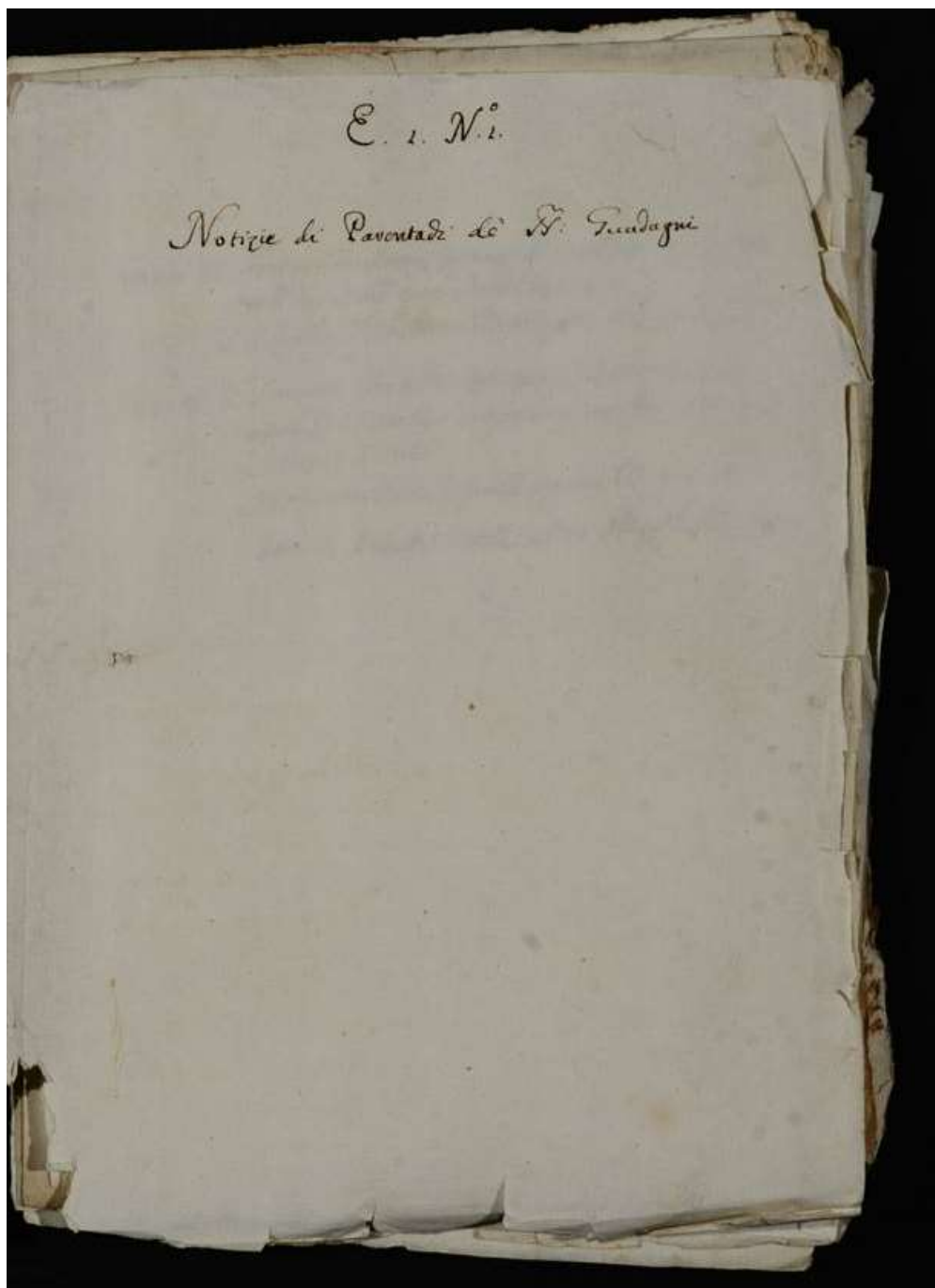


News on Guadagni Relationship
Original Guadagni Family Latin document from the Middle Ages



Page 1



Page 2

E. 1. N. 1.

News on Guadagni relationships

1375. Dame Leonora daughter of Antonio son of Francesco Guadagni, wife of Francesco Stoldi Lapi, of the Stoldi Church of Sant' Ambrogio ("Saint Ambrose")
Sir Stefano son of Sir Matteo Becchi officer. B. 126.S. + 2bib



Church of Sant' Ambrogio, Florence

1353. Dame Tommasa daughter of Guadagno and wife of Taddeo Bencini of the parish of Sant' Ambrogio of Florence let her goods loose in the Parish of Salvatoris de Valle ("Saviour of the entrenchment").
Sir Angelo son of Donato de Gesulis. Officer D. 4. S.Ma.V. ("*Santissima Maria Vergine*") 22223 ("of the Blessed Virgin Mary").
Bernardo son of MarcAndrea Rucellai son of Vieri. 1364

Hel. q. d. l. Pontifical
ex Proscullo d. l. Pontifical. Monasterio

1309. 10. octobris

Petrus et filii et heredes Petri q. Guadagni de Guadagnis volentes
providere de hereditatione
et de d. com. matris et uxoris q. d. Petri Guadagni eidem assignaverunt
duas domos terrenas ad unum d. concan. parvas ex parte possessionis suae logiam
una Salas Petri Guadagni —

1309. 19. octobris

Ad Petrum que d. Joannes vocatur Vidua uxoris Petri Anibaldi, que
hodie moratur in populo S. Marias in Campo et
Franciscus Petri Guadagni eius mundicius et
Ad Petrum uxoris Petri Guadagni et filios q. Conitlen de Anguine
fecerunt procuratorem ad litem quam habent cum heredi d. Petri
uxoris d. Ruthici —

1309. 20. octobris

Guadagnus f. Niglonis populi S. Michaeli (Niglononem) Africa et
supra via, sive sicut, que habet initium ab Hospitali S. Galli, et vadit
versus Macellum Comitatus S. Laurencii, usque ad Burgum S. Laurencii
et per Tabas q. Vanni Notarius et Seneca in d. Officio d. Guadagni
constituti fuerunt recepti a Sincero L'ebatuz, et populum S. Petri
de Valhaua pro eorum Salario sex mensium ad Nativitatem d. Petri
ordinis pro qua debet libras octo d. L'ebatuz —

In the Office of the Proconsul

From the Protocol of Sir Pieraccio Bonaventura

1309....October

Pieraccio
and \ sons and heirs of Piero Guadagni of the Guadagni Family wanting to be
provided with a house to live in,
Francesco /

Dame Tecla being at the same time their mother and Piero Guadagni's wife assigned two ground floor rooms for each to keep, situated on the back part of Piero Guadagni's Palace. -

1309...October...19

Dame Ghizza, whom Dame Joanna called a widow, wife of Vieri Baldini Struffaldi, who today moved to the Parish of Santa Maria in Campo and Francesco son of Piero Guadagni her fellow citizen and Dame Dea wife of Francesco son of Piero Guadagni and daughter of Cammillino degli Arrigucci appointed their private attorney for the lawsuit that they had versus Contessa wife of Rustico. ---



Church of Santa Maria in Campo, Florence

1309...October...20

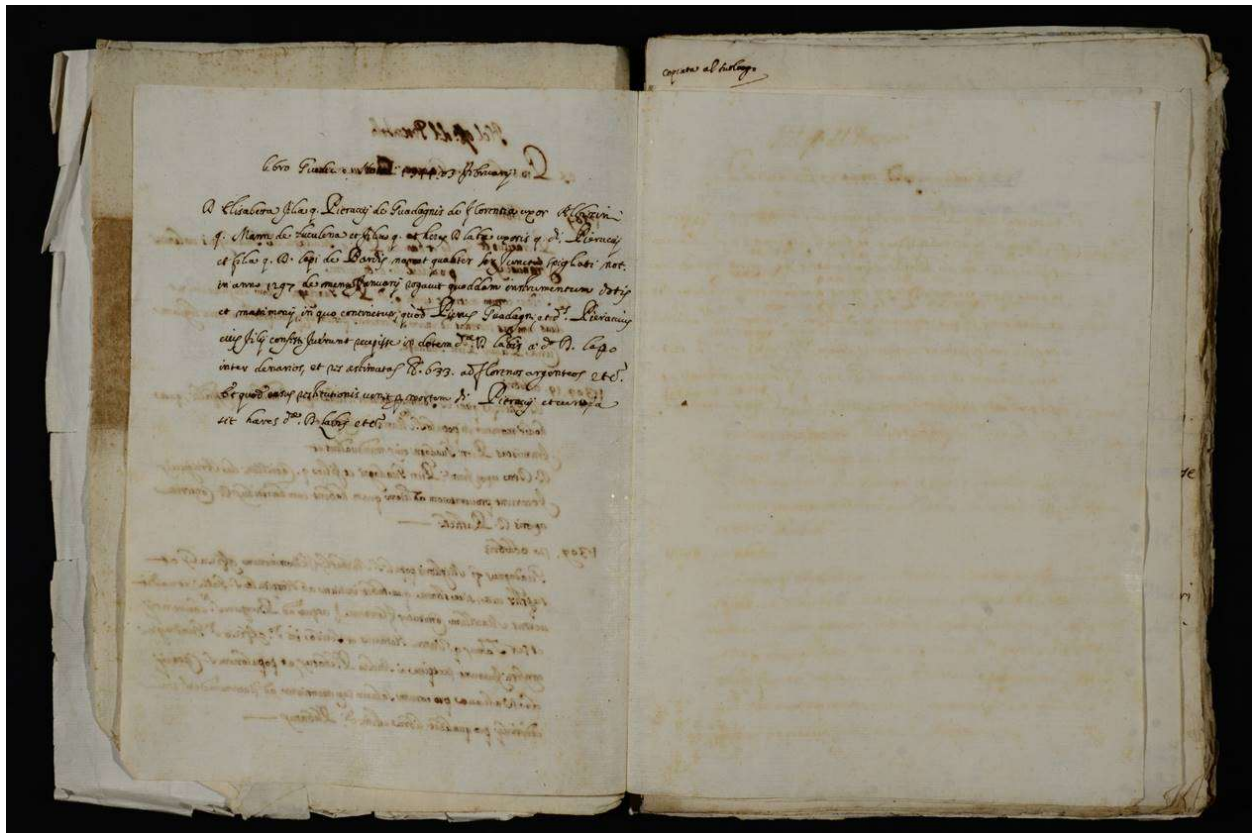
Guadagno, son of Migliore, of the Parish of San Michele Visdomini, her officer and assistant for the area, without eviction, which starts at the San Gallo Hospital towards the Mucillum Committee of Florence until the Town of San Lorenzo ("Borgo San

