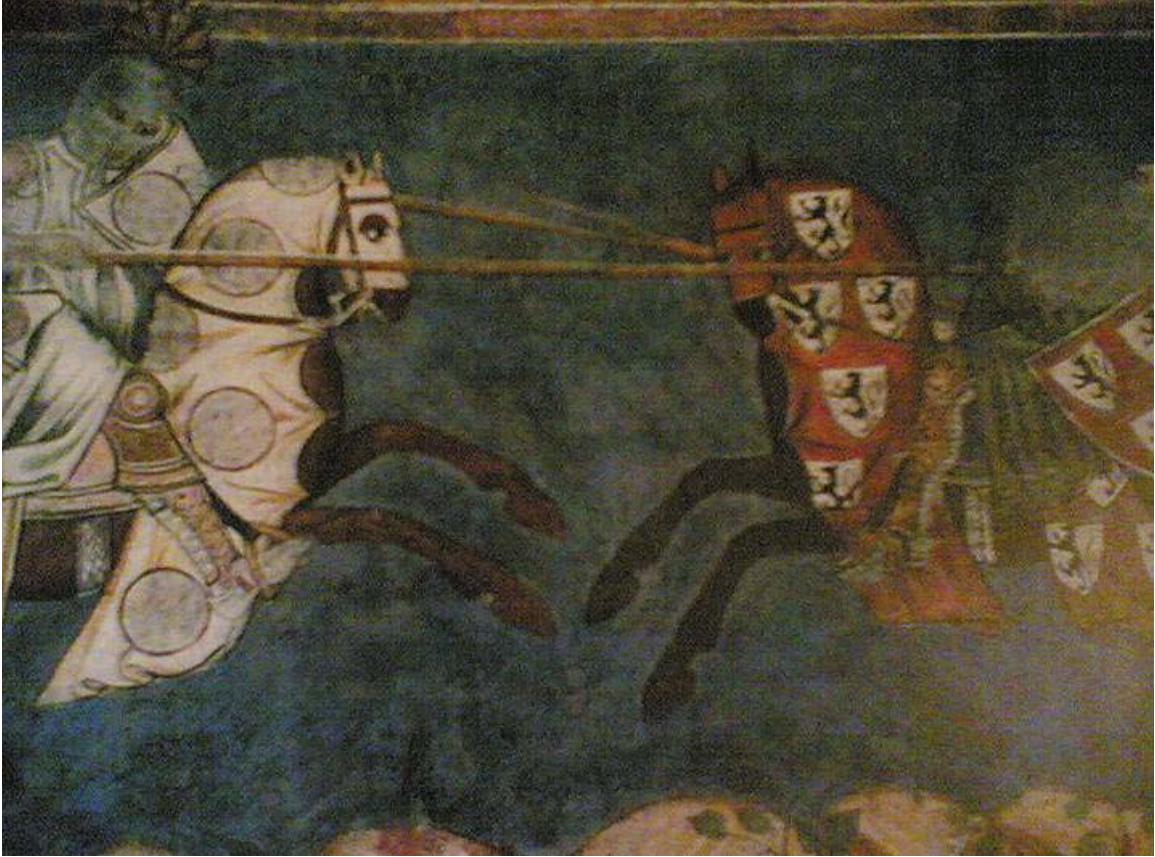
it appears as:

Matteo \
Pierozzo \ **Guadagni**
Miglioruccio and /
Filippone /

were part of the mounted militia named “Feditori” for the “Porta San Piero” (“Saint Peter’s Door”) in two wars;



Porta San Piero, Florence



“Feditori” fighting one another in a detail of a fresco of the year 1292 in the City Hall of the Medieval town of San Gimignano, near Siena.



Medieval town of San Gimignano, near Siena, Tuscany.

In those days, only the most noble, wealthiest, most powerful and courageous young men of the City were selected to be “Feditori”. In the year **1308, Filippone Guadagni was part of the mounted militia of Porta San Piero and for his merits in battle he obtained certain privileges;** however, because of his courage, while together with other young brave Florentines, who like him were named the “Knights of the Band”, he was fighting the enemy, the soldiers of Holy Roman Emperor Henry the Seventh, in the year **1312, at Ponte a Cerbaia (“Cerbaia Bridge”), not far from Florence, he was killed in battle..**



Ponte a Cerbaia.

Historian Giovanni Villani (1276-1348) writes about it in Chapter 45 of the Ninth Book of his History of Florence (aka Nuova Cronica, ie. “New Chronicles”). Villani was a famous Florentine banker, official, diplomat and chronicler. As we remember, in 1330 Giovanni Villani married Monna de’Pazzi, widow of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1303-1323) and became the stepfather of Migliore Guadagni, Vieri and Monna’s only son, and our direct ancestor, thus becoming the “step-ancestor of all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte and their descendants”.



Medieval Miniature of our “Step-grandad” Giovanni Villani’s New Chronicles



Dante (right) and our step-great-grand-father Villani (on the left) in the oldest illustration of Dante existing.



