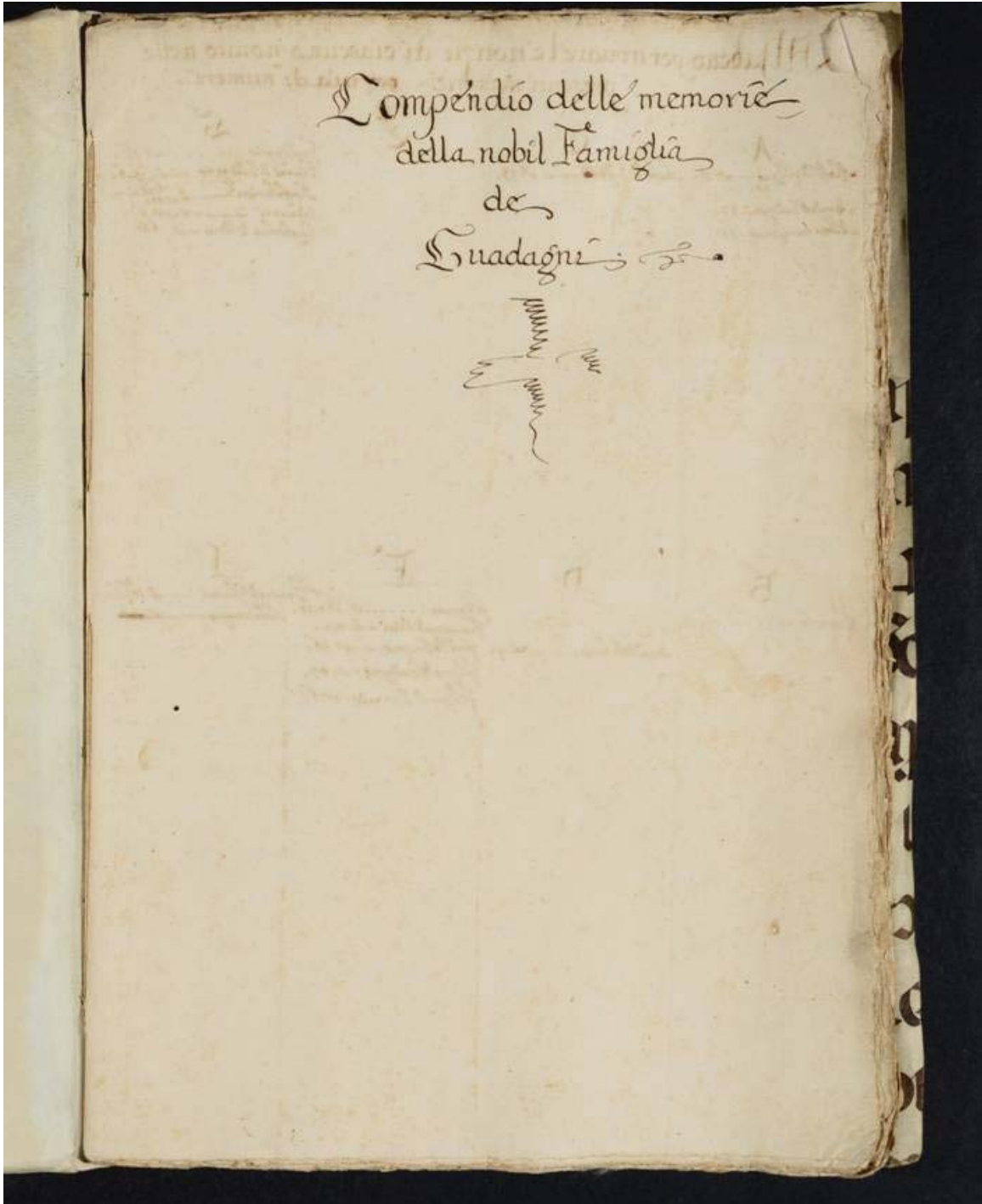


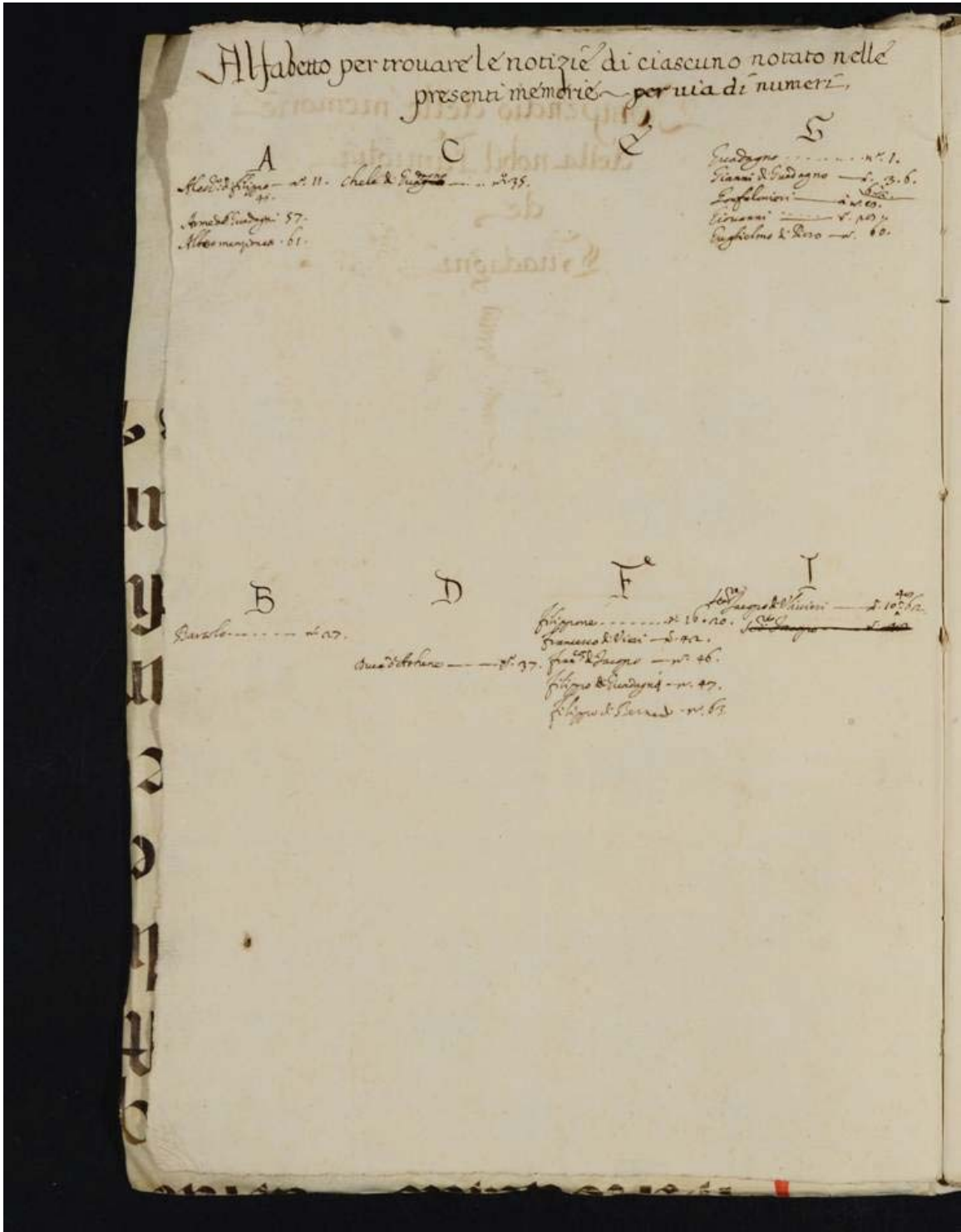
## Summary of the Memoirs of the Noble Guadagni Family



Page 1

[The author is not listed so I presume it is still Rondinelli; the Summary was finished 4 years earlier than the above Detailed Guadagni History.]

(The making up of the pages is quite different from today's but maybe so much more interesting because of it)



Page 2

**Alphabet to find the information on each member of the Guadagni Family registered in these present memoirs through corresponding numbers.**

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>G</b></p> <p>Alessandro son of Filippo 35<br/>         n. 11, 45<br/>         Guadagno n. 3, 6, 6 1/2<br/>         Anne dei Guadagni 57<br/>         8<br/>         Alboino 61<br/>         Piero n. 60</p>     | <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Chele son of Guadagno ...n.<br/>         Guadagno.....n. 1</p>                              | <p><b>E</b></p> <p>Gianni son of<br/>         Gonfaloniers n.<br/>         Giovanni n. 28<br/>         Guglielmo son of</p>  |
| <p><b>B</b></p> <p><b>I</b></p> <p>Bartolo ...n. 27<br/>         of Ulivieri n.10,.<br/>         Vieri..n.42</p>  | <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Duke of Athens ...n. 37<br/>         ...40, 62</p>  | <p><b>F</b></p> <p>Filippone ...n. 16, 20<br/>         Senator Jacopo son<br/>         Francesco son of<br/>         Francesco son of Jacopo ..n.46<br/>         Filippo son of Guadagno ...n. 47<br/>         Filippo son of Bernardo ...n.63</p> |
| <p><b>L</b></p> <p><b>R</b></p>   | <p><b>N</b></p> <p>Neri .....n. 29</p>   | <p><b>P</b></p> <p>Pierozzo .....n. 4<br/>         Priors <u>17</u> .....n. 7<br/>         Pierozzo ...14, 18, 24, 32.<br/>         Contracted Relationships 43, 52.<br/>         Piero son of Guadagno ...54, 59.</p>                             |
| <p><b>M</b></p> <p>Migliore son of Ulivieri n. 2, 5<br/>         Vieri<br/>         Migliore son of Guadagno n.6 to 12<br/>         Matteo .....n. 13, 17<br/>         Miglioruccio.....n. 15, 19<br/>         Medici _____ n. 21</p> | <p><b>O</b></p> <p>Olivieri, son of<br/>         Senators.....n. 9<br/>         Olivieri son of Simone 49.</p> | <p><b>Q</b></p> <p><b>S</b></p> <p>Simone son of Vieri..n.51<br/>         Sepulchers (Tombs).....56.</p>   |

Manno.....n. 22, 30  
Migliore.....n. 23, 31  
Migliorozzo.....n. 25, 33  
Melchiore Stefani...n. 38  
Migliorello son of Guadagno...n. 40  
Contracted marriages....n. 43, 52  
Migliore son of Vieri....n. 53, 55 1/2  
Manno son of Vieri.....n. 55

**Mottos of the “Coat of Arms” of the Guadagni...n. 5.**

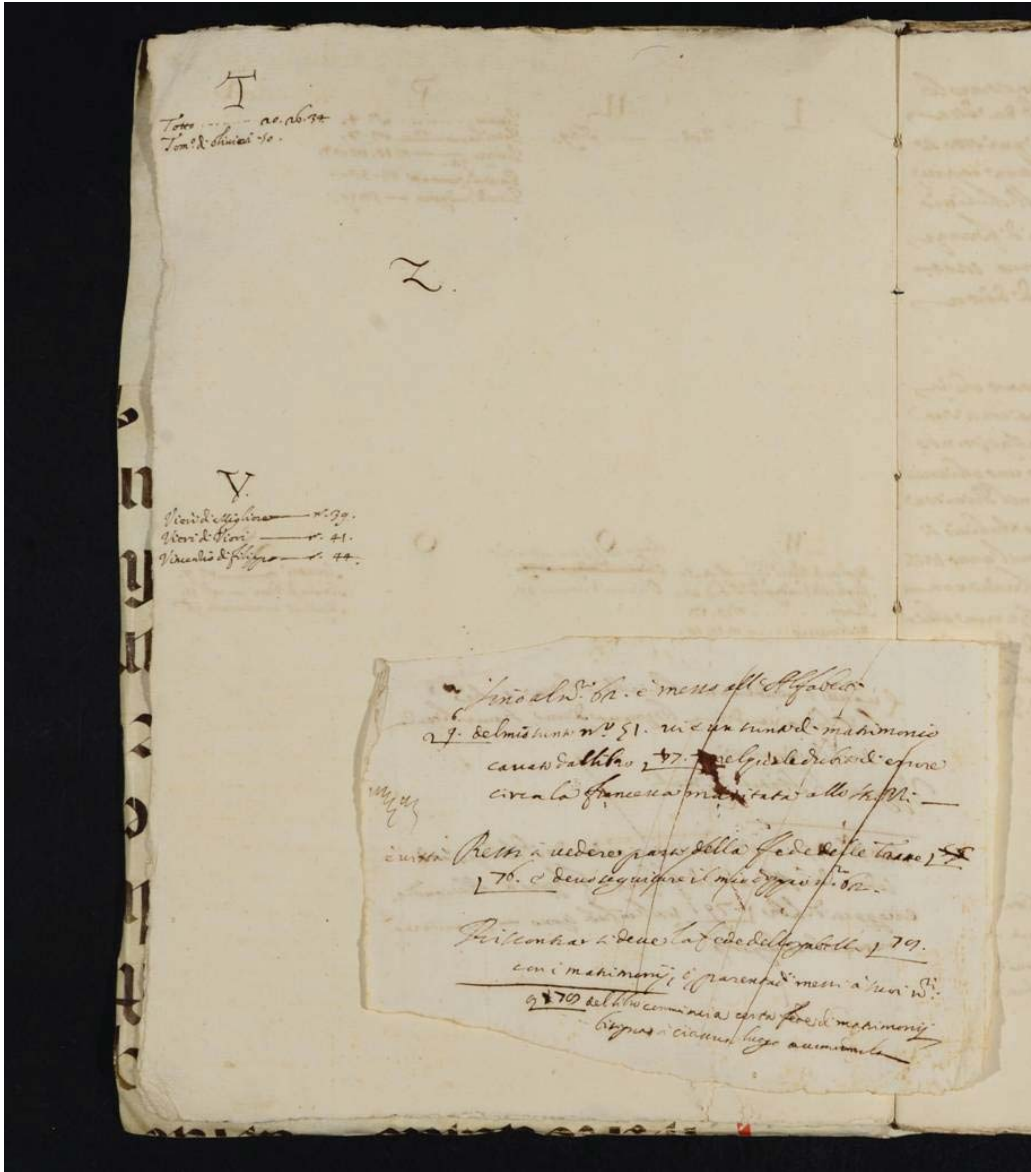
[Does Rondinelli mean 5 mottos? We know of only two Mottos right now:

- “**Exaltabitur**” Latin for “I will be exalted” by my loyal behavior, chosen by Vieri Guadagni in 1409, when he was sent as field commissary against Ladislao, King of Naples;
- “**Ich mach nicht**” German for “I am not doing anything (important)” derived from the lofty goals the Guadagni set for themselves. Whatever glorious action they were doing seemed nothing in comparison with the end they had in mind.

Presumably the author of this Summary knew of three more Guadagni mottos.

Hopefully we will find them soon.]

Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo....n. 36



Page 4

**T**

Totto .....n. 20, 26, 34.  
 Tommaso son of Olivieri ...n. 50.

**Z.**

**V.**

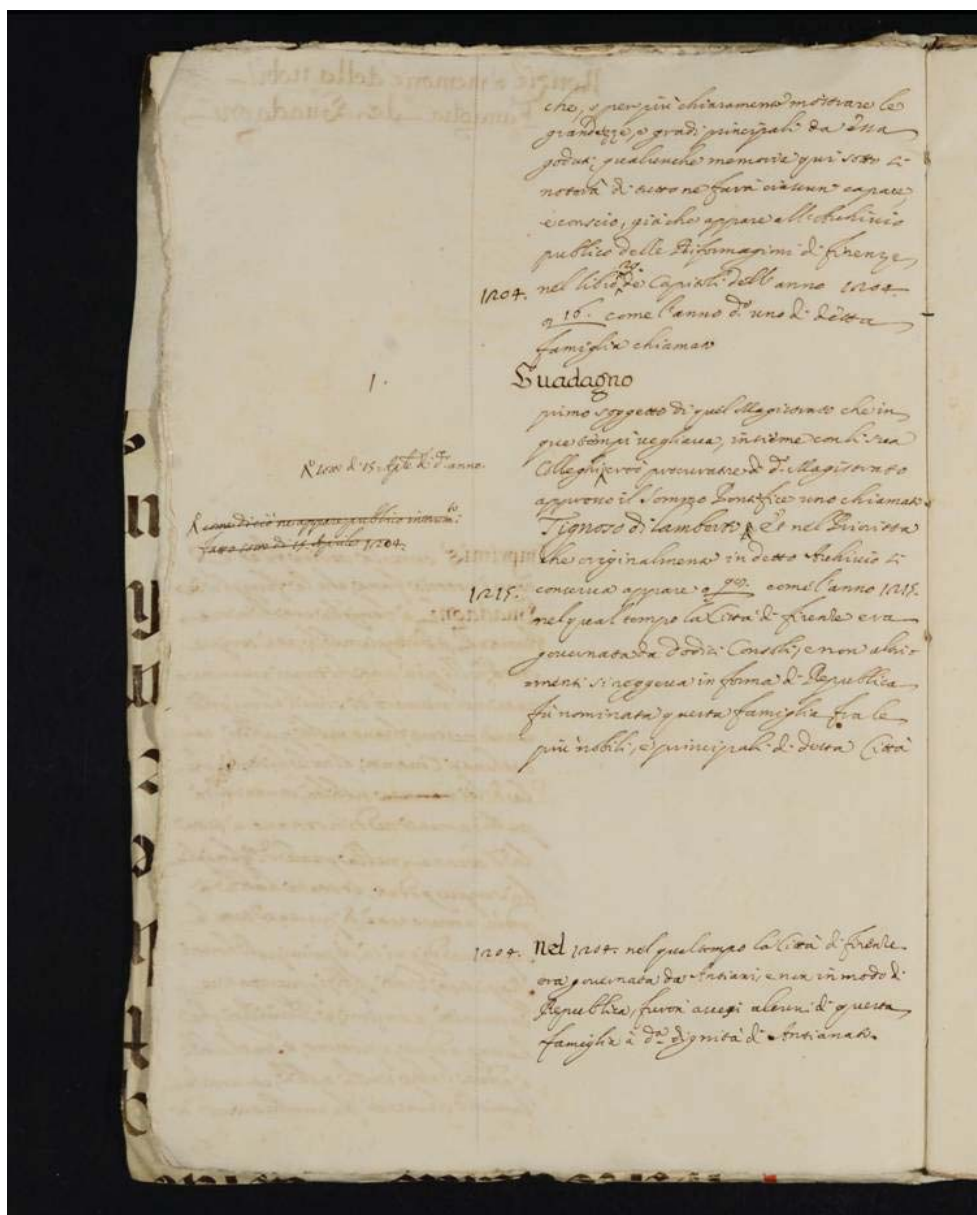
Vieri son of Migliore.....n. 39.  
 Vieri son of Vieri.....n. 41.  
 Vincenzio son of Filippo.....n. 44.

Notizie e memorie della nobil  
Famiglia de Guadagni

Imprimis come la reuita fu et e  
come e notoria fama, che la famiglia de  
Guadagni e famiglia antichissima  
fiorentina, e di uita nobile, et e sempre  
stata <sup>sin</sup> nelli piu antichi tempi conume-  
-rata nel numero di simili famiglie,  
come ne testifcano molti publici, et  
autentici Contratti; oltre le scritte, che  
la d. lei ~~nomata~~ nobilita, et antichita  
publicamente ne dimostrano a tutta  
la Toscana, nella quale d. famiglia  
ha sempre goduto, et stato habile a  
godere, conseruare et di ueritate tutte le  
supreme dignita, e principali honori,  
Magistrati, Vadi, Offizi, prerogative  
immunita, e largimi, e Privilegi che  
hanno goduto, e possono, sono habili  
a godere l'altre simili nobilita, et antiche  
famiglie fiorentine. In comprobatione d.

# Informations and memoirs of the noble Guadagni Family

**First and foremost** it was and is well known that the **Guadagni** are a very ancient Florentine family, from a noble lineage, and have always been, from the most ancient times, listed among such families, as many public authentic contracts testify, where the history, the nobility and antiquity publicly testify to all of Tuscany, in which the family has always enjoyed and been able to enjoy, as it does now, all the supreme dignities and honors, magistratures, ranks, offices, prerogatives, immunities, exemptions and privileges, enjoyed by nobles of the same rank and by ancient Florentine families.



In combination with and to be more clearly able to show the greatness and main ranks enjoyed by the Guadagni Family; whatever memory we will show below we will do everything we can and make everyone able and conscious to see what appears in the Public Archives of the “Riformagioni” of Florence in the book 29 of the year **1204**. 1204, as in April 15 or 16 of that year, the year in which a member of the above mentioned family, named

## **1 Guadagno**

was first member of the Magistrature, who in those times, assigned, together with his colleagues, the Public Prosecutor to the Supreme Pontiff's, somebody named Tignoso of Lamberti, and the Priority originally kept

**1215.** in said Archives seems to indicate the year 1215, during which the City of Florence was governed by twelve Consuls, and not otherwise, this Guadagni Family was mentioned among the most noble and important of said City.



The Supreme Pontiff in 1204, Pope Innocent III

**1204 In** 1204, in which time, the City of Florence was governed by the Elders, and not in the form of a Republic, some members of the Guadagni Family were elevated to the dignity of Elders.



1225. Nel 1225. che <sup>ordine</sup> grazia de' vescovi Ca. di  
de' Conch. era governata, <sup>che</sup> i Conch. & D. me  
governavano in persona di famiglia cioè

Toringhi  
Bisdomini  
Scolari  
V. Valini  
Alberti  
Guadagni, et  
altri

1225. Anno 1225. anno 1225.

2. 1225. Et l'anno 1225. <sup>1225.</sup> <sup>ord. 1225.</sup> apprese come  
Migliore di Livieri <sup>Guadagni fu</sup>  
del Consiglio delli S. d. uni, nel qual  
Magistrato ancora v'ada

3. 1225. Gianni di Guadagno l'anno 1225.  
et nel 1225.

4. Pierotto Guadagni fu uno de' Malles-  
uadori che diede la Par. guerra al  
tempo che il Cardinal Latino g'vico in  
romani fra' quel, e P. bellini.

Quel P. vico ancora l'anno 1225 con  
altri altri de' più mich. Conch. thumini  
fueronani, onto Mallesuadoro a l'  
Castellano de' laterina per la somma  
di lire seuantamilla

**1225.** In 1225 the City (of Florence) was divided in 6 neighborhoods governed by the Consuls, the Duomo (Cathedral) which was the Sixth Neighborhood, was governed by the following families i.e.