Lorenzo”) and sir Giano son of Vanni notary and writer in the Guadagni’s office, were made to confess that they received from Mayor Stebato and the Parishioners of St. Jesus of the Volcano their salary for the month of September in the reason of one salary divided by whatever amount was esteemed by Stebato. -



Two pictures of Borgo san Lorenzo

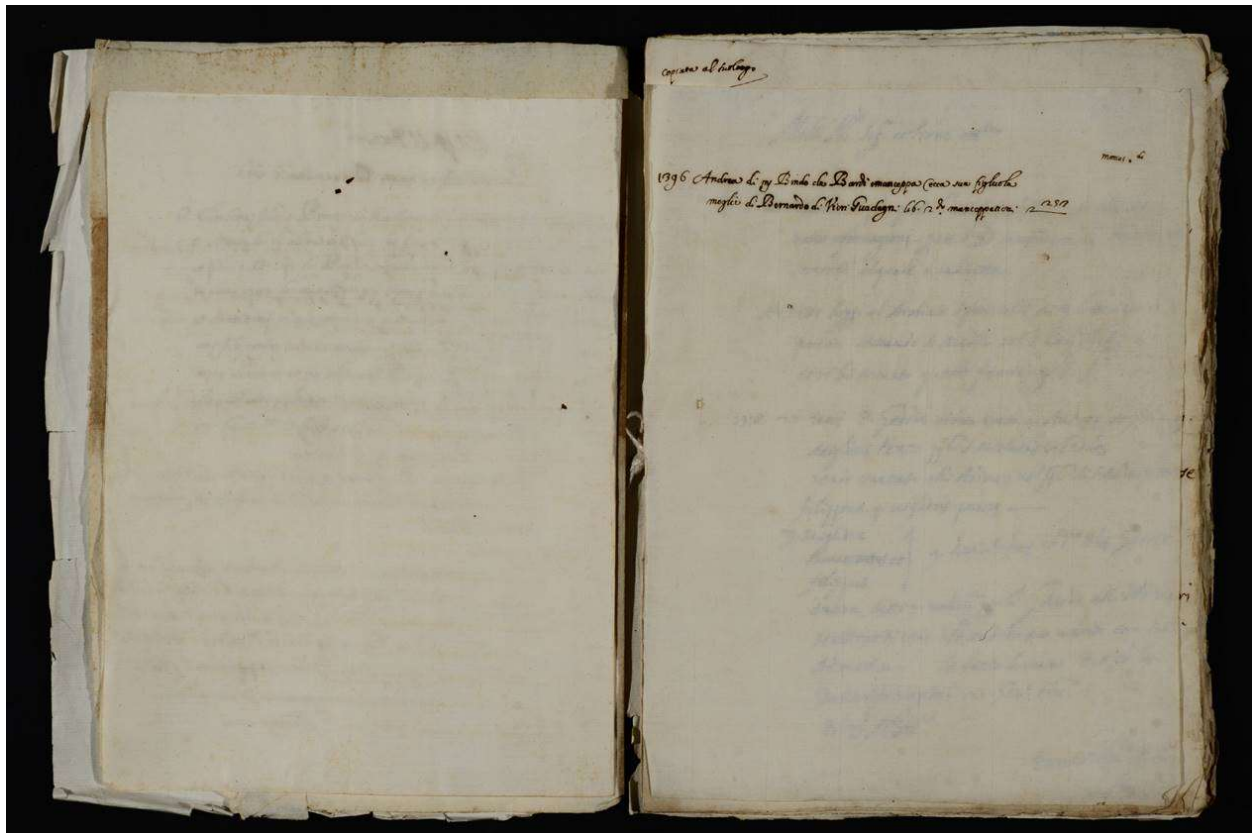
Latin document from before Divin



Page 5

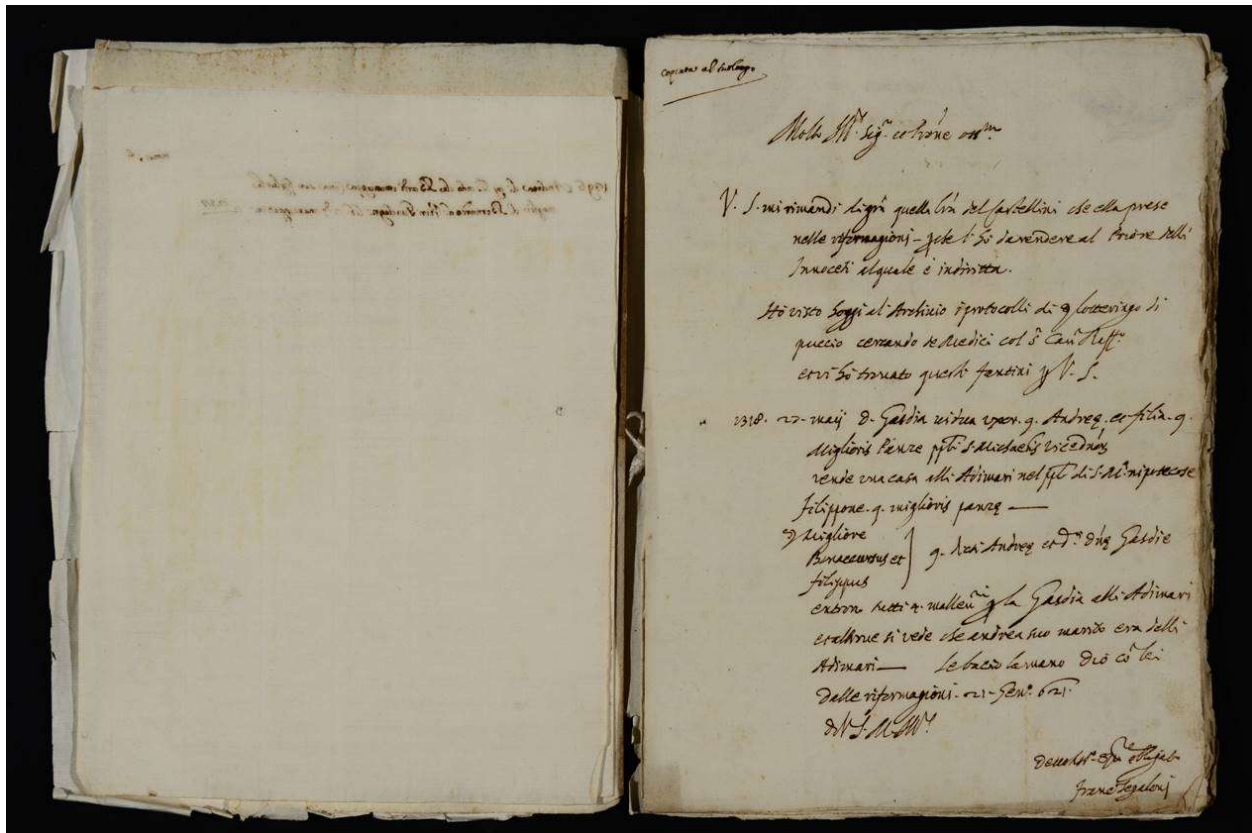
Book of the Judges and History 1344 February 23

Elisabetta, daughter of Pieraccio Guadagni of Florence, who is the wife to be of Albizzino son of Manni da Luculessa and heiress of Laba, wife of Pieraccio and daughter of Lapo de'Bardi, narrates as Notary Sir Juncto Spigliati in the month of January of the year 1297 asks by what way the dowry and the marriage, which it will comprise, which Piero Guadagni and his son Pieraccino, confessed was received from Dame Laba from Lapo in money for an estimated sum of 18,633 silver florins and so forth, would be delivered to Elisabetta and Albizzino and that a late payment of it deserves the death of Pieraccio as well as Dame Laba and so forth.



Page 6

1396 Andrea son of Bindo de'Bardi emancipates his daughter Cecca, wife of Bernardo, son of Vieri Guadagni book 2nd of Emancipations 2 257



Page 7

Copied where it should go

Very Illustrious Sir

May Your Lordship send me back that list of the tags which you took from the Pardons by Legislation book so we can give it back to the Prior of the Innoceti to whom it is addressed.

Today I saw in the Archives the Protocols of Lotteringo son of Puccio looking for de' Medici so I returned this little information to your Highness.

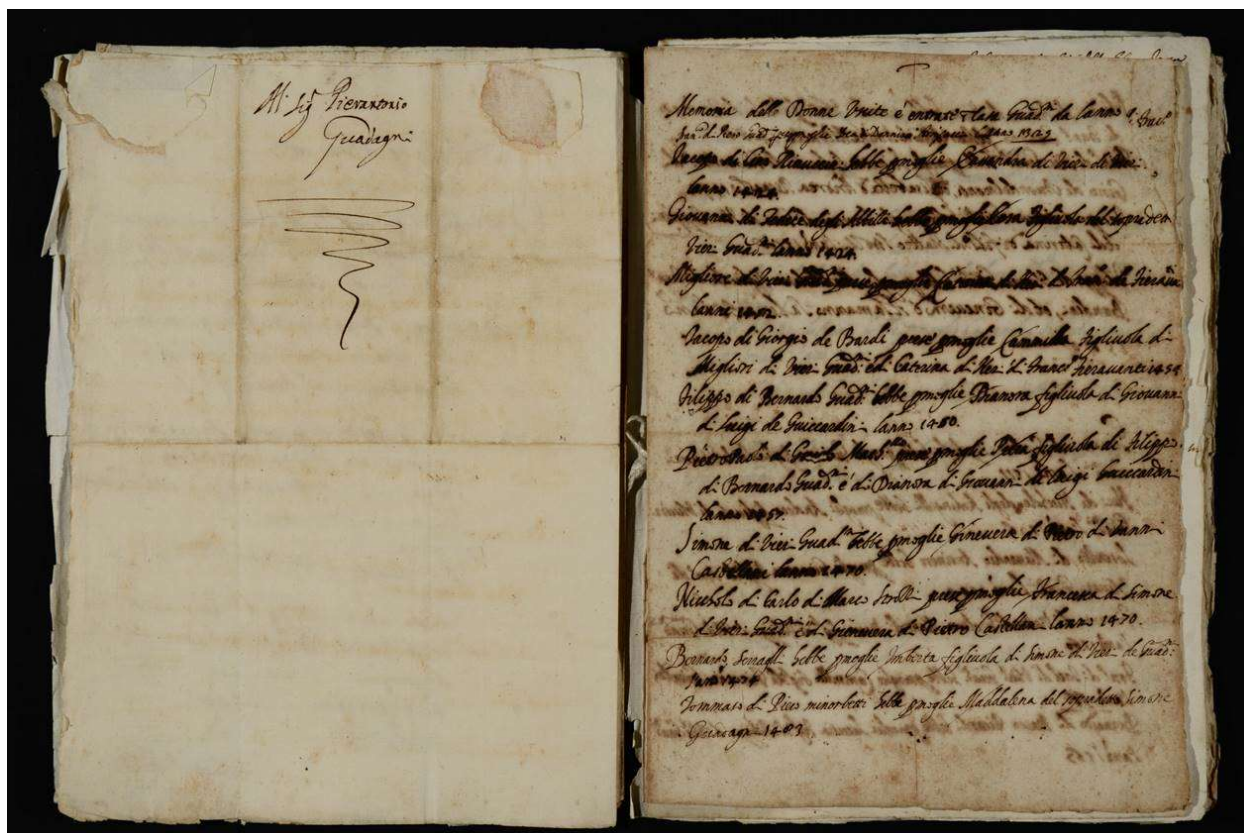
May 27 1318 Dame Gasdia Guadagni wife of Andrea Adimari and daughter of Migliore Panza Guadagni of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini sells a house to the Adimari Family in the Parish of St. Mary of the nephew of Filippone Guadagni son of Migliore Panza Guadagni. -



Adimari Tower, Florence

Migliore \
 Bonaccorso and \ sons of Andrea Adimari and Dame Gasdia Guadagni,
 Filippo /
 enter the house of Gasdia degli Adimari, when also her husband enters with
 other members of the
 Adimari Family and kisses her hand. God is with her.
 Blessed Virgin Mary.

Franco Segaloni



Page 8

To Mr. Pierantonio Guadagni

Memory of the United Women entered in the Guadagni House from the year...(last tip of paper ripped off).

Francesco son of Piero Guadagni married Dea daughter of Donnino Arrigucci in the year 1325.

Jacopo son of Gino Rinuccini married Cassandra Guadagni daughter of Vieri son of Vieri (our direct ancestor) in the year 1424.

Giovanni son of Felice degli Albizzi married the daughter of Vieri Guadagni in 1424.

Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni married Margherita Fioravanti in 1428 [Vieri being our direct ancestor, all of the Guadagni mentioned hereabout are our direct ancestors or great-uncles and great-aunts].

Jacopo son of Giorgio de'Bardi married Cammilla, daughter of Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri and of Caterina daughter of Neri son of Franco Fioravanti in 1454.



De' Bardi Street, Florence



Busini-De' Bardi Palace, Florence



Albizzi Tower, Florence

Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni (Bernardo, older brother of our direct ancestor Vieri, is the one who had Cosimo de' Medici the Elder arrested and put in jail) married Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini in the year 1450.

PietroPaolo son of Guido Marchetti married Petra daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni and of Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini in the year 1457.



Guicciardini Palace, Florence, on Lungarno Guicciardini



Another Guicciardini Palace, on the right, in Guicciardini Street

(my parents used to own an apartment on the 4th floor three houses down from the left of the Palace (you can see it in the picture, it has a narrow balcony. I lived there with my siblings Bernardo and Eleonora while attending the University of Florence (1963-1968). You can see the beginning of the Ponte Vecchio (the "old Covered Bridge") at the end of the street. When the Arno River flooded on November 4th, 1966, Guicciardini Street was among the first flooded by the muddy river. I rushed down to Guicciardini Street to get some food for all of us and waded back to the door of my building with fast rising muddy water above my knees).

Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Ginevra daughter of Pietro son of Vanni Castellani in 1470.

Niccolo' son of Carlo son of Marco Strozzi married Francesca daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and Ginevra daughter of Pietro Castellani in 1470.

Bernardo Serragli married Imberta daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni in the year 1474.

Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti married Maddalena daughter of the abovementioned Simone Guadagni in 1483.

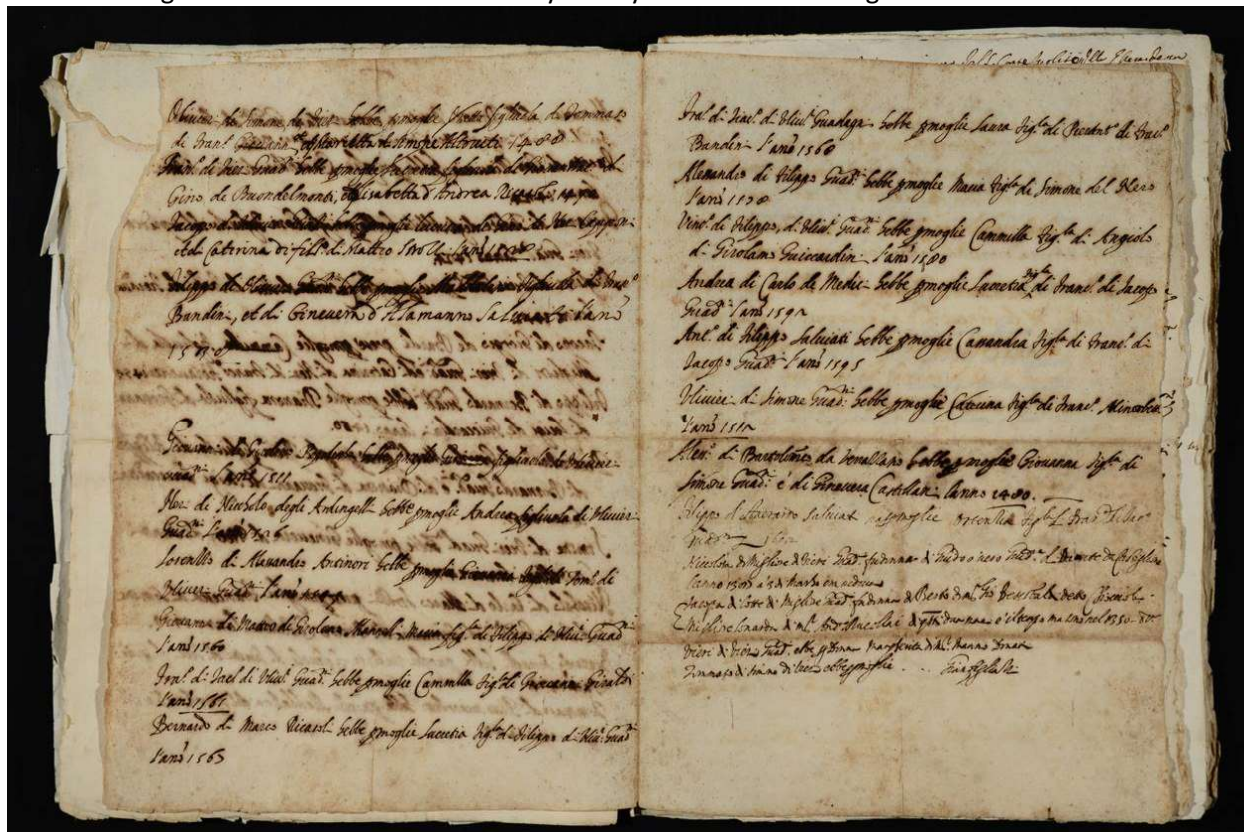


Serragli Palace, Florence
on top, immediately on the left of Santa Trinita Church, Florence



Minerbetti Palace with its "battlements"

All of the above shown palaces and the ones in the following pages used to belong to our direct ancestors or great-uncles and aunts. Nowadays many of them still belong to our cousins.



Page 9 (left page and right page according to the original Guadagni Latin manuscript) left page only translated here.

Olivieri Guadagni son of Simone son of Vieri married Oretta daughter of Tommaso son of Francesco Giovanni son of Marietta daughter of Simone Altoviti in 1488.

Francesco son of Vieri Guadagni married Lauretta daughter of Giovanna daughter of Gino de' Buondelmonti, and Lisabetta daughter of Andrea Ricasoli.

Jacopo Guadagni son of Luisa Ricasoli married Lucrezia daughter of Gino son of Neri Capponi and of Caterina daughter of Matteo Strozzi in the year 1520.



Strozzi Palace, Florence Ricasoli Palace, Florence Altoviti Palace, Florence Capponi Palace, Florence

Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Maddalena daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra daughter of Alamanno Salviati in the year 1530.

Giovanni son of Giuliano Popoleschi married Giovanna daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1511.

Neri son of Niccolo' degli Ardinghelli married Andrea daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1526.



Bandini Palace, Florence Buondelmonti Palace, Florence Antinori Palace, Florence
Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori married Giovanna daughter of Tommaso son of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1549.

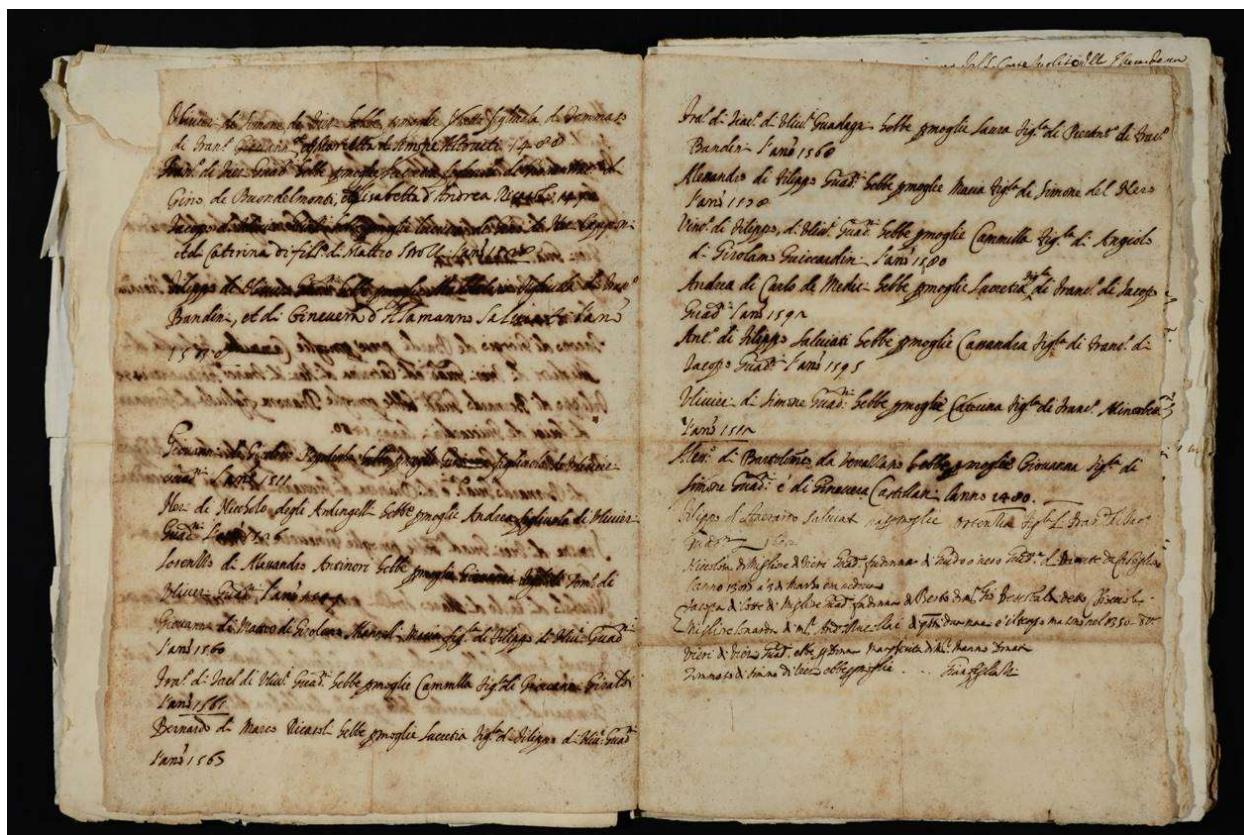


Marchetti Villa, Florence

Giovanna daughter of Matteo son of Girolamo Mannelli married Mario son of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1560.

Francesco son of Iacopo son of Vieri Guadagni married Cammilla daughter of Giovanni Giraldi in the year 1561.

Bernardo son of Marco Ricasoli married Lucrezia daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1565.



Page 9 (right side)

Francesco son of Iacopo son of Olivieri Guadagni married Laura daughter of Pierantonio son of Francesco Bandini in the year 1560.

Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni married Maria daughter of Simone del Nero in the year 1578.

Vincenzo son of Filippo son of Olivieri Guadagni married Cammilla daughter of Angiolo son of Girolamo Guicciardini in the year 1580.

Andrea (offshoot of a secondary branch of the Medici Family Grandukes of Tuscany and rulers of Florence), son of Carlo de' Medici married Lucrezia daughter of Francesco son of Jacopo Guadagni in the year 1592.

Antonio son of Filippo Salviati married Cassandra daughter of Francesco son of Jacopo Guadagni in the year 1595.

Olivieri son of Simone Guadagni married Caterina daughter of Francesco Minerbetti in the year 1595.

Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano married Giovanna daughter of Simone Guadagni and of Ginevra Castellani in the year 1480. French historians believe the famous explorer Giovanni da

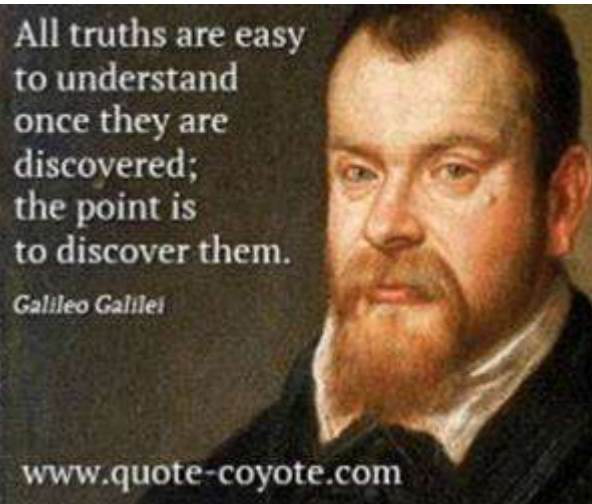


Verrazzano (1485-1528) (picture on the left) was their son and owes his name to his mother Giovanna Guadagni, who is the younger sister of our direct ancestor Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1510). Verrazzano was the first explorer to discover the coast of what is now the United States and Canada. His expedition was organized and financed by his Guadagni uncles and grandfather. So we can proudly say that the United States were discovered by Giovanna Guadagni's son, our direct great-great-uncle Giovanni da Verrazzano.

Filippo Salviati (1582-1614) (see left picture below), son of Averardo Salviati, married Ortensia daughter of Francesco Guadagni (our direct ancestor). He was a famous astronomist supporting the Copernican theory and friend of Galileo. His wife Ortensia Guadagni might have played an important role in influencing Galileo's (1564-1642) (see right picture below) breathtaking discovery i.e. that the earth circled around the sun and not viceversa, as they had thought until then.



Filippo Salviati



Galileo Galilei

Niccolosa daughter of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni (direct ancestor of all of us) married Guido son of Dante Catellini da Castiglione on March 3rd, of the year 1387. As we remember, the founder of the Catellini Family, one of the oldest and most noble of Italy, was Sergio Catiline (108 BC-62 BC), aristocratic Roman Senator and military who plotted against the Roman senate, accusing it of being composed only of the richest Roman citizens and not being opened to other citizens, was accused by Cicero of treason, and was killed in the battle of Ager Pistoriensis, near Pistoia and Florence.



Marcus Tullius Cicero



Catiline in the Senate.



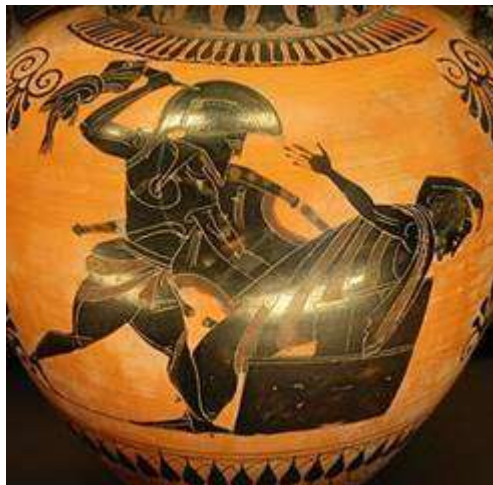
His dying body is found after the battle by his enemies, who throw it into the river. Painting Alcide by Segoni, Gallery of Modern Art, Florence.

Our common great-great-great-great-grandfather Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), married Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione, of the same family of the above Catellini, descendants of Catiline, so the latter is twice the direct ancestor of all of us.

The ancestor of Catiline is Sergestus, a Trojan warrior who fled Troy with Aeneas, after the Greeks conquered the city, after having entered it by surprise, hiding in the Trojan horse in the year 1194 BC, so the Guadagni can trace back their Catellini ancestors for 31 centuries. As we remember, Aeneas was a Trojan hero, son of Anchises and cousin of Priam, King of Troy.

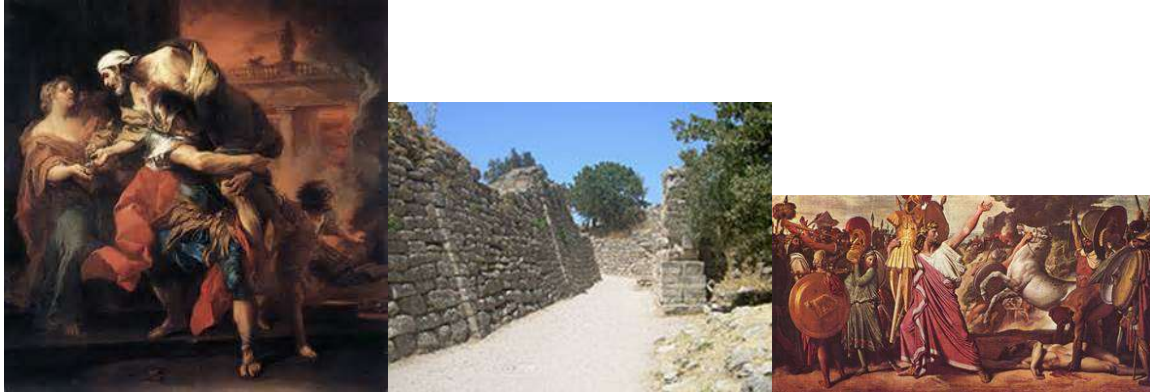


Not suspecting that the Greeks are hiding in the belly of the horse, the triumphant Trojans pull the gigantic wooden horse in the City as a sign of victory versus the Greeks who have disappeared from the beach in front of the City of Troy and left only the isolated horse on it (see picture above). At night, after the Trojans celebrated and fell asleep, Greek soldiers descended from the belly of the horse and opened the doors of Troy to the Greek troops waiting silently outside. In a short time all of Troy fell under the Greek surprise attack and was looted and set on fire.



King of Troy Priam is killed by Greek soldier Neoptolemus

Aeneas, with Sergestus and eight other friends, family and slaves, are able to escape and arrive to Italy after a long trip recounted by great Roman poet Virgil in the Aeneid. Eventually Aeneas' son will be the direct ancestor of the first King of Rome, Romulus, who founded the City of Rome in 753 BC (see below picture on the right).



Aeneas, carrying his old father on his back, escapes from burning Troy with his wife and his son. Unhappily his wife gets lost in the confusion. Ruins of Troy Romulus, 1st King of Rome.



Aeneas and his friend our ancestor Sergestus (just behind Aeneas, with a spear in his left hand) are introduced to Dido, Queen of Carthage, North Africa, during their journey to Italy, painted by artist Nathaniel Dance-Holland.



Ruins of Carthage in Tunisia, North Africa. In 1952, when I was seven years old, my father was Vice-Consul of Italy in Tunis. One day he took all of us to see the ruins of Carthage destroyed by the Roman legions in the year 146 BC. I did not know then, that the founder and first Queen of Carthage, Dido, had fallen in love with our ancestor Sergestus' leader Aeneas and wanted to marry him and that he refused and continued his journey to Italy, while, desperate, she stabbed herself to death (see picture below, by artist Reynolds).



Queen Dido kills herself.

During a funerary ship race, Aeneas gives to Sergestus a Cretan slave girl named Pholoe in gratitude for saving both ship and crew. Sergestus marries her. So all of us, Guadagni and offshoots, through our Catellini ancestors, descend from a Trojan warrior and a beautiful Cretan woman, 3,180 years ago.



ΟΙ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ
Cretan women as they were dressed during Pholoe's times.



Island of Crete, Greece

Jacopa daughter of Cotte (?) son of Migliore Guadagni marries Berto son of Giovanni Frescobaldi nicknamed Chiocciola ("snail") and Migliore Leonardo son of Andrea Rucellai, we don't know the exact time of these two husbands but they are in the period 1350-1380.

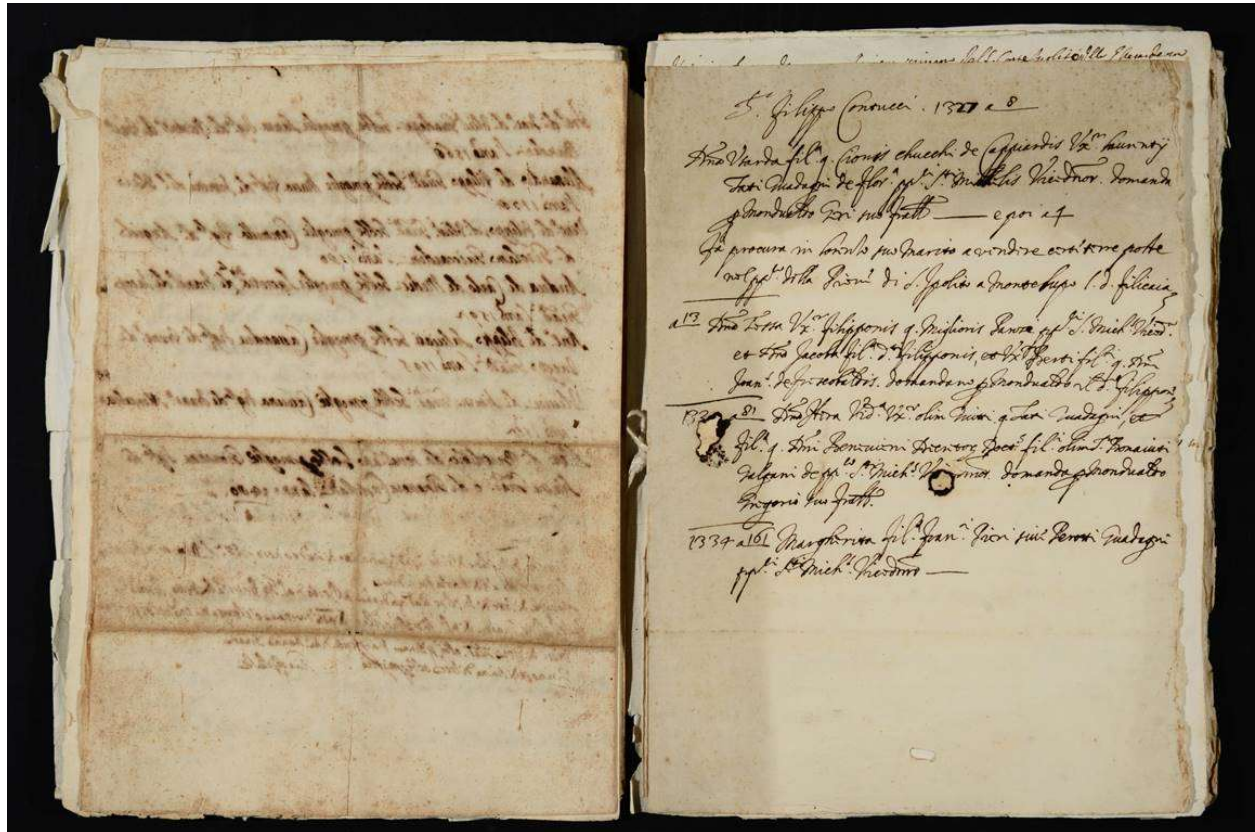
Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni married Margherita daughter of Manno Donati



(Ed. Alinari: P. L. N. 12278. PADOVA - Chiostro della Basilica di S. Antonio. Monumento di Meno Donati. (1370.)

Tomb of Manno Donati, 1371, Basilica of Sant'Antonio, Padua, Italy; Manno is our direct ancestor.

Tommaso son of Simone son of Vieri marries ... (3 dots in the original manuscript) Gianfigliazzi



Page 10

Filippo Contucci . 1327

Dame Usarda daughter of Cione son of Chuccho de Cappiandis, wife of Zato Guadagni from Florence, son of Vieri, asks for "Inonduatro" (hard to read, I presume a family property held in common) to her brother Gori and then finds an attorney in San Leolino for her husband to sell cisterns located in the Parish of the Priory of Sant'Ippolito in Montelupo da Filicaia. [The whole sentence is difficult to read]



Parish of Saints Ippolito and Cassiano

Castle of Montelupo

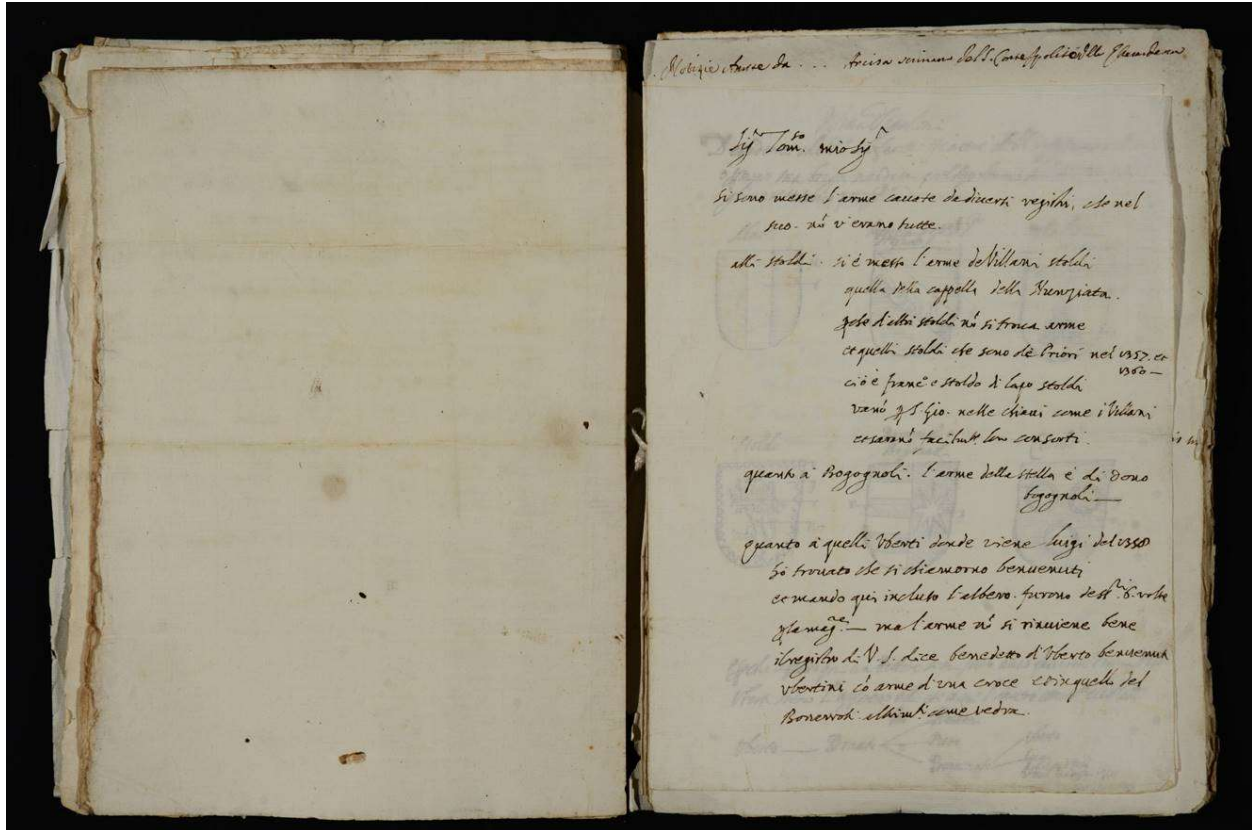
A 13 Dame Tessa wife of Filippone son of Migliore Panza of the Parish of S. Michele Visdomini and Dame Jacopa daughter of Filippone and wife of Berto son of Giovanni de' Frescobaldi ask Filippone to be the mediator.

133. (another number is there but there is a whole in the paper so it has disappeared) a 81 Dame Nera widow of Guitto son of Zato Guadagni and daughter of Bencivenni son of Bonaiuti Galgani of the Fathers of St. Michael asks to include her brother Gregorio.



Our cousin Saint Gemma Galgani (1878-1903)

1334 a161 Margherita daughter of Francesco son of Pierotto Guadagni of the Parish of San Michele Visdomini _____



Page 11

Sir Tommaso my lord

We have put the family crests taken from various registers and they were not all there.

Of the Stoldi's we put the crest of the Villani Stoldi, the one in the chapel of Santissima Annunziata. [Giovanni Villani (1276-1348) was the second husband of Monna de'Pazzi, widow of Vieri Guadagni and mother of the direct ancestor of all of us Migliore Guadagni (+7/28/1383). As Villani was Migliore Guadagni's stepdad, he is the step-ancestor of all of us. Maybe through him, the Villani inherited the first Guadagni Chapel of the Santissima Annunziata; the second one, next to the main altar, containing "The Resurrection of Jesus" by famous Renaissance artist Bronzino, still belongs to the Guadagni Family]



Statue of the step-ancestor of all of us, Giovanni Villani, famous banker, official, diplomat, chronicler in the "Loggia of the New Market ("Medieval"), Florence (left).

Portrait of a relative of the Guadagni, through our Tornabuoni cousins, Lucrezia Panciatichi (center), and the Resurrection of Jesus in the Guadagni Chapel of Santissima Annunziata (right) and enlargement of it (far right), both by Mannerist Renaissance artist Bronzino, whose self-portrait is on the right of the enlargement.

We cannot find the crest of other Stoldis like the ones who were Priors in 1357 and 1360, i.e. Francesco and Stoldo sons of Lapo Stoldi, they go in San Giovanni (the Cathedral) like the Villani and they will probably be their spouses.

For what regards the Bogognoli: the crest with the star belongs to Dono Bogognoli_____

For what concerns the Uberti from whom comes Luigi in 1358 I found out that their real name is Benvenuti and I send you here included their family tree, they were 6 times the “Signori” (“Lords” or “Seniors”) of the Government – but we cannot well find their crest the register of Your Lordship says Benedetto son of Uberto Benvenuti Ubertini with the crest of a cross and in the one of the Bonarroti (i.e. “Buonarroti”, the family crest of Michelangelo note of fcdq) otherwise, as you will see.



Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) self-portrait



Page 12

Gian Segaloni

I would like you to please send me for each one of the following the crest and the name of the family and I will give them back to you. (As the sketches of the Family Trees are in black and white, next to them are the initials of the colors in Italian, in which are the parts of the crests indicated by the arrows).

Abati ("Abbots")
Stephen)

("Little wolves of St.

della Casa ("Of the house")

← Red (r (rosso)

← Red (r

(rosso) s

←----Olive green (u (ulivo)

<-White (b (bianco)

<-White (b

(bianco)

<-White (b (bianco)

←-----Little

wolves

←--Silver (a (argento)

Stoldi
Bogognuoli

Cerchi "Circles")

←Red (r (rosso)
(rosso)

<-Yellow (g (giallo)

<-Yellow (g (giallo) Red (r (rosso)-> <-White (b
(bianco) <-Silver (a (argento)

←Red (r
(rosso)

←Black (n (nero)

Bogognoli or

Yellow (g (giallo)-> ←Red (r

That I am waiting for a painter ("artist") to paint the above crests (difficult handwriting to read)

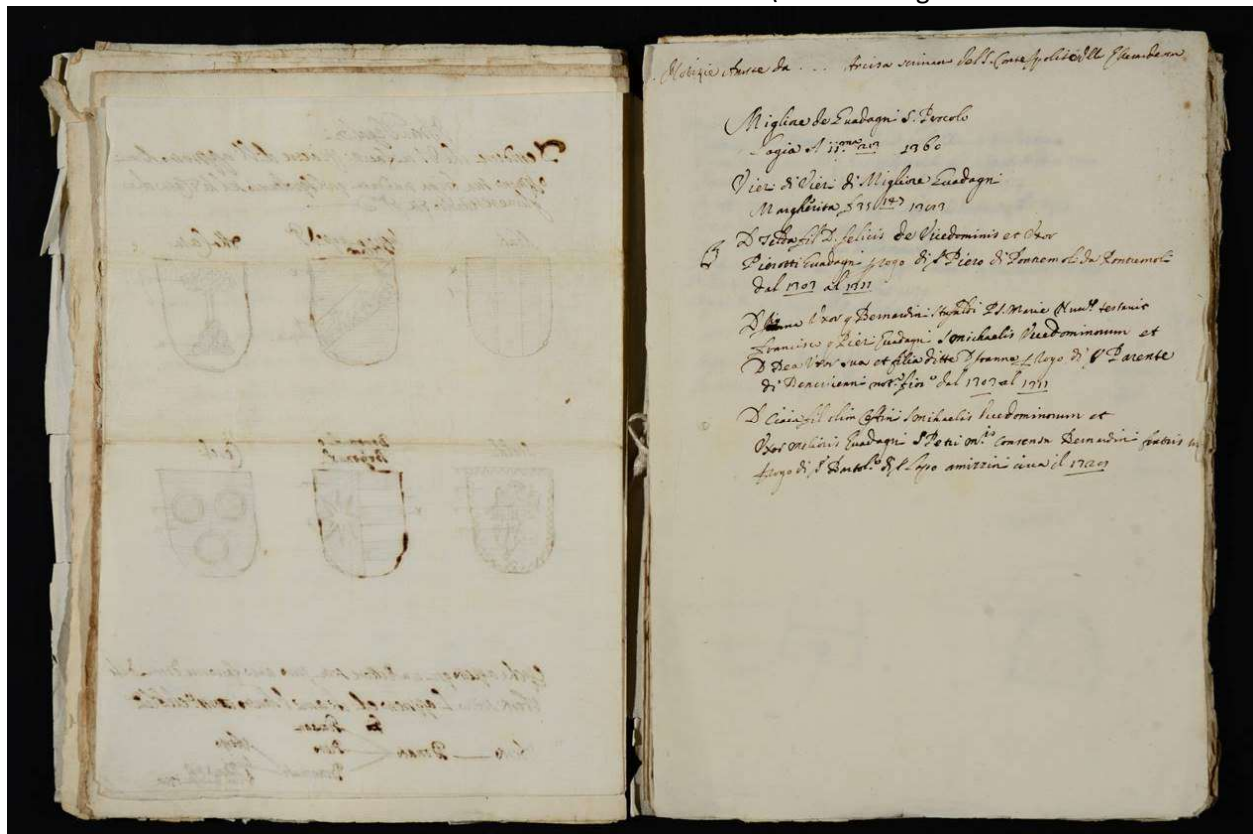
Giovanni

Uberto-----Donato / -Piero

\Benvenuto/-Uberto

\Luigi /Agnoletta of Mi...

\Vieri Guadagni 1358



News from ...Ancisa scribe of Count Ippolito della Gherardesca

Migliore Guadagni of the Parish of San Procolo, picture of the church on the right



Lagia Aiima 213 1360

Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore Guadagni

Margherita 35 147 1383

Dame Zelda daughter of Felice de Visdomini and of his wife.

Pierotto Guadagni officer of San Pietro di Pontremoli from Pontremoli from
1303 to 1311.

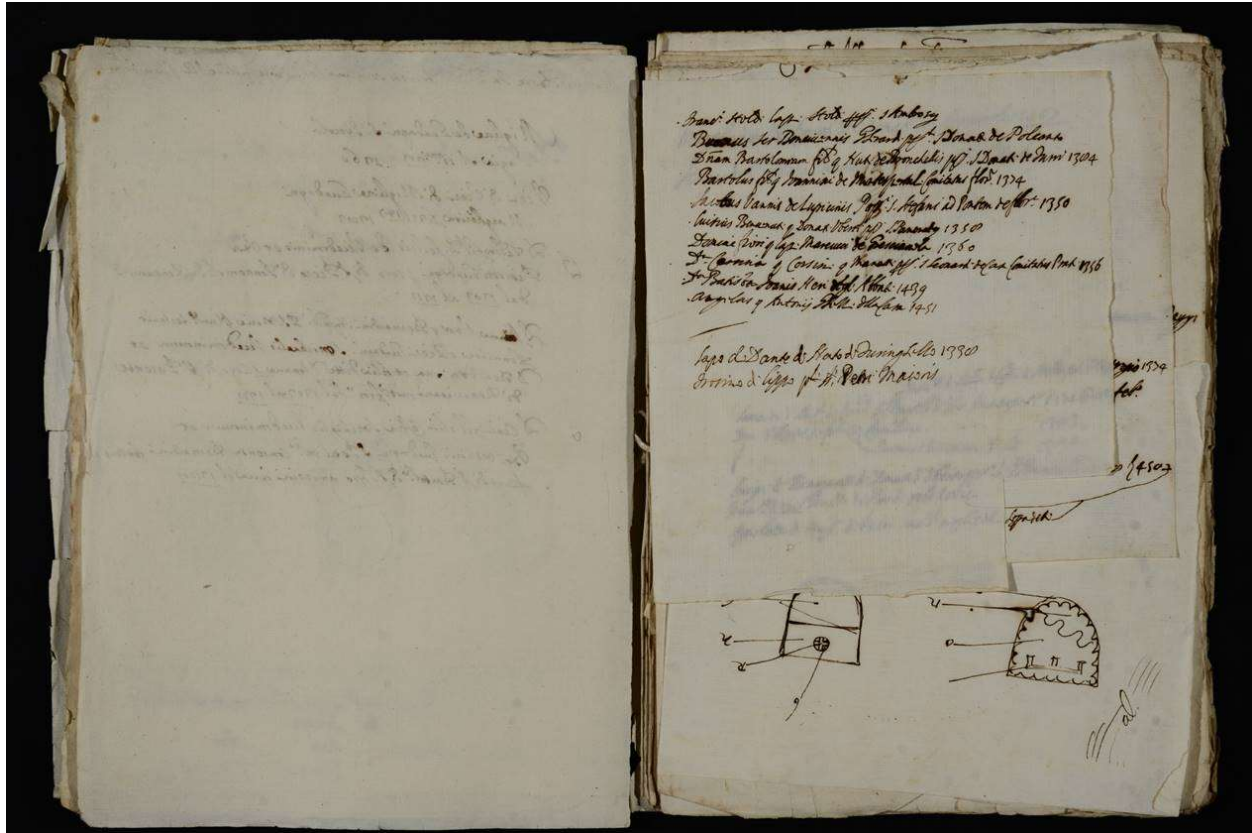


Parma Door in the walls of Pontremoli.Church of San Pietro in Pontremoli Pontremoli; it is the most
Northern town of Tuscany.

Dame Giovanna wife of Bernardino Stufaldi as a witness now.

Francesco son of Piero Guadagni of the Parish of San Michele Visdomini and his wife Dame Dea and her
daughter Dame Giovanna officer of Parente son of Bencivenni Florentine from 1303 to 1311.

Dame Ciaia, at the time spoken, Ceffini of the Parish of San Michele Visdomini and wife of Migliore
Guadagni of Saint Petro with the consent of his brother Bernardino in the church of San Bartolomeo of
San Lapo about the year 1328.



Page 14

Of Francesco Stoldi Lapi of the Stoldi of Sant' Ambrogio (Both Stoldi and Lapi are old Florentine noble families, the Lapi for a longer period).

Sir Bencivenni Gilardi son of Donato de Polcanto.

Dame Bartolommea daughter of Huberto de Bronchellis son of Donato de Tussi 1384.

Bartolo son of Tommino da Malaspina of the Florentine Committee 1374.

Carlo Vanni dei Lupicini ("little wolves") from the Parish of Santo Stefano (ad Pontem de Florencia) at the bridge in Florence 1350 (picture below on the left).



Luigi Benvenuti and Donato Uberti of the Parish of San Pancrazio 1358. (picture on the right)



Farinata degli Uberti, of Donato's family, (Florence 1212-1264), by artist Andrea del Castagno (picture on the left), was a Florentine aristocrat and military leader, related to the cousins of the Guadagni, considered by some of his contemporaries to be a heretic. He is remembered mostly for his appearance in Dante's *Inferno* and is mentioned in C.S. Lewis short sequel to *The Screwtape Letters*, *Screwtape proposes a toast*. In Dante's *Inferno* we hear Farinata testify proudly that when the Florentine Ghibellines (for the Emperor) had recaptured Florence from the Guelphs (for the Pope) and wanted to

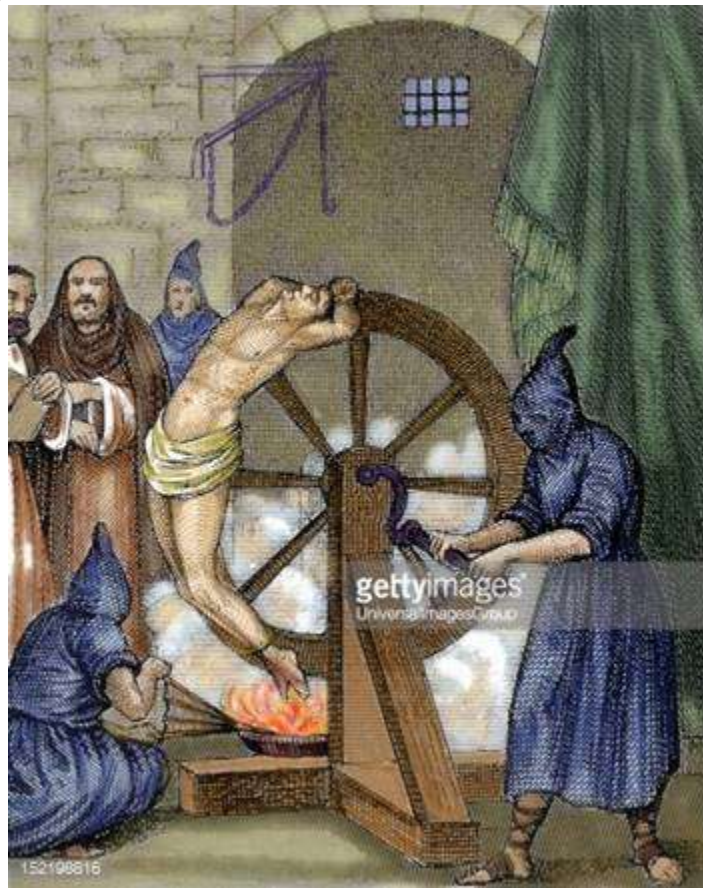
destroy the City, even though he was a Ghibelline leader, he was the only one who openly asserted the need to save Florence from destruction, and Dante, a Guelph Florentine, greatly admired him for it. His brave intervention against everybody else saved our beloved Florence from complete destruction. Farinata is the great-uncle of Vieri Guadagni's wife, Margherita Donati, and so also of all of us, as we all descend directly from Vieri and Margherita.

Lord Fiori son of Lapo Marcucci De Gresciarola (?), hard to read, 1360,

Dame Carmina daughter of Corsini son of Manetti of S. Leonardo de Cat of the Committee of Prato 1356.

Dame Battista daughter of Giovanni son of Neri degli Abbati 1439

Dame Battista degli Abbati (+1492) married Matteo Guadagni, son of Migliore in 1437 [Matteo Guadagni had already been married to Piera del Bello in 1410 with a daughter, Daria] and had two children from him, Mattea, a girl, in 1449, and Matteo, a boy, who lived from 1453 to ca 1500. Battista degli Abbati Guadagni inherited a good fortune from the main branch of the Abbati Family, and brought a large number of properties to her husband Matteo Guadagni. However she will die in absolute poverty and horribly disabled, after having been tortured on the "wheel" by the Inquisitor, and having all her goods confiscated, seemingly for a crime of "witchcraft".



A guy being tortured at the "wheel".

Angelo son of Antonio Ghezzi della Casa 1451

Lapo son of Dante son of Nuto Turringhelli in 1339 married Telda Guadagni (+1348) Telda was the daughter of Migliorozzo Guadagni (military commander +1333) and Mingarduccia dei Donati (+1353)



Donati Family Crest Towers of the Donati, Florence.

The Donati, the most powerful family in Florence at the end of the 14th Century were closely related to the Guadagni by marriage and friendship. However their leader, Corso Donati, was deemed too proud and haughty and was attacked by surprise and killed by his own allies at the beginning of the 14th century.



Death of our great-uncle Corso Donati, on the left of the picture, as recounted in the “Chronicles” of our step-ancestor Giovanni Villani, considered the greatest historian of the end of the Middle-Ages (Corso

Donati's great-niece Margherita Donati married our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426).
(Medieval illustration of Villani's book).

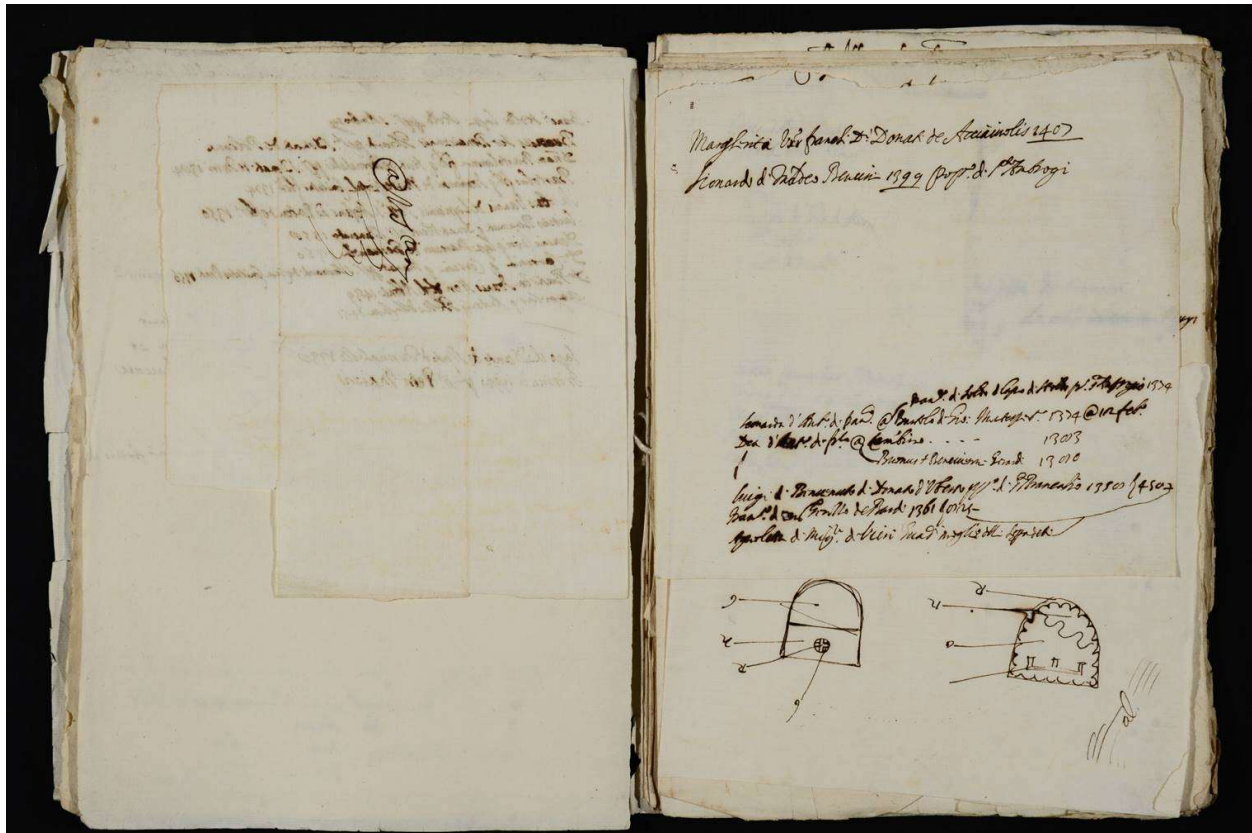


Giovanni Villani, detail of his statue in the Loggia del Mercato Nuovo (Florence), see picture above. He is considered one of the best Italian and European historians of all times.

Cosimo(?) son of Lippo son of Petro Maionis

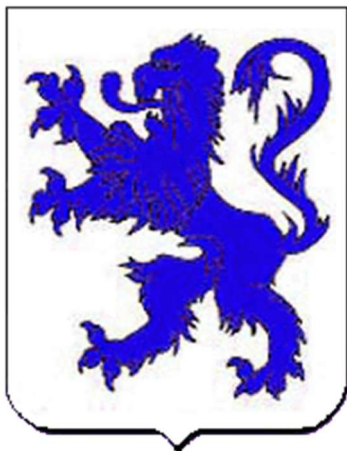
Agésilao son of Antonio Ghezzi della Casa. 1451

Lapo son of Dante son of Stato son of Turringhello 1338.
Frosino son of Lippo son of Pietro Maionis.



Page 15

Margherita, wife of Franco son of Donato degli Acciaiuoli 1407 (our direct ancestor, Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426), was Donato's nephew)



Acciaiuoli Family Crest



Lungarno (street along the Arno River) Acciaiuoli, Florence, between Santa Trinita Bridge, extreme left, and Ponte Vecchio, far right. Our cousins, