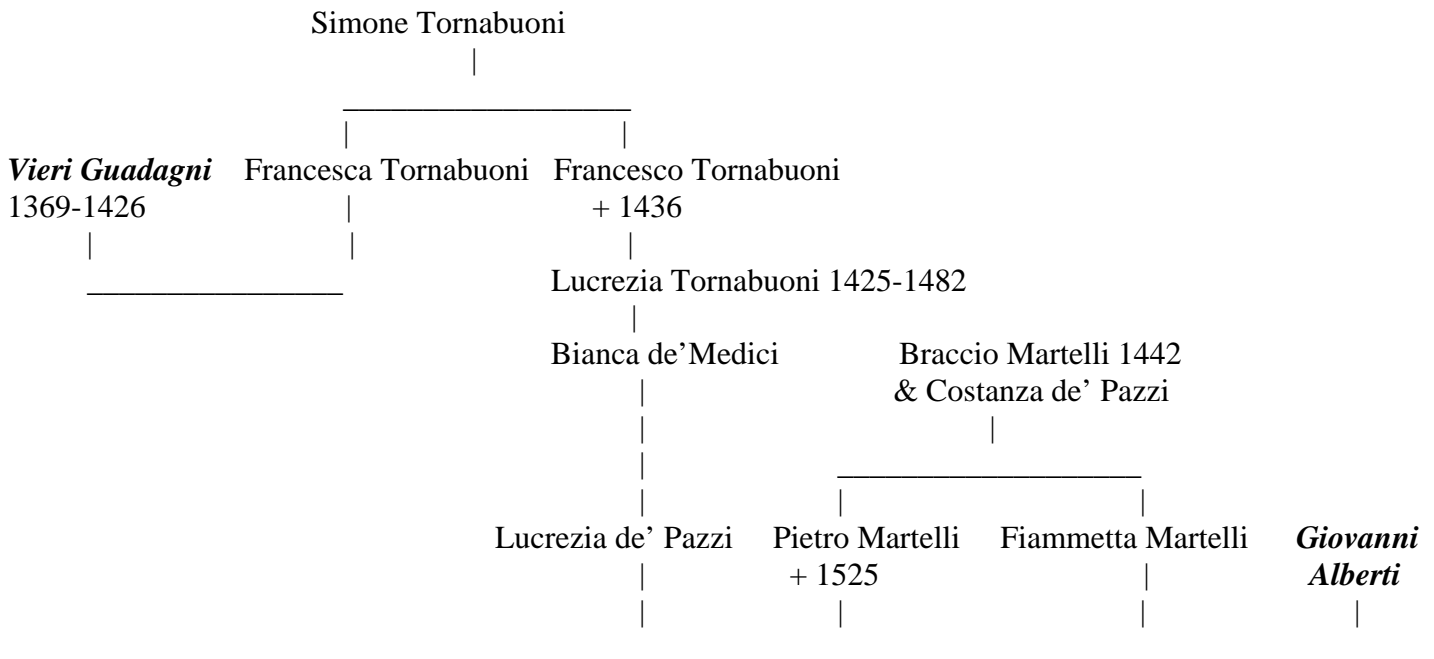
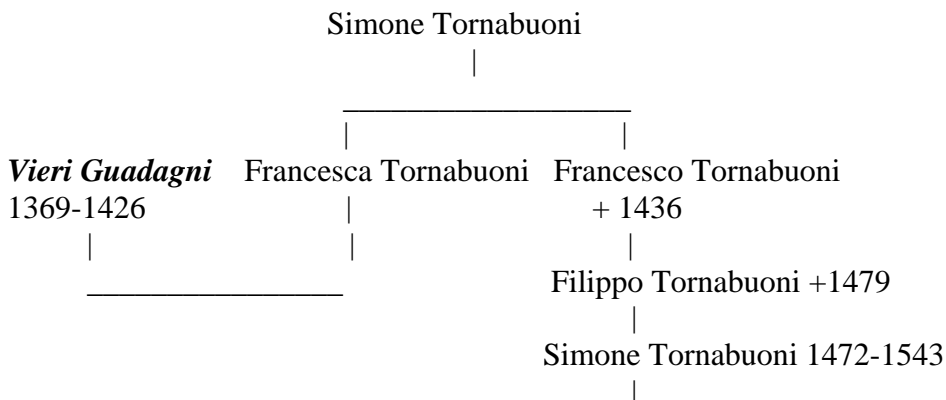


Questioned on the cowitnesses, he listed himself and Giovanni Alberti, Bishop of Cortona, and Niccolo' Tornabuoni, Bishop of San Sepolcro, Lodovico Martelli, Assistant Bishop of the Church of Chiusi, and the Very Eminent Roberto Ridolfi and Giovambattista Nasi, Francesco Capponi and other senators, whose names it would be too long to write.

Giovanni Alberti was born in Florence on July 17, 1540, son of Daniello Alberti. He was educated for an ecclesiastical career by his maternal uncle Onofrio Bartolini Salimbeni, archbishop of Pisa, who gave him a vicarage, in 1556, when he was still adolescent. His uncle Archbishop introduced him to the Court of Grand-Duke Cosimo I de' Medici to practice diplomatic questions. He became noteworthy in it so he was sent to the Court of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II as resident speaker. After Cosimo I's death (1574) he was recalled to Florence. In 1583, he was elected Archbishop of Pisa. On July 15, 1583, he was appointed Bishop of Cortona. Pope Clement VIII, a relative of his, made him Governor of Fermo, of Ancona and of Camerino. He died on October 3, 1596. He was related to the Guadagni through Vieri Guadagni's wife, Francesca Tornabuoni.



Niccolo' Tornabuoni, son of Donato Tornabuoni, was a Florentine noble (+1598), Bishop of Borgo San Sepolcro. Circa 1560, he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of the King of France. He was the first to introduce the cultivation of tobacco in Tuscany, which was then called "*Tornabuona grass.*" He was also related to the Guadagni through Vieri.



Donato Tornabuoni 1505-1587

|
Niccolo' Tornabuoni + 1598

Francesco Capponi

Filippo Strozzi 1426-1491
& Selvaggia Gianfigliuzzi

Ulivieri Guadagni 1452-1541
& Oretta Giovanni +1510

|
Iacopo Guadagni 1497-1569

|
Caterina Strozzi + 1559

|
Lucrezia Capponi + 1537

|
Alessandra Strozzi + 1550

|
Piero Capponi 1504-1568

|
Francesco Capponi 1540-1613

For what regards the second article, the abovementioned witness stated that the men of this Guadagni Family were and are skilled and able and ready to attain all the highest and most sublime ranks and honors usually attained by the other Florentine noble Patricians, as in the year 1204, with a certain Isidoro Linate, when Guadagno intervened in a power of attorney by Tignoso son of Lamberto, Florentine Consul recently sent to the Pope by the Republic of Florence for very important business in that moment, Guadagno was among the first magistrates of the City and we can believe that in the year 1204, Guadagno was commonly among the first magistrates of the City, and that the Guadagni Family in that period was numbered among the noblest and most ancient of the City.

30
Guadagni, di cui si fa menzione fra i nobili, e più
antichi, e nobilitati. E l'anno 1215. nel qual
tempo la città di Firenze fu regguta da dodici consoli,
et ibidem la famiglia de' Guadagni era costituita
nel detto consiglio. Il Migliore di Viterbi
fu l'anno 1251. anno del consiglio de' gli Anziani. E
Gianni figlio di d. Guadagno l'anno 1253. fu del
med. consiglio. Serotto Guadagni l'anno 1279.
prometteva di questo modo, che stabilì il card.
Lavinio fra i suoi figliuoli. Il med. Serotto
l'anno 1290. fu eletto fra altri 25. uomini, ed
essi dovevano promettere al cardinale di Lavena una
somma di lire 60. ed elegerono i migliori
e più ricchi. E l'anno med. fu deputato a
recuperare i beni della repubblica. E Migliore
l'anno 1299. fu assunto al sublimo
grado de' signori della città di Firenze, qual
sublimo grado de' signori gli uomini della fami-
glia de' Guadagni hanno conseguito dieci volte
e dopo questo. E d. Migliore l'anno 1293. fu assunto
al grado di supremo grado di Gonfaloniere di Giu-
stizia, che fu il secondo Gonfaloniere da che
fu creata questa dignità, ed allora era la Maggiore
di come è oggi il Doge della Repubblica di

In the year 1215, the City of Florence was governed by twelve Consuls and the Senate. The Guadagni Family was part of the Sixth of the Door of the Duomo. Migliore, son of Ulivieri Guadagni, was a member of the Council of the Elders in the year 1251. And Gianni, son of Guadagno, was part of the same Council in the year 1253. In the year 1279, Pierotto Guadagni promised peace to the Guelphs, which was established by Cardinal Latino between Guelphs and Ghibellines. In 1298, the same Pierotto was elected among the other 25 men to promise to the castle owner of Laterina the sum of 60 lire and the best and richest citizens of Florence were elected for it. In the same year he was sent to recuperate the goods of the Republic.

In the year 1289, Migliore Guadagni was elected to the supreme rank of original Prior of the City of Florence. The men of the Guadagni Family have attained the supreme rank of Prior of Florence seventeen times.



Middle-Age clothing for pages.