Tosinghi  
Visdomini  
Agolanti  
Ubalдини  
Alberti  
Guadagni and  
others

2. **1221.** And in the year 1221 and 1223 and 1251 it seems as **Migliore son of Ulivieri** Guadagni was a member of the Council of the Elders and so was

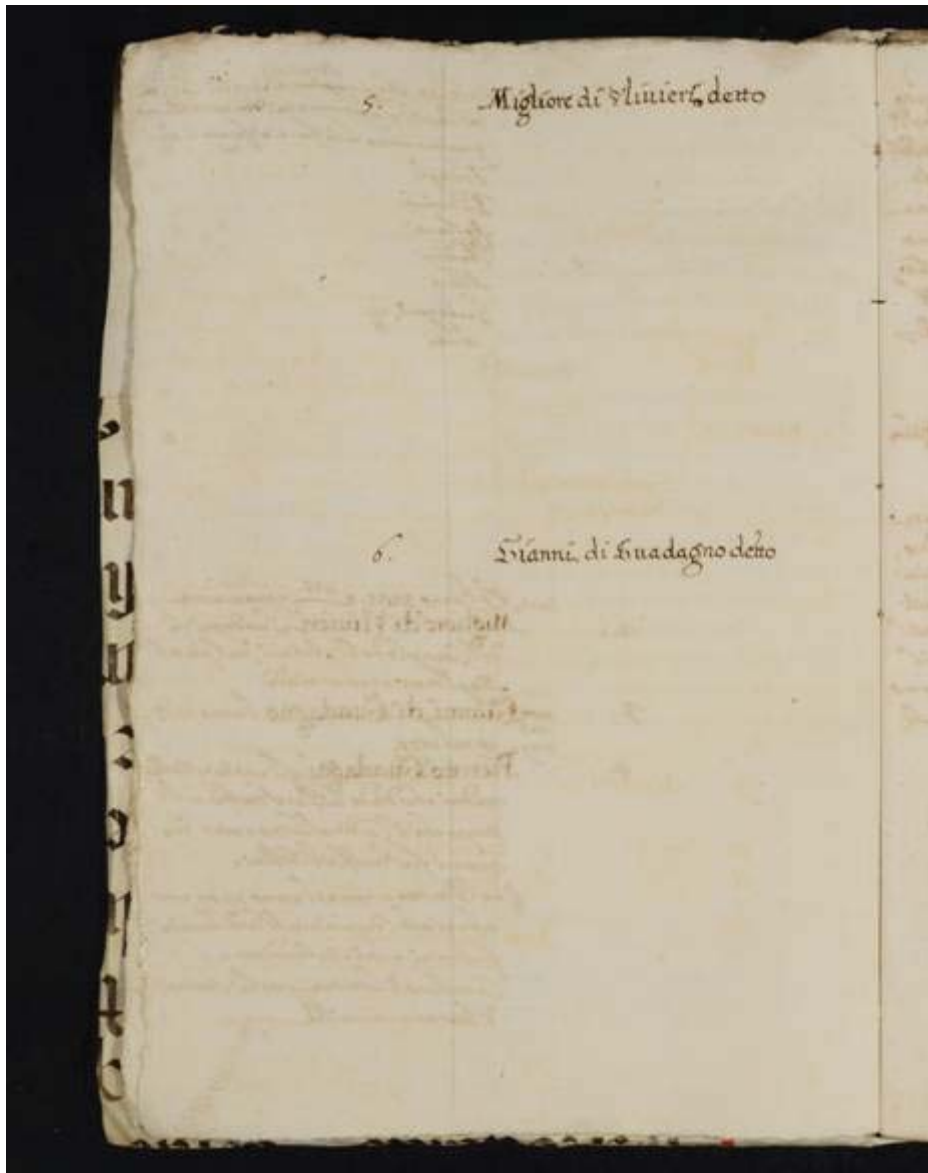
3. **1223. Gianni son of Guadagno** in the year 1223  
**1279.** and in the year 1279.

4. **Pierotto Guadagni** was one of the guarantors who was at the head of the Guelph Party (for the Pope) when Cardinal Latino settled the unrest between Guelphs and Ghibellines.

In the year 1299, with some of the richest gentlemen of Florence, Pierotto went as a guarantor to the Castle owner of Laterina with the sum of sixty thousands.



Castle of Laterina



Page 8

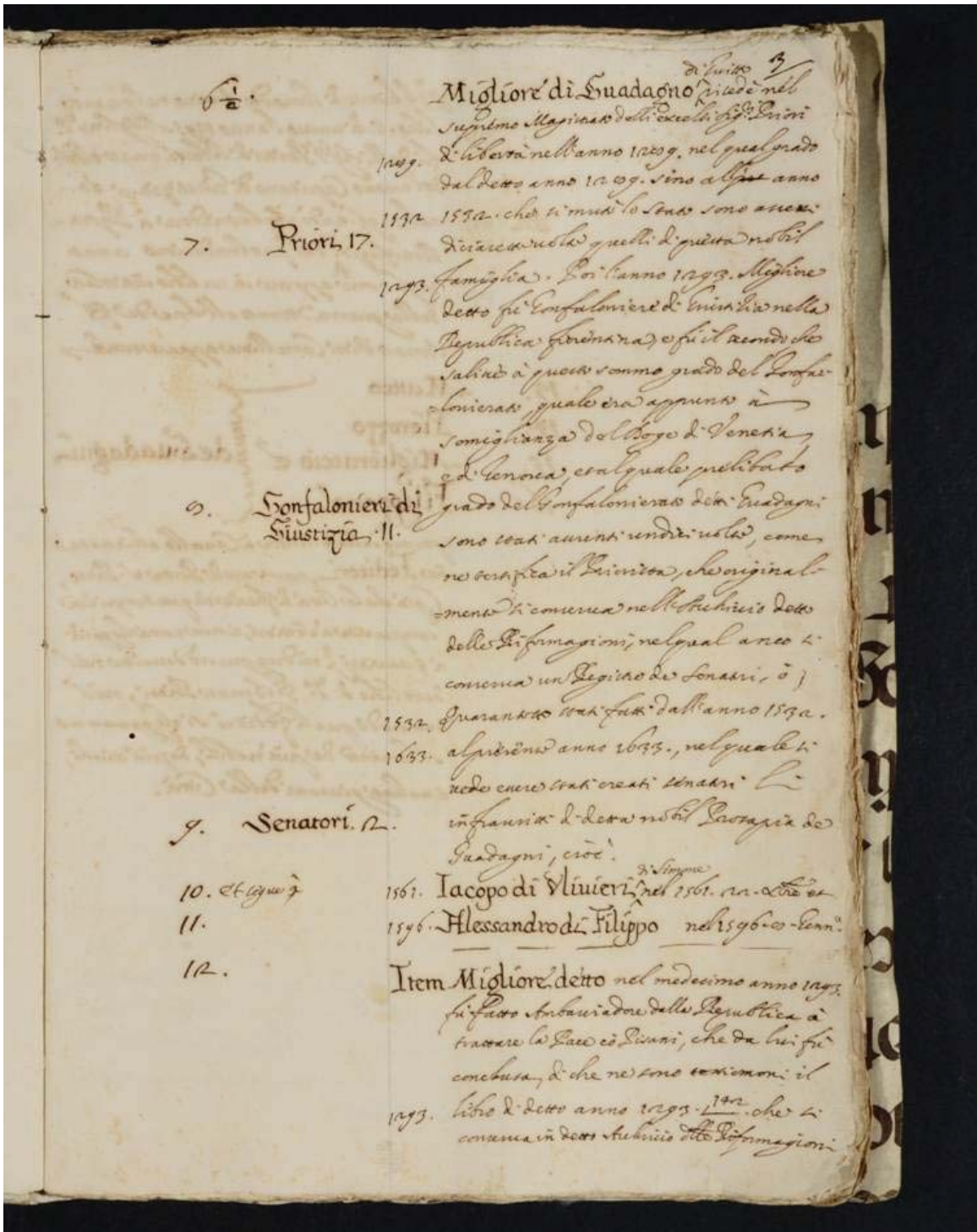
5. Migliore called “Migliore son of Ulivieri”.

6. Gianni called “Gianni son of Guadagno”.

[In Italy in the early Middle Ages “Family Surnames” did not exist; to know which family one came from, you added “Son of \*\*\*” or simply “of...” to his name; because printing had not been invented yet and only a very small percentage of the population knew how to write and keep written records of people and events, you could rarely go farther back than somebody’s father anyway. However, later on, to say “son of Carlo”, for example, they used the “Latin Genitive” which ends with an “i” and means “of” ; so, instead of saying, for example, Raffaele son of Carlo, you would say “Raffaele Carli”; if Carlo was the best known member of the family, all his descendants would pride themselves in descending from him rather than from some other member of the family and would call themselves “so and so” “Carli” and that’s how family

names started in Italy; the most famous of the “Guadagni” or the first famous Guadagni was probably called “Guadagno”, as we see here above in #1, the most famous of the Carloni was called Carlo, but because he was very big or fat he was nicknamed “Carlone” (i.e. “big Carlo” or “fat Carlo”) and so the last name “Carloni”, and so forth.]

Often noble families’ names derive from an activity like Guadagno means “earning”, Torrigiano is “the one who lives in the tower”, Forteguerra (cousins of the Guadagni) “the one who is strong in war” Orsini “the small bears”, Strozzi “the ones who strangle, physically or financially”, Corsini “the one who lives in the main street [i.e the “Corso” in Italian] of the town”, the Medici “the physicians”, etc.



Page 9

**6 ½ Migliore son of Guadagno** son of Guitto (called "Guittone" ie. "big Guitto" by Passerini) was appointed Supreme

**1289** Magistrate by the lofty Priors of Freedom in the year 1289.

1532 From 1289 to the year 1532 the members of this Noble Guadagni Family have been appointed

**7. Priors 17.** Supreme Magistrates seventeen times.

1293 Then, in the year 1293 the abovementioned Migliore was elected Gonfalonier of Justice (ie. President) of the Republic of Florence, and he was the Second Gonfalonier of Justice in the history of the Republic of Florence , a position equal to the one of the “Doge” of Venice and Genoa, i.e. supreme Head of the State.



Gonfaloniers of Justice in Medieval Florence

## 8. Gonfaloniers of Justice 11.

The Guadagni were Presidents of the Republic of Florence, ie. Gonfaloniers of Justice, eleven times, as we can verify in the “Priorista” official document of the Priors of Florence, which is originally kept in the Archives of the Riformagioni, in which is also kept a Register of the Senators, of whom 48 Guadagni were senators from the year 1532 to the present year 1633 (which means that the document we are translating, written by Rondinelli, dates from the year 1633, 6 years earlier than the “Detailed History of the Guadagni Family” ), in which we can see that

**9. Senators 2.** the following members of the Noble Guadagni Family were appointed senators in



Renaissance Senator

**10.** France, i.e. 1561. **Iacopo son of Ulivieri son of Simone**, in 1561 22 times

**11.** 1596. **Alessandro son of Filippo** in 1596 for 8 times

**12.** Going back to **Migliore**, of whom we spoke earlier, in the same year 1293, he was appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Florence to negotiate peace with the inhabitants of 1293. Pisa, which he was able to conclude, as it is witnessed by the book of that year, 1293. [This peace, concluded by Migliore Guadagni, forced the Pisans to destroy the walls they had built around Pontedera, when they had conquered it from Florence a few years earlier].

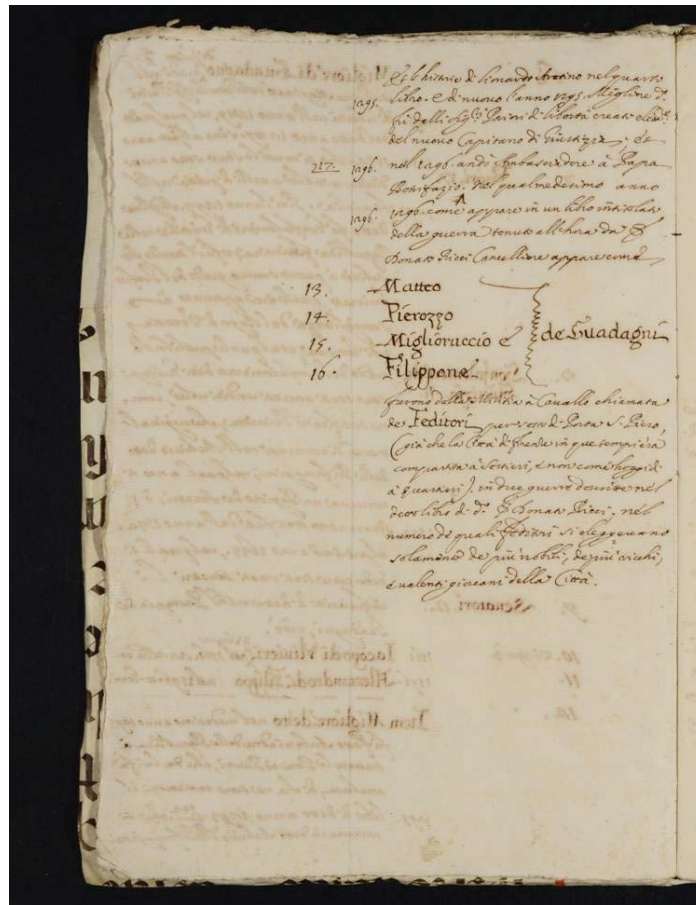


Pontedera: church in the upper left and “remnants” of the city walls upfront.

1412 We can find information on this fact in the Archives of the Riformagioni and the fourth book of the “historie” (‘Stories’) of Lionardo Aretino



Lionardo Aretino, aka Leonardo Bruni (1370-1444), engraving by Theodor de Bry, was an Italian historian, humanist and state man, often recognized as the most important humanist historian of the Early Renaissance. He has been called the first modern historian. He was the earliest person to write using the three-period view of history **Antiquity, Middle-Ages and Modern.**





and again in the year 1295 Migliore Guadagni was created new “Capitano di Giustizia” (“Captain of Justice”) by the Priors of Freedom.



In Florence the “Captain of Justice” was called the “Bargello” and the above Florentine castle was his palace, still nowadays called “The Palace of the Bargello”, now transformed in a beautiful art museum. This is where “Bargello” Migliore Guadagni lived and operated in the year 1295.



Captain of Justice, followed by his guards, knocks at the door of a criminal.

1296

In 1296, Migliore went as Ambassador to Pope Boniface VIII.



Pope Boniface VIII, fresco by artist Giotto, 1300.

1296 In the same year 1296, as it appears in a book titled “Concerning the War” written by Chancellor Donato Ricci,

- 13. Matteo \
- 14. Pierozzo \
- 15. Miglioruccio \ Guadagni
- 16. Filippone /

were part of the mounted militia called the “**Feditori**” (from the Latin “*Federe*” “*to wound, to strike*”) i.e the bravest knights of the Florentine army, who would attack the enemy first and get the brunt of their fire and fight, allowing the rest of the army to avoid the first deadliest and most brutal contact with their foes. Only the most noble, richest and bravest young men of the City were chosen to be “Feditori”.

They were the Feditori of the Sixth of Porta San Piero (“St. Peter’s Door”) as in those days the City of Florence was divided in six “Sixths”, not in neighborhoods. [Medieval Florentine historian Giovanni Villani wrote that Florence possessed good walls with towers at

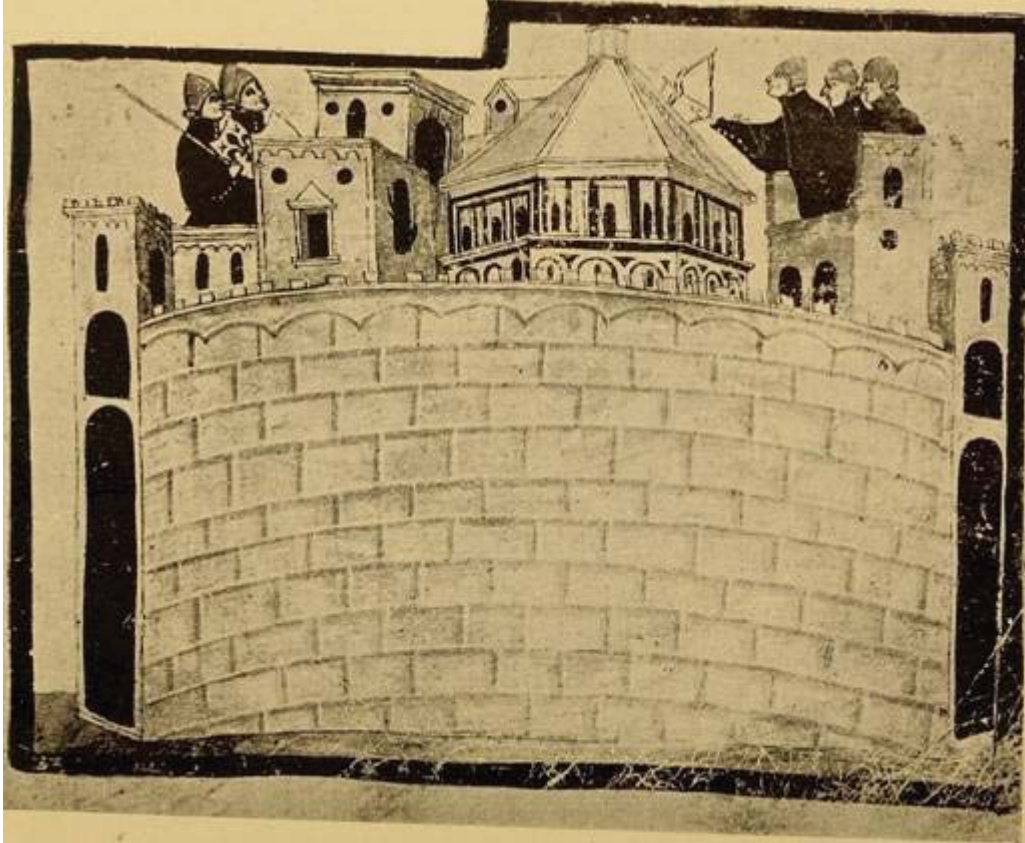


Statue of Historian Giovanni Villani (1278-1348) in Florence.

frequent intervals, and four principal gates: Porta San Piero, close to the old Guadagni Palace, now Donati Palace, Porta del Duomo, close to the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, Porta San Brancazio, close to the Strozzi Palace and Rondinelli Street, and Porta Santa Maria, close to the Ponte Vecchio (“Old Bridge”)].



Old Guadagni Palace (it includes the whole conglomerate of buildings: 3 houses upfront, a tower on either side and all the construction in between), now Donati (the two old noble Florentine families were closely related in the Middle Ages), also known as “the Palace with the two Towers” is just inside the “St. Peter’s Door” and “Sixth”; the Guadagni were “Feditori” of Porta San Piero (St. Peter’s Door”), as they used to live in its proximity.



Medieval drawing of the walls of Florence. There is a “door of the City” on either side and archers and soldiers protecting the walls and the City.

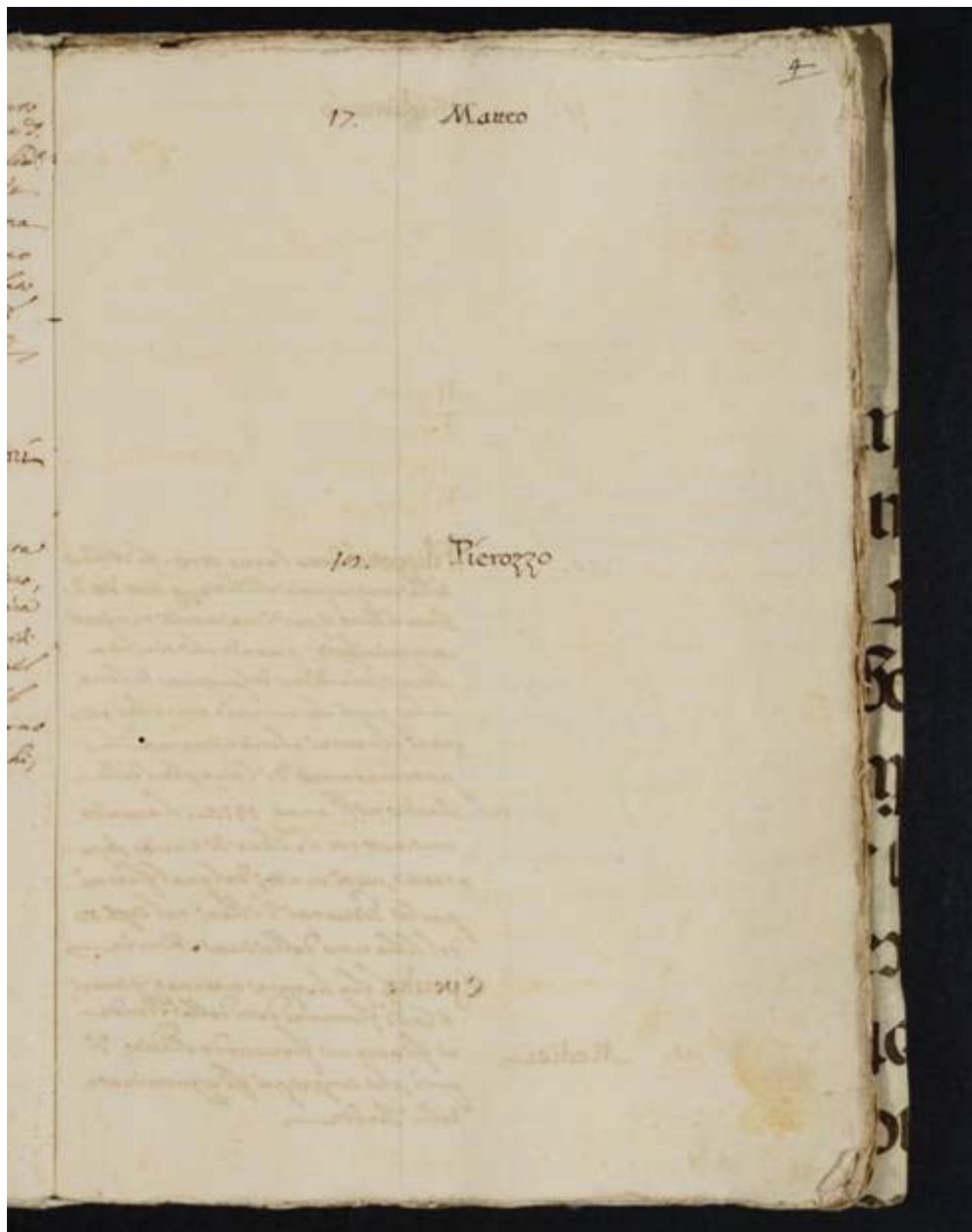


Florentine Feditore



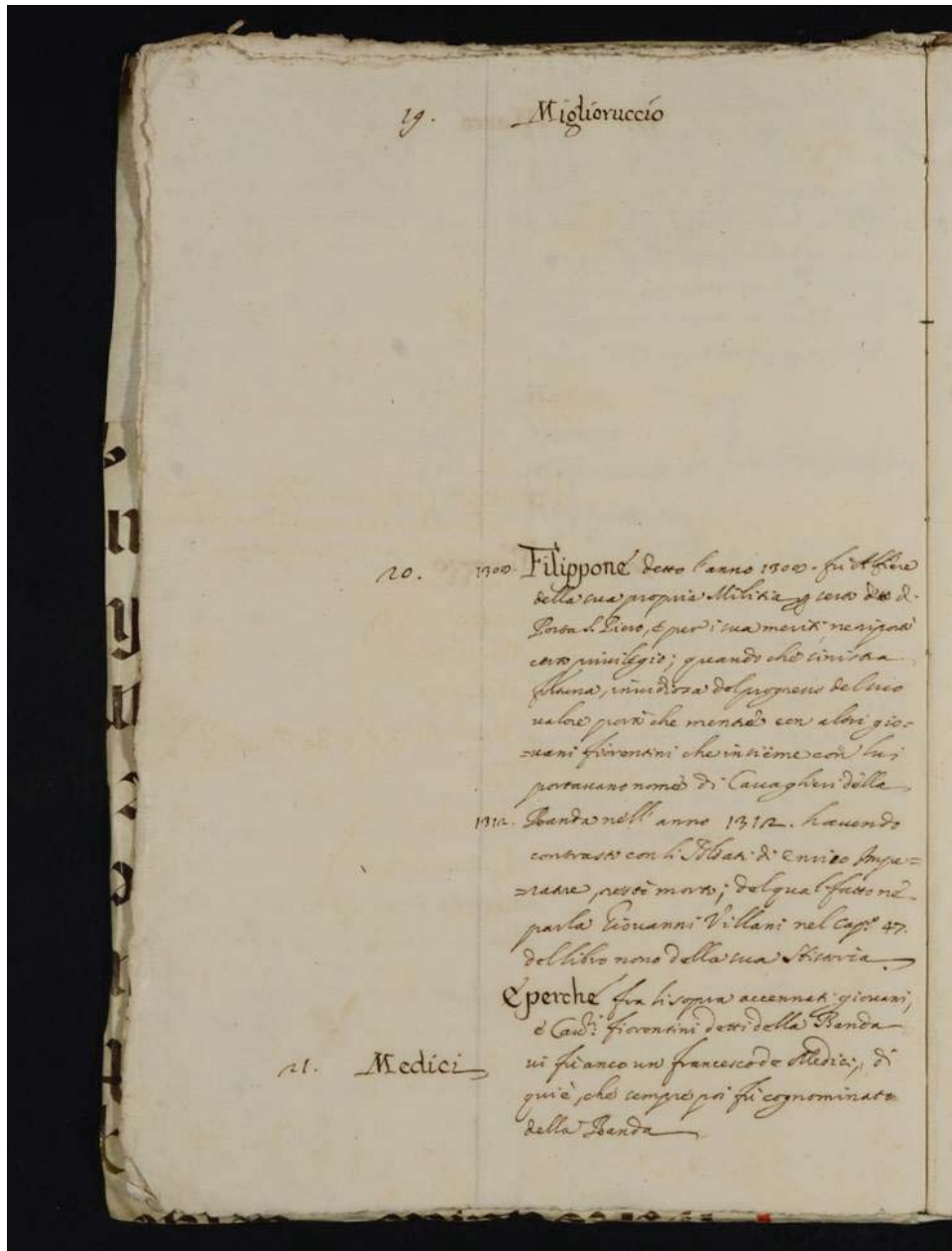
Medieval Knights by artist Jan Van Eyck

Four young Guadagni were at the same time “Feditore” (“best and bravest mounted knights of the Florentine army”) Matteo, Pierozzo, Miglioruccio and Filippone; they are all four listed with their lives recounted in detail in the guadagnifamily.com Website; Matteo is listed in Historical notes Plate II, # 3; Pierozzo (aka Pierotto by Passerini) in Historical Notes, Plate I, # 9, Miglioruccio (aka Migliorozzo by Passerini) also in Plate I, # 12, Filippone in Plate I, # 11. Famous Historian Giovanni Villani writes about Matteo Guadagni’s deeds and heroism in one of the first 6 books of his 12 book “Cronica” dealing with the History of Florence.