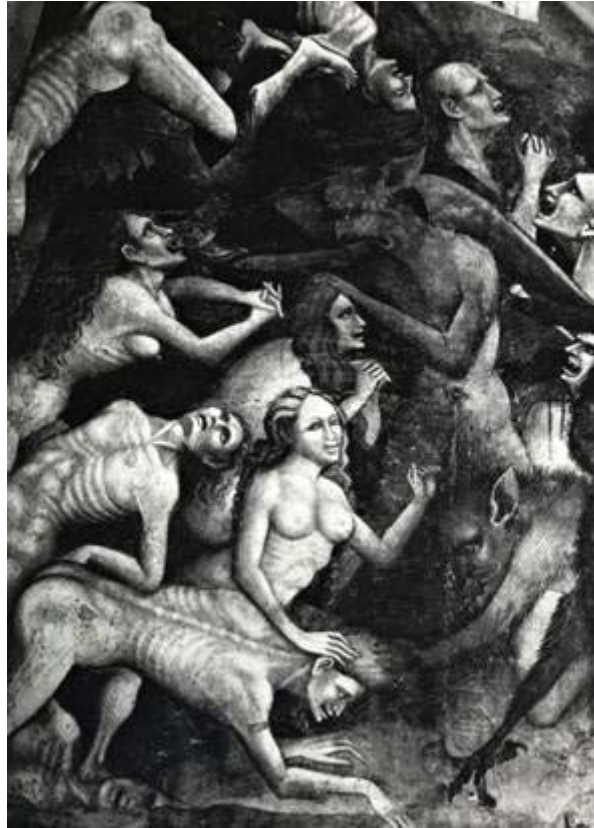
Portrait of step-great-grand-father Giovanni Villani in a sculpture of him in the Old Market in Florence.

Before leaving step-grandad Giovanni Villani, I would like to add two interesting details on our ancestors, one of them concerning Giovanni Villani. Giovanni (1276-1348) was a contemporary of our cousin Dante Alighieri (1270-13), the greatest Italian poet and writer of all times. Dante's most famous work is "The Divine Comedy". In its prologue he writes that when he was 35 years old (in 1305), he got lost in a very thick forest, full

of thorns and trees (symbols of his sins), and he could not find the way out. Suddenly the Roman Poet Virgil (contemporary of Roman Emperor Augustus and of Jesus), appears to him and tells him that he will show him the way to Heaven but that first they must cross Hell and Purgatory. While the two are on their journey they meet a lot of dead people, some contemporary of Dante's, others of a few or several centuries older than him, who talk to Dante and tell him their sad story, if they are in Hell, or full of hope and repentance if they are in Purgatory, blissful if they are in Heaven. In Italy, and mostly in Florence, it is considered an honor and a privilege to have one or more ancestors quoted in the Divine Comedy, even if they are in Hell, because it is a proof of the ancient nobility of the Family, who was thus already famous over seven centuries ago, for Dante to have heard about them, in spite of the lack of printing machines, radio, TV, computers and internet.

One of them is the Catellini da Castiglione Family, our direct ancestors, from whom we all descend and who descend from us. As we remember in 1379, Niccolosa Guadagni, daughter of Migliore son of Vieri, married Dante da Castiglione, ancestor of Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione, wife of Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), from whom we all descend. In Canto XVI: 88-154 of Paradise, Dante lists all the ancient noble families of Florence, that he sees in Heaven (these Families *were already ancient seven and a half centuries ago*) "...I have seen the Ughi, he says, the **Catellini**, the Filippi, ...etc." A few verses later, Dante also lists the **Donati** and the **Gualterotti**, also related to the Guadagni.

On the other hand, three days ago, while I was doing some research on our loving step-grand-dad Giovanni Villani, I saw, to my great surprise, a medieval picture of him and his children in Hell. First of all, who were his children? Of course he married our direct ancestor Monna, when he was already 54, had he been married before and was he a widower like Monna and did he have children from his first marriage? Was our direct ancestor Migliore Guadagni, one of his children depicted in the picture?



This is the picture that I found by pure chance in Internet titled “Giovanni Villani and his children in Hell.” Where did it come from? Who painted it?

I did some research in merit and I found that it was painted by artist Giovanni da Modena aka Giovanni di Pietro Falloppi in the year 1410 in the Chapel of the Magi, representing *The Last Judgement* with *The Coronation of the Virgin* in oval, and the controversial *Heaven and Hell*, cousin Dante’s depiction of the places, with a gigantic figure of *Lucifer*, in the Basilica of Saint Petronius, the main church of Bologna, Italy. It is the largest (Gothic and totally) Catholic Church built in bricks of the world and the 15th largest church of the world. I visited it and admired it personally years ago, but I did not know anything about the abovementioned fresco, with possible portraits of our direct step ancestor Giovanni Villani and maybe also of the direct ancestor of all of us, Migliore Guadagni. The above “family picture” in black and white is the detail of the bottom left corner of the great fresco by Giovanni da Modena below.



Basilica of Saint Petronius, Bologna.



Giovanni Villani's real life portrait might be the one with the white beard being beaten by the red devil, as he is the oldest of the group. In those days, for a writer to write something sarcastic about any of the Church doctrines was enough to be sentenced to Hell and the children, even innocent, were punished with their parents.

Lying on a rock, just above Lucifer's head on the right, Mohammed, the Prophet of Islam (you can read "Mahomet" on the rock, his name in Old Italian) is tortured by a Devil, who pours water into his mouth until his stomach is all bloated up and ready to explode (look at the picture). [In those years Islam was a great menace for Christianity. All the Crusaders had already been expelled from the Holy Land by the Muslims, and Constantinople, the last Christian stronghold in the Middle East, was slowly being

encircled by them. Forty-three years later, in 1453, after a long siege, Constantinople will be conquered by the Turks, renamed “Istanbul” and become the capital of the Moslem Turkish Empire. As we know, several Guadagni enrolled in the Knights of Malta and bravely fought to keep Western Europe independent from Islam.]

None of Giovanni Villani’s family or of the Guadagni themselves is listed by Dante in his “Inferno” (Hell). By the way Giovanni Villani and Dante, two historical and literary giants of Italy and Europe, were friends and related through the Guadagni.

Matteo
Migliore \
Pierozzo \
Migliorozzo \ as most important members of the Guelph Party.
Lotto /
Bartolo /
Giovanni /
and Neri

In the year **1325**, **Migliorozzo, son of Guadagno**, was standard-bearer of the “Gonfalone” (Florentine banner) Vaio when Florence feared to be attacked by Castruccio Castracani, as we read in book Z 38!

In the same year **1325**, **Lotto son of Migliore** was one of the Council, in the same year in which **Chele son of Guadagno** was one of the ones that were captured in the conflict against Castruccio at Altopascio.



Castruccio Castracani (1281-1328)

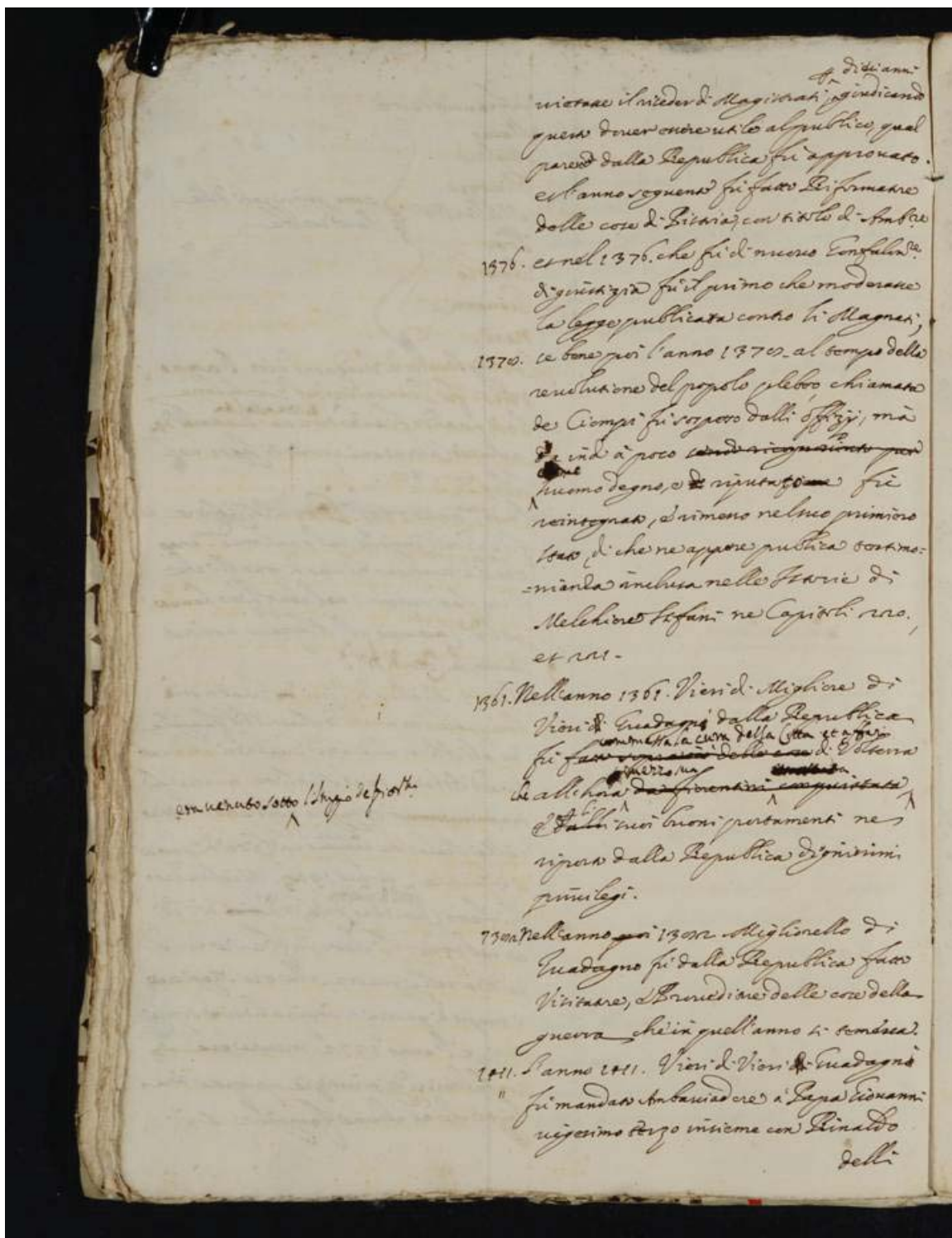
In **1343**, **Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni** made peace with the Family of the Aliotti, thanks to Gualtieri Duke of Athens; Migliore was also taken hostage by Mastino della Scala, who sold the City of Lucca to the Florentines in **1363**.



City of Lucca

In **1363**, the abovementioned Migliore was made Captain and War General of the City of Todi.

In **1372**, he was elected one of the Ten of War in Florence, which meant that in times of war he was the most important Magistrate, above everybody, and in the year **1372**, when he was Gonfalonier of Justice, he proposed a law that would forbid for some families to keep the Magistrates for more than ten years, judging that it would be useful to the public and his opinion was approved by the Republic.



And the following year he was appointed **Reformer of the Government of Pistoia**, with the title of "Ambassador" and in **1376**, he was again **Gonfalonier of Justice** (Head of the Government of the Republic of Florence) and he was the first to

moderate the law against the “Magnates” (“Very rich”), even though in the year **1378**, at the time of the revolution of the lower classes, called the **Ciompi**, he was removed from the Government. But shortly afterwards, because he was a trustworthy man and well thought of, he was reintegrated in the Florentine Government and reappointed “Gonfalonier of Justice”, of which we can see public witness in the Histories by Melchiorre Stefani in the Chapters 220 and 221.

1361. In the year 1361 **Vieri son of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni** was appointed by the Republic of Florence **to supervise the City and the administration of Volterra**, which had fallen under the authority of Florence. Because of his good supervision, **Vieri was granted huge dignified privileges** by the Republic of Florence.



Volterra

1382. In the year 1382 **Migliorello son of Guadagno** was appointed visitor and **supervisor of military preparation and operations** by the Republic of Florence because of the possibility of a war in the near future.

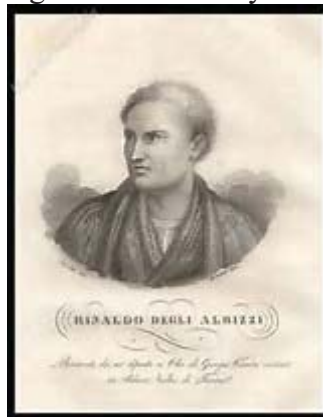


Military training and preparations.

1411. In the year 1411, **Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni**, was sent as **Ambassador to Antipope John XXIII** together with Rinaldo degli Albizzi, and in the year 1412, he was also sent as **Ambassador of the Republic of Florence to Pope Martin V**.



Degli Albizzi Family Crest.



Rinaldo degli Albizzi (1370-1442)



Antipope John XXIII (1365-1419)



Tomb of Antipope John XXIII by Donatello and Michelozzo, in the Baptistry of Florence, financed by the Medici Family.



Pope Martin V
(1369-1431)

Delli Alberi, et hanno 1412. anni pure
 Ambasciatori per la Repubblica mai a
 Papa Martino quinto.
 Francesco d'Vieri fu capo della Babbe l.
 1448. anno, quello che si era rappresentata, et
 haueua uero la potestà, et autorità del
 popolo fiorentino, et dell' studio d'
 10. ~~si~~ ^{si} faceua alcuni altri d' detta famiglia
 et sono uenuti d' d' primo Magistrato
 grandi uicinanze le primizie, et honori
 goduti da detta famiglia, et quella sempre
 delli più antichi tempi adietro, come
 anco d' ueneranda uirtù, e uirtù con
 ueniente di nobiliti, et alla grande,
 et hanno sempre contratti, acclamati,
 e premiati, matrimoni nobilitati
 come la fig.^a Cassandra figliuola del
 fig.^a Francesco de' Euadagni ~~de~~ fu
 maritata al fig.^a Antonio Saluati
 nipo dalla figlia del Cardinale
^{di Pisa} Alessandro de' Medici, nipo uicino
 dell' Cardinale Saluati, et ~~de~~ la
 fig.^a Lucrezia pure figliuola del
 già detto fig.^a Francesco Euadagni
~~maritata~~ ^{maritata} ad Andrea
 de' Medici. et
 11. ~~fig.~~ ^{fig.} Vincenzio d' Filippo de' Euadagni detto
 piglio, e moglie la fig.^a Camilla del
 Camillo Senarelli detto Euradini
 che haueua e moglie la fig.^a Costanza
 Ridolfi, nipo della buona memoria
 dell' Cardinale Ridolfi, et della qual
 fig.^a Costanza fu la prima

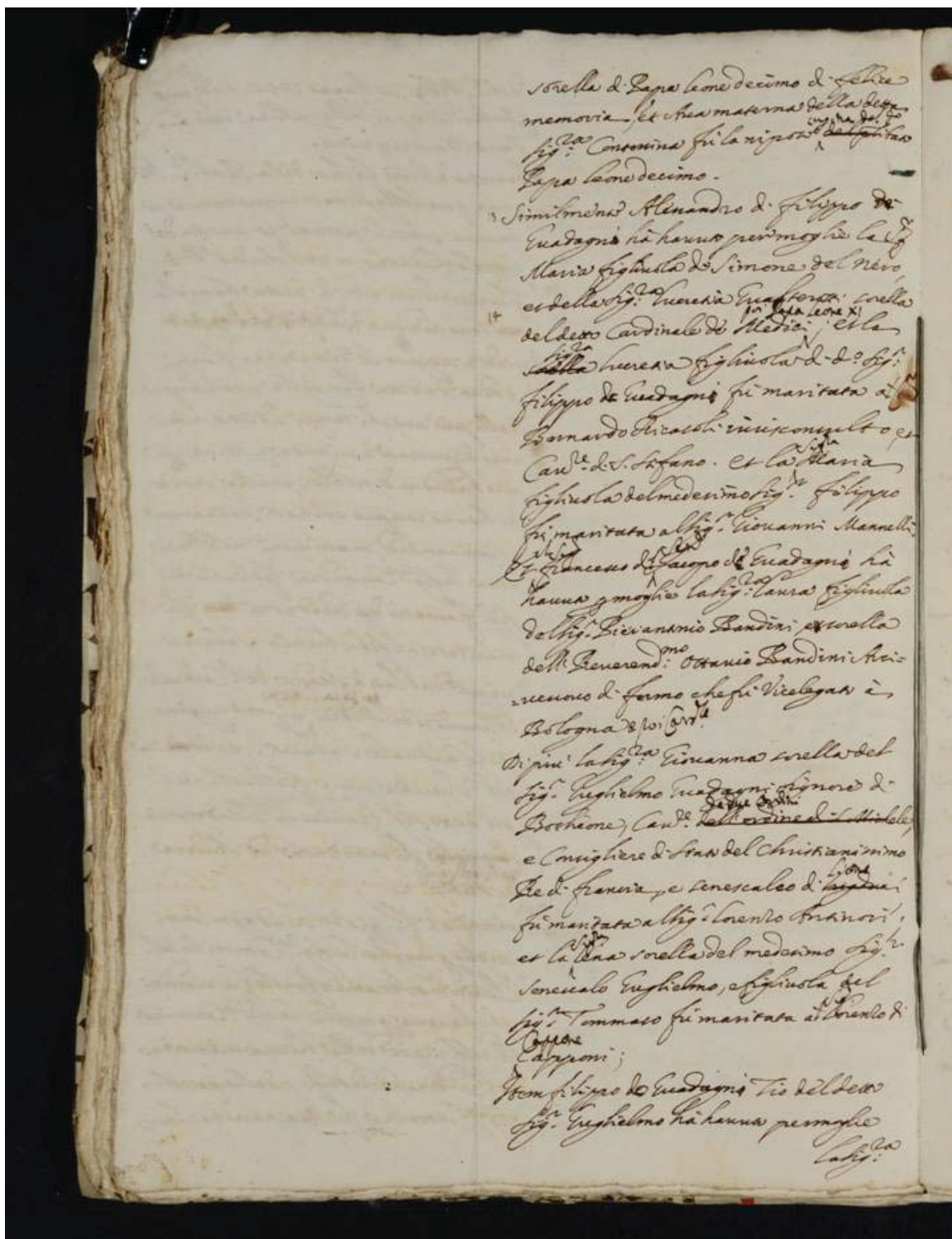
Francesco Guadagni son of Vieri was appointed to the Balìa in the year 1434, as a Magistrate and representative of the people of Florence with full power and authority, and during the Siege of Florence other members of the Guadagni Family were Magistrates, and it shows us the dignity and honors enjoyed by this Family, as from the most ancient times and presently they have always lived and live with a real splendor of Nobility and in a grandiose way. And they have always contracted very noble marriages, actively and passively (“as husbands and wives”) like Cassandra, daughter of Francesco Guadagni, married to Antonio Salviati, nephew through his mother of Cardinal Alessandro de’Medici, later Pope Leo XI, nephew cousin of Cardinal Salviati, and Mrs. Lucrezia, also daughter of the abovementioned Francesco Guadagni, married to Andrea de’Medici, son of Carlo, and Vincenzo son of Filippo Guadagni married Camilla daughter of the very eminent Senator Agnolo Guicciardini, who had married Contessina Ridolfi, niece of Cardinal Ridolfi, and the ancestor from Contessina’s father’s side was a sister of Pope Leo X, of good memory, and on her mother’s side, Contessina’s ancestor was the niece cousin of the same Pope Leo X.



Pope Leo X Medici, son of Lorenzo de’Medici the Magnificent, by artist Raphael



Cardinal Ridolfi



In a similar way Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni married Maria daughter of Simone del Nero and Lucrezia Gualterotti, sister of Cardinal de' Medici, later Pope Leo XI, and Lucrezia, daughter of Filippo Guadagni married Bernardo Ricasoli, law specialist

and Knight of Santo Stefano; and Maria, daughter of the same Filippo Guadagni married Giovanni Mannelli. Francesco, son of Jacopo Guadagni, married Laura, daughter of Pierantonio Bandini, sister of Reverend Ottavio Bandini, Archbishop of Fermo, who was Vice-Legate of Bologna and then Cardinal.



Pope Leo XI (1535-1605), our great-great uncle.



Cardinal Ottavio Bandini (1558-1629)



Giovanni Mannelli

Furthermore, Giovanna Guadagni, sister of Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon, Knight of two Orders and Counselor of the Very Christian King of France and Seneschal of Lyon, married Lorenzo Antinori, and Lena, sister of the same Seneschal Guglielmo, and daughter of Tommaso, was married to Lorenzo, son of Cappone Capponi.



Tommaso Guadagni aka
Tommaso II and brother
Thomas de Gadagne II



Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon, son of
of Lena



Lena Guadagni daughter of Tommaso II and sister of Guglielmo.

Filippo Guadagni, uncle of the above Guglielmo, married Maddalena, daughter of Francesco Bandini, and of Ginevra Saviati, daughter of Alamanno Salviati.



Very Christian King Henry IV of France (our cousin through his wife Maria de' Medici)

M^{re} Car. L^o. Jacopo rivestito del m^{ro} f. f. Guglielmo
ebbe gonfio l'occhio. Invece di questa
del f. f. uno Caproni e della donna
Aterina vulladi. Il suo padre è il f. f.
Nozzi Marcial di Franching.

Simone & Piero de' Medici, rimaso
del padre, ^{ma} Guglielmo re di ^{francia} mayhe
l'aveva ⁱⁿ Piero de' Medici Cavallieri.
L'aveva ⁱⁿ Piero de' Medici Cavallieri.
L'aveva ⁱⁿ Piero de' Medici Cavallieri.
L'aveva ⁱⁿ Piero de' Medici Cavallieri.

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The Very Eminent Senator Jacopo, also an uncle of the same Guglielmo, married Lucrezia, daughter of Gino Capponi and of Caterina, sister of Filippo father of Piero Strozzi, Marshall of France.



Piero Strozzi, Marshal of France

Andrea Guadagni, daughter of Ulivieri de Gadagne, grandfather of the same Guglielmo, was married to Neri Ardinghelli, brother of Cardinal Ardinghelli, and Ginevra sister of the above mentioned Andrea married Giovanni Popoleschi; and the same Ulivieri had for his second wife Caterina, daughter of Francesco Minerbetti;

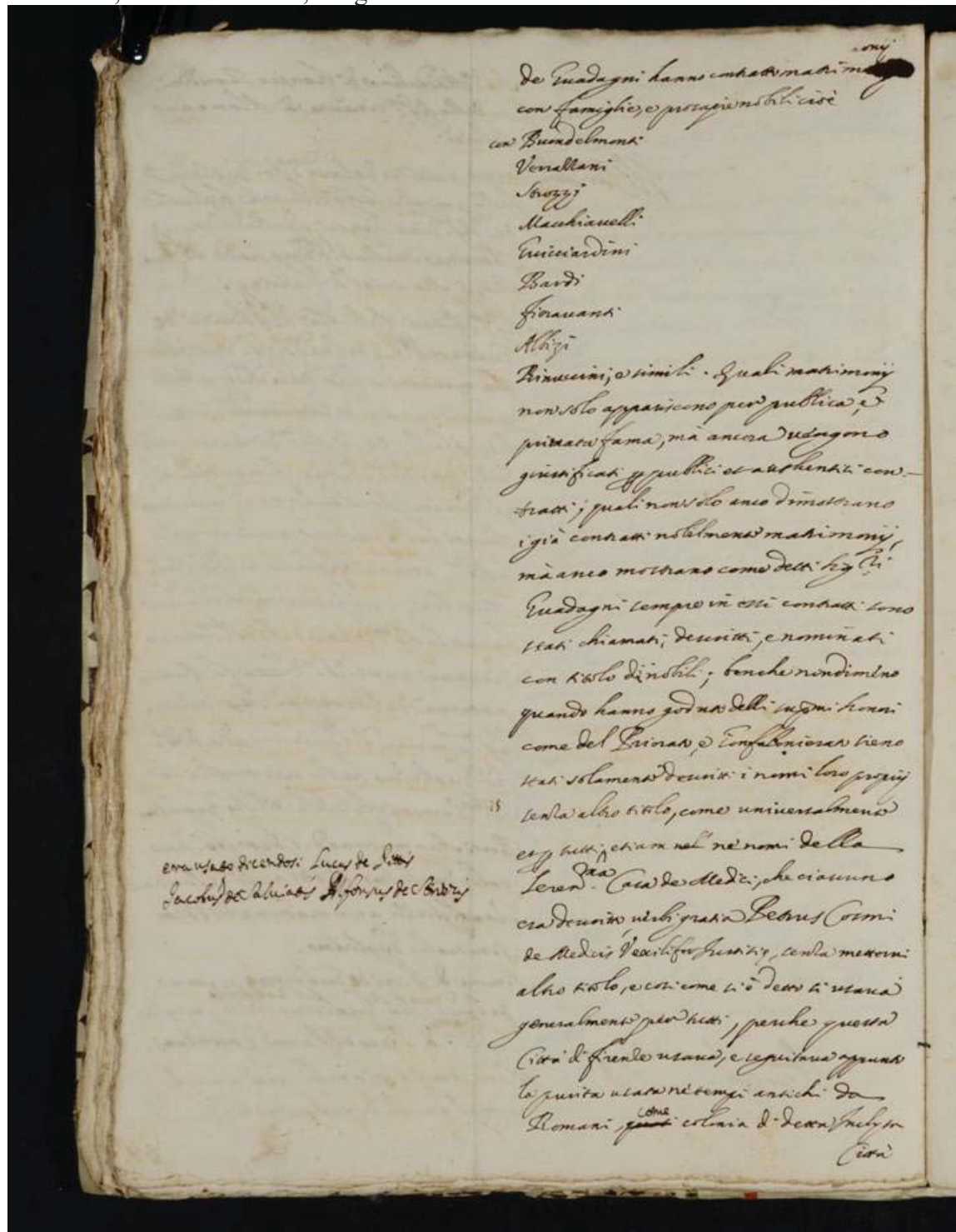


Cardinal Niccolo' Ardinghelli

His first wife was Oretta, daughter of Tommaso de Giovanni; Oretta was the paternal grandmother of the above mentioned Guglielmo. Tommaso, son of Ulivieri was

Guglielmo's father, and his wife was Pernetta, daughter of Guglielmo Berti, maternal grandfather of the above mentioned Seneschal Guglielmo, and of Claudia Gianfigliuzzi, maternal grandmother of the same Seneschal Guglielmo.

Simone, son of Vieri Guadagni, grandfather of the same Guglielmo and Tommaso, married Ginevra, daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani.



con usato di condotti. Lucas de S. ...
 Lucas de S. ...
 Lucas de S. ...

de Guadagni hanno contrattato ...
 con famiglia, e proseguiti ...
 con Guadagni ...
 Venallani
 Brozzi
 Mauchiuelli
 Vinciguadagni
 Bardi
 Forauanti
 Albi
 Vinciguadagni, o simili. Quali matrimoni
 non solo appaiono per publica, e
 privata fama, ma ancora vedono
 giustificati per publici et autentici con-
 tratti; quali non solo sono dimostrano
 i già contratti nobilitano matrimoni,
 ma anche mostrano come detti leg.
 Guadagni sempre in essi contratti sono
 stati chiamati, descritti, e nominati
 con titolo di nobili; benché nondimeno
 quando hanno goduto dell'ignominia
 come del Guinard, e Confalonieri sono
 stati solamente descritti i nomi loro proprii
 senza altro titolo, come universalmente
 esser tutti; e non nel nome della
 casa. Casa de' Medici; che ciascuno
 era descritto uelto per Pietro Cosmi
 de' Medici, o per altro, senza mettere
 altro titolo, e con come l'uso de' Medici
 generalmente per tutti; perche questa
 cosa è di grande usanza, e reputata appun-
 to per la usanza de' tempi antichi. Da
 Romani, quali col nome di de' Medici
 sono

And so, always more and more from the ancient times, the members of this noble Guadagni Family have married with noble families i.e.
Buondelmonti
Verrazzani



Castle of Verrazzano
Macchiavelli



Niccolo' Macchiavelli (1469-1527)
Strozzi



Alessandra Strozzi (1406-1471)
Guicciardini



Francesco Guicciardini (1483-1540)
Bardi



View from de Bardi Street and apartment,
old center of Florence
Fioravanti



Ridolfo Aristotile Fioravanti built
a palace for Giovanni II Bentivoglio
c. 1480, portrait on the right



Degli Albizzi
Sasseti Chapel in Florence; Maso degli Albizzi is portrayed in it



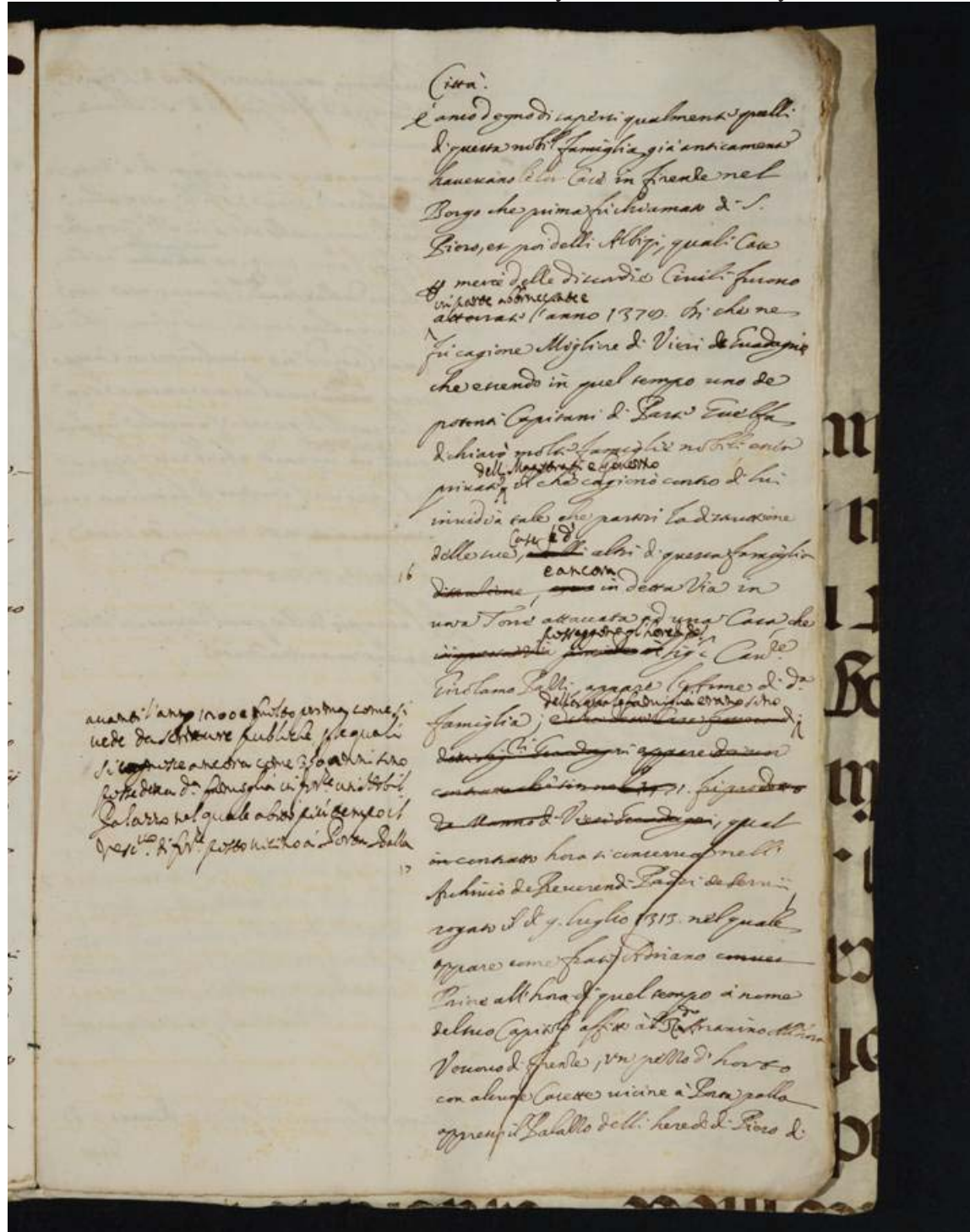
Rinuccini



Archbishop Giovan Battista Rinuccini (1592-1653) joined the Irish Forces in fighting the British to obtain a Catholic independent Ireland.

And similar Families; these marriages are not only performed for private or public renown but are also justified with public and authentic contracts, which not only show the already contracted noble marriages but also show how the abovementioned Guadagni are always called, described and named with the title of **Nobles** in these contracts; even though when they enjoyed the great honors like being “Priors” and “Gonfaloniers” they have only been called by their family name without any title attached to it, like it is being done by everybody else, for example Luca de’ Pitti, Jacopo de’ Salviati, Alfonso de’ Serristori, as it is being done by the Very Sereine House of the Medici, where everyone was described only by the grace of the words “Pietro son of Cosimo de’ Medici, flag of justice carrier”, without adding any other title, and as we said before, we do the same in

general with everybody, because in this City of Florence we use and continue to use the tradition of the Ancient Romans, as we are a colony of that Ancient City.



It is also important to know that the members of this noble Family used to have their houses in Florence in the “Borgo” (Medieval name for “street”) called “San Piero”,

later on “degli Albizzi”, those houses however, because of civil disagreements were burned down in the year 1378, because of Migliore, son of Vieri Guadagni,





3 pictures of Borgo degli Albizzi, in old Florence, where the Guadagni used to have their houses in the Middle Ages (years 1100-1370).

who in those days was one of the powerful captains of Parte Guelfa and declared that several noble families were going to be deprived of the Magistratures and Government and it caused such an envy towards him that it provoked the destruction of his houses and also of those of other members of the Guadagni Family and in that street there was a tower attached to a house that now belongs to the heirs of Knight Girolamo de'Pazzi but you can still see the Guadagni Coat of Arms on it, because it used to belong to them before the year 1200 and you can see how on public structures, which remained as they were 350 years ago (Rondinelli is writing c. year 1620-350= year 1270), when they belonged to the Guadagni Family and were part of a noble Guadagni Palace, which was close to Palla Door (of the City of Florence), as we found also written in the Archives of the Reverend Servites Fathers on July 9, 1313, in which a Friar Adrian, Prior of the Convent, in the name of the Chapter of the Friars, rented a piece of the orchard and a few little houses next to Palla Door, next to the Palace of the heirs of Piero Guadagni son of Guadagno, next to the door of St. Egidio where today (in 1620 but also nowadays) you can find the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova.



Interior of the Church of Sant'Egidio, Florence, parish of the Guadagni during the Middle Ages.



Entrance of the oldest hospital in Florence, Santa Maria Nuova ("New Saint Mary"), near the Church of Sant'Egidio, built in 1288, by banker Folco Portinari, whose daughter Beatrice was beloved by Cousin Dante, partly on land which belonged to the Guadagni. Was Cousin Dante's love for Beatrice Portinari a link in Folco buying Guadagni land and building his hospital on it?

Quadagno, esagerano il peso d' l. egidie,
 dove oggi d' gli pedale d' l. Maria
 nuova.
 E non mancano anzi oggi d' a' detta
 famiglia alio Caid not' h', e cepten
 antichi come quello che e' in l' b' Cava de
 si' faga l' anno 1299. ^{una qualche} es' un altro nella
 Chiesa della S. ^{no} ~~pranzata~~ con
 alio legistore con la loro seme che e'
 una Croce d' oro rinchiusa in Campo
 rosso, ^{alla} ~~nella~~ qual arme ancora son
 altri: quelli d' questa famiglia aggiun-
 gono ^{un leopardo} ~~un leopardo~~ che tiene sopra
 del capo un cimiero d' visceri con il
~~limpato~~ motto in franco cioè
 Calabris.
 Et l' esordio della qual impresa e' della
 seguente maniera cioè.

Nowadays (in the year 1620) there are still noble Houses of the Guadagni, and ancient tombs like the one in the Church of Santa Croce, built in the year 1294, and a Chapel in the Church of Santissima Annunziata with another tomb with their Crest which is a golden Cross on a red background, to which the members of the Guadagni Family are still accustomed to add a leopard with a helmet with a unicorn on top and the motto “Exaltabitur” on it.

An example of the Guadagni Coat of Arms is drawn here underneath (however the centuries must have erased it because the second half of the page is blank).



Basilica of Santa Croce, Florence



Inside Courtyard of the Basilica of Samntissima Annunziata, Florence



Guadagni Crest on the left of the main altar of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata.



Resurrection of Christ by Pontorno, Guadagni Chapel in the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata.

imprisoned by the Turks, then freed, then captured again by the same in the year 1571 in a sea battle, and then freed and promoted Galley Captain of the Holy Order of Malta, then Receptor of the same Order in Tuscany, in the Priory of Pisa.



Turkish attack.



Fortified Malta



a Knight of Malta by Titian

And Guglielmo, son of Piero Guadagni, Baron of Champroux [and Commander of St. Ann in the march of France, Captain of cavalry at Gozo and of a Galley ,General of his Order for the Galleons of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at whose orders he conquered the Fortress of Derna, he fought against the Turkish Army , and captured the Turkish wife of the Sultan, and in his youth he was Governor of the King of France of Verdun, where is uncle Guglielmo Guadagni was commanding 200 horsemen and 700 infantry, with whom he fought several years under the Marshal of Bourbon in Burgundy for the service of His Majesty,] brother of Guglielmo, their continuous nobility appears from their authenticated Family Tree, by means of valid, doubtless contracts in which we see without interruptions sixteen generations in straight line, and these contracts can be justified in every name in a Family Tree, and not contracts of inheritance divisions like they do in France, because in our City of Florence we have different laws concerning successions than they have in France.

----- THE END OF IMPRIMIS -----