Women's clothing in the Middle-Ages



Awesome women of the Middle Ages

In the year 1293, Migliore Guadagni was appointed to the supreme rank of Gonfalonier of Justice, and he was the second Gonfalonier in the history of the City of Florence, and in his time it was the highest rank in the City, like the “Doge” in the Republic of Venice and of Genoa and even with greater authority than the “Doges”; the men of this Guadagni Family have attained that supreme rank eleven times and always with greatest honor and efficiency.

Venetia, e di Genova, et anco di maggior autorità,
 qual grado supremo undici volte hanno con-
 quisto con somma lode gli uomini di questa
 famiglia, e l'anno med: d. Migliore fauello come
 oratore nel Consiglio sopra la creazione del Ducato
 et sopra altre cose diverse della republica fior:
 si come l'anno med: fu dalla med: Republica
 deputato a comporre la pace con i Pisani, la
 quale egli con la sua prudentia stabilì. L'anno
 1294. fu eletto a recitare le ragioni della
 Repub: Et di nuovo l'anno 1295. fu deputato
 sopra l'elezione de' signori del Capitano, insieme
 con i Priori. L'anno 1296. fu dalla Repub:
 mandato Ambasciadore a Bonifacio Sommo Pont:
 Masso, Piero, Migliorotto, e Filippone gl'anni
 1304. e 1306. furono feditori di porta S. Piero,
 quali feditori combattono a cavallo, e si eleggono
 de' piu potenti, e l'essere stati eletti quattro feditori
 d'una famiglia in un tempo medesimo, dimostra
 et risplendevano non solo di nobiltà, ma di ricchezza
 ancora. L'anno 1308. Filippone di Migliore
 ebbe il grado di Gonfaloniere del suo gonfalone di
 porta S. Piero insieme con molti altri, ed ottomante
 militavano, ed: Filippone l'anno 1312. ritrovò
 d'orsi con altri giovani fiorentini detti della banda

quax



Medieval costumes for men and women

On the same year Migliore was the Speaker of the Council and he talked about the creation of the Priory and of other miscellaneous things of the Republic of Florence. That same year (1293) he was sent to make peace with the City of Pisa, and he was able to do so by his presence in Pisa. In 1294, Migliore was elected to review the main goals (projects) of the Republic of Florence.

In the year 1295, he was elected to oversee the election of the Captain of the Republic and of the Priors.



From 2:30 pm to Midnight, every year on April 7, in San Casciano, a small Tuscan town, near Florence, everybody wears a medieval costume like in the above picture. This gives us a precise idea of the world in which our Middle-Ages Guadagni ancestors lived in.

In the year 1296, the Republic of Florence appoints Migliore as Ambassador to the Supreme Pontiff (Pope) Boniface VIII. In the years 1304 and 1306, Matteo, Pieroccio, Migliorotto and Filippone Guadagni were “feditori” at St. Peter’s Door, Florence. The “feditori” fought mounted on horses and only the most “powerful” (i.e. richest and noblest) citizens of Florence were appointed “feditori”. To have four “feditori” of the same family at the same time means (according to the “Proofs on the nobility of the Guadagni Family”) the Guadagni Family was not only resplendent for its nobility but also for its wealth.

In 1308, Filippone Guadagni, son of Migliore, was appointed Gonfaloniere (“flag-bearer”) of his Gonfalone (flag of an important medieval subdivision of Florence) of St. Peter’s Door, together with several other people and they performed it in an excellent way, Filippone included. In the year 1312, finding himself with other Florentine knights of the band in the battle against the army of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII, he was seriously wounded. Among the other “Feditori” in that battle, we find Francesco Medici nicknamed “della Banda” (“of the Band”), and also Gherardo Adimari and Simoncino de’ Bardi.

Simoncino de’ Bardi, a cousin of ours, married Beatrice Portinari, the young beautiful Florentine girl another cousin of ours, great poet Dante Alighieri, was madly in love with and who inspired him to write the Divine Comedy. In the picture below Dante (right) meets Beatrice for the second and last time of his life (Beatrice is dressed in yellow and walks with modesty not looking at passers-by, while her friend dressed in red turns around to look at him wondering: “Who is this guy staring at my friend?”). They are standing at the entrance of Ponte (Bridge) Santa Trinita, considered the most beautiful bridge in Florence



Two blocks on the right, over the bridge and on the other side of the Arno River, is the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito. Two palaces ahead of us, a few yards out of the picture, is the d'Hoogvorst-Guadagni Palace. Ponte Vecchio ("Old Bridge"), with stores and houses on it, one of them being the de'Bardi Tower, where probably Simoncino and Beatrice lived, is in the background of the picture. A few houses farther on the right of it, starts Lungarno Torrigiani with the beautiful Guadagni-Del Nero-Torrigiani palace, which gives its name to the Lungarno ("Street along the Arno River"), at the end of it.

al combattimento contro l'esercito di Henrico Imperadore fatto a' 20. d'Aprile, e fra gl'altri si troua nominato un francese Maresciallo chiamato della Banda, et ancore Gerardo Adinari, e Simoneino de' Badii. L'anno 1313. Matteo di Migliore, Pierotto d'un altro Pierotto, Migliorotto di Zago, Lotto, e Bartolo di Migliore del Lanza, Giovanni, e Neri di Benedetto tutti di questa nobil famiglia de' Guadagni come primati di Partinera furono condannati da Henrico Imperadore. E non dimeno l'anno 1305. D. Migliorotto fu Pennonero del gonfalone del Vais nel tempo che alla città sopra stava pericolo di guerra per fama di Casuccio, e l'anno 1306. D. Migliorotto del Lanza fu ascritto del med. consiglio. Chele di Guadagno fu preso in guerra nel conflitto di Casuccio contro la città di Firenze. L'anno 1343. Migliore di Vieri Guadagni fece pace con la famiglia degli Abiotti a contemplatione del Duca d'Atene. Et il med. Migliore l'anno 1344. fu dato in ostaggio appresso il sig. Maschio della scala flos. ampra della città di Lucca. L'anno 1354. di nuovo fu dalla Repubblica de' gl'altri eletto a descrivere breuila de' libri.



Middle Ages bowman and bowwomen; guns had not been invented yet.

It is the year 1313. Matteo Guadagni, son of Migliore, Pierotto Guadagni son of another Pierotto, Migliorotto Guadagni son of Zato, Lotto and Bartolo Guadagni sons of Migliore del Panda, Giovanni and Neri Guadagni, sons of Benedetto, all of this noble Guadagni Family, were condemned by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII as “Primates” (very important people”) of the “Black Party”. When the division between Guelphs and Ghibellines became outdated, the two main factions in Florence changed their names in “Neri” (Blacks) for the Pope, and that is why the Guadagni are accused of being part of the “Black Party” by the Emperor, and “Bianchi” (Whites) for the Emperor. Cousin Dante was “White” so he had to flee Florence in exile, never to return, and so he put Pope BonifaceVIII in Hell in his Divine Comedy.

In spite of that, in the year 1325, Migliorotto was Flagbearer of the Gonfalone of the Vaio, in the period when the City of Florence was in danger of war, for fear of Castruccio. In that year Lotto Guadagni son of Migliore del Panza was appointed in the same Council. Chele son of Guadagno was captured by the enemy in the war between Castruccio and the City of Florence.

In the year 1343, Migliore Guadagni, son of Vieri, made peace with the Aliotti Family, following the request of the Duke of Athens. In 1344, the same Migliore was given to Mastino della Scala, as a hostage for the acquisition of the City of Lucca. In 1344 he was appointed again, among the elected, to describe 3,000 crossbowmen.



Mounted crossbowman



Medieval crossbowman



15th Century Swiss crossbowman

L'anno 1363. fu dalla Città di Todi eletto Capitan
 di guerra. L'anno 1372. fu uno de dieci
 uomini di guerra ed un grand. autorità, qual
 Magistrato de dieci uomini era Commissario
 generale della guerra, ch' si faceuono dalla Città.
 L'anno ondecimoesimo essendo astuto al supremo
 grado di Gonfaloniere di Giubilia propose una
 legge, che alcune delle principali famiglie non
 potessero per dieci anni esser capoei di Magistrati
 nella Città, e fuori, a cui parere nissuno
 contraddisse. L'anno 1373. fu deputato riformatore
 sotto nome di Oratore di i negozi della
 Città di Siroia: Et essendo di poi l'anno 1376.
 Gonfaloniere di Giubilia fu capo alla modern
 zione della legge già fatta contro i Simati. L
 anno 1361. fu dato a Vieri di Migliore di
 Vieri il reggimento e cura delle cose della Città
 di Volterra, qual Città a quel tempo era stata
 acquistata dalla Republica Fiorentina e che
 ottenne dalla Republica priua legij, et immunita.
 L'anno 1382. Migliorillo padovani fu mandato
 dalla Republica a curare e fortificare le fortezze
 luoghi del Dominio fior. forma di guerra. L
 Vieri di Vieri l'anno 1411. fu eletto Ambasciadore a

In the year 1363, the City of Todi elects him War Captain. In 1372, he was one of the ten Men of war, with an immense authority, as Magistrate of the Ten Men he was General Commissary of all the wars made by the City of Florence. The following year he was elected to the highest office of Gonfaloniere di Giustizia (“Gonfalonier of Justice”).



The “Hall of Justice” in Palazzo Vecchio, Florence

As Gonfalonier of Justice, Migliore proposed a law that some of the most important families of the City of Florence could not have important offices in and out of the City for ten years and nobody contradicted him. In the year 1373, he was appointed reformer, under the title of “speaker” of the treaties and business of the City of Pistoia. He was again elected Gonfalonier of Justice in 1376 and he was the moderate leader in the old law against the Primates (“the very rich”).

In the year 1361, Vieri Guadagni, son of Migliore, son of Vieri, was given the charge of administrator of the City of Volterra. Volterra had been purchased by the Republic of Florence. Because of his important office, Vieri obtained privileges and immunities from the City of Florence.

In 1382, Migliorotto Guadagni was sent by the Republic of Florence to restore and fortify the fortresses and sites of the Florentine Dominion for fear of war.





Examples of Middle-Ages Fortifications

In the year 1411, Vieri Guadagni son of Vieri was appointed Ambassador to antipope John XXIII, together with Rinaldo degli Albizzi.

Giouanni XXIII. Sommo Pontefice insieme con Rinato
de gli Albizi. L'anno 1412. Et di nuovo l'anno
1472. fu deputato Ambasciadore a Papa Martino
quinto. Et fanece di Viter. Guadagni l'anno
1494. fu uno de gli uomini di balia. Et de l'
assedio della Città di Firenze in qua gl'uo-
mini di questa nobil famiglia de Guadagni
consequito i supremi Magistrati de l'art.
fuogoverno, e Consiglieri di sua Albella
nella Repubblica Fiorentina, e tutti gl'altri
Magistrati et honori soliti darsi a i piu
nobili Fiorentini.

Interrog. in causa di suo sapere disse hauer
uisto le cose sopra glui deposte in ~~una~~
parte del tempo di sua memoria in qua,
e laltre in libri publici, e memorie della
Città di Firenze hauerle ben visto, e scer.

De Contestimoni disse di auerua de soprano-
nati da lui. Di poi

Sopra il 4.º articolo, et comincia. 3.º an hi Viti con-
sistit et finisee. Fiorentinis palam et publice.
Il med. test. ricercato da noi rispose, et gl'uo-
mini, e donne di questa famiglia de Guadagni

In the following year, 1412, Vieri was sent as Ambassador to Pope Martin V. In the year 1434, Francesco Guadagni, son of Vieri, was one of the men of the Balia (ruling committee of the Florentine Republic, composed of a few nobles, several small masters and a few lower class representatives). From the Siege of the City of Florence on (1529-1530), the men of this noble Guadagni family have attained the Supreme Offices of Lieutenant, and Counselors of His Highness in the Republic of Florence, and all the other offices and honorific positions normally bestowed on the noblest Florentines.

Questioned on the sources of his knowledge, he had seen the things he testified partly from his own memory, and the others in the public records and memoirs of the City of Florence, and also seen and read about them. He said he had already mentioned the co-witnesses.

On the third article, the same witness stated the the men and women of this Guadagni family have always lived and presently live in Florence as gentlemen and ladies and have accomplished and accomplish noble actions and have contracted marriages with members of the most noble Florentine families.

sempre son stati quicquid in guerra da gentil-
 uomini, et hanno fatto molte azioni nobili
 e nell'imparentarsi con altri come partuam^{te}
 hanno contratto Matrimonij con laltre famiglie
 delle piu nobil. fior. Perlo che Sabine da
 Casa di Casanova figlia di Francesco guadagni
 uigino di d. g^{mo} S. Guglielmo fig^o di Botone
 fu maritata a Antonio Salviati nipote uterino
 dell' g^{mo} Aless. Card. de' Medici, e nipote cons-
 brino dell' g^{mo} Card. Salviati. Lucrezia figlia
 del med. Francesco guadagni fu maritata a
 Andrea dell' g^{mo} famiglia de' Medici. Vir-
 cilia di Filippo guadagni uigino di d. S. Guglielmo
 prese per moglie la Camilla figlia di Agnolo
 Guicciardini, della d. Concettina di Dolfi nipote
 della sua nonna del Card. di Dolfi, e la sua
 Nonna materna fu sorella di Liono Saporiti. La
 Nonna materna nipote del med. Saporiti Liono
 di. Alessandro di Filippo guadagni uigino di d.
 S. Guglielmo prese per moglie la Maria figlia di
 Simone del Nero della d. Lucrezia Guicciardini
 sorella da parte di madre di d. g^{mo} Card. de
 Medici. Lucrezia di Filippo guadagni zio di d.

Because this witness knows that Cassandra Guadagni, daughter of Francesco (our direct ancestor), cousin of the Very Eminent Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon, was given in marriage to Antonio Salviati, nephew of the Very Eminent Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici and of the Very Eminent Cardinal Salviati. Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of the same Francesco, was given in marriage to Andrea of the very Eminent Medici Family. Vincenzo Guadagni, son of Filippo, cousin of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, married Camilla, daughter of Agnolo Guicciardini and Contessina Ridolfi, niece of the cousin (?hard to read) of Cardinal Ridolfi and her paternal grandmother was the sister of Pope Leo X and also her maternal grandmother was niece of the same Pope Leo .

Il figliuolo fu sposato all'ced. Consultor di Legge
Bernardo Riccati Cid. della sacra religione
di S. Stefano. Maria figlia di di Filippo fu
maritata a Giovanni Manelli. E fran. di
Jacopo guadagni Fig. di d. Guglielmo ha per
moglie la Laura di Pierant. Bandini sorella
del Hon. S. Ottavio Bandini Arcivescovo di
Ferrara, e per se Viceré della Città di Bologna.
Gianna figlia di Donato guadagni sorella
di d. Guglielmo guadagni fu maritata a
Lorenzo Antonini. E Elena figlia di detto Donato
sorella di d. Guglielmo fu maritata
a Lorenzo Caffoni. Filippo zio di d. Guglielmo
Guglielmo ebbe per moglie la Maddalena
figlia di Francesco Bandini, e della S. Vincenza
di Etiamano Salviati. Jacopo zio parimente
di d. Guglielmo contrasse Matrimonio con
la Lucrezia figlia di Giovanni Caffoni, e della S.
Caterina sorella di Filippo Strolti padre di
Piero Strolti Maresciallo di Francia. Andrea
figlia di Vincenzo guadagni nonno di d. Guglielmo
fu maritata a Neri Ardinghelli figlio carnale della
Sua. mem. del Card. Ardinghelli. E Vincenza figlia

Maria Guadagni, daughter of Filippo (founder of the Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani Branch), was married to Giovanni Mannelli. And Francesco Guadagni, son of Jacopo (our direct ancestor and brother of above mentioned Filippo), cousin of Guglielmo, married Laura, daughter of Pierantonio Bandini, and sister of



Pierantonio Bandini (our direct ancestor) by Bronzino, the artist who painted the Guadagni Chapel in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata, Florence.

Very Reverend Ottavio Bandini, Archbishop of Fermo, and a short time ago ViceLegate of the City of Bologna



Bandini Chapel

Giovanna, daughter of Tommaso Guadagni, and sister of Guglielmo Guadagni, was married to Lorenzo Antinori. Elena Guadagni, daughter of the same Tommaso and sister of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, was married to Lorenzo Capponi. Filippo Guadagni, uncle of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, married Maddalena Bandini, daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra Salviati, daughter of Alamanno Salviati.



The “Pieta” by Michelangelo called “Pieta’ Bandini” because Francesco Bandini acquired the work after Michelangelo had attacked it in a rage because he broke Jesus’ elbow (see elbow of the statue on the right). The bearded figure is usually considered a self-portrait of Michelangelo in his 80s.

Michelangelo was working on this sculpture toward the end of his life, intending it as his funerary monument. The unfinished nature of his work is clearly evident in the chisel marks.



In this picture of the “Pieta’ Bandini” you can see Jesus’ broken elbow better, on the right, and old Michelangelo’s self portrait in the sculptured face of old Nicodemus holding Jesus.

Iacopo Guadagni (our direct ancestor), also uncle of the Very Eminent Guglielmo Guadagni, married Lucrezia, daughter of Gino Capponi and of Caterina Strozzi, sister of Filippo Strozzi, who was the father of Piero Strozzi, Marshal of France.



Piero Strozzi, Marshall of France, first cousin of Iacopo Guadagni

Ruperto Strozzi, also cousin of Iacopo Guadagni, gave the King of France two statues of “slaves” by Michelangelo, in the hope the King would fight for Florence’s freedom against Cosimo I de’Medici. Now both statues are in the Louvre Museum, Paris.



Michelangelo: "Rebel slave"

Both the Guadagni and their relatives owned Michelangelo's works of art already in his lifetime. Michelangelo's works are also listed in the artworks present in the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, owned by our cousins Guadagni dell'Opera, together with many other masterpieces of Renaissance and 17th Century artists.



Battle during the Renaissance, like the ones in which Ulivieri and Iacopo Guadagni fought to defend Florence during the Siege by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V of Hapsburg (1529-1530).

Andrea Guadagni, daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni, who was the grandfather of Very Eminent Guglielmo Guadagni, was married to Neri Ardinghelli, illegitimate son of late Cardinal Ardinghelli. Ginevra Guadagni, also daughter of Ulivieri, was married to Giovanni Popoleschi.



Cardinal Ardinghelli

I will add here interesting information, which I have just found on our great-uncle Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni (Giovanni Antonio of Saint Bernardo was the name he chose as a Discalced Carmelite friar; his name at birth, given to him by his parents was Bernardo Guadagni), 9/14/1674-1/15/1759, adding to what I have already written about him several months ago. He was the son of our direct ancestors Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718), 3rd Marchese of San Leolino and founder of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Branch of the family, and Maria Maddalena Corsini (+1679), sister of Pope Clement XII Corsini; he was also the brother of the direct ancestor of all of us, Neri Andrea Guadagni (1673-1748), 4th Marchese of San Leolino, and of Argentina Vettori, who died suddenly in 1723. I will add this information where it belongs in the Guadagni Family Website. I found the following information on “Giovanni Antonio Guadagni” in Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, “last modified on February 11, 2015, at 06:26”:

“...Reputed for his holiness and said to have been buried with the odor of saintliness, his cause of beatification commenced under Pope Pius XII on November 27, 1940, with Giovanni Antonio Guadagni being granted the title of *Servant of God* (a title given to individuals being investigated by the Catholic Church for possible sainthood [Receiving the title *Servant of God* is the first of the four steps in the canonization process. The next step is being declared *Venerable*, upon a decree of heroism or martyrdom by the honored. That is followed by beatification, with the title of *Blessed*. After the confirmation of miracles resulting from the intercession of the honored, the final step is canonization, where the honored would receive the title of *Saint*. The process for canonization is under the jurisdiction of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints.] So Great-Uncle Giovanni Antonio Guadagni is now Servant of God Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni.

di d. Vluieri fu maritata a Giovanni Lopo-
 leschi. Vluieri pred. sposo andò alle seconde
 nozze contrando con Caterina figlia di Francesco
 Minerbetti, et alla prima nozze con Orto di
 Tommaso Giovanni Nonno paterno di d. s. Guglielmo
 Tommaso di Vluieri padre di d. s. Guglielmo
 contratto Matrim. con la Bernetta figlia di
 Guglielmo Berti Nonno materno di d. s. s. Guglielmo
 Guglielmo, di Gaudio Gianghalli Nonno materno
 di esso s. Guglielmo. Simone di Vieri Gua-
 dagni sposo di d. s. Guglielmo preso per
 moglie Ginevra figlia di Piero di M. Vanni Castel-
 lani. E ne tempi antichi offermo otto b. b. b. m.
 che gl'heroini di questa famiglia de' Guadagni
 tanto in maritandoli la loro figliuole, che in pigliar
 moglie sempre hanno contratto Matrimonij con
 altre delle piu nobili e piu antiche famiglie fior.
 come con la famiglia de' Duondelmonti, Miner-
 betti, de' Verra Mars, Sordani, Machiavelli, Que-
 cardini, Pardi, Fioravanti, Albi, Dinuccini,
 e con altre nobili primizie di questa Cita di fire.
 I quali Matrimonij manifestant. a legge in publici
 Instrumenti et in esse contratti, et hauendo esse
 b. b. b. m. publicant. sentito dire. qual nich' uno della

Ulivieri Guadagni married twice. His first wife was Oretta, daughter of Tommaso Giovanni, paternal grandmother of the Very Eminent Guglielmo. His second wife was Caterina, daughter of Francesco Minerbetti.



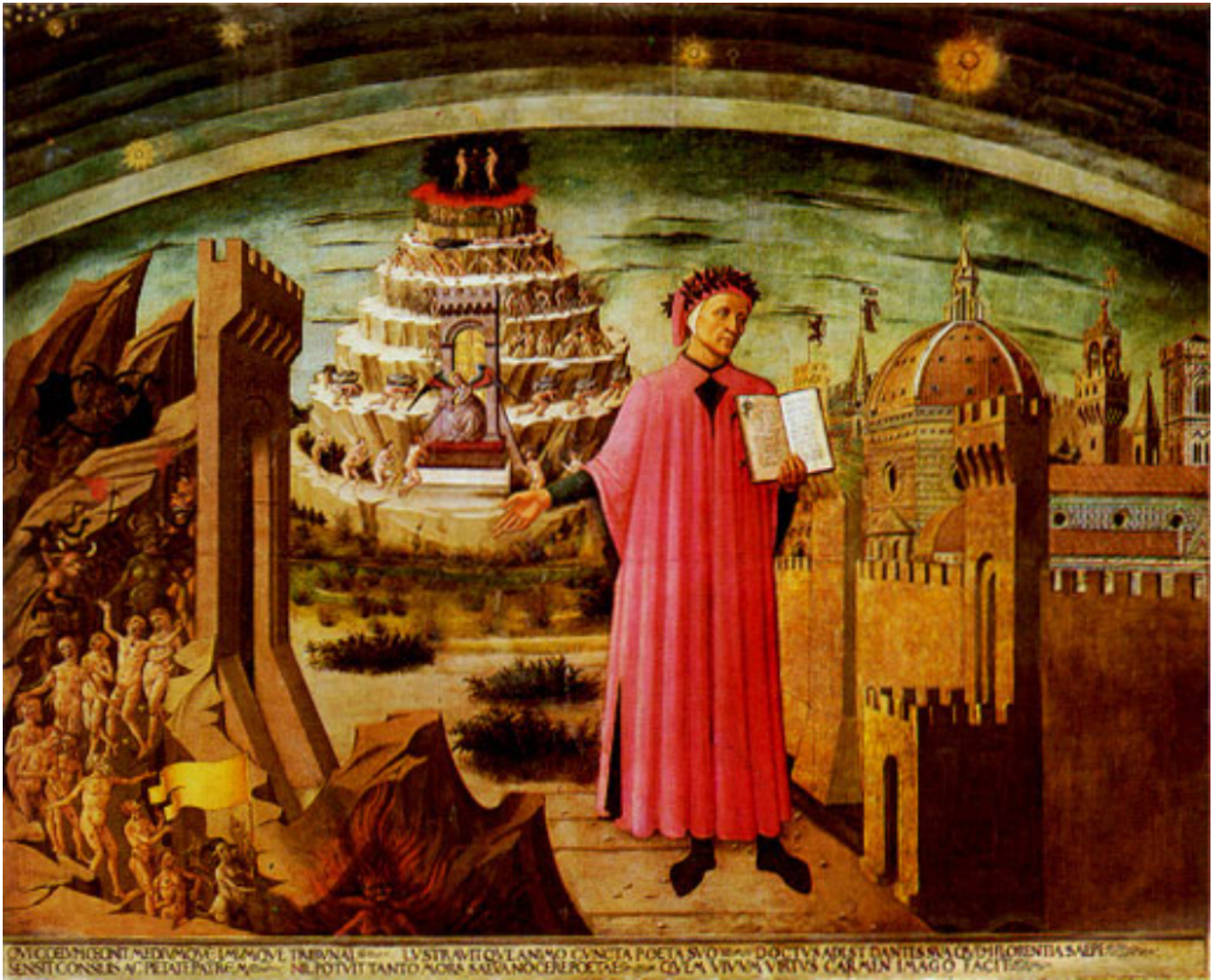
Minerbetti Palace

Tommaso Guadagni, son of Ulivieri, and father of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, married Pernetta, daughter of Guglielmo Berti, who was the maternal grandfather of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, and of Claudia Gianfigliuzzi, maternal grandmother of the same Very Eminent Guglielmo. Our cousin Dante (1265-1321) puts a Gianfigliuzzi, usurer, probably ancestor of our great-aunt Claudia Gianfigliuzzi, in the third circle of Hell in his Divine Comedy.



Detail of Dante's Hell in the Divine Comedy.

In Florence, having an ancestor mentioned by Dante in his Divine Comedy is something people are usually proud of, it does not matter if he/she is in Heaven, Purgatory or Hell; it means that his/her ancestors were already famous in good or in bad over seven centuries ago! Several of our direct ancestors or great-uncles and aunts are mentioned there, not necessarily in Hell or Purgatory. The ancestors of Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione, wife of Luigi Guadagni and our direct great-great-great-grandmother, from whom we all descend, for example, are in Heaven, in the 16th Chant of Paradise, in the Heaven of Planet Mars, where the souls who fought and died for their Faith reside.



Our cousin Dante's Divine Comedy: Dante is standing on the right, his native and beloved City of Florence on his right and Hell with all the souls of the Damned on the left, Purgatory is the mountain in the back center, where the souls are slowly climbing up towards Heaven. Heaven or Paradise are all the planets and spheres in the sky. The famous Roman Poet Virgil guides Dante through Hell and Purgatory, introducing him to many of the dead people residing there. However Virgil cannot enter Heaven because he is Pagan. So Beatrice guides Dante in Heaven.



Catellini Palace, Florence

Simone, son of Vieri Guadagni, great-great-uncle of the same Very Eminent Guglielmo, married Ginevra, daughter of Piero, son of Vanni Castellani. Our witness stated that the men of this Guadagni Family, both in choosing a wife and in finding a husband for their daughters, have always chosen members of the most noble and ancient Florentine families like the Buondelmonti, Minerbetti, da Verrazzano, Strozzi, Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Bardi, Fioravanti, Albizzi, Rinuccini, and other noble families of this City of Florence.



Rinuccini Palace

These marriages can be found recorded in public documents and contracts as our witness has heard publicly testified. When asked how he knew these things, he answered that he had personally met some of the men and women mentioned above, and had heard about the others having contracted these marriages, as written in the public records of this City of Florence, for as long as he can remember.

causa del sapere (rispose). Hauer conosciuto parte
de gl' uomini e donne soprannominati, e parso hauer
sentito dire, hauer con contratto Matrimonij, e
hauerlo fatto in publici libri in questa città di
Firenze dal tempo di sua memoria in qua. De
Contradizioni dette di nuovo de soprannominati da
lui. di poi.

Sopra il quarto articolo ed esordio. 4.º an. f. infra
suo exemplar e finisce, probationi nobilitatis
ipsius familiae.

Quali testine disse hauer detto con quali fami-
glie nobili fiorentine questi della famiglia
e quacchiu habbiano contratto Matrimonij,
e che i nobili fiorentini nelle loro azioni così
pubbliche come private mai hanno costumato
pigliarsi alcun nome, grado, o dignità
fuori del proprio lor nome, del suo Padre,
e sua famiglia, come se si haueri hauuto

dire Piero di Cosimo Medici, Julian
di Piero Capponi, Piero Soderini, Guido
di Giovanni Guicciardini, e così tutti i gentili-
uomini fiorentini secondo il costume de
Romani et Greci di usarcano pigliarsi
solo il proprio lor nome, del padre, e fami-

Asked about co-witnesses, he answered he had already mentioned them above. He said he had already said with which noble Florentine families the members of this Guadagni Family had married, and that the Florentine nobles, both in their public and private actions are not in the habit of using names, position or honorary titles, other than their name, their father's name, and their family's, and so they say Piero son of Cosimo de' Medici, Giuliano son of Piero Capponi, Piero Soderini, Guido son of Giovanni Cavalcanti, and all the Florentine gentlemen do the same, according to what the ancient Romans did, who only used their name, or their father's and their family's.

glia se però nō fossero stati Cavalieri di qualche milizia o aureati, o costituiti in dignità ecclesiastica, et hauer visto esser così descritti tali nomi in libri pubblici. Interrogato in causa di suo sapere, luogo, tempo, e circostanze disse hauer detto di sopra. di poi.

Supra il quinto articolo, che comincia. Quinto an in florentina ~~habe~~ Urbe et finitice, cond arma, et insignia.

Detto testimone così ricercato da noi, attestò, che questa famiglia de' Guadagni, e gl'huomini di quella hanno hauuto le loro antiche stime case e torri, che anora si ueggono nella uia, et si dice Borgo de gl' Albili, e uicino al canto de' Palli, nelle quali torri ha inteso essere state l'armi et insegne di questa famiglia de' Guadagni, le quali torri già, come si dice l'anno 1472. 1478. furono gl'e discorde civili quasi abbruciate, e causa che Migliore di vien' Guadagni allora uno de' capitani di Parte guelfa intervenne alla monitione, o priuatione, et alcuni nobili nō poterono

It was different if they were Knights of an Order, or having a Church rank, and their names were written with the above qualification in the public records. Questioned on how he knew these things, and where he learned it, and when and if there were other co-witnesses, he said he had already mentioned it all above.

On the fifth article, starting “Quinto an in florentina urbe” (“Fifth in the City of Florence”), and ending “con arma et insignia” (“with Family coat of arms and crests”).

Said witness stated that this Guadagni family, and the men of it, had their vey ancient houses and towers, which you can still see, in the street called Borgo degli Albizzi, and near the Canto dei Pazzi (“Pazzi Family Corner”), in whose towers he heard were located the coat-of-arms and Family Crests of this Guadagni Family.



Middle-Ages houses in De' Pazzi Corner. These were probably owned by the Guadagni in the Middle-Ages.

The towers, as we mentioned before, were torn apart in the year 1378 because of civil contentions, provoked by the fact that Migliore, son of Vieri Guadagni, one of the Guelph captains, intervened in the decision that some nobles could enjoy the Offices of the City.

vedere degli uffici della Città, qual Mag^{to}
de' Capitani di Parte in quel tempo era de
più principali, e di grandissima autorità,
e le vestigia di questo incendio si veggono
ancora in S. Doni; uno delle quali è spuntata
e edificata un nuovo palazzo. E l'armi
di questa famiglia de' Guadagni eto teste
ha inteso ritrovata nell' antica Chiesa
di S. Croce di Firenze in certo sepolero
posto sotto Chiesa di S. Croce scolpita
in un muro di S. antichissimo sepolero
accanto alla compagnia del Gesu, la qual
celeberrima Chiesa di S. Croce fu fondata
l'anno 1294. e nelle croniche fiorentine
che aram^{te} si legge, et ancora de' armi
si veggono nella famosa Chiesa dell'
Annunziata nella Cappella fatta et ornata
da gl' heretici di questa famiglia de' Gua-
dagni, nelle quali armi si dipinta una
croce d'oro in campo rosso con l'impronta
d'un Leopardio con elmo e capo di Licorno,
e con l'iscrizione Galatibus. Quali armi

As Magistrate of the Guelph Party, in that period, he had an immense authority and was one of the most important officers of the City. The traces of this fire can still be seen in the towers, one of which was flattened and a new palace was built on it. Our witness said that the Guadagni Family crests have been found again in the ancient Church of Santa Croce in Florence in a certain tomb under the Church of Santa Croce sculpted on the wall of a very ancient tomb next to the Company of Jesus. This very famous Church of Santa Croce was founded in the year 1294. In the Florentine Chronicles you can clearly read where they state that the Guadagni coat-of-arms can be seen in the famous church of (Santissima) Annunziata in the chapel made and decorated by this Guadagni Family, in whose crest a golden cross on a red background is painted with a leopard with a helmet towered by a unicorn with the inscription "Exaltabitur" ("I will be exalted"). These crests can be seen painted on the houses even in our times, which were reputed to belong to the men of this Guadagni Family and now belong to the Very Eminent Knight Girolamo de' Pazzi.

In the book of the Chancellor's Office of the City of Todi on March 23, 1363, it is written that the Noble Gentleman Migliore, son of Vieri Guadagni from Florence, was elected War Captain of the City of Todi for 6 months with a salary of 1,500 Florins and with the greatest and largest authority over the Regiment of the People with an escort of 30 mounted guards, 10 pages with uniforms, several doctors for civilians and criminals cases and many notaries with other faculties and prerogatives as specified in the election, and in the book it seems that he arrived with a lot of magnificence and he practiced his office. At that time Todi was not subject to the authority of the Apostolic Seat.

The Guadagni Family, as the other noble and ancient Florentine families enjoy and obtain all the privileges of nobility in such a way that members of this family can be received freely and without any exceptions and accepted among the Knights of the Holy Order of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta) and in the Militia of St. James of the Sword and in all the other Orders of Christianity, as the other nobles of other provinces and regions.

40
connumerati in Cavalieri della sacra religione
gierosolimitana, e nella militia di S. Jacopo
della spada, et in tutti gli altri ordini, e reli-
gioni della cristianità, e come gli altri
nobili dell'altre provincie, e regioni. Quel
che costui ha conosciuto il religioso già fra
Pietro Guadagni Cav. della med. religione
gierosolimitana, il quale nel combattimento
della forcella di Sant'Herme dell'Isola di
Malta fu fatto prigione da Turchi, e di
poi liberato seguitando l'armata de Cri-
stiani contro l'armata de Turchi, fu
pres. e di nuovo liberato fu già med.
religione in Toscana generale Picciotto,
e Luogotenente del Duca del Ducato
di Siena, e finalmente capitano d'una galera,
e Governatore della forcella di Sant'Herme
in d. Isola di Malta; E sonobbe anesora
fra Guglielmo figlio dell' Ill. S. Donato
Guadagni Barone di Campagna fratello di
d. Ill. S. Guglielmo, ed fu Cavaliere di
questa sacra religione gierosolimitana:

The witness stated he had met Friar Pietro Guadagni, Knight of the Holy Order of Jerusalem (Knight of Malta), who, in the battle of the Fortress of St. Elmo, in the Island of Malta, was captured by the Turks and later freed; he enrolled again in the Christian Army against the Turkish Army. He was captured again and freed again. He was General Receiver for his order of Malta in Tuscany and Lieutenant of the Prior of the Priory of Pisa, and then Captain of a Galley and Governor of the Fortress of St. Elmo in the Island of Malta.



Pietro Guadagni and the Knights of Malta defend Fort St. Elmo against overwhelming Ottoman attackers during the Siege of Malta – 1565. On the left you can see a long row of Turkish cannon bombarding the defenders of Fort St. Elmo.

And the witness also met Guglielmo, son of the Very Eminent Tommaso Guadagni, Baron of Champroux, brother of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, Knight of this Holy Order of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta).



Arab pirates attack a French Ship. Knight of Malta Guglielmo Guadagni will be asked by the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany to escort Maria de' Medici to France to marry King Henry IV of France. The Medici Princess was traveling by ship from Tuscany to France and Guglielmo was asked to protect her from the Arab and Turkish pirates.

Et i generis humani di questa famiglia
 de guadagni suoi nobili e capaci a esser
 ricevuti in qualche uoglio militia e ordine
 come ha detto di sopra, e così a fermis esser
 la uerità.

Interrogato eto testim. in causa del sopra
 luogo sempro e contestimoni, rispose haver
 sopra detto a bastanza. Di poi.

Sopra il scemo articolo che comincia .7.º li
 de contentis in pag. in scrtis articulis e
 ff. de iur. iur. ff. de iur. iur. ff. de iur. iur. ff. de iur. iur.

Il med. testim. così ricercato da noi rispose,
 Delle cose contenute ne gl' articoli predetti esser
 stata et essere publica uoca e fama fra i piu
 nobili della citta di Firenze, et ancora apparire
 in libri publici e degni di fede di questa citta
 et in particolare in un certo libro domandato
 Scrittura comune del Anno 1281. ne quali
 libri, e memorie publiche chiarame apparisce,
 e consta della nobilita et antichita di questa
 famiglia de guadagni ordinatame
 grada de gl' Ascendenti di D. J. G. Guglielmo

And the gentlemen of this Guadagni Family are able and have the capacity to be received in any militia and order as the witness stated above and affirmed being the truth.

Questioned on the sources of his knowledge, locality, time and co-witnesses, he answered he had mentioned it above and that was enough.

On the seventh article, the same witness stated that what was written in the above articles was and is public rumour and fame among the most noble of the City of Florence and it also appears in public and trustworthy records of this City and most of all in a certain book called "Priorista" ("The Priorist"), started in the year 1281. In these books and public memoirs the nobility and antiquity of this Guadagni Family appear clearly for thirteen generations of ancestors of the Very Eminent Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon and Seneschal of Lyon, and earlier than thirteen generations (before the year 1595) we do not have any information as stated above, because of fires and loss of ancient writings.

Guadagni sig.^{to} di Botrone, e Senescalco di
Firenze, et oltre a detta predici gradi al poter
sene haver nobilita come sopra ha detto
abbeniamenti, e perdita delle scritture antiche.

Interrogano otto testimoni in causa del sapere
quale risposta, hanno di sopra detto a bastanza
ne prossimi precedenti articoli, e così del
luogo, tempo, e testimoni. Di poi.

Sopra l'ottavo articolo, ed comincia. 8.^o quod
in Vrbe florentie & c. finisco, modis, et ordi-
nibus utuntur.

Interrogato da noi affermo. Le cose esposte nell'
articolo esser vere, et in questa città di Firenze
pubbliche, e notorie: Impero che i figliuoli pri-
mogeniti non hanno prerogativa alcuna piu
di quello che habbiano gli altri lor fratelli
minori, che tutti i figliuoli nelle diui honi-
re beni di qual' uoglia heredita conueno
per equal rata, o porzione, et il med.^o modo con-
trauano. hanno osservato, et osservano tutti
tanto i nobili quanto gli ignobili di questa

Questioned on the sources of his knowledge, the witness answered that he had already mentioned enough of it in the following articles, and the same concerning localities, time and co-witnesses.

Questioned by us on the eighth article starting “Quod in Urbe Florentia” (“What in the City of Florence”) and ending “modificat ordinibus utentur” (“changes the orders to be used”), the witness testified that what was written in the article were true, public and famous things in this City of Florence i.e. the first-born sons have no more prerogatives than the other younger brothers, because all the children have the same shares and portions in the partition of any inheritance and this has been continuously practiced and is still practiced nowadays both by nobles and not nobles of this City of Florence and Florentine Dominion.

Città, & Dominio Fiorentino.

Interrogato come egli sappia queste cose rispose,
rispose per le cose da lui di sopra deposte
sono state, & sono pubbliche, & notorie, & così dette
comunemente, et indifferentemente stenuato in
questa Città, & tutto suo Dominio. Del luogo
tempo & indubitabili, rispose hauendolo detto
di sopra. di poi.

Di sopra il nono articolo ed comincia. Non quod in
conficiendis publicis scripturis & pmissis, eius
Vasallus tenetur.

Rispose hauendo detto di sopra, ed in seruire le
scritture pubbliche, i nobili fiorentini mai
hanno esumato pigliarsi altro nome, o qualità
fuori del proprio lor nome, di suo padre, &
famiglia, & che già la Repubblica Fiorentina
diuina assoluta padrona de feudi dello stato
e giurisdizione sopra siccome è hoggi il
ser. mo Gran Duca di Toscana, & che uenuto
nobili fiorentini a tempi nostri possiede beni
feudali, per quali uenisse padrona de feudi
fiorentina, & quindi o prometta di uenire
beni feudali, & alcuni nobili sono stati,

Questioned on how he knew all these things, he answered that everything he testified above were, and are, public and well-known, and that this was the way things were commonly and indifferently done in this City and all its Dominion. He answered that he had already talked above about locality, time and co-witnesses.

On the Ninth Article he said that he had already mentioned above that when the Florentine nobles sign official documents they never add other name, or characteristic to their own name or their father's or their family's, and that the Republic of Florence becomes absolute master of the State fiefs and Florentine Jurisdiction as now under the Very Serene Grand-duke of Tuscany, so that no nowadays no Florentine noble owns fiefs for which he does not recognize as owner the Florentine Republic or else he swears and promises to ask the Florentine Republic to recognize them; and if some nobles had jurisdiction or fief, which were recognized by the Florentine Law, and if these nobles could not purchase Cities, Castles or Jurisdiction in the Florentine Dominion, the Cities, Villas and Castles and other localities of the same Dominion were governed by the Republic when it gained power over them and sent their regime with Commissaries and Governors.

In this City there are some people who own some small castles and who, as nobles, don't want City Magistrates to come into their castles and enjoy a special privilege from the Very Serene Highness, differently from what I stated above on what the Florentine Republic established for its citizens.

ed habbiano hauuto qualche giurisdictione
o feudo, fu dalla repub^lica fiorentina flegge
ordinato, et questi tali nobili no potterono acqui-
stare Città, Castello, o Giurisdictione nel
Dominio fiorentino, e però le Città, Ville, e
Castelli, et altri luoghi del medesimo Dominio
dal tempo, et uennero in potere della repub^lica
furono da lei governati, mandando et il reggi-
mento loro, Commissarij, et Governatori: Ci
uero in questa Città alcuni, et possiedono certi
piccoli Castelli, i quali come nobili ad godono
de Magistrati della Città, uenono et priuilegio
speciale di Sua Alta Serenità, che così come
di sopra ha detto fu dalla repub^lica fiorentina
stabilito.

Interrogato eto b^l b^l b^l in causa del sapere,
rispose, le cose da lui deposte obseruare
pubbliche, e notorie, e cose ettersi obseruato, et
habet uisio obseruati. Del luogo, tempo, e
cont^l b^l b^l b^l d^lno hauuto detto di sopra. di poi.
di sopra il decimo articolo, et comincio. X^o li uenit
est ut quando et finire, sic et ess^l gestis.
Et b^l b^l b^l da noi ueritate. D^lno et ueritate, et

Questioned on where he learned all this, the witness answered that what he said was true, public and well-known. This is what you could notice and see other people notice. He said he had already mentioned above locality, time and co-witnesses.

On the Tenth Article our witness said it stated the truth, and Captains, Vicars and Mayors are sent to important places subject to the Florentine Dominion to govern them and they have performed the duties of their Offices in a superior way and that in the criminal lawsuits no appeal is ever requested for the sentences given by the Commissaries, Vicars and Mayors, the same way as no appeal is requested for the Magistrates in the City of

In the civil lawsuits from some lower Magistrates and from Vicars, Commissaries and Mayors only appeals to the Florentine Alma Ruota (a type of tribunal), and in such way the men of this Guadagni Family have performed these offices in their administrations, and this is what our witness told us that he noticed, when we questioned him on his knowledge, localities, time and co-witnesses. He stated he had already answered above.

On the Eleventh Article, starting “Quod praelibatus Illustris Guglielmus” (“What the Excellent Famous Guglielmo...”) and ending “in nobiles florentinos (“Among the Florentine nobles”), our witness affirmed that the abovementioned very eminent Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon, Seneschal of Lyon was the legitimate son of Tommaso son of Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri son of another Vieri son of Migliore son of Vieri son of Migliore son of Guadagno son of Migliore son of Ulivieri son of Guadagno, all descendants of the same noble Guadagni family who have been and are nowadays considered and reputed among the most noble and ancient members of the City of Florence, and they have performed the Offices of Magistrates, of Gonfaloniers of Justice and of Priors of Freedom, that used to be supreme and extremely important and also the other offices of the Ten and of the Nine of the Militia of the young Florentines and of the other towns subject to the City of Florence; these Offices, honors and dignity were only bestowed on Florentine nobles, and our witness has heard publicly said that Tommaso, father of the Very Eminent Guglielmo, Lord of Boutheon, went to France when he was young, together with his Uncle Tommaso Guadagni, whose inheritance he inherited, and while he remained in France for the rest of his life,

15
di Botone Senescallo di Fiorenza fu figlio legittimo
naturale di Tommaso di Vieri di Simone di
Vieri d'un altro Vieri di Migliore di Vieri di
Migliore di Guadagno di Migliore di Vieri
di Guadagno tutti ascendenti della medesima nobil
prosapia de Guadagni, i quali sono stati
vni hauuti, tenuti e reputati in d. Città di
Fiorenza per i piu nobili e piu antichi, et
hanno goduto de Magistrati del Gonfaloniere
di questa lib. e de Priori della liberta, che
allora in d. Città erano supremi e grandissimi
et ancora gli altri Magistrati de Dieci de
Nove della militia de giovani fiorentini e
d'altri luoghi soggetti alla Città di Fiorenza; i
quali Magistrati, honori e dignità ad uno stato
soliti conferirsi se non a nobili fiorentini
e che esso testore ha publicamente sentito dire
ed Tommaso padre d. d. M. J. Guglielmo
fig. di Botone essendo giovane ven' andò in
Francia insieme con Tommaso Guadagni suo
zio, di cui conseguì l'heredita, e ch' mentre
ene stete in Francia sempre d. suo Padre
vive de gentilhuomo fiorentino, dove nacque
esso M. J. Guglielmo, et ancora nacque il fig.

his father lived like a Florentine gentleman. His sons, the Very Eminent Guglielmo and Tommaso were born in France. And I also have heard that Tommaso the uncle and Tommaso the father of the Very Eminent Guglielmo bought castles in the jurisdiction of Lyon and several properties and dominions and built beautiful hospitals, one in the City of Lyon and the other in the City of Avignon, which shows us the nobility and antiquity of the men of this noble Guadagni Family, over four hundred years old (in the year 1595) and all this information on them is public, true and well-known in this City from the time mentioned above and the above mentioned co-witnesses of all these things were able to have perfect knowledge and science, as this witness had and has nowadays.



Old Lyon



Old Lyon: Guadagni (“Gadagne”) Street. The Guadagni Palace is on both sides of the street, which was built as a “shortcut” through the huge Guadagni Palace because the palace was dividing the City of Lyon in two separate halves. At that time the Guadagni were the richest family in Europe.



Old Avignon: houses and Middle-Ages walls of the City.

Questioned if he was related to the Very Eminent Guglielmo, he said he wasn't and that the things he had testified, as stated above, were only the absolute truth and that he is fifty years old: if we compare him with the other generals we interrogated, he answered very well and appropriately.

Et che di questa generosa Casata de' Guadagni si
manifesta la nobiltà et antichità # no solo
fora d'otto uomini, ma ancora in libri
pubblici conservati nell'officio & publico Archivio
delle riformazioni sotto fedele & diligente custo-
dia, & in annali & croniche fiorentine, nelle quali
chiaramente apparisce, che gl'huomini di que-
sta famiglia sono stati ueramente nobili, pri-
marij, et ottimati gentilhuomini fiorentini,
et abili & capaci a conseguire gradi, honori,
et cariche publiche, & moltissimi di questa fami-
glia hanno conseguito & goduto i piu nobili
et supremi honori, & gradi, & che in altri libri si
trovano scritti i nomi de' gl'huomini di questa
famiglia, che hanno conseguito tali supremi
honori & gradi nella Città di Firenze & suo domi-
nio, ^{d'auanti a noi} Comporemmo quelli, & brati, et esemplati
da medesimi publici libri, annali, & croniche, &
da publici & degni di fede Custodi & Notari uerita-
ueri & ridursi in autentica forma, & quelli de
di libri publici così suntati, & brati, & esemplati
& sottoscritti, et a noi consegnati, in ~~un~~ coman-

And the nobility and antiquity of this generous Guadagni Family is manifested not only through the witnessing of people but also in public books kept in offices and public Archives and the trustworthy documents under oath, kept with diligence, and the Florentine annals and chronicles, in which it appears clearly that the men of this family have really been noble, able to attain positions, honors and public offices, and a very large number of men of this family have attained the most sublime and supreme honors in these books and that we will keep the names of the men of this family who have attained the supreme honors and offices in the City of Florence and its Dominions, before us in excerpts from the same public books, annals and chronicles, and we will have trustworthy keepers and notaries summarize them in due style, and these undersigned summaries and excerpts of public books will be assigned to us and we order that they be transcribed in these letters of ours and copied according to what follows, i.e.:

Dammo inseriti in queste nostre lettere e
 desiderati del serenissimo Duque, cioè.
 Nel nome di Dio Amen l'anno dell' Incarnazione
 del sig. Mille cinquecento novantacinque, indit-
 tione nona, Clemente Ottavo Sommo Pontifice,
 et il serenissimo Ferdinando Medici Granduca
 di Toscana serbo dominanti, et adi 12. del
 mese di Ottobre.
 facciam fede et attribuiamo a Notari infratti
 e cancellieri dell' Archivio publico Ducale delle
 riformazioni della Città di Firenze, nel quale
 Archivio sotto nostra custodia si conservano
 tutti et an utilità comune, l'antiche e nuove
 leggi, provisioni, statuti, riforme, decreti, deli-
 berationi de Magistrato et altri moltissimi memo-
 rie, libri et instrumenti appartenenti alla Repub-
 licana Fiorentina, che ne libri di detto Archivio da
 enunciarci di tutto et in alcuni altri libri degni
 di fede tanto imperti, e conservati in librerie
 publiche quanto manuscritti, et si ritrova appo
 alcuni nobili Fiorentini, si leggono et appariscono
 infratte memorie e mentzioni de gradi, honori,
 dignità et privi legi, et in d. Republica hanno
 conseguito per tempi andati moltissimi huomini

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"In the name of God, Amen...In the Year of the Incarnation of Our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred
 ninetyfive, Clement VIII our Supreme Pontiff and the Very Serene Ferdinando de' Medici Grand-Duke of
 Tuscany and its Dominions, today October the 12th.

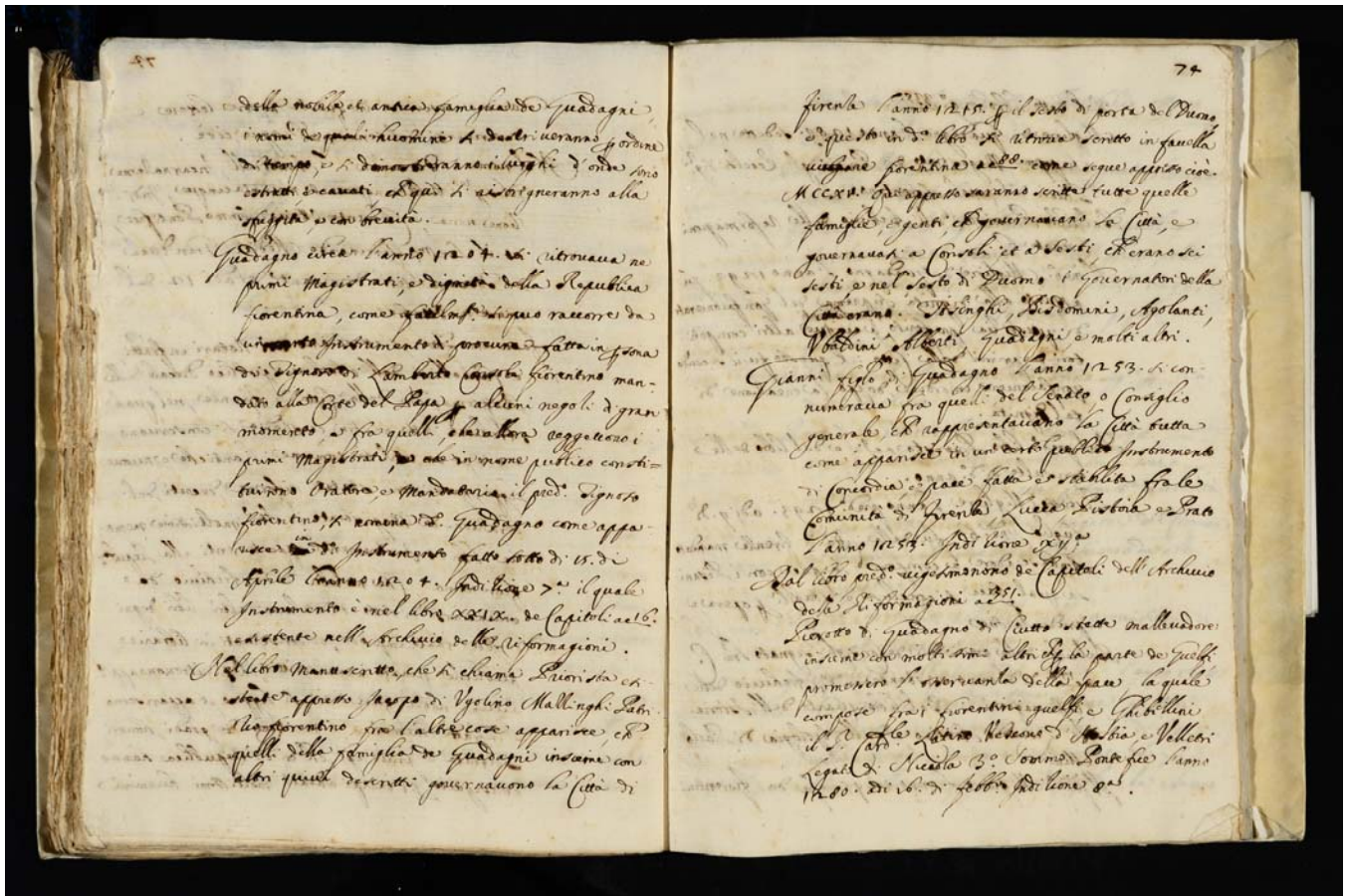


Pope Clement VIII (1592-1605) (Florentine Pope of the Aldobrandini Family)



Grand Duke Ferdinando I de' Medici, statue by sculptor Pietro Tacca in Leghorn

We testify and state, us Notaries and Chancellors of the Ducal Public Archives of the City of Florence, where, under our custody, are kept for public use and utility, the ancient and new laws, provisions, statutes, reforms, decrees, deliberations of Magistrates, and many other memoirs, books and Instruments belonging to the Florentine Republic, included in this Archives as listed below, and in some other books worthy of faithful texts and are gathered and kept in public libraries all the manuscripts which we can find in the collections of some Florentine nobles, which we read and memoirs appear and mentions of statutes, honors, dignities and privileges, which many men of the Republic have attained in the past of the noble and ancient Guadagni



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Family, we will write in order of time and we will show the localities where they came from and we will mention them briefly.

Guadagno, around the year 1204, was among the first Magistrates and dignitaries of the Florentine Republic, as we can easily find out in the documents of power of attorney given to Tignoso son of Lamberti, Florentine Consul sent to the Pope's Court for some very important deals, among which the ones made by the most important Magistrates, who in the name of the Republic appointed the abovementioned Florentine Tignoso public speaker and emissary. Among these important Magistrates we find Guadagno's name in a document written on April 15, 1204. This document is located in Book XXIX (29) Chapter 16, of the "Riformagioni (old Florentine word of which I cannot find Italian definition or English translation) Archives".

In the manuscript book (Typing will only be invented c.250 years later), named Priorista, existing in the house of Jacopo son of Ugolino Mazzinghi, Florentine Patrician ("noble"), among other things we can read that the men of the Guadagni Family together with others described there, governed the City of Florence in the year

Firenze l'anno 1215. Il testo di porta del Duomo
 di questo in d. libro di utruo scritto in facella
 uigilare forentino a 88. come segue appresso cioè.
 MCCXV. qui appresso saranno scritte tutte quelle
 famiglie e genti che gouernauano la città e
 gouernauano a Consoli et a Sesti, et erano sei
 sestii e nel Sesto di Duomo i gouernatori della
 città erano. Posinghi, Biddomeni, Agolanti,
 Volatini, Alberti, Guadagni e molti altri.

Gianni figlio di Guadagno l'anno 1253. si con-
 numeraua fra quelli del Senato o Consiglio
 generale, et rappresentauano la città tutta
 come apparisce in un certo publico instrumento
 di Concordia e pace fatta e stabilita fra le
 Comunità di Firenze, Lucca, Livorno e Prato
 l'anno 1253. Indi lione xxv.

Dal libro pred. uigesimono de Capitoli dell' Archivio
 delle riformazioni a 351.

Pierotto di Guadagno di tutto stato malleudore
 insieme con molti altri e da la parte de quelli
 promessero l'osservanza della pace la quale
 compose frai fiorentini quelli e Ghibellini
 il 2. d. Aprile l'anno Vescono d' Arabia e Velletri
 Legati d. Niccola 3.º Sommo Pontefice l'anno
 1280. di ro. di febb. Indi lione 85.

1215 for the Sixth of the Door of the Duomo (“the Cathedral of Florence”), [where, exactly 8 centuries later, is located the Guadagni dell’Opera Palace, now Seat of the Region of Tuscany.] and we can find this written in the abovementioned book in Florentine dialect [the Italian language did not exist yet] *I find this fascinating: it is not written in Italian, which did not exist yet as a formal organized language, nor in Latin, which was starting to disappear as a formal language in Italy, but in “favella fiorentina” i.e. Florentine language, different from Roman language, or Sicilian Language, or Piedmontese language or any other provincial Italian language. A century later with our cousin, the Great Poet Dante, and his work “The Divine Comedy”, the “favella Fiorentina” will become the “Formal Italian Language”. I find it beautiful that the first written information on the Guadagni Family is not in Latin or Italian but in “Florentine”.*

In Florentine in this book we find “ac88”, which means, says the text, “MCCXV i.e. year 1215”. The author felt the need to translate in “Italian” the original “Florentine date”. Here we will write, continues the text, about all the families and groups of people, who governed the City of Florence, the rulers and the Consuls, and according to each 6th (“Sesto” in Italian, even now in Florence we find neighborhoods called “Sesto” Calende or “Sesto” Fiorentino), there were altogether six sixths, and in the Sixth of the Duomo (I presume the most important) the rulers of the City were Tosinghi, Visdomini, Agolanti, Ubaldini. Alberti, Guadagni and many others (not listed).

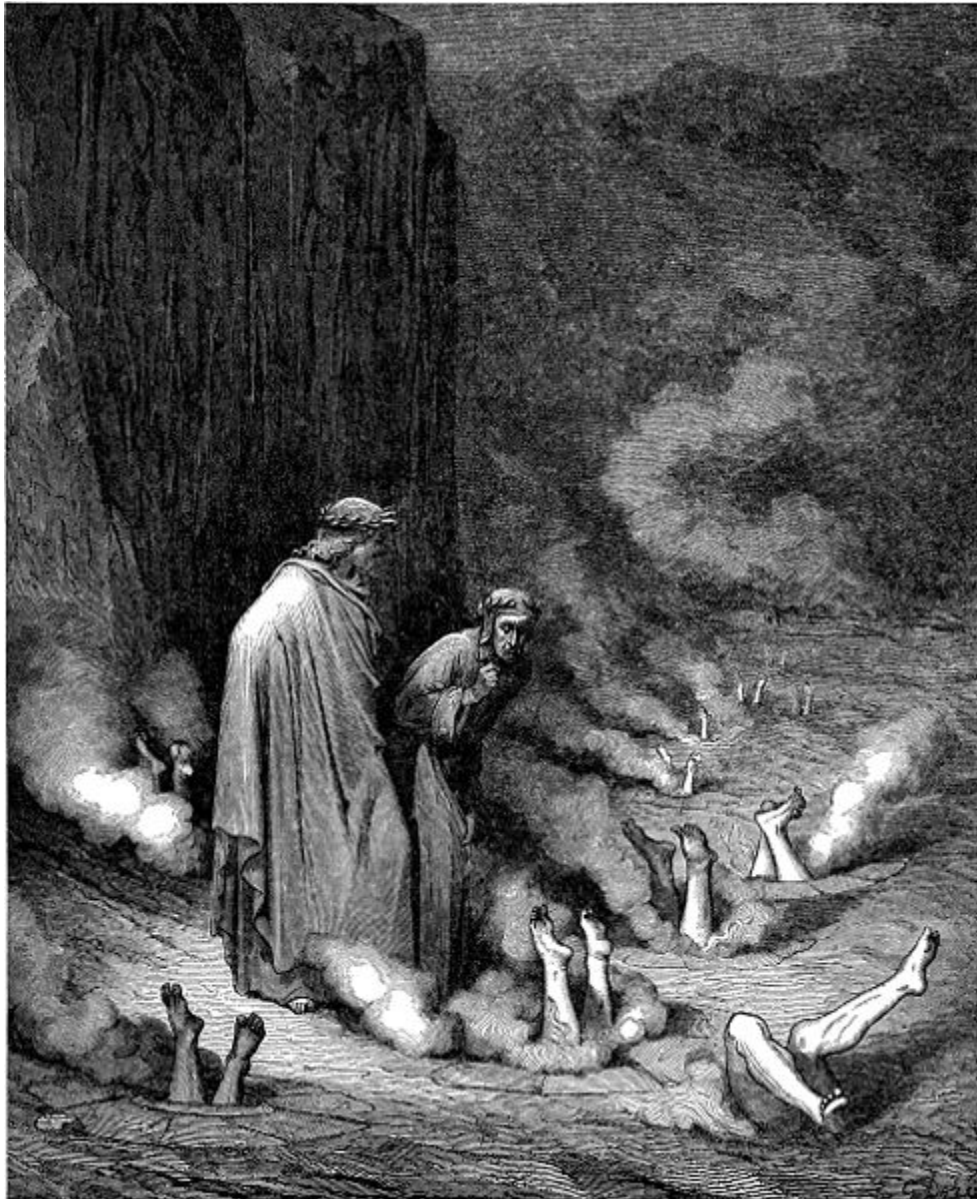
Gianni, son of Guadagno, in the year 1253, was among the members of the Senate, or General Council, who represented the whole city, as we can see in a certain public document of Concord and peace, made and established between the Communities of Florence, Lucca, Pistoia and Prato in the year 1253. “Indilione (?)” XYa.

From the abovementioned book 29th of the Chapters of the Archives of the “Riformagioni” **ac351.**

Pierotto son of Guadagno son of Guitto was guarantor together with many others that the Guelph Party would promise to keep the peace, organized by Cardinal Latino, Bishop of Arbia and Velletri, Ambassador of Supreme Pontiff Nicholas III in the year 1280, 26th of February, between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. February 26.



Pope Nicholas III of the Orsini Family of Rome.



Cousin Dante (on the right) with his guide Roman Poet Virgil (on the left) visit Pope Nicholas III, buried upside down in the 9th circle of Hell. In his Divine Comedy Dante accused Pope Nicholas III of “simony” (selling Church benefits and indulgences for money) and “nepotism” (Unfairly helping family members).

Our direct ancestor Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611) is the great-nephew of Clarice de’Medici (1493-1528), great-great-great niece of Pope Nicholas III.

Matteo Rosso the Great Orsini 1178-1246