17. Matteo

18. Pierozzo



## 19. Miglioruccio

**20. 1308 Filippone** was the flag-bearer of his Militia of San Piero's Door in the year 1308; for his merits he was rewarded with a certain privilege; however "Bad Luck", writes Rondinelli, was jealous of the improvement of his valor, so while with other Florentine young men, who together with him **1312** were part of the Knights of the Band, in the year 1312, he was fighting the Army of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII, he was killed [however, thanks also to his bravery and sacrifice, Florence was



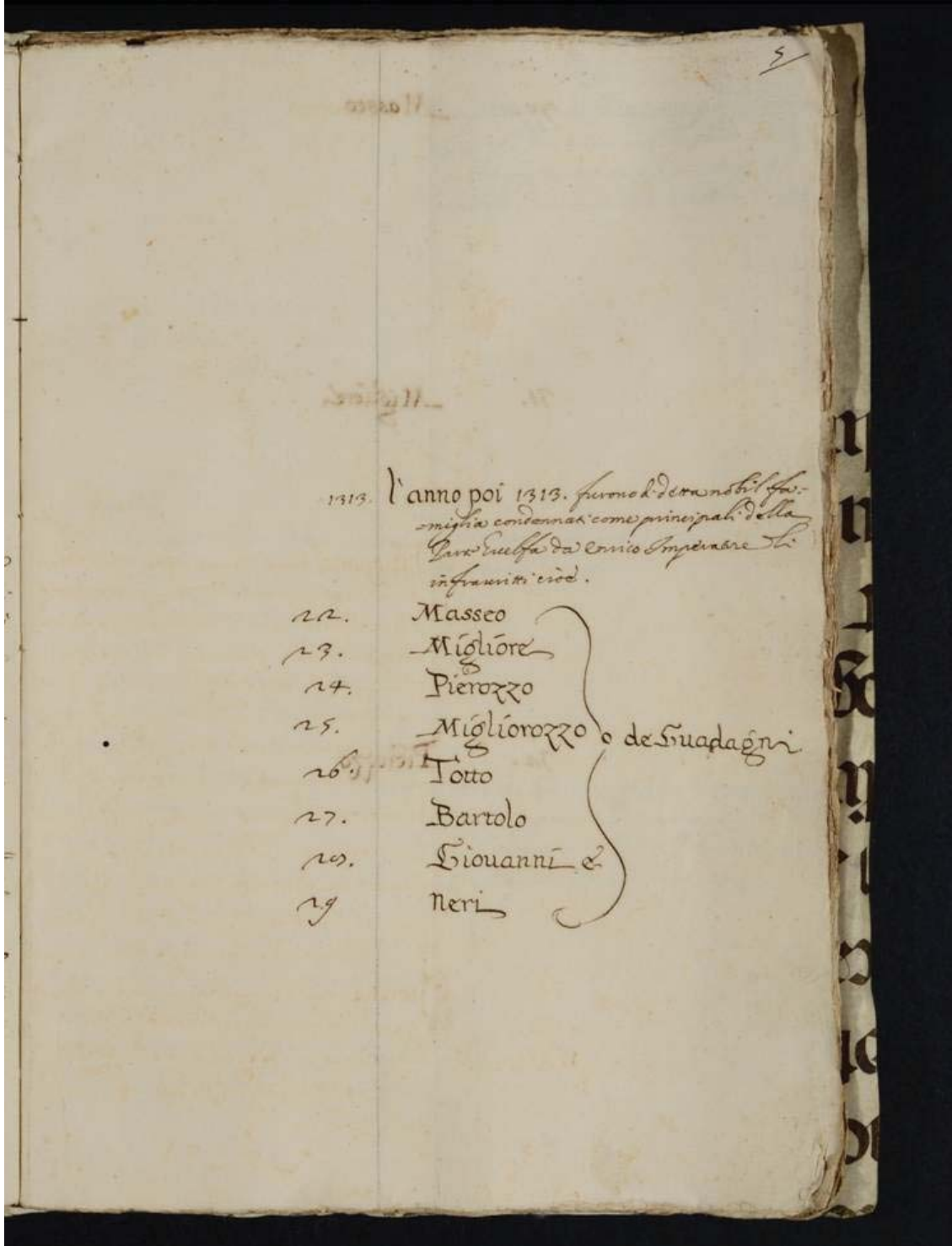
Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII and his troops crossing the Alps to invade Italy in an old Medieval illustration.

able to repel the Emperor's attacks and force him to retreat. Florentine Historian Giovanni Villani talks about Filippone Guadagni's courage and bravery in Chapter 47 of the 9th book of his Nuova Cronica ("New Chronicles") of the History of Florence. Villani's interest in and elaboration of economic details, statistical information and political and psychological insight make him a modern chronicler of late medieval Europe.



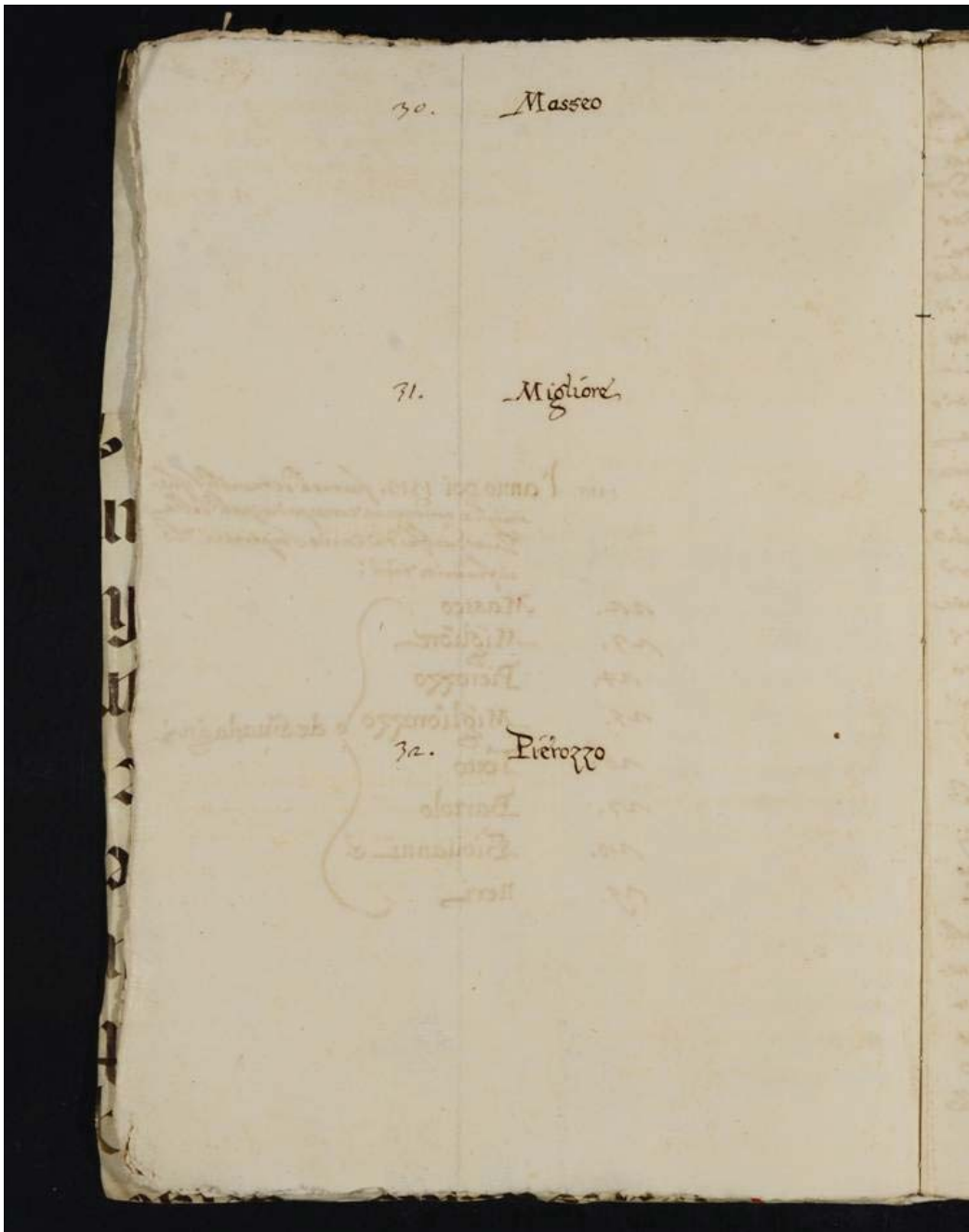
**It is because** among the above mentioned Florentine young soldiers and knights called “of the Banda”, we also find a certain Francesco de’Medici, that from then on his “surname” was given to the

**21. “Medici Band”.**



**1313. In the year 1313.** Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII condemned the following members of the Guadagni Family as the most important representatives of the **Guelph Party** (The Party that was in favor of the Pope in the several centuries long conflict on whether the Pope from Rome or the Holy Roman Emperor from Germany would be the mediator/ruler of the numerous small city-states (including Florence, Siena, Pisa, Milano and so forth) in which the Italian Peninsula was politically divided):

- 22. **Masseo \**
- 23. **Migliore \**
- 24. **Pierozzo \**
- 25. **Migliorozzo \ of the Guadagni Family**
- 26. **Totto /**
- 27. **Bartolo /**
- 28. **Giovanni /**
- 29. **& Neri /**

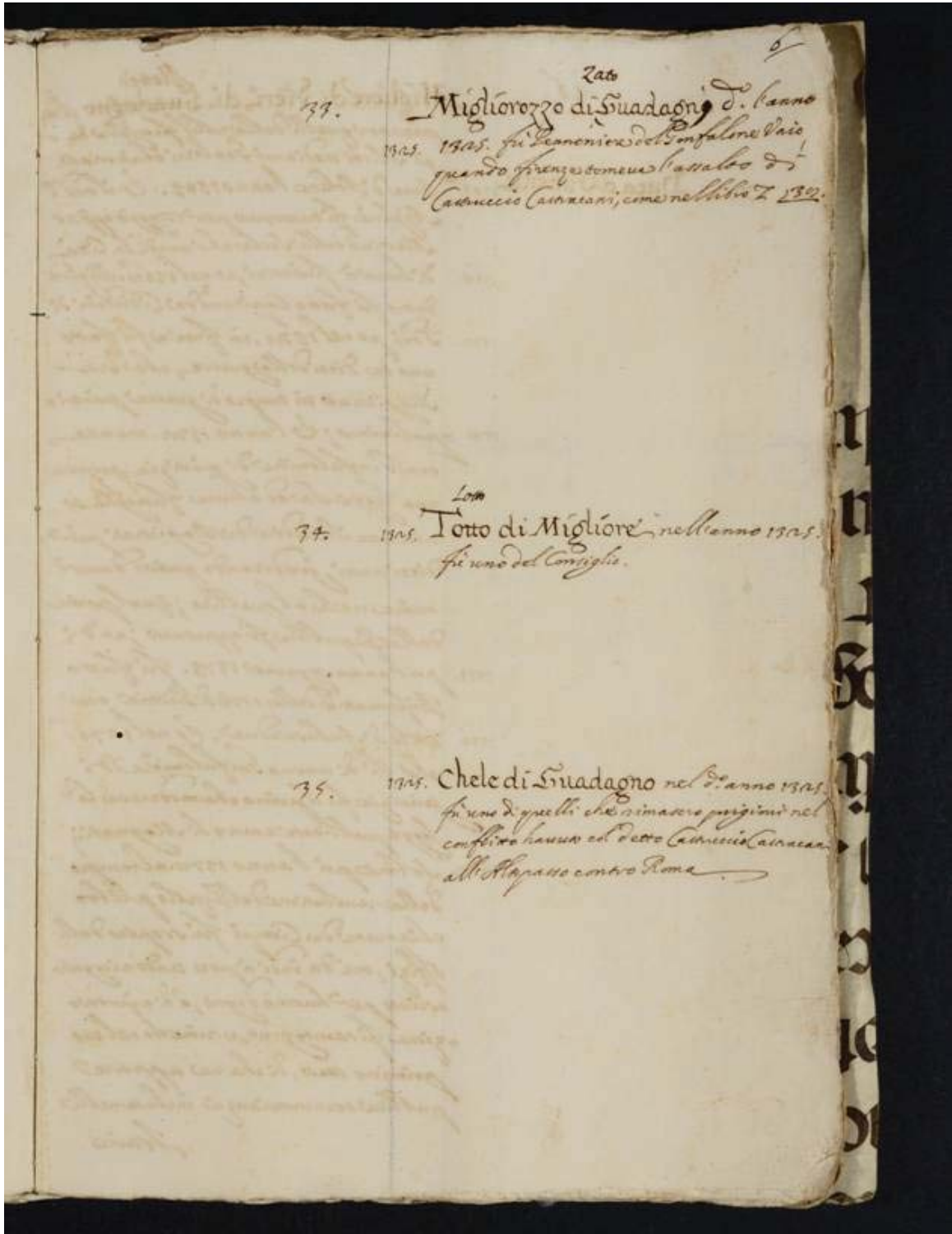


Page 14

**30. Masseo.**

**31. Migliore.**

**32. Pierozzo.**



37.

Zato

Migliorozzo di Suadagno <sup>2.</sup> anno  
1305. fu Canonico del Duomo di Siracusa  
quando frenze domo l'assalto di  
Carruccio Carracani, come nellibro 7. 130.

34.

Loto

1305. Totto di Migliore nell'anno 1305.  
fu uno del Consiglio.

35.

1305. Chele di Suadagno nel 2.º anno 1305.  
fu uno di quelli che rimasero prigionieri nel  
conflicto hauna col detto Carruccio Carracani  
all'Alipano contro Roma.

**33. Migliorozzo son of Zato Guadagni.** In the year 1325, he was banner bearer of the Vaio Banner when Florence was attacked by Castruccio Castracani as in the book of History 7 chapter 38.



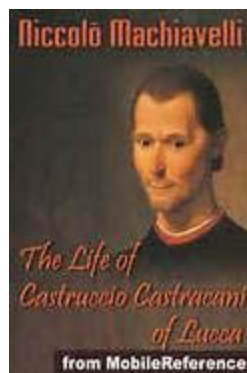
Castruccio Castracani,  
Trionfo della morte, particolare  
(Pisa, Camposanto Monumentale)

Castruccio Castracane or Castracani was the ruler/duke of the City of Lucca (Portrait of Castruccio Castracani in the “Triumph of death”, detail in the Monumental Cemetery of Pisa)





Fortress of Sarzanello, in Sarzana, built by Castruccio (two pictures above). His life was written by our cousin Niccolò Machiavelli, 1469-1527, (see picture below), author of “The Prince”, related to us through our common ancestor Rosso Buondelmonti (+1298).



Castruccio Castracani degli Antelminelli (1281-1328) was an Italian “*condottiero*” (“warlord”) and Duke of Lucca, of the Ghibelline party (for the Holy Roman Emperor against the Pope)

The battle of Altopascio was fought in 1325, in Tuscany, between the Ghibelline forces of Castruccio Castracani and the Guelph Forces of Florence, in whose cavalry were Standard-bearer Migliorozzo and Knight Chele Guadagni. After having subdued several Tuscan towns, Castracani had conquered Pistoia and from there menaced nearby Florence. The Florentine attacked him at Altopascio on September 23, 1325, with superior forces, 15,000 infantry and

2,500 cavalry, including the two Guadagnis, hoping to beat him before his ally, duke of Milano Azzolino Visconti arrived with reinforcements.

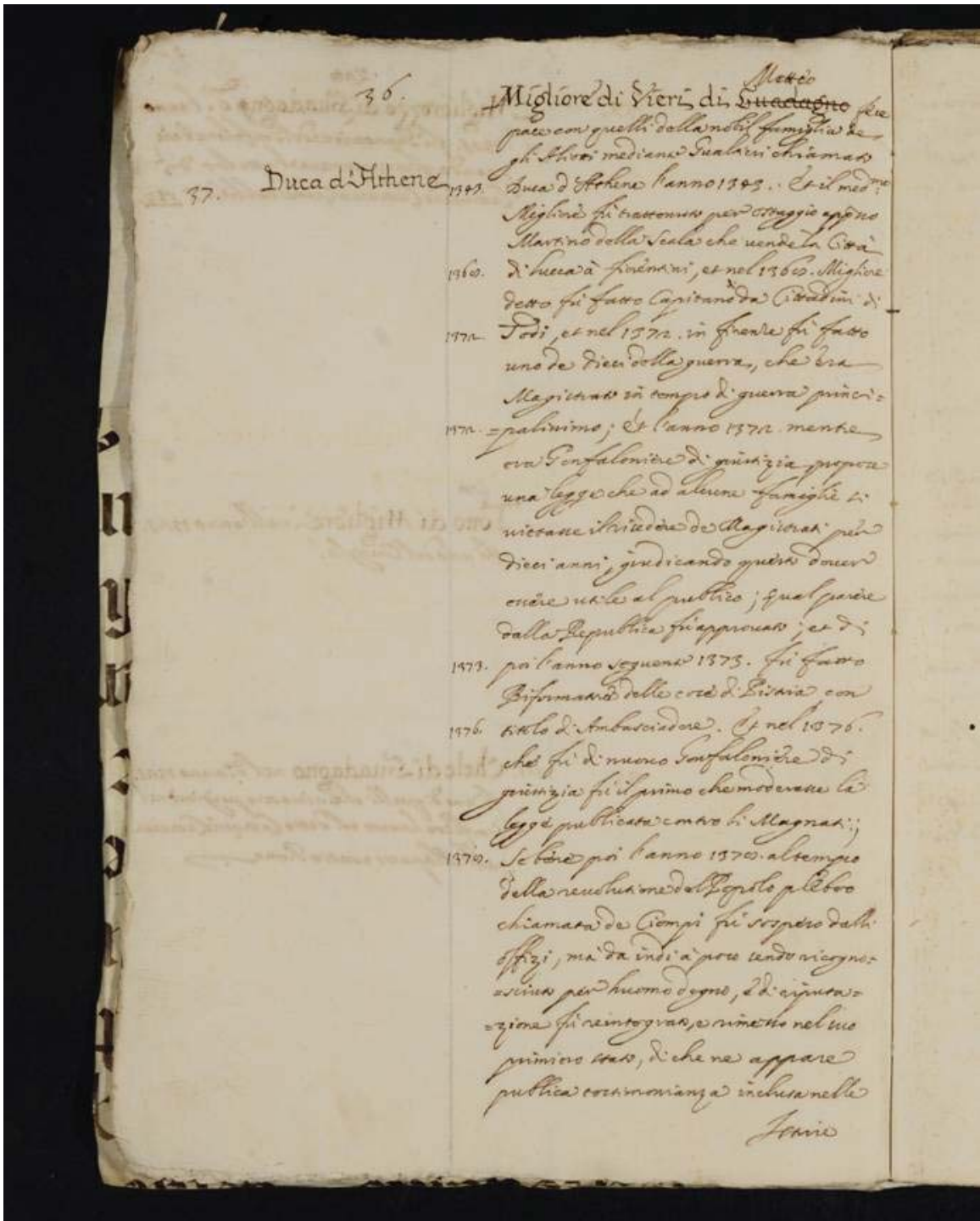
A first attack by the Florentine cavalry, led by the Guadagni was successful, but in the second charge they were turned back by the Ghibelline counter-attack; the Guelph infantry was in turn routed by their mounted mates, while Visconti's cavalry, who had suddenly joined the battlefield, cut them off from any chance of escape. Chele was captured in the battle and remained prisoner for a while.



Azzolino Visconti (1302-1339)

**34.** 1325. **Totto aka “Lotto” son of Migliore**, in the year 1325, was a Member of the Council.

**35.** 1325. **Chele son of Guadagno**, in the year 1325, was one of those who remained prisoners in the conflict of the abovementioned Castruccio Castracani in Altopascio against Rome (Castruccio was a Ghibelline and was therefore fighting against the Pope (i.e. Rome) even though at Altopascio Castruccio was fighting against the *Florentine Guelphs, friends of the Pope.*).



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**36. Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo** made peace with the members of Noble Aliotti Family through the mediation of Gualtieri de Brienne aka



**37. Duke of Athens** 1343. Duke of Athens in the year 1343. The Aliotti were a powerful and wealthy Florentine Family with administrative and ecclesial positions in the City.

Since 1339, Florence had been in a severe economic crisis brought about by immense English debts to Florentine banking houses. The Florentine nobility looked to foreign powers to solve the city's seemingly impossible financial problems and found an ally in Walter de Brienne, Duke of Athens, Greece.



Walter de Brienne, Duke of Athens (1304-1356)



Athens

However Walter ruled despotically, ignoring or directly opposing the interests of the same merchant class that had brought him to power and imposed harsh economic correctives on the Florentines. So, after only ten months a conspiracy forced him to resign from office and he barely escaped Florence with his life.

After Walter de Brienne, some members of the Florentine Family “Acciaiuoli” were Dukes of Athens, mostly Neri and his son Antonio. They are great-uncles of all of us Guadagni and Dufour Berte., as Neri Acciaiuoli (+ 1398), Duke of Athens, is the brother of Donato Acciaiuoli (+ 1400), both are sons of Jacopo Acciaiuoli and Bartolomea Ricasoli, who are the direct ancestors of Donato Maria Guadagni, 1641-1718 (3<sup>rd</sup> Marchese of San Leolino) and of all of us Guadagni and Dufour Berte.

The same Migliore Guadagni was kept as hostage by Mastino II della Scala, Lord of Verona, who was selling the City of Lucca, which he had conquered in 1335, to the Florentines;



Statue of Mastino II della Scala (1308-1351)



City of Verona, on the Adige River, where Migliore Guadagni was kept as a hostage, while its lord Martino II della Scala was selling the City of Lucca to the Florentines.



City of Lucca; as you see in the picture, the inhabitants of it plant trees on top of their Medieval towers.

1368            In 1368, Migliore was made Captain of the Citizens of Todi and in 1372, in  
Florence he was  
1372            appointed one of the Ten of War, which meant that in times of war he was



Todi

one of the most important Magistrates; in the same year, while he was Gonfalonier of Justice, he proposed a law forbidding certain families from having a Magistrate appointed from their members for 10 years, judging that said law was useful for the public good of the Florentines. The Government of the Republic of Florence approved his idea.

1373                      The following year, in 1373 he was made Reformer of the things (“things” in Florentine is a generic word meaning”affairs, business, laws, regulations, administration and so forth”) of Pistoia with the title of Ambassador.



Pistoia

1376                      In 1376 he was again Gonfalonier of Justice (i.e. President of the Republic of Florence).

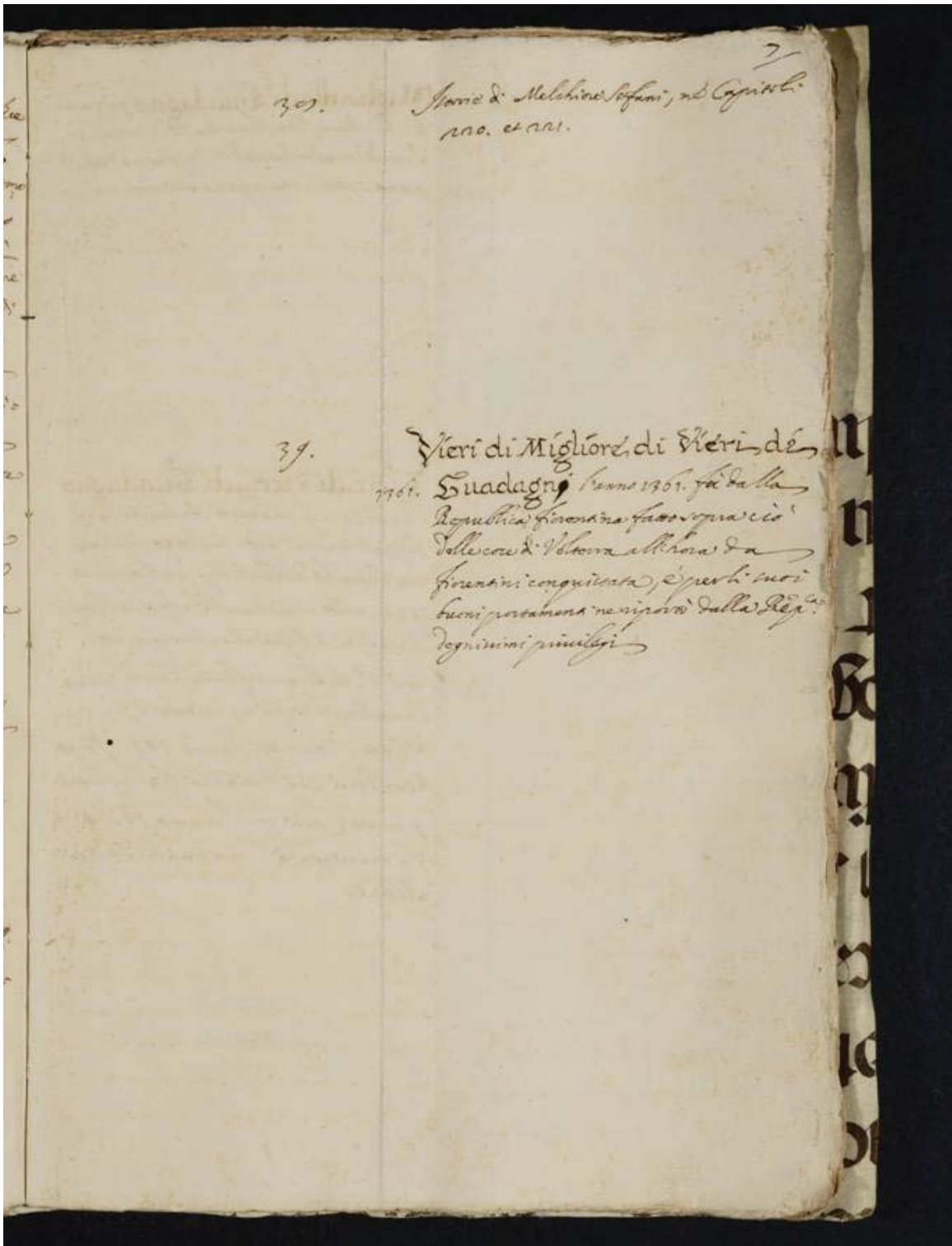
He was the first Gonfalonier to moderate the law against the very rich.

1378                      In 1378, however, during the revolution of the lower classes, called the“Ciompi” (pronounced ”chompe”) he was suspended from his office, but a short while after it, Migliore was recognized



Revolt of the lower classes (called the Ciompi), in Florence in front of Palazzo Vecchio in 1378.  
as a man worthy of esteem and reputation and was reintegrated in his primitive state, as it appears in public

38 witnesses included in the Histories of Melchiorre Stefani (? Last name difficult to decipher) in the Chapters 220 and 221.



30.

Storie di Melchiorre Scifani, nel Capitolo  
200. et 201.

39.

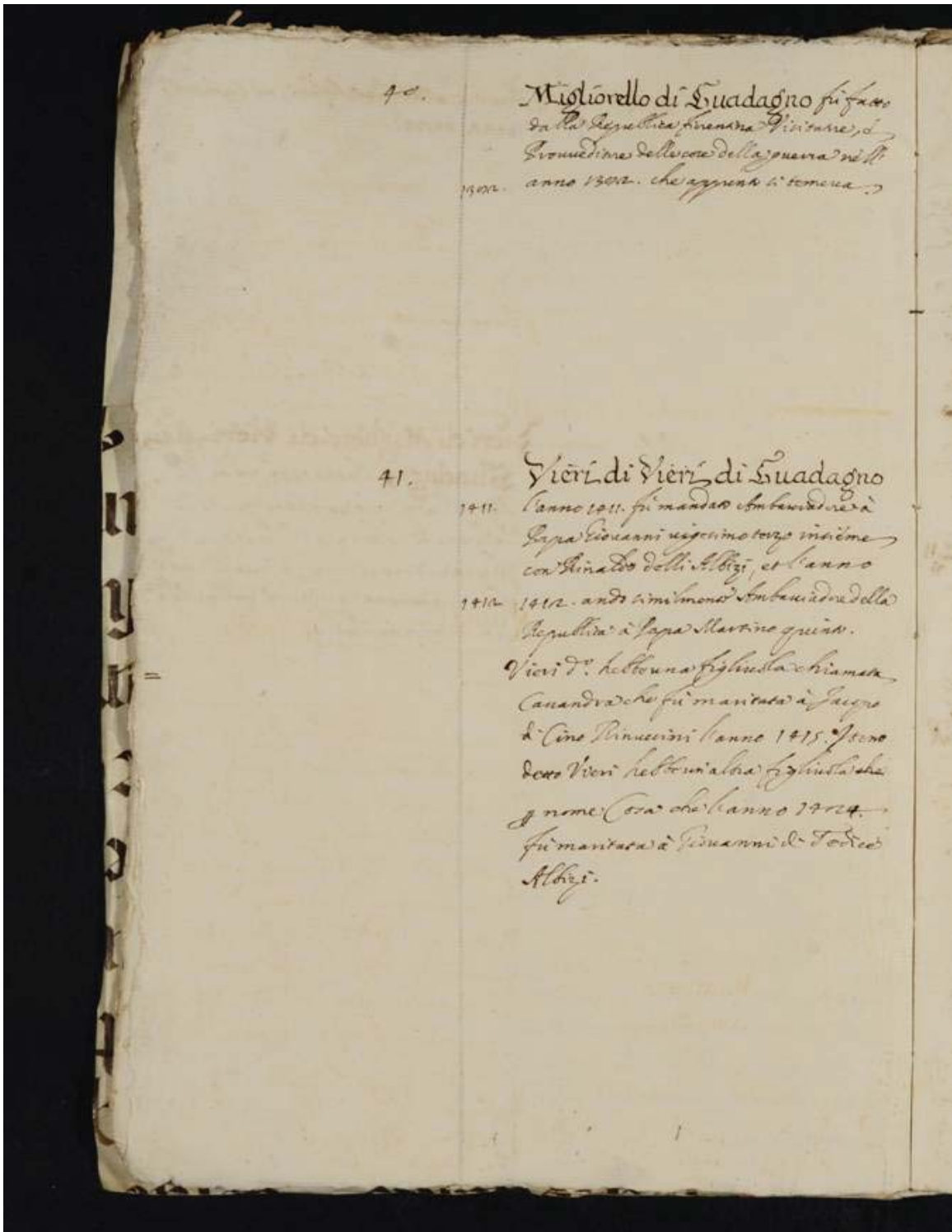
Vieri di Migliore, di Vieri, de  
1761. Guadagnò l'anno 1361. fu dalla  
Repubblica Fiorentina fatto signore  
delle castelle di Volterra allora da  
fiorentini conquistata, e per li suoi  
buoni partamenti ne riprovò dalla Rep.  
degli uomini privilegij

**39** 1361 **Vieri son of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni** in the year 1361 was made supervisor of all the “things” of the City of Volterra which had just been conquered by the Florentines and for his worthy behavior he received very noteworthy privileges from the Republic of Florence.



City of Volterra





**40.** **Migliorello son of Guadagno** was made "Visitor and Purveyor for the things of war, which the Florentines feared would happen in the near future, by the Florentine Republic in the year 1382.



## 41 Vieri son of Vieri son of Guadagno

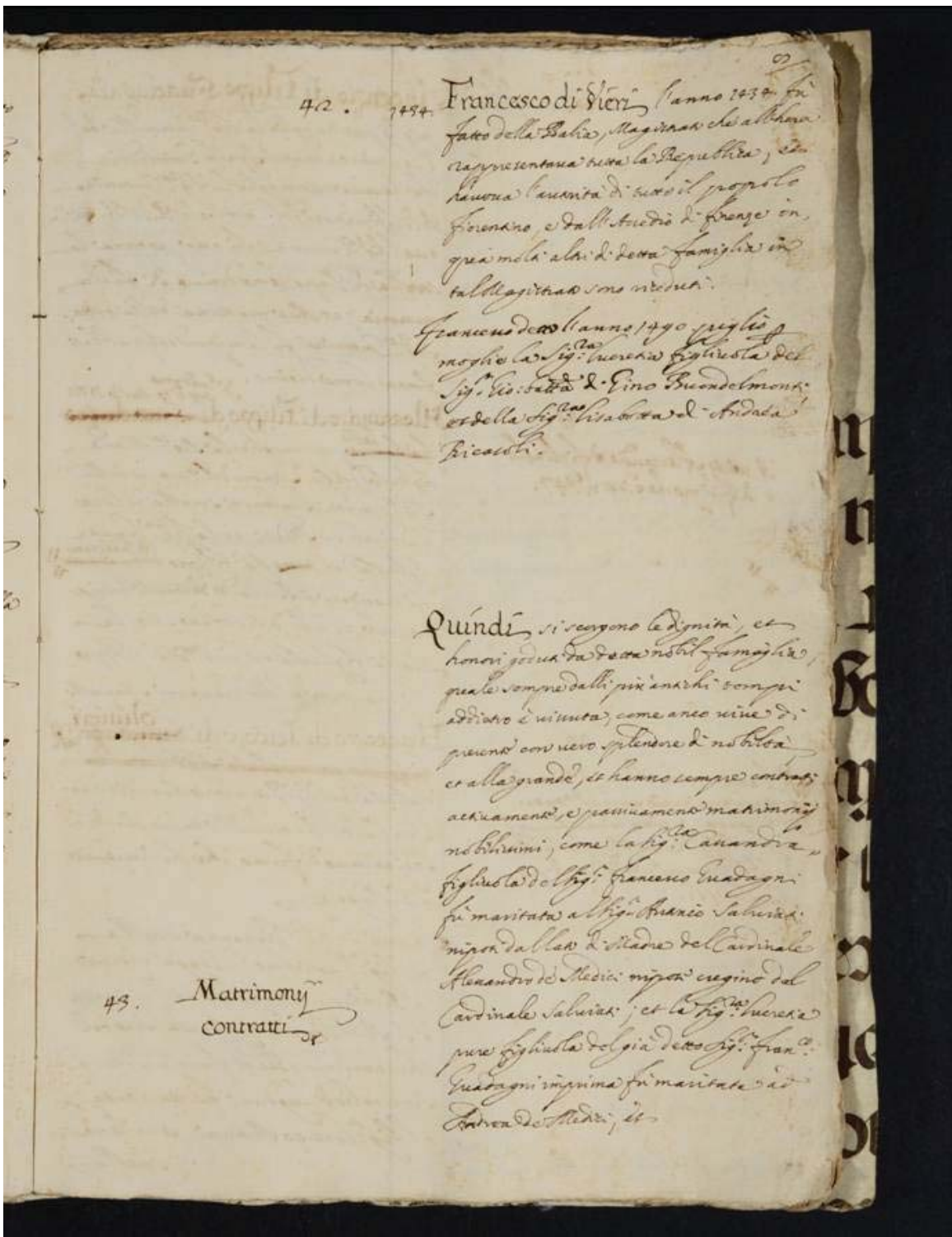
1411 In the year 1411, he was sent as Ambassador to Pope John XXIII, together with Rinaldo degli Albizzi, and

1412 in the year 1412 he was sent as Ambassador of the Republic of Florence to Pope Martin V.

Vieri had a daughter named Cassandra who married Jacopo son of Cino Rinuccini in the year 1415. The same Vieri had another daughter named Cosa who in the year 1424 married Giovanni (1390-1451) son of Tedice degli Albizzi and cousin of Vieri's best friend, Rinaldo degli Albizzi (1370-1442).



Rinaldo degli Albizzi by artist Sebastiano del Piombo



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42 . 1434. In the year 1434 **Francesco son of Vieri** was appointed member of the Balia (Florentine Ruling Committee), i.e. Magistrate who in those times represented all the

Republic of Florence and had authority on all the people of Florence, and from the Siege of Florence on, several members of the Guadagni Family have been Magistrates of the same kind.

In the year 1490 the abovementioned Francesco Guadagni married Lucrezia, daughter of Giobatta son of Gino Buondelmonti and Elisabetta daughter of Andrea Ricasoli.



Castle of Baron Ricasoli in the Chianti Region, in Tuscany.



Ricasoli Palace in Goldoni Square and Lungarno Corsini, Florence.

### 43. Contracted Marriages

So we can see the dignity and the honors enjoyed by this noble family, who, from the most ancient times, was able in the past and is able in the present to shine with a new splendor of grandiose nobility and they have always, actively and passively, married in the noblest families, like Cassandra Guadagni, daughter of Francesco, marrying Antonio Salviati, nephew from his mother's side of Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici (later Pope Leo XI), nephew and cousin of Cardinal Bernardo Salviati (1508-1568), and Lucrezia

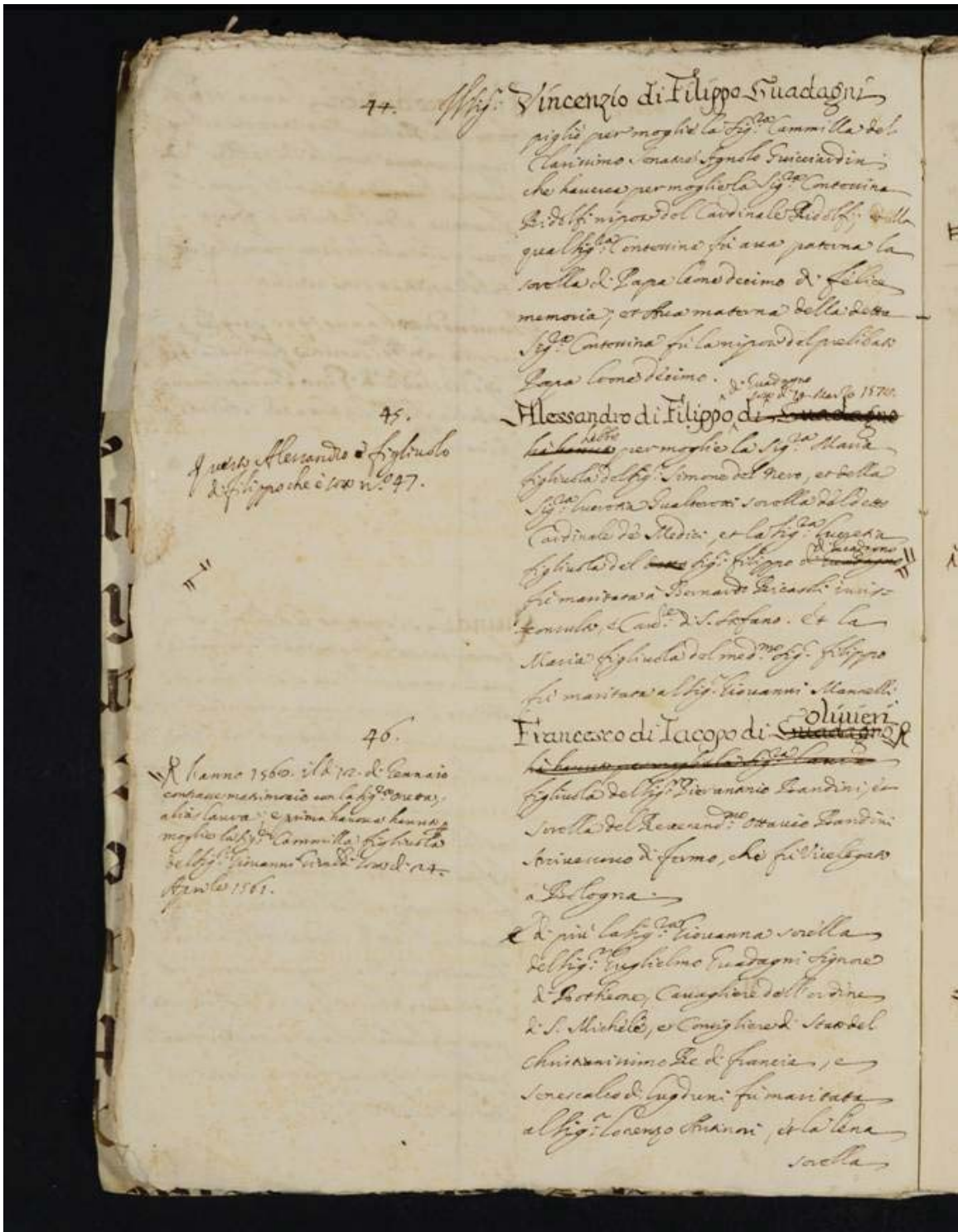
Guadagni, also daughter of the abovementioned Francesco, was first married to Andrea de' Medici and...[the sentence ends here].



Bernardo Salviati, first war-lord then Cardinal



Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici later Pope Leo XI (1535-1605)



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**44. Vincenzo son of Filippo Guadagni** married Cammilla daughter of the very illustrious Senator Agnolo Guicciardini who had married Contessina Ridolfi niece of Cardinal Ridolfi and grand-daughter of Pope Leo X's sister, who was named Contessina de' Medici (our cousin).



Cardinal Niccolò Ridolfi



Pope Leo X Medici in the center with his nephew Cardinal Giulio de' Medici future Pope Clement VII on the left



Contessina de' Medici (1478-1515), left, daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent (1449-1492), right.

Her maternal grandmother was the niece of the same Pope Leo X de' Medici, son of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent. [In summary, Vincenzo Guadagni married Camilla Guicciardini, whose great-grandmother was the above Contessina de' Medici, sister of Pope Leo X, a Pope of "extremely pleasant company", [Rondinelli writes "prelibato" Pope Leo X], aunt of Pope Clement VII and daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent].

**45** **Alessandro son of Filippo (listed in # 47)** son of Guadagno, born on March 24, 1578. He married Maria, daughter of Simone del Nero and of Lucrezia Gualtierotti, 'bed sister' i.e "half-sister" of Cardinal de' Medici, later Pope Leo XI, and Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of Filippo son of Guadagno was given in marriage to Bernardo Ricasoli, famous consultant and Knight of Santo Stefano, and Maria Guadagni, daughter of the same Filippo was married to Giovanni Mannelli.



Giovanni Mannelli, Prior of Florence and husband of Maia Guadagni, daughter of Filippo

**46 Francesco son of Iacopo son of Olivieri**

In the year 1568 on January 12, he married Oretta aka Laura, daughter of Pierantonio Bandini;





Pierantonio Bandini by artist Bronzino (the painter of the Guadagni Chapel in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata, Florence) c. 1550-1555 – now in the National Gallery of Canada no. 3717. He is the father of Laura Bandini, wife of the direct ancestor of all of us, Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611), so also Pierantonio Bandini is the direct ancestor of all of us, Guadagni and Dufour Berte.

Laura is also the sister of Very Reverend Ottavio Bandini (1558-1629), Archbishop of Fermo, later Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia and Velletri.



Cardinal Ottavio Bandini, great-uncle of all of us.

Earlier Francesco Guadagni had married Camilla, daughter of Giovanni Giraldi, who died on April 24, 1561.

Furthermore Giovanna Guadagni, sister of Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon and Knight of the Cross of the Holy Spirit, and State Counselor of the Very Christian King of France and Seneschal, married Lorenzo Antinori

47.   
 = Filippo deo hebbe una figliuola   
 di nome rarisca che fu maritata   
 a messer Bernardo de' Nario Piccini   
 delli conti di S. Stefano, l'anno 1567.   
 l'ora d'ib. m. d. 7.

48.   
 M. Cani. Sen. Jacopo <sup>di Vercelli d'Alago</sup>   
 Seneschal Guglielmo ha haueo moglie   
 la fig. Madalena de' Francesco Bandini   
 edella fig. Francesco d'Alamanos   
 Saluati. =

49.   
 M. Simon de' Vieri Guadagni   
 l'anno 1526. il d. 12. Maggio   
 l'anno 1511. il d. 10. Maggio

50.   
 = Pianna quale l'anno 1549 del   
 mese di Maggio fu maritata al   
 fig. Lorenzo d'Aluandro Brinori

51.   
 Novella de' Medici fig. Seneschal   
 Guglielmo, e figliuola del fig. Tommaso   
 fu maritata a Lorenzo Capponi   
 Filippo di ~~Guadagni~~ <sup>Seneschal</sup>   
 Seneschal Guglielmo ha haueo moglie   
 la fig. Madalena de' Francesco Bandini   
 edella fig. Francesco d'Alamanos   
 Saluati. =

52.   
 Jacopo <sup>di Vercelli d'Alago</sup>   
 Seneschal Guglielmo ha haueo moglie   
 la fig. Lucia Capponi edella fig. Caterina   
 Novella de' Filippo Ladi de' Loro d'ozzi   
 Marcial de' France   
 la fig. <sup>Madalena</sup>   
 Guadagni suo del med. <sup>fig. Guglielmo</sup>   
 fu maritata al fig. Neri d'Alinghelli   
 fratello Cavale dell'eminenti. <sup>duo</sup>   
 d'Alinghelli, edella fig. <sup>ca</sup>   
 Nella d'Alinghelli fu maritata   
 al fig. Giovanni d'Alinghelli ed il med.   
 d'Alinghelli ha haueo moglie la   
 fig. Caterina <sup>fig. Guglielmo</sup>   
 Minerva, e per prima moglie haueo   
 haueo la fig. <sup>ca</sup>   
 de' Lincioni, qual fig. <sup>ca</sup>   
 sua patrona del d'Alinghelli   
 Guglielmo.

53.   
 Tommaso di Olivieri <sup>Madalena</sup>   
 fig. Seneschal Guglielmo ha haueo moglie   
 la fig. <sup>ca</sup>   
 Donato <sup>fig. Guglielmo</sup>   
 Donato materno de' d'Alinghelli   
 Guglielmo, edella fig. <sup>ca</sup>   
 Gloriosa sua materna de' d'Alinghelli   
 Guglielmo   
 Tommaso deo hebbe una figliuola y nome =

And her sister, also sister of the same Seneschal Guglielmo Guadagni, and daughter of Tommaso Guadagni, was married to Lorenzo Capponi.

**47. Filippo Guadagni** uncle of the same Seneschal Guglielmo married Maddalena, daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra daughter of Alamanno Salviati.



Lorenzo Capponi, Baron of Crevecoeur, on the left, and his wife Elena Guadagni (+1577), on the right, daughter of Tommaso II Guadagni.

**47. Filippo Guadagni**, uncle of the above mentioned Seneschal Guglielmo Guadagni, married Maddalena, daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra, daughter of Alamanno Salviati.

Filippo Guadagni had a daughter named Lucrezia who married Bernardo Ricasoli, son of Marco Ricasoli, Knight of Santo Stefano, on November 26, 1567.

**48. Very Illustrious Senator Iacopo**

**Guadagni**, son of Ulivieri, son of Simone, was also the uncle of the same Guglielmo and married Lucrezia, daughter of Gino Capponi son of Neri Capponi and of Caterina Strozzi, sister of Filippo father of Piero Strozzi, Marshal of France.



Filippo Strozzi the Younger, great-uncle of Lucrezia Capponi, wife of Iacopo Guadagni



Piero Strozzi, Marshal of France, first cousin by marriage of Iacopo Guadagni

**49.** Andrea, daughter of **Olivieri Guadagni**, son of Simone, son of Vieri Guadagni, ancestor of the same Guglielmo, on May 12, 1526, was married to Neri Ardinghelli, blood brother of the Eminent Cardinal Ardinghelli, and



Cardinal Niccolò Ardinghelli (1502-1547), brother-in-law of Andrea Guadagni Ardinghelli.

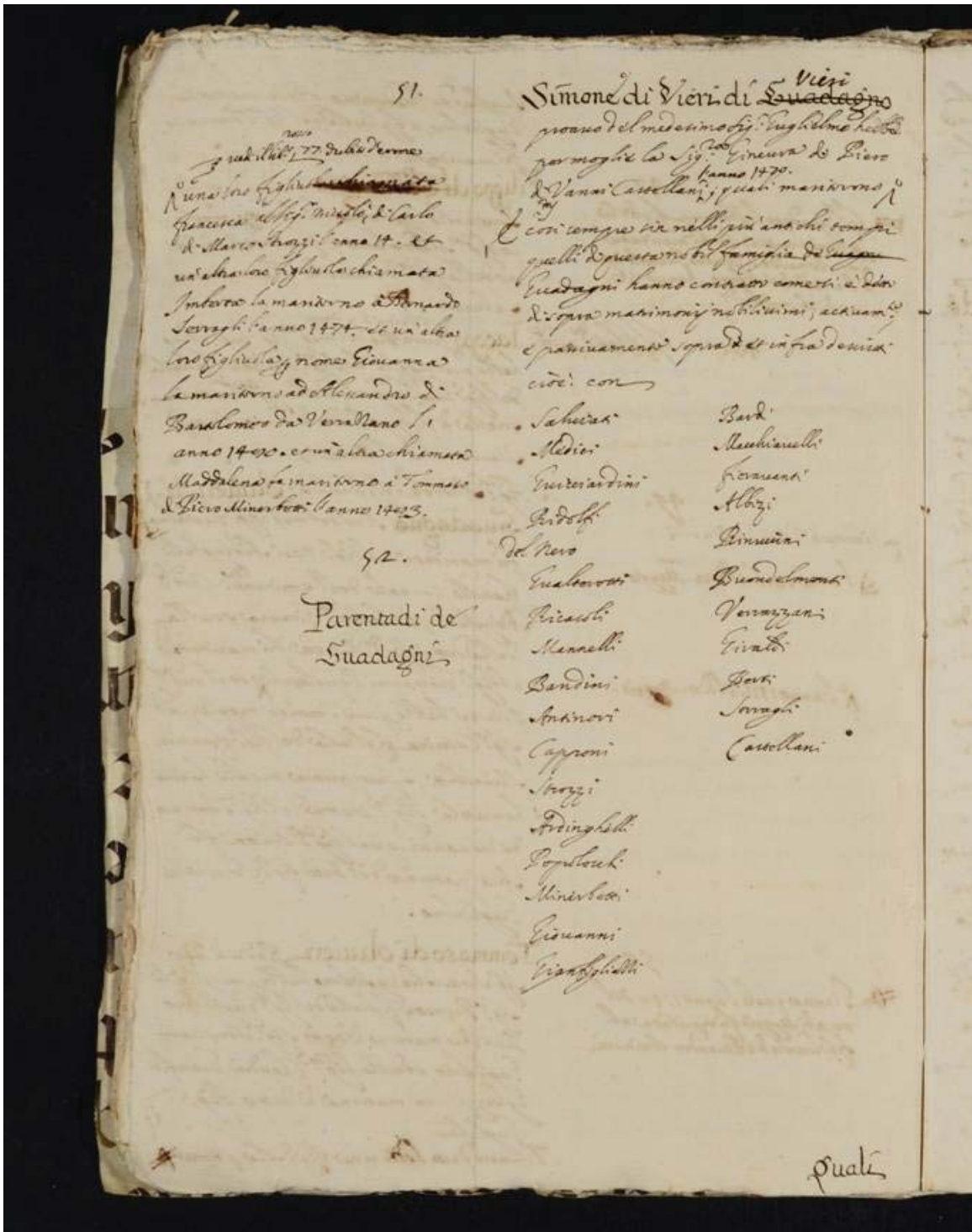
and her sister Ginevra Guadagni married Giovanni Popoleschi on May 8, 1511, and her father, the abovementioned Olivieri Guadagni, after the death of his first wife, married Caterina, daughter of Francesco Minerbetti; his first wife was Oretta, daughter of Tommaso de Giovanni; Oretta was paternal grandmother of Seneschal Guglielmo Guadagni.

**50. Tommaso son of Olivieri**, father of Seneschal Guglielmo, married Peronette daughter of Guglielmo Berti, maternal grandfather of abovementioned Seneschal Guglielmo, and of Claudia Gianfigliuzzi, maternal grandmother of the same Guglielmo.

Tommaso had a daughter named Gianna who married Lorenzo Antinori son of Alessandro, in the year 1549. Alessandro Antinori, one of the richest men in Florence in those times, bought the Palazzo Antinori in Antinori Square, still owned by the family nowadays.



Palazzo Antinori in Florence.



**51. Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri**, great-grandfather of the same Guglielmo, married Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani in the year 1470; Simone and Ginevra had their children registered in the red book page 77, to avoid mistakes or doubts about them:



- one of their daughters, Francesca was given in marriage to Niccolo' son of Carlo son of Marco Strozzi in the year 14... and



Palazzo Strozzi, considered one of the most beautiful palaces in Florence



Inside courtyard of Palazzo Strozzi with artistic fake gigantic spiderweb in it.

- another daughter of theirs, named Imberta, was given in marriage to Bernardo Serragli in the year 1474,



Serragli Street and Porta Romana



Serragli Palace in Florence

Serragli Street is a very important street in Florence, going from the old center of the City to the Medieval Walls of Florence, more precisely to the door in the Walls opening towards the road that goes to Rome (picture above), called “Porta Romana” (“Door going to Rome”).



Room in Palazzo Serragli

- and another of their daughters, named Giovanna, was given in marriage to Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano, in the year 1480 [***Giovanna Guadagni*** and her husband ***Alessandro da Verrazzano*** had several children, one of whom was named ***Giovanni(1485-1528)*** after his mother ***Giovanna Guadagni***. ***Giovanni da Verrazzano*** became a famous explorer, and is renowned as the first European since the Norse expedition of the Vikings to North America around AD 1000 to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between Florida and New Brunswick, including New York Bay and Narragansett Bay in 1524.



- Giovanni da Verrazzano; he has the daring even though calm and curious glance of his Guadagni mother and ancestors;
- Most of his trips were *financed by his Guadagni uncles*; several bridges and other places are named after him both in the U.S.A, and in Florence, Italy.



Giovanni da Verrazzano Bridge in Florence, Italy, over the Arno River.



Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge between New York and Staten Island, second longest bridge in the world.



Same as above.



Jamestown Verrazzano Bridge in Newport, RI.



Same as above.



Same as above.



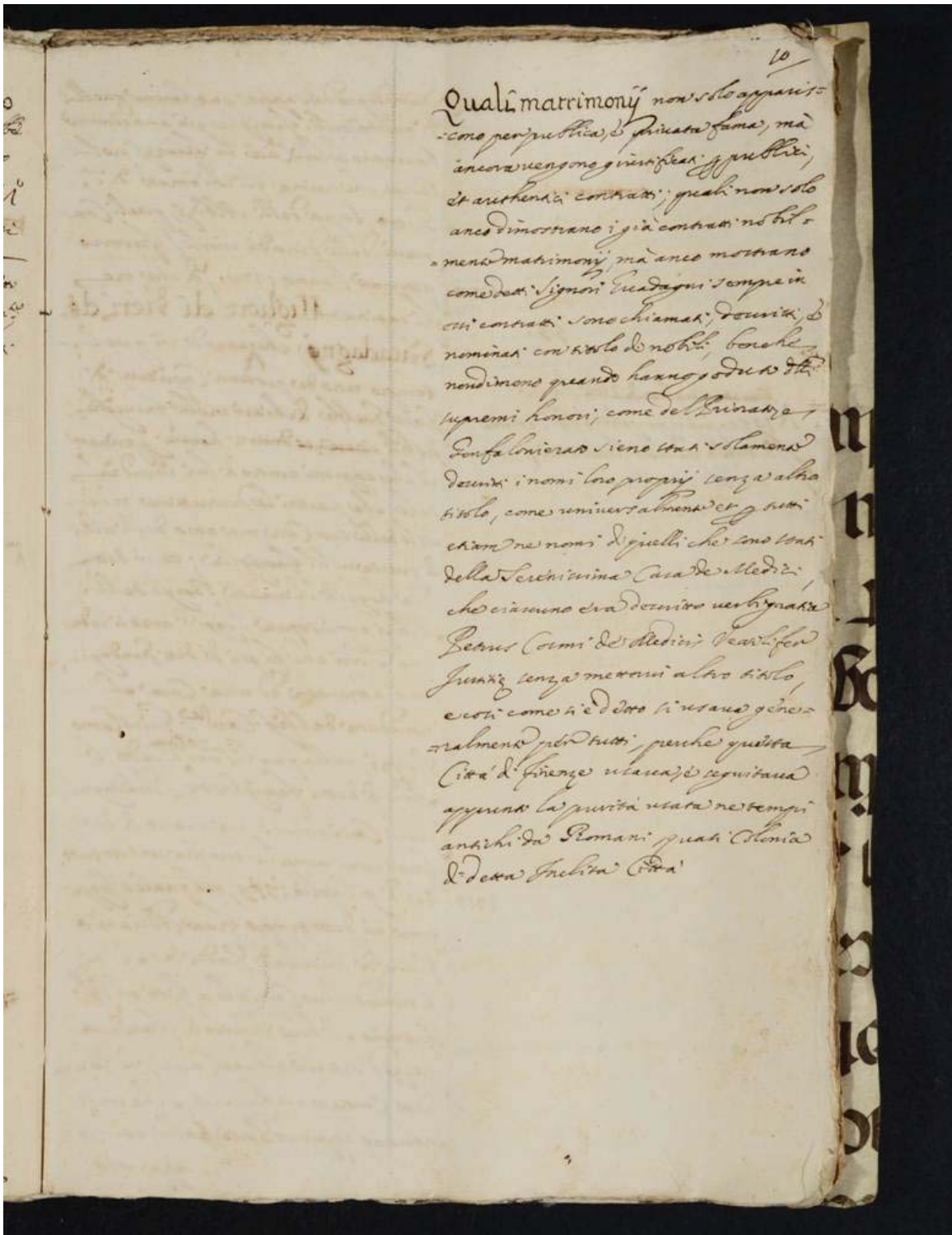
Italian air mail stamp for 130 Italian Lire in honor of Giovanni da Verrazzano (son of Giovanna Guadagni daughter of our direct ancestor Simone Guadagni son of Vieri son of Vieri).

- And they gave another daughter named Maddalena in marriage to Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti in the year 1483.

## 52. Family Relationships of the Guadagni

Since the most ancient times the members of the Guadagni Family have united themselves in matrimony with members of the most noble families, both actively and passively above and between the underwritten families i.e.

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Salviati      | Bardi        |
| Medici        | Macchiavelli |
| Guicciardini  | Fioravanti   |
| Ridolfi       | Albizzi      |
| del Nero      | Rinuccini    |
| Gualterotti   | Buondelmonti |
| Ricasoli      | Verrazzani   |
| Mannelli      | Giraldi      |
| Bandini       | Berti        |
| Antinori      | Serragli     |
| Capponi       | Castellani   |
| Strozzi       |              |
| Ardinghelli   |              |
| Popoleschi    |              |
| Minerbetti    |              |
| Giovanni      |              |
| Gianfigliuzzi |              |



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**These marriages** are made known not only by public or private renown but are legalized by justified public and authentic contracts; these contracts not only show us the list of noble or less noble marriages which were contracted but also how in these marriage contracts the



members of the Guadagni Family are always called, described and named with the title of nobles, even though when they had the supreme honors, like Priorities, Gonfalonierates and others, they are listed only by their family names, without any other title (of “nobility”), as all and each one of the members of the Very Sereine Medici Family have always universally acted, where everybody was described only by name and surname like “Petrus Cosmi de’ Medicis Vessilifer Justitie” (Latin for “Piero son of Cosimo de’Medici the carrier of Justice”) without adding any other title of nobility, and as we said earlier, the same is done for all the other citizens, because

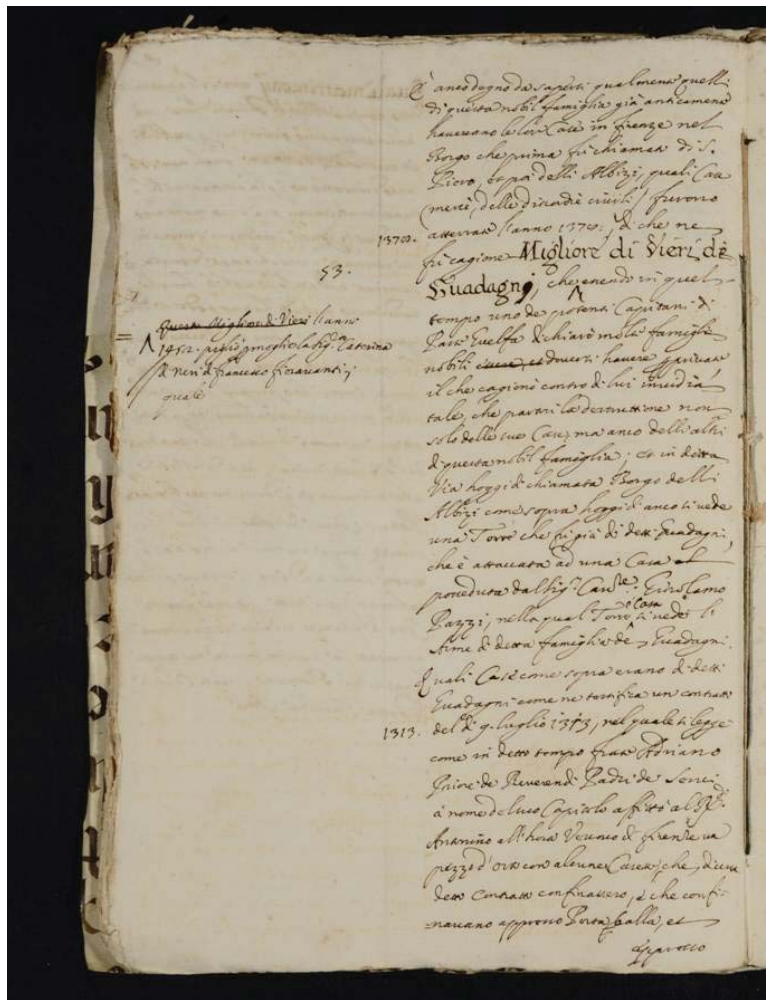


Piero de’ Medici the Gouty (1416-1469); the inscription around his portrait only says in Latin: “Petrus Medices Cosmi Filius” i.e. “Piero de’Medici son of Cosimo”.

this City of Florence used to and continues doing so to follow the simplicity used by the ancient Romans, having been almost a colony of the above Ancient City.



Ancient Romans



It is also worth knowing that in the olden days some of the members of this noble family had their houses in Florence in the street which used to be called San Piero Street, and later changed its name in degli Albizzi Street, and these Guadagni houses were destroyed in the year 1378, because of civil discords.



Degli Albizzi narrow Medieval Street with degli Albizzi Palace on the right (the facade is on the street). This is where the Guadagni houses used to be.



Borgo degli Albizzi (aka Guadagni during the Middle Ages) in a Medieval painting. Was the tall tower in the center the Guadagni tower? Some of the houses and palaces on the right and on the left belonged to the Guadagni Family



Closeup of the same with the “Guadagni tower” in the center right (Hill of Fiesole in the background).

**53. Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni** was the reason behind the destruction of the Guadagni houses. [*Rondinelli adds in a side note; “in the year 1452 he married Caterina, daughter of Neri son of Francesco Fioravanti*] In those days, Migliore was one of the powerful Captains of the Guelph (for the Pope) Party and he declared that several Florentine noble families would have to lose their privileges, which provoked such a great jealousy against him that they destroyed not only his many houses but also all the ones of the rest of the noble Guadagni Family, so that in the street which nowadays (in 1630) is named Borgo (old Florentine name for “Street” still used in Florence for streets built in the Middle Ages) degli Albizzi you can still see a tower that used to belong to the Guadagni, attached to a house owned by Count Girolamo de’ Pazzi (the family that tried to murder Lorenzo de’Medici the Magnificent and is related to the Guadagni and owned a property near Masseto); in this tower-house you can still see the Guadagni Family Crest. All these houses of which we have been talking about above used to belong to the Guadagni Family as we can verify in contracts written on July 9, 1313, in which we read how in those days Friar Adriano, Prior of the Reverend Fathers of the Servants of Mary (i.e. of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata, where the Guadagni have their family chapel) acting for his Chapter of Friars rented to Monsignor “Aramino” (difficult to read the spelling of his name) at that time Bishop of Florence, a piece of land with some houses on it, which the contract said were bordering, and in fact did border with Porta Balla and with the Palace of the heirs of Piero son of Guadagno Guadagni and

54.

11  
appreso il Palazzo dell'hered. di  
Piero di Guadagno, et appreso l'  
hered. d. S. Spirito, e me' hoggi d. S. Lo  
pedale d. S. Maria nuova.

1471. presentione nata in quel tempo d'otto  
istauramento fu in am. modato da

55.

Manno di Vieri, Guadagni,  
e' qual oncedesimo comato e' concerna  
nell'archivio de' S. Lodi scripte

55 1/2

Migliore di Vieri, d. S. Alberto una  
figliuola chiamata Camilla nata  
d. lui, e della sign. Caterina firianca  
sua moglie, quale d'otto hoggi d.  
Luigi d. Luigi Bardil'anno 1474.

56.  
Sepolcri

Non mancano anco hoggi d. a d'otto  
famiglie alche Palazzo Caserobbi.  
Sepolcri antichi, come quello che e' in

ingr. S. Croce che fu fatto l'anno 1474, et  
una Cappella nella Chiesa della  
Santissima Annunziata con d'otto

57.

Arme de  
Guadagni

Sepolcro con la loro Arme che una  
Cruce d'oro inchiusa in Camporosso  
nella qual Arme ancora l'anno d'otto

54 Piero son of Guadagno Guadagni

next to the gardens of St. Egidio, where today (in the year 1630 and also nowadays) there is the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova. In the year 1471, there is already some project to built the Hospital in juridical acts signed by

**55. Manno son of Vieri Guadagni** and that same contract is kept in the Archives of the Servite Fathers of the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata.



Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in the 18th Century, built on what used to be Guadagni properties.



Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova as it is today, exactly the same as 3 centuries ago. I went there once to see a doctor. It is a beautiful hospital, both inside and outside, built on Guadagni properties and with their cooperation (see above). It is the oldest hospital in Florence but it is still perfectly functioning.



Pope Martin V consecrates the Church of Sant'Egidio, parish of the Guadagni during the Middle-Ages, in the year 1420. As we remember, 8 years before, in the year 1412, Vieri son of Vieri son of Guadagno, was sent as Ambassador of the Republic of Florence to Pope Martin V.

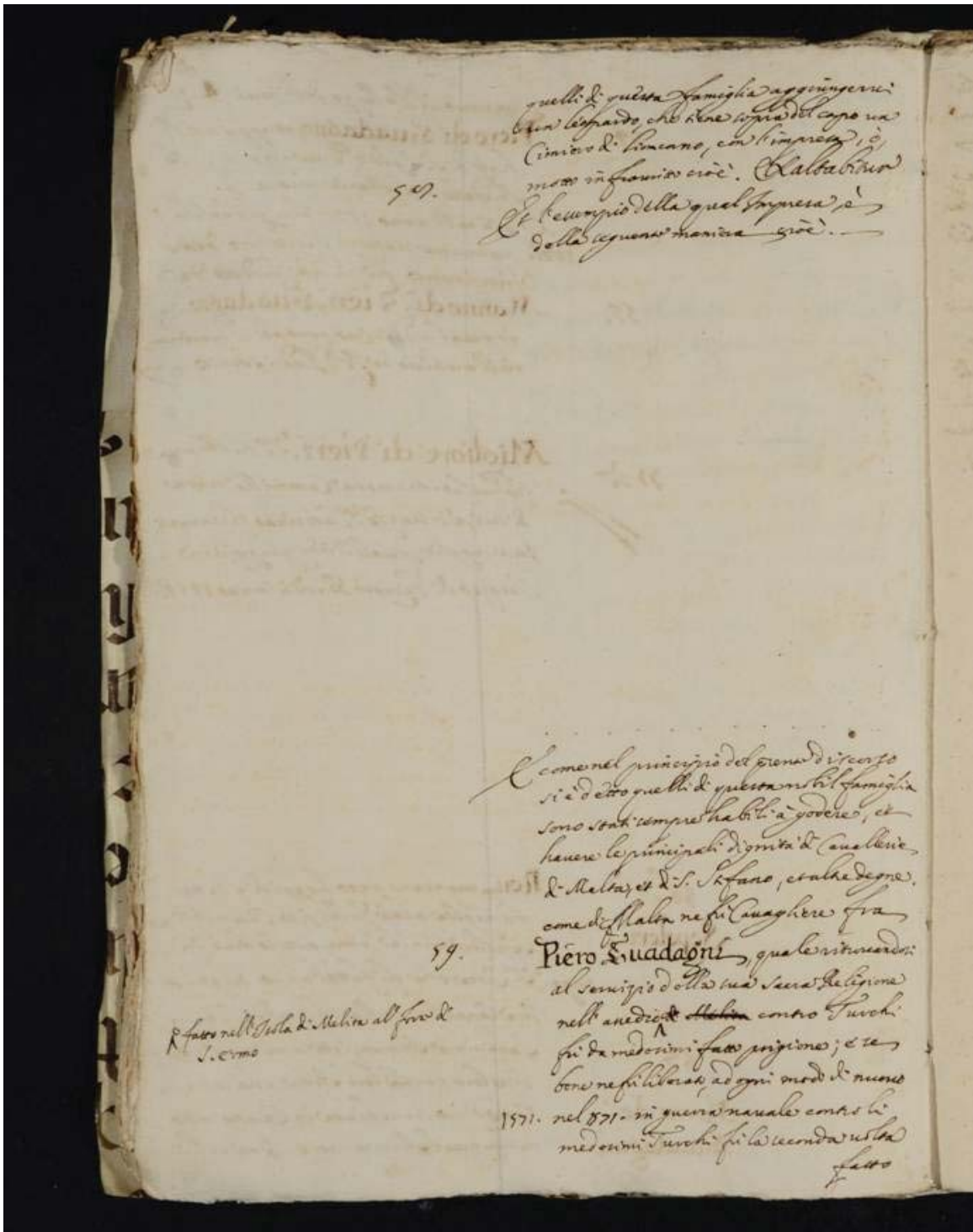


Inside of the Church of Sant'Egidio.

**55 ½** **Migliore son of Vieri** had a daughter named Cammilla from his wife Caterina Fioravanti, and he had Cammilla marry Jacopo son of Giorgio de'Bardi in the year 1454.

**56.** Nowadays (17<sup>th</sup> century) the Guadagni Family does not only own palaces and noble houses but also ancient tombs like the one built in the Church of Santa Croce in the year 1294, and a chapel in the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata with another tomb with their **57. Family Crest** which is a golden Cross on a red background,





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to which the members of the Guadagni Family usually add a Leopard with a helmet mounted by a Unicorn on top **58.** and the motto "Exaltabitur" which is the example of a great Action and in the following way i.e...(the sentence is not finished and ends with a series of periods)

As in the beginning of this work, we said that the members of this great noble family have always been able to enjoy, and to have the main dignities of the Knighthoods of Malta, Santo Stefano and others worthy of esteem, as **59. Piero Guadagni**, while he was serving his holy Religion (ie. Order of Malta) in the siege against the Turks was captured by them; and eventually he was freed.



Knights of Malta against the Turks.



Knights of Malta marching in the Island of Malta.

In a war against the Turks, in 1571 (there were two main wars against the Turks in 1571: 1) the siege by the Turks, led by Mustafa Pasha', of the City of Famagusta, in the Island of Cyprus, defended by the Knights of Malta. Eventually after a siege of thirteen months and a terrible bombardment, the Christian garrison surrendered. The Venetian commander was flayed alive, his lieutenant hanged and many other Knights were killed ;



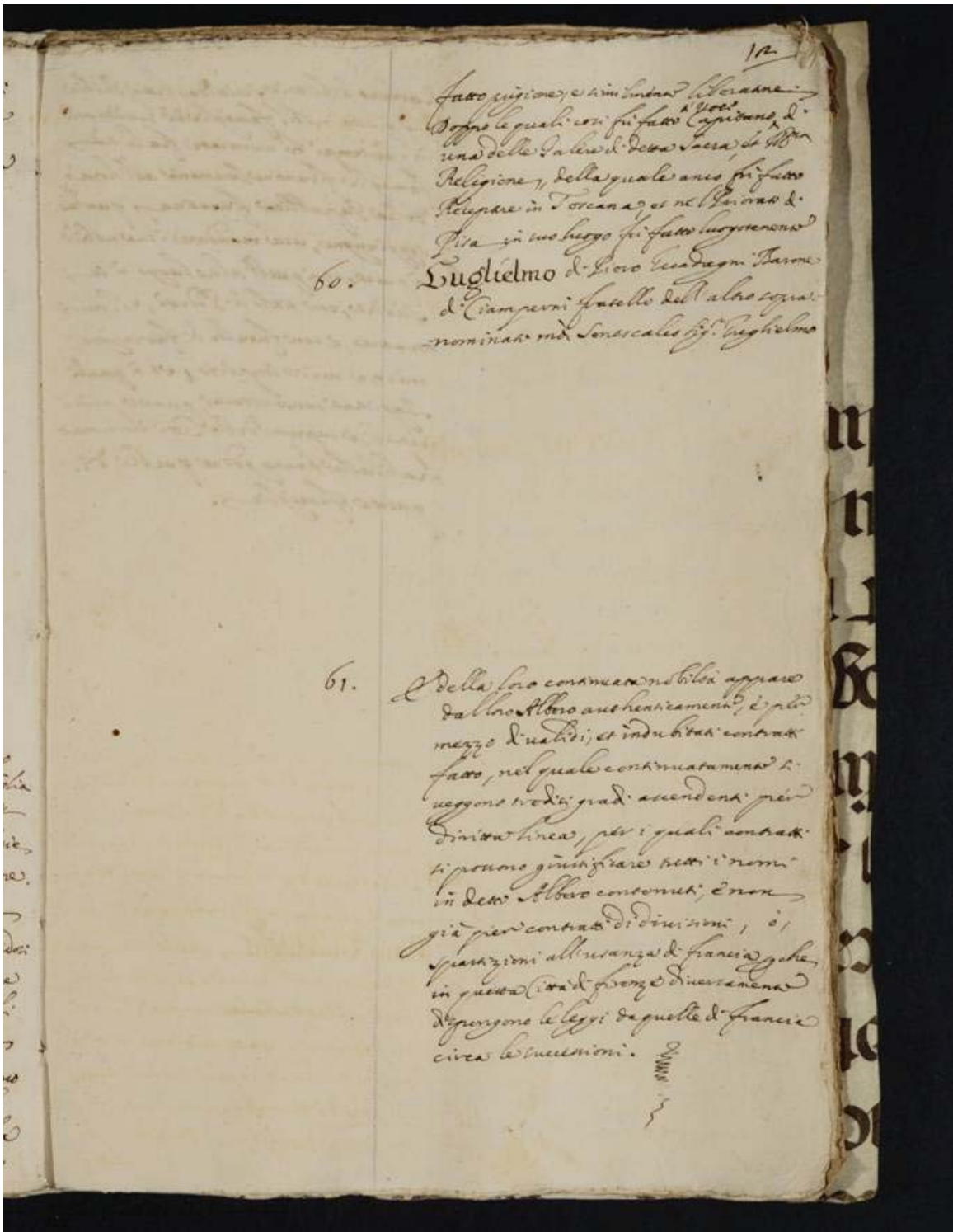
Famagusta: Christian Church, on the right, transformed into Lala Mustapha Pasha Mosque, on the left, with Moslem Minaret built on top of the left bell tower of the Gothic Christian church.

2) On October 17, 1571, a coalition of Christian galleys, from Venice, Spain, Genoa, Knights of Malta and the Holy Roman Empire, defeated the Turkish Fleet at Lepanto, in the Mediterranean. It was a crushing Christian victory. The Ottomans (Turks) lost some 25,000-35,000 men in addition to 12,000 Christian galley slaves who were freed.



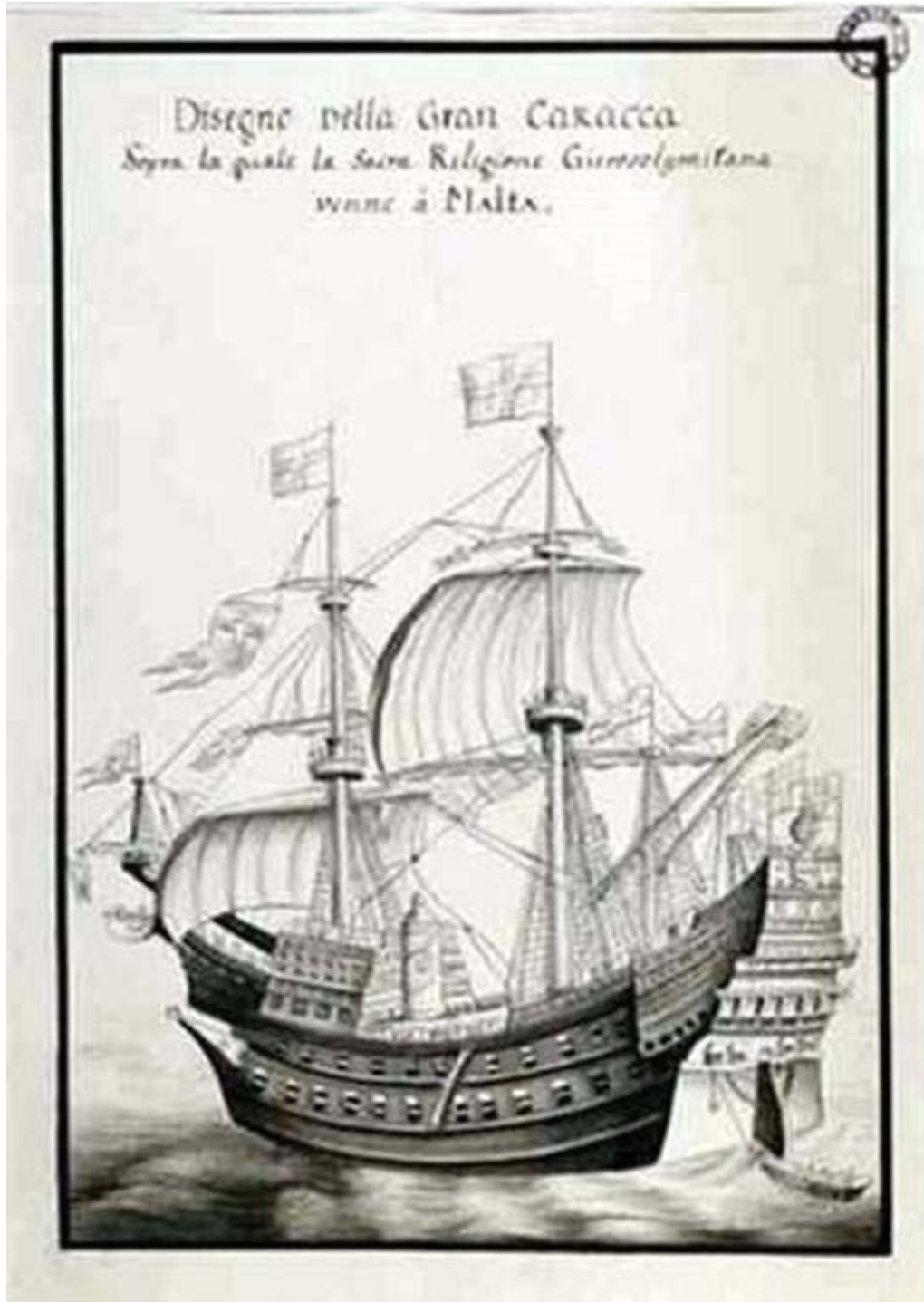
Turkish fleet (the half moon is the Moslem Flag) at the Battle of Lepanto

It is more likely that Piero Guadagni was captured by the Turks during the siege and fall of Famagusta, in Cyprus.



Piero Guadagni was captured by the Turks and in the same way as before, he was freed. After that we was made Captain of one of the Galleys of the Holy Order of Malta by public

cheering and applause and later on Receptor in Tuscany and in the Priory of Pisa, and later on Lieutenant.



Galley of the Knights of Malta in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The top inscription in Italian says: “Drawing of the great “Casacca” on which the Holy Order of the Knights of Jerusalem came to Malta (and became “Knights of Malta”).

**60.**        **Guglielmo II** son of “*Piero Guadagni*” Baron of Chambery (French Historian Lejeune calls “*Piero Guadagni*” “Thomas III de Gadagne”, brother of the other aforementioned Guglielmo I who was Seneschal. The “Piero” mentioned by Rondinelli is probably the “Piero Guadagni” 1491-1540, born in France, who married Claude Grolier and had 3 children Lucretia, Andrea and Tommaso. It was easy to make mistakes in those days about a member of the family born, raised, married and deceased in another country.



Seneschal Guglielmo I aka Guillaume de Gadagne

**61.**        In regard to the continuous nobility of the Guadagni, it appears from their Family Tree authentically and by means of valid and sure contracts in which we can continuously see 13 continuous generations in direct line (note of fcdq: in 1630, I counted them, he missed 2 in the beginning, we had 15generations, now we have 28 without any interruption starting from **Plate 1 in guadagnifamily.com**: Migliore – Guittone – Giovanni – Francesco –Guittone- Guadagno-Migliore seven generations without interruptions  
**Plate 2: (starting from the above Migliore which we don't mention or count so we don't mention him twice; we will do the same for the last generation of each plate).**

**Plate 2:** Matteo-Vieri-Migliore-Vieri-Vieri-Simone 6 generations without interruptions

**Plate 3:** Ulivieri-Iacopo-Francesco-Tommaso-*Donato Maria* 5 generations without interruptions – we will write in *Italic the names of the Marchesi of San Leolino*

**Plate 4:** *Neri Andrea –Donato – Luigi – Donato* 4 generations without interruptions

**Plate 5:** *Guadagno – Guitto – Guadagno- Charles Migliore aka Chuck – John (he is not Marchese of San Leolino yet, because his father “Chuck” is still living; John is Dino’s and Sterling’s generation and has no children, so the eldest male Guadagni of the following generation, heir to the Marquisate of San Leolino is Anthony, son of Sterling, son of Vieri. The last three generations of Marchesi of San Leolino being Charles Migliore – John – Anthony.*

Total generations from Migliore Guadagni (of Plate 1) to Anthony Guadagni (of Plate 5):  $7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 6 = 28$  generations without interruptions (from John Guadagni to Anthony Guadagni there is no interruption as they are two successive generations, even though from different branches, of the same Guadagni Family with the same common ancestors) through eleven centuries (including the 21<sup>st</sup> in which we are now).

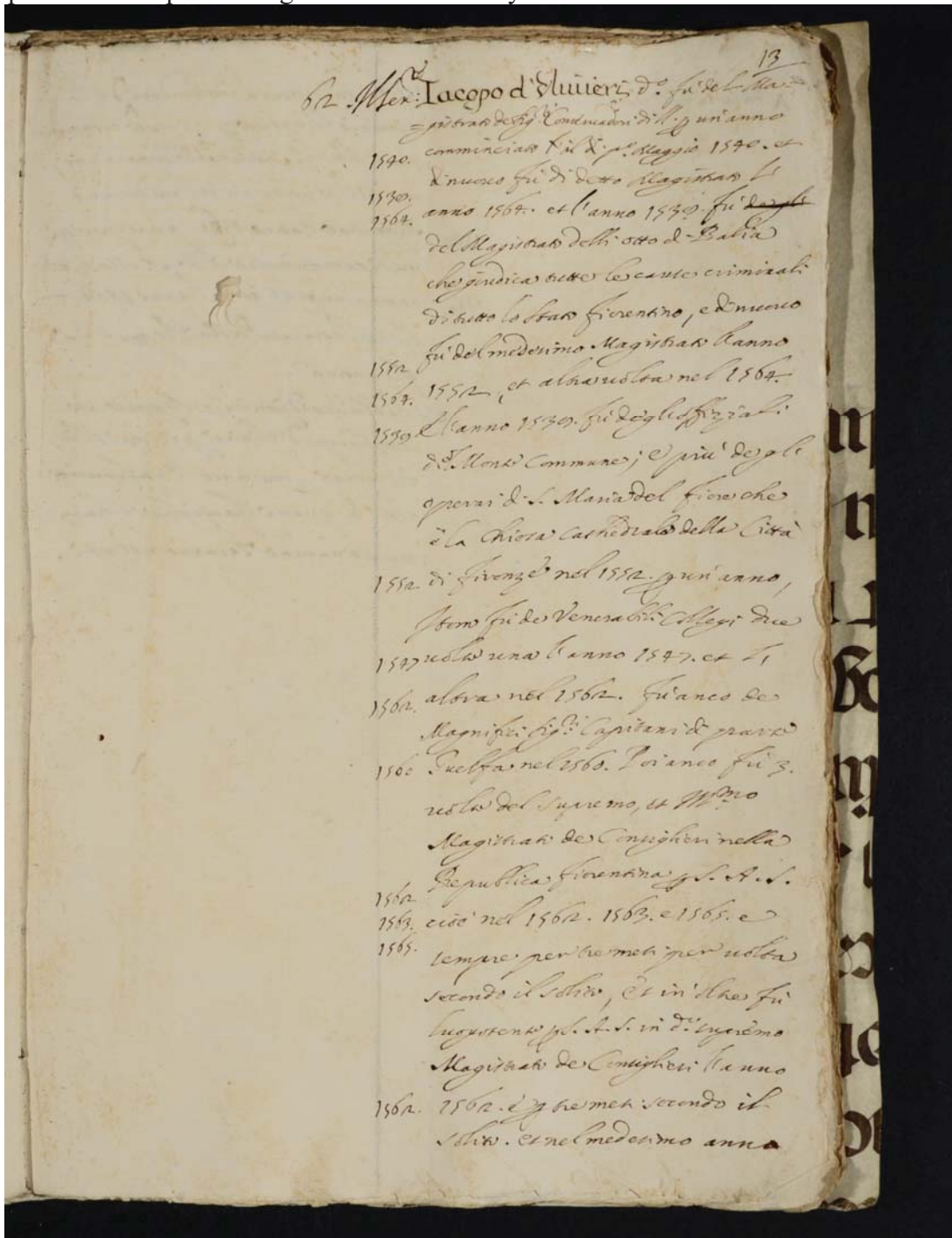
Continuation of Rondinelli: Thanks to the written documents we can justify all the names contained in the Guadagni Family Tree and not with legalized documents of divisions or separations, like they do in France, because in this City of Florence the laws of Succession are different from the ones in France.



Narrano le historie scritte da Luca Robia  
che questa nobil famiglia del Guadagni  
in que tempi fu numerata fra le 22  
famiglie fiorentine benemerite all' hora  
della Republica fiorentina, quale  
soggiugne, usa mandare i suoi nobili  
a' paesi, et a' quell' altro luogo a' la  
Sueda, con titolo di Podestà, o' Governi-  
natores, e con facultà di far legge,  
mèro, e misa imperio, et a' quali  
Magistrati sono eletti, quanto prin-  
cipali, & supremi della Città innume-  
rabile, hanno goduto quelli di  
questa famiglia.

The Histories written by Luca "Robia" (? Hard to understand handwriting) recount how in those times this noble family of the Guadagni was listed among the 22 well-deserving

Florentine families during the times of the Republic of Florence, who were used to send their noble members to this or other towns subject to Florence, with the function and title of "Podesta" ("Mayor") or Governor and with the faculty of dealing with sudden and unexpected necessities, and how the members of this family have enjoyed huge, important and supreme Magistratures of the City of Florence.



**62. Sir Iacopo** (our direct ancestor) **son of Ulivieri** was one of the Magistrates of the Conservadori (Conservators, Keepers) of Florence for one year, starting on May 1<sup>st</sup> **1540** and was again a member of this Magistrature in the year **1564**, and in the year **1538** he was a Magistrate of the Eight of the Balia, organism that judges all the criminal cases of all the State of Florence, and he was again a member of the same Magistrature in the year **1552** and another time in the year **1564**.



The Magistrature of the Eight of the Guard and Balia (symbol above on the right) was created in Florence in the year **1375**, with duties of “police”. They were called the “Eight” because there were eight officers in it, elected two for each neighborhood.

The name of “Guard” or “Balia” originated from the fact that their duty was to guard the freedom, the order and the decent living in all the neighborhoods of Florence and the cities and towns subjected to them. They had the authority and duty to find and capture all the people breaking the laws, the rebels, the common criminals, and to torture them and condemn them to any punishment chosen by the “Eight”, whose sentence was “irrevocable”.



The Statue of the Balance of Justice in Florence.



Office of the Eight of the Balia in the Rucellai Palace.



Renaissance Florentine jail.



Florentine Balia



Renaissance torture room.



Florentine Renaissance guard

In the year **1538**, he was one of the Officers of the Monte Commune.



In the year 1342, the Office of the Monte Comune (“Common Mountain”, symbol in yellow and blue above), was created in Florence and for each Florentine neighborhood there was a book in which were listed all the amounts of money lent to the City of Florence by private Florentine citizens, who would receive a yearly interest for it. All these bags full of money lent by private citizens for the common interest of the City of Florence, put one on top of the other, as in the picture above, formed the “Common Mountain or Hill”. Iacopo Guadagni was an Officer of the City taking care of it.

In **1552** he was one of the officers of the construction workers of Santa Maria del Fiore (St. Mary of the Flower) which is the Cathedral of the City of Florence, for one year.



Duomo of Santa Maria del Fiore. The Guadagni dell’Opera Palace, now palace of the Region of Tuscany, is the first palace on the right of the Duomo, partly covered by it.

However it was built at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century so it was not there yet when Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569), direct ancestor of all the Guadagni and Dufour Berte, was directing the construction workers of the Duomo in 1552. The Guadagni dell'Opera Palace was built by Piero's nephew, Alessandro Guadagni dell'Opera, direct ancestor of all the Torrigiani and Guadagni dell'Opera.

Iacopo also worked for two Venerable Colleges of Florence, for the first in **1547** and for the second in **1562**. He was also one of the Magnificent Captains of Parte Guelfa ("Guelph Party") in **1560**.



Palace of the Guelph Party (outside)



Palace of the Guelph Party (for the Pope) inside

There were 6 Captains of the Guelph Party at the same time, three from noble families, like the Guadagni, and three from rich middle class families, elected by vote in the Major Council of the Guelph Party for 2 months and chosen per Sixth (Administrative division of Florence in 6 parts) and they were at the top of the hierarchy of the Guelph Party and they were responsible for the defense of the Guelph Party and for the actions against the Ghibellines; they also intervened in the Sessions of the Council and the City and could influence directly the actions taken by the Government of the Republic of Florence.

He was also 3 times among the supreme and highest Magistrates of the Counselors of the Republic of Florence in **1562, 1563** and **1565**, and every time for the usual three months and he was also Lieutenant of the Very Sereine Highness the Supreme Magistrate of the Counselors in the year **1562**. [The Supreme Magistrate of the Counselors had the duty to substitute the Granduke as the Magistrate of the four Counselors], for three months as usual and in the same year of the jurisdiction in **1562**

λ della rivindizione

1562. 1562. fu de noue Conservador d'el  
Dominio Fiorentino p' li mesi commin-  
ciati il d. 1.º settembre d' detto anno,  
et un'altra volta fu del medesimo  
Magistrato l'anno 1569. pure per li  
mesi cominciati il d. 1.º Marzo d'  
detto anno, et etiam l'anno 1564.  
fu de Procurator della Repubblica  
fiorentina.  
Et hebbo dea dignita' di Magistrato  
de' Jacopo d'Antonio p' i mesi d' Aprile  
di commet', come anco li v' f'acista  
altri d' questa famiglia che  
respettivamente furono utati.

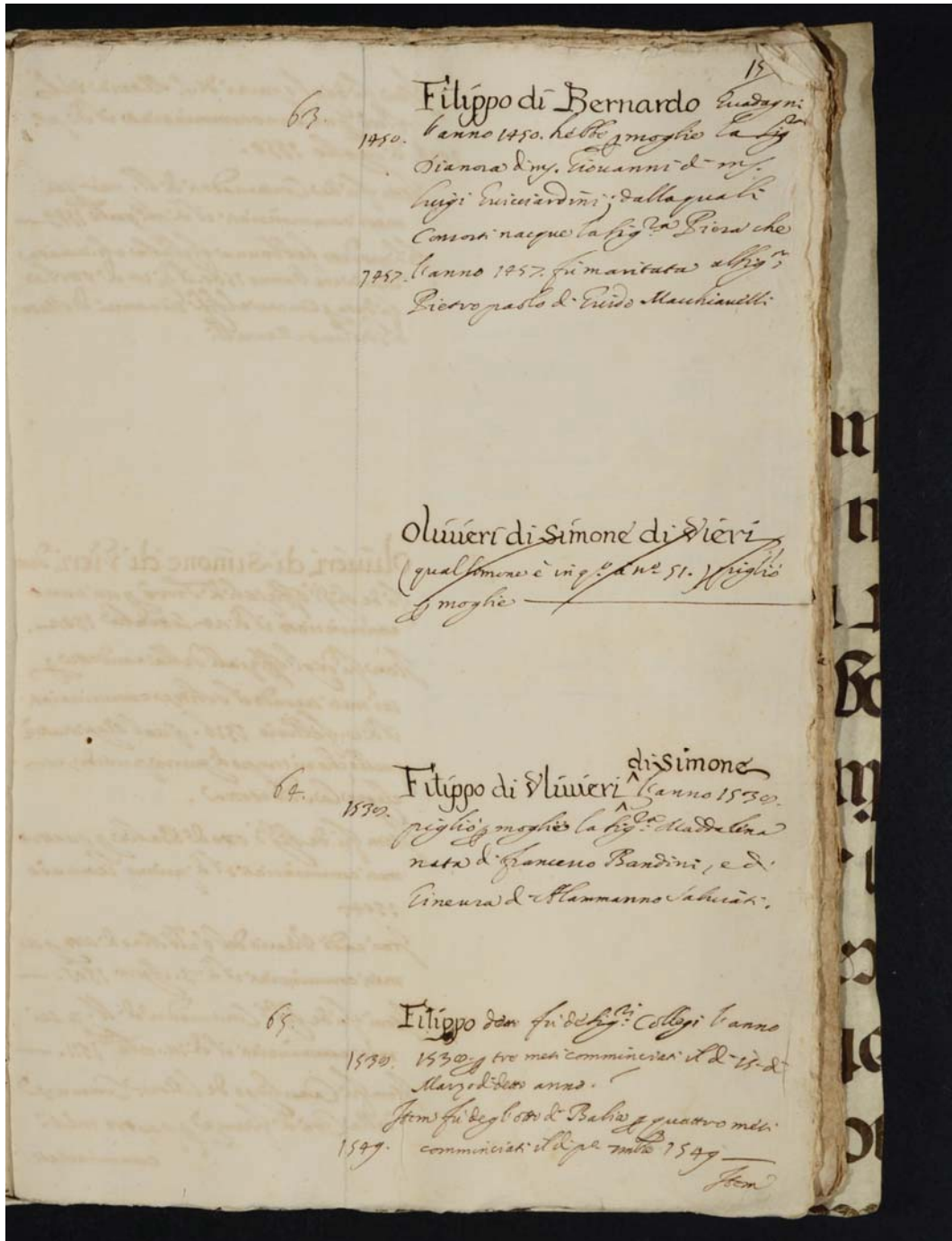
Page 30.

he was again Conservator of the Florentine Dominion, in the months starting on September 1<sup>st</sup> of that same year, and another time he was part of the same Magistrate in



the year **1569** also for six consecutive months starting on March 1<sup>st</sup> of the same year, and then in **1564** he was one of the Public Prosecutors of Florence.

Iacopo Guadagni son of Ulivieri had the above dignity and Magistrate for the usual times, like other members of this Family who will be noticed respectively.



**63**

In the year **1450**

**Filippo son of Bernardo** Guadagni married Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini, from whom he had his daughter Piera who in **1457** was given in marriage to Pietropaolo son of Guido Macchiavelli.

64

In the year 1538 Filippo son

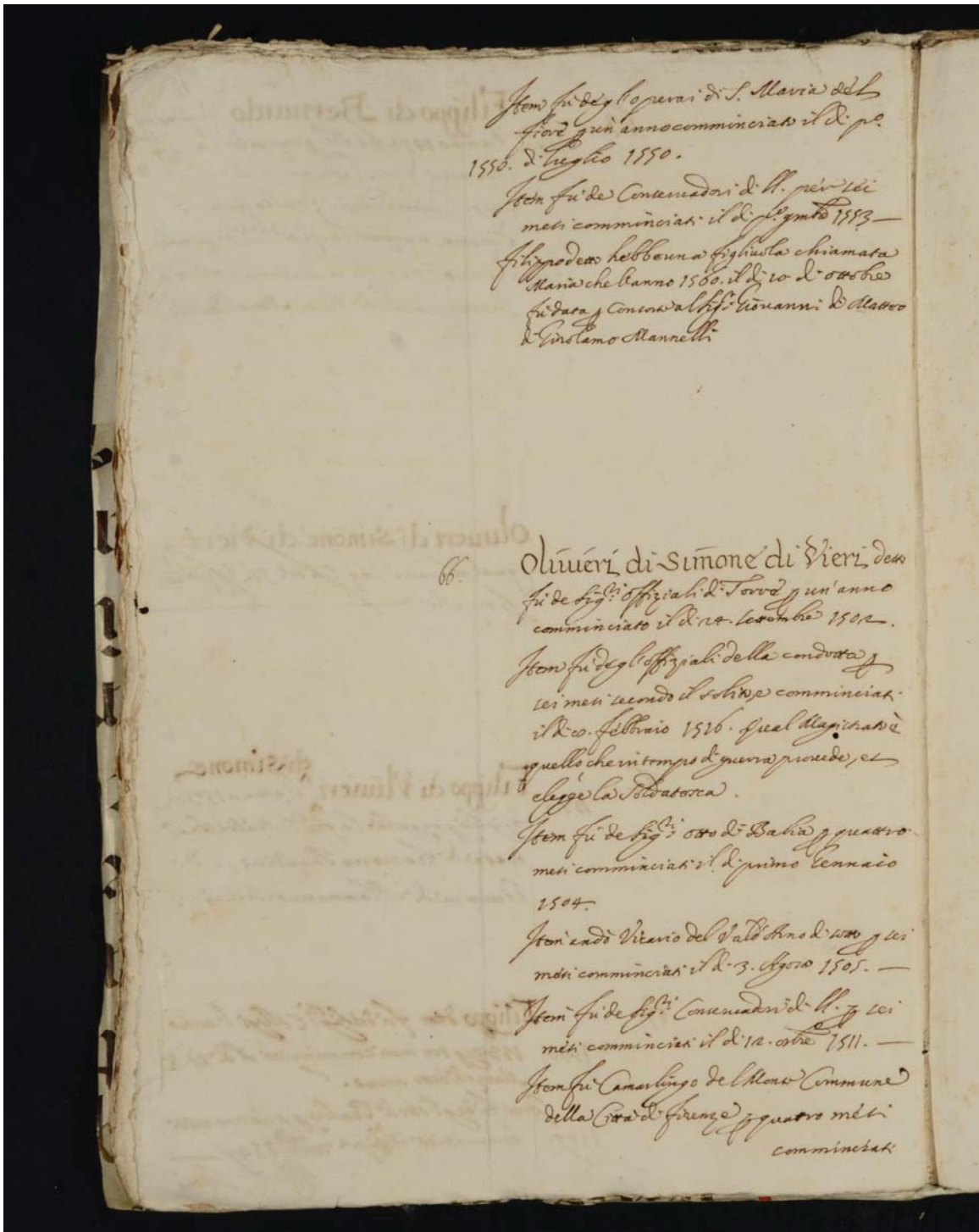
of Ulivieri son of Simone married Maddalena daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra daughter of Alamanno Salviati.

**65**

The above-mentioned

**Filippo** was one of the constituents in the year **1538** for three months starting on March 15 of that year.

**1549** He was one of the Eight of the Balia for four months starting on September 1<sup>st</sup>, **1549**.



Filippo worked at the building of the Cathedral of Florence Santa Maria del Fiore for one year starting on July 1<sup>st</sup>, **1550**.

[The “Fabbrica”, original Medieval name soon changed in “Opera” della Cattedrale di Firenze”, or Florence Cathedral Works, was founded by the Florentine Republic in the

year 1296, to oversee the construction of the cathedral of Florence, named “Santa Maria del Fiore” or “Saint Mary of the Flower”. Over 700 years after its foundation, the Opera of Santa Maria del Fiore is still actively engaged in preserving and enhancing the monuments comprising the Great Museum of the Duomo: the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore with Brunelleschi’s Dome and the crypt of Santa Reparata, the Baptistery of San Giovanni, Giotto’s bell tower and the Historical Museum. The Opera’s offices and museum occupy a building facing the back of the Dome. As we saw above, our great-uncle Filippo Guadagni himself worked for a year in the building of what most Florentines think is the most beautiful church in the world.



Museum of the Opera (“Construction”) of the Duomo, in the center, part of the Duomo wall on the far left, part of the Guadagni dell’Opera Palace on the right. Our cousin Alessandro Guadagni (1545-1625), son of the above Filippo, bought a large piece of land next to the “Opera of the Duomo Museum” and built the beautiful Guadagni Palace, which, as we see in the above picture, touches the Museum of the Opera del Duomo, and so was surnamed *Guadagni dell’Opera* (of the Duomo) Palace and so was his branch of the Guadagni Family, “Guadagni dell’Opera (of the Duomo).

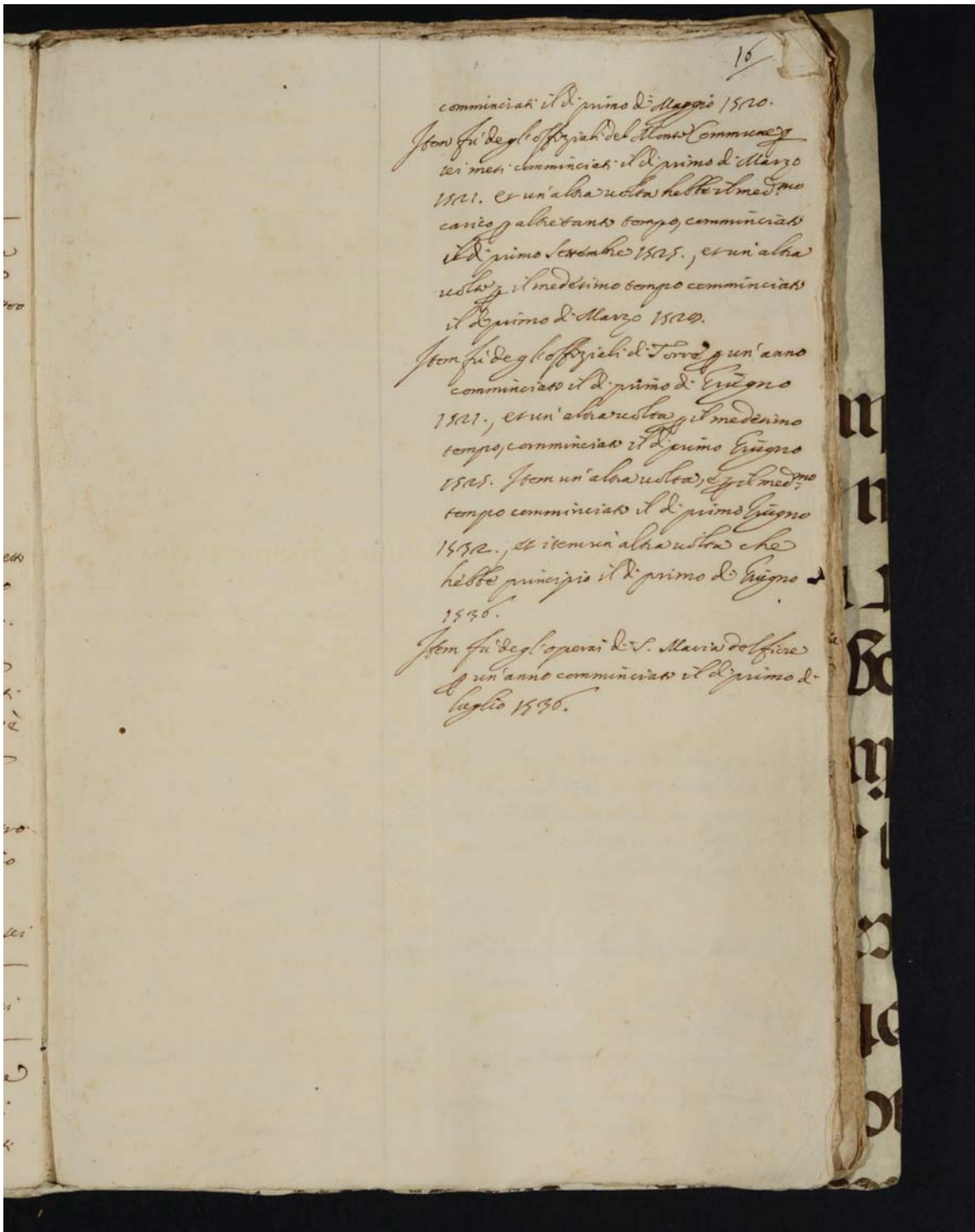


Duomo of Florence.

Filippo was one of the Conservators in the 6 months starting on November 1<sup>st</sup>, **1553**.  
In the year **1560**, Filippo Guadagni had a daughter named Maria. On October 10, she was given in marriage to Conservator Giovanni son of Matteo son of Girolamo Mannelli.

**66.** **Olivieri son of Simone son of Vieri** was one of the officers of the Tower for one year starting on September 24<sup>th</sup>, **1502**. Then he was Local Officer for six months as usual and Commissary on February 8, 1526, as the Magistrate who in war times trains and selects the soldiers.

Then he was one of the eight of the Balìa for four months starting on January 1<sup>st</sup>, **1504**.  
He was Vicar of the Lower Valdarno for 6 months starting on August 3<sup>rd</sup>, **1505**.  
He was conservator for six months, starting on October 12, **1511**.  
He was Chamberlain of the Common University of the City of Florence for 4 months starting on May 1<sup>st</sup>, **1520**.



16  
cominciati il d. primo d' Maggio 1520.  
Item fu de gli officij del Monte Communi-  
ca-tes mesi cominciati il d. primo d' Marzo  
1521. Et un' altra volta hebbe il medesimo  
carico, al tre tanto tempo cominciati  
il d. primo d' Settembre 1525. Et un' altra  
volta, il medesimo tempo cominciati  
il d. primo d' Marzo 1529.

Item fu de gli officij d' Torre, per un' anno  
cominciato il d. primo d' Giugno  
1521. Et un' altra volta, il medesimo  
tempo, cominciato il d. primo d' Giugno  
1525. Item un' altra volta, il medesimo  
tempo cominciato il d. primo d' Giugno  
1532. Et item un' altra volta che  
hebbe principio il d. primo d' Giugno  
1536.

Item fu de gli officij d' S. Maria del Fiore  
per un' anno cominciato il d. primo d'  
Luglio 1536.

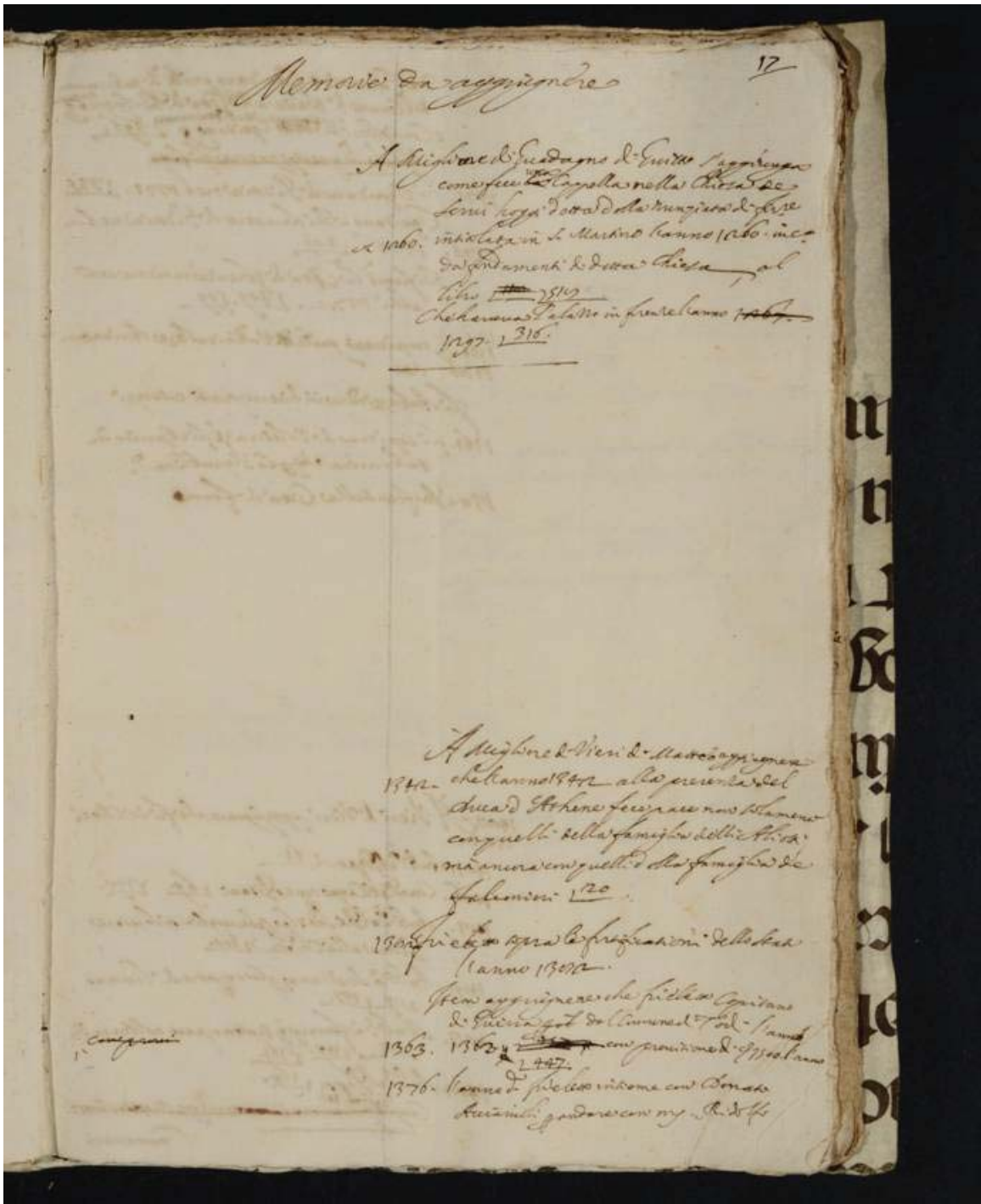
Another time he had the same job for the same amount of time starting on September 1<sup>st</sup>, **1525**, and again for the same amount of time on March 1<sup>st</sup>, **1528**.

He was one of the Officers of the Tower for one year, starting on June 1<sup>st</sup>, **1521**, and another time, for the same amount of time, starting on June 1<sup>st</sup>, **1532**, and again a third time, starting on June 1<sup>st</sup>, **1536**.

He worked at the construction of Santa Maria del Fiore (the Duomo of Florence) for one year starting on July 1<sup>st</sup>, **1536**.



Construction of the Duomo of Florence.





To what I have written on Migliore (+1310) son of Guadagno son of Guitto (“Guittone” for Passerini) I must add that he built a Chapel in the Church of the Servites of Mary named of the Nunziata, around the year **1260**, dedicated to S. Martino (St. Martin), on the foundations of the same church, in the book 518 [the church itself was started being built in the year 1250].

As Passerini writes in Jacopo Guadagni’s life, the Guadagni Family lost the patronage of the Chapel of San Martino in the Church of Santissima Annunziata in the year 1434, when their goods were confiscated by the angry Medici [As we remember, on September 7, 1433, Gonfalonier Bernardo Guadagni had Cosimo de’Medici the Elder arrested and first sentenced to death and then to exile for five years. Cosimo de’Medici was able to return to Florence a few months later and the Guadagni were punished severely and had to go into exile themselves, to France. The chapel was given to the Villani Family [who were somewhat related to us; the famous historian Giovanni Villani married our direct ancestor Migliore Guadagni’s mother, after she became a widow, and so he became Migliore’s stepfather and thus is the direct “stepancestor” of all of us] The Guadagni brothers, Iacopo, our ancestor, and Filippo, the Guadagni dell’Opera and Torrigiani ancestor, wanted to regain the chapel for their family. The chapel was dear to them because of the remembrance of their ancestors. So they went to the Grand Duke and asked for it, but they were unable to obtain it.

Then they decided to opt for another chapel in the same church, close to the main altar. Thanks to a gift to his ancestors from Lodovico Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, Giovambatista del Tovaglia was allowed the ownership of all the chapels around the choir, behind the main altar. From him, the two Guadagni obtained as a gift, the Chapel of S. Sigismondo by an act of November 29, 1541, notarized by Ser Raffaello Baldesi. They immediately set out to have the chapel decorated in a noble fashion. They dedicated it to Saints Iacopo and Filippo, the patron saints of both of them. They had the famous artist Agnolo Allori, better known as “il Bronzino”, paint a great painting behind the altar, representing the “Resurrection of Christ”.



Guadagni Chapel by artist Bronzino



Guadagni Crest in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata



Interior of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata: one of the chapels on the sides was the Guadagni Chapel of St. Martin; the left chapel behind the main altar is the Guadagni Chapel of the Resurrection by Bronzino (you can see the Guadagni Crest in a red grayish color, because of the scant light, above the arch of the Guadagni Chapel).



Façade of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata of the Servants of Mary. Both Guadagni Chapels, of St. Martin and of the Resurrection, are located in it.

The Guadagni built their palace in Florence in the year **1297**. 316.

I will add to Migliore son Vieri son of Matteo that in the year **1342**, in the presence of the Duke of Athens he made peace not only with the Aliotti Family but also with the Falconieri Family. 20.

He was elected to build the fortifications of Florence in the year **1382**.



Part of the Medieval walls of Florence, seen from above.



City walls and towers protecting Florence, which is located on the right of the walls.

In the year **1363**, he was assigned War Captain of the City of Forlì with a salary of 7,500 Florins/year. 447.



Walls and doors of the City of Forlì.

**1376**

With Donato Acciaiuoli and Ridolfo da Camerino War Captain General of the City of Florence, he was sent to the City of Bologna as Companion and Counselor of the above mentioned Captain. 396.



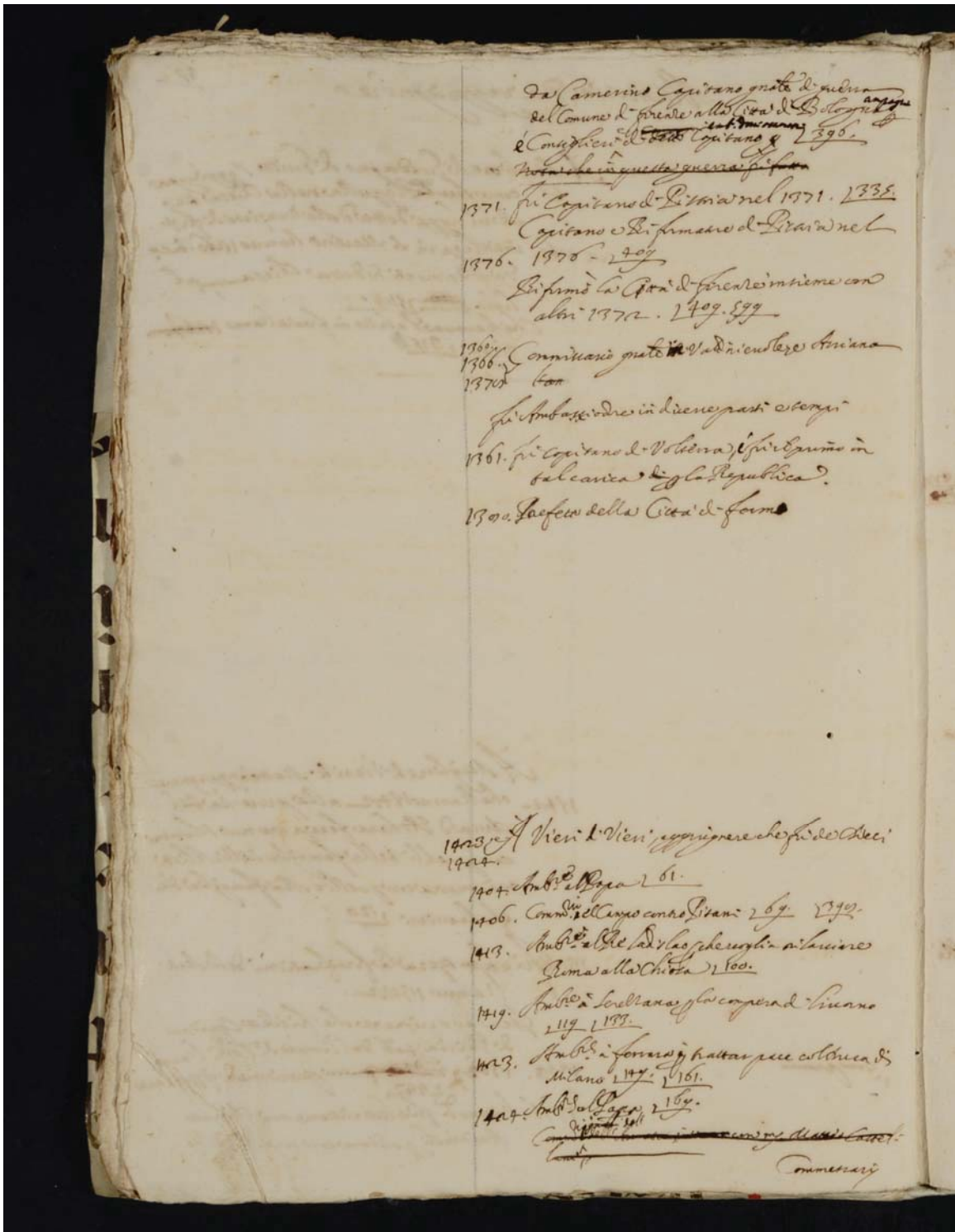
Ridolfo da Camerino



Donato Acciaiuoli



Saragozza Door of Bologna



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Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri son of Matteo was Captain of Pistoia in **1371**. 335  
He was Captain and Reformer of Pistoia in **1376**. 409



**1372.** Migliore Guadagni reformed the City of Florence together with other people in **1372.** 409-599



View of the Arno River flowing through Florence by artist Zocchi in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century..



In the years **1360, 1366** and **1378**, Migliore was Commissary in Valdinievole Larciano.



Castle of Valdinievole Larciano.



He was Ambassador in different towns and times.

**1361.** He was the first Captain (Commander) of Volterra from the Republic of Florence.

**1380.** Migliore was Prefect (administrative, military and judicial officer) of the city of Fermo.



Cathedral of Fermo (1227).



City of Fermo

**1423.** To Vieri son of Vieri I will add that he was one of the Ten in 1424.

**1404.** He was Ambassador to Pope Innocent VII (Picture below). 61

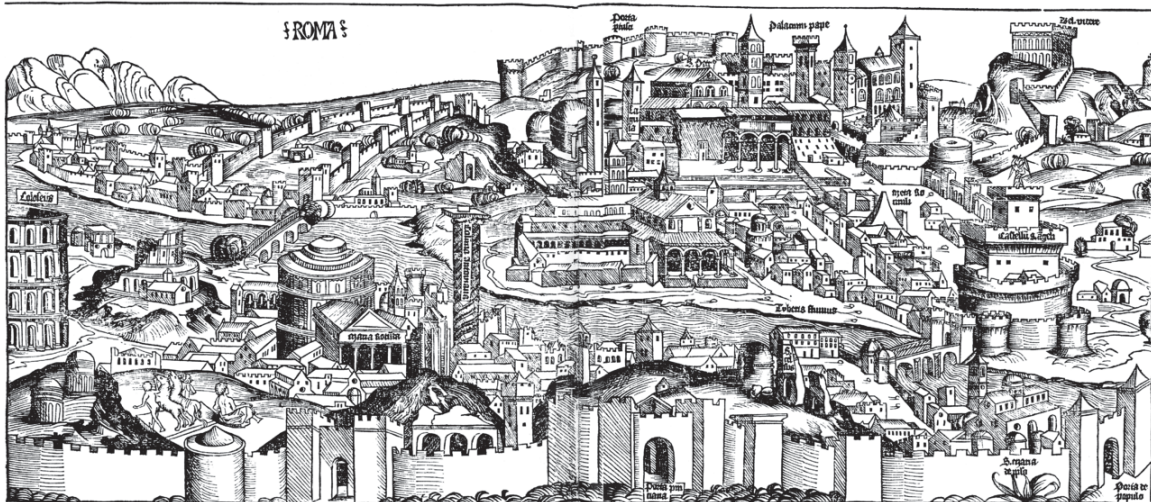


**1406.** Vieri was Field-Commander against the Army of Pisa. 69 398  
[After 4 years of bloody and useless resistance by the Pisans, in 1406 the Florentine Army led by Vieri Guadagni conquered Pisa.]



15<sup>th</sup> century attack of the walls of a City by artist Tintoretto.

**1413.** Vieri was sent as Ambassador to King Ladislaus of Naples to ask him to give the City of Rome back to the Church.



View of Rome in the year 1493 (the Dome of St. Peter had not been built by Michelangelo yet).

**1419.** Vieri was sent as a Florentine Ambassador to the Very Sereine Republic of Genoa for the purchase of the City of Livorno (“Leghorn” in English). 119 133



Medieval part of Livorno.

**1423.** Vieri was sent as Ambassador to Ferrara to make peace with the Duke of Milano Filippo Maria Visconti (1392-1447) below portrait by artist Pisanello. 149,  
161,



Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milano

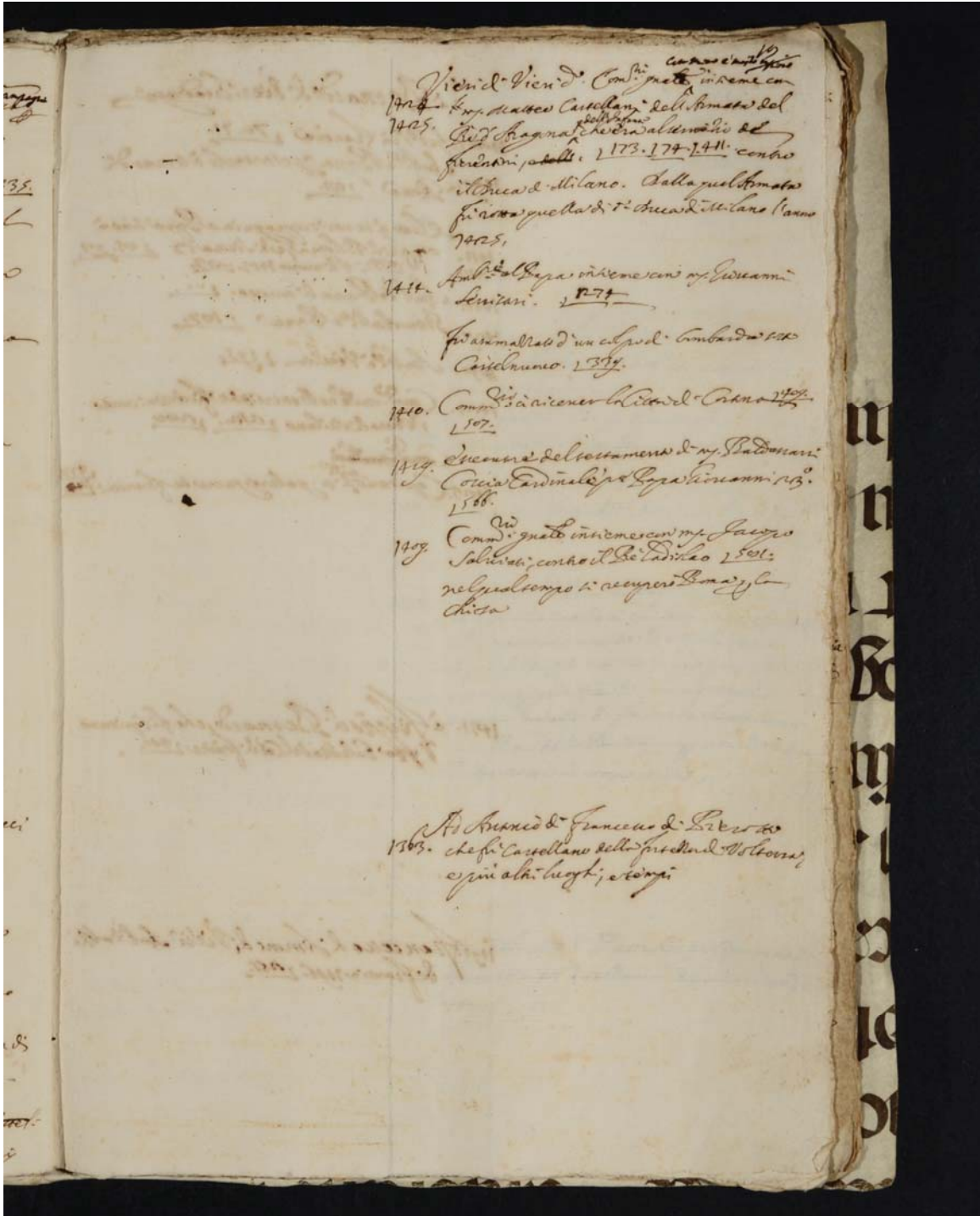


Ferrara – Castle of the Este, ruling family of Ferrara (1240-1597)

**1424.** Vieri was sent as Ambassador to Pope Martin V (picture below). 169.



Pope Martin V (1369-1431).



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**1424** Vieri son of Vieri together with Matteo Castellani of the Army of the King of Aragon Alfonso V and of the Infanta Eleanor of Albuquerque, who were at the service of the Florentines 173. 174. 411. against the Duke of Milano, routed the Army of the Duke of Milano in the year **1425.**



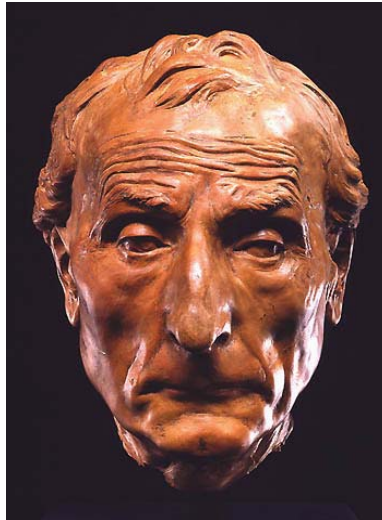


Alfonso V King of Aragon (1396-1458)



Infanta Eleanor of Albuquerque

**1414** Vieri Guadagni was sent as Ambassador to the Pope together with Giovanni Serristori.  
1274.



Head of a man (Giovanni Serristori?) by artist Benedetto da Maiano, ca. 1475.

**1410** Vieri was commander and received the allegiance of the City of Cortona in  
**1409.**



Cortona

**1419** Vieri was appointed for the execution of the will of Cardinal Baldassarre Coscia (1370-1419), later (Anti) Pope John XXIII 566 In those days many people believed Coscia was the legitimate Pope.

**1409** Commander in Chief of the Florentine Army, together with Jacopo Salviati, Vieri defeated King Ladislaus of Naples and recuperated the City of Rome for the Catholic Church. 581.

Vieri was killed by a shot of mortar in an attack to Castelnuovo on August 9, **1426**. 339



Castelnuovo

**1363** I will add to **Antonio Guadagni son of Francesco son of Piero** (“Pierotto” for Passerini), that he was Lord of the Fortress of Volterra and other places.



Two images of the Fortress of Volterra

*di Bernardo di Piero Guadagni*

1406. Sub. in Francia 170. 71.  
Sub. al Papa e contarsi a Roma d.  
1407. - Roma 101.

1411. 1413. *Alca a' bene compagnia al Papa fino a*  
*cap. di Bologna e di Siena 105. 93.*  
*1417. Sub. al Papa di nuovo. 100.*  
*1427. Sub. al Papa 1107.*  
*1430. Sub. a Venezia 1195.*  
*1447. Com. di Siena nell'opera de' frumenti: conio*  
*al Duca di Milano 1150. 1000*  
*1448. Equivanti a valore primo de' frumenti 1977*

1451. *di Filippo di Bernardo, che fu cognome*  
*di suo padre del Card. frate 1400.*

1453. *Francesco di Amore di Piero Sub. a' Re*  
*di Francia 1416. 225.*

**1406.** **Bernardo Guadagni** was Florentine Ambassador to France 70. 71.



In the year 1406, the King of France was Charles VI “the Beloved” aka “the Mad”. (see portrait below)



King of France Charles VI (1380-1422)

In the year **1409** he was Ambassador to the Pope, to exhort him to return to Rome. 81.



(Anti) Pope Alexander V (1409-1410)

- 1411.** Bernardo was appointed to go with the Pope up to the borders of Bologna and  
**1413.** Siena 85. 93. 272.  
And again in **1413.** 273.



Bologna



Siena

- 1414** Again Ambassador to the Pope.  
**1429.** Again Ambassador to the Pope. 187.  
**1430.** Ambassador to Venice. 195.



**1427** Bernardo is the General Commander of the Florentine Army against the Duke of Milano. 282. 288.



Early Renaissance battle.

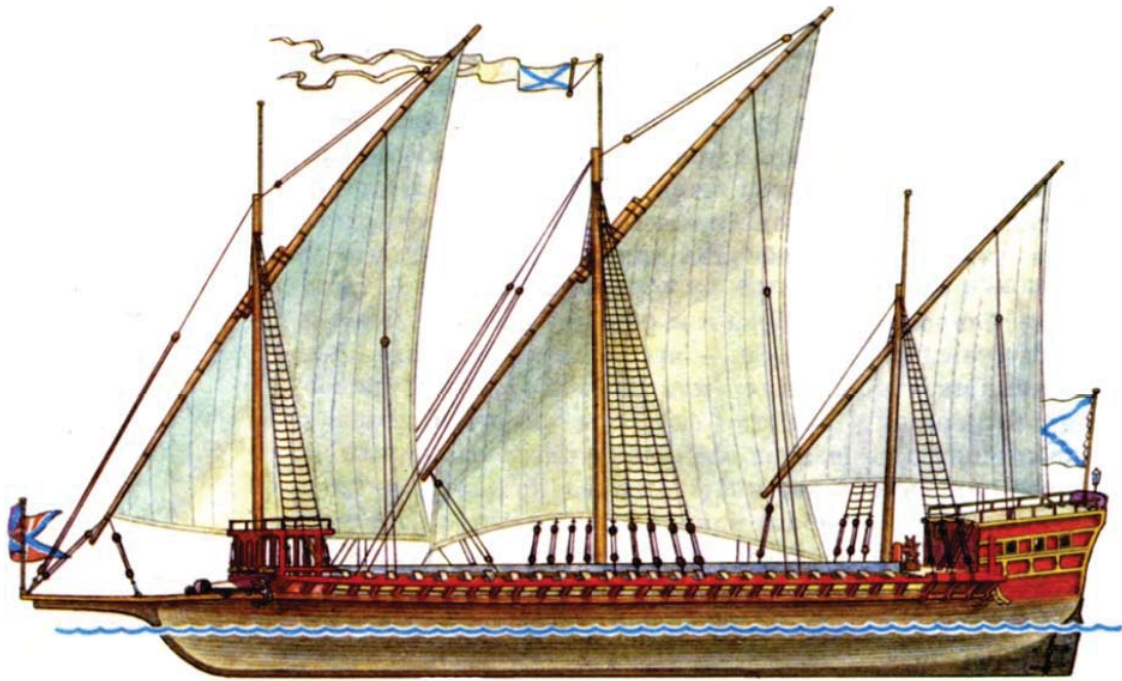
1427 Bernardo was Captain of two large Florentine Galleys.

977.





Inside of a Galley.



Late Medieval Galley

**1431** to **Filippo Guadagni son of Bernardo**, who was Captain of a Galley of the City of Florence 400.

**1496** to **Francesco Guadagni son of Simone son of Vieri**, who was Ambassador at the Court of the King of France, Charles VIII of Valois, in 1496. 255.



Charles VIII King of France (1470-1498), nicknamed “the charming”. He succeeded his father Louis XI at the age of 13 (in 1483) and he was only 26, when Francesco Guadagni went to see him as Ambassador from Florence in 1496. He invaded Italy and conquered the whole peninsula without much opposition (1494-1498). He died at 28 years old, striking accidentally his head against the lintel of a door.

9

no. 1100. *Martinod. Leonard* Segretario d'Ordi.  
d' *Lapa* segretano 1.º 1527-554. *antibacina*  
*Laurentina* 1540.  
*Canonico* *francesco* d' *Paese* d' *Volturno*

*Uladagni* famiglia *francesca* con  
*Salotto* nel *paese* d' *S. Martino* *Libano* *capale*  
il *Cavetto* *chiamato* *dro.* in *nome* *era*  
d' *essa* *famiglia*  
Era *una* *madam* *franco* *che* *chiamava*  
1300. *la* *Madam* *da* *Casa* *Uladagni*. 1540, 404

Erano *Padroni* *della* *Chiesa* *d' *S.**  
1100. *di* *S. Martino* *Libano*, *e* *di* *S. Martino* *a* *Segusio*

1310. *Giovanni* *Vilani* *dicendone* *francesca*  
in *una* *Avvisaglia* *a* *Castello* *com* *frigo*  
7.º *in* *numero* *uno* *de* *Bustichi*, *uno*  
*de* *gli* *spini*, *et* *uno* *de* *Uladagni*, *d'*  
*una* *compagnia* *de* *frigo* *d'* *avvisadi* *de* *frigo*  
*progradi* *d'* *frigo* *che* *chiamavano*  
*Cavallieri* *della* *Banda* *portando* *una*  
*Banda* *rossa* *in* *campo* *verde*.

d' *Uladagni* *de* *Tavolo* *gi* *Uladagni*  
1300. *francesco* *e* *Castellano* *in* *diversi* *luoghi*  
*frigo*

Monsignor Marino son of Lionardo was Secretary to the Pope in **1428** 527 – 554, 540. Canon of Florence, Pisa and Volterra.

The Guadagni Family had a palace in the town of San Martino a Lubaco and the Castle was named Guadagni after the name of their Family.

**1328.** There was a street in Florence, named Guadagni Family Street 484., more precisely, as Rondinelli writes, it was named “The street from the Guadagni House”!

**1200.** The Guadagni were also owners of the Churches of San Martino a Lubaco (“St. Martin in Lubaco”) and of San Miniato a Pagnolle.

**1312.** Very famous Medieval Florentine **Historian Giovanni Villani** (1276-1348) indirectly related us by the fact that



Statue of our stepancestor famous Florentine Medieval Historian Giovanni Villani (1276-1348), 2<sup>nd</sup> husband of our direct ancestor Monna de’Pazzi.

he married our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni’s (1303-1323) widow, Monna de’Pazzi (who had already given birth to our direct ancestor Migliore Guadagni, from her first husband Vieri), so Giovanni Villani was Migliore Guadagni’s stepdad and our stepancestor, wrote in his History of Florence that in a battle at Cerbaia against Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII (picture below), were killed a member of the Buscichi



Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII

Family, one of the Spini, and one of the Guadagni, all of a company of volunteers from the most esteemed young noblemen of Florence known as Knights of the Band, who wore a red Band on a green field.



Fortress of Cerbaia, 19 miles northwest of Florence.

I will add to Migliorozzo son of Zato that he was captain of the Infantry in **1326** and castle owner in several places and times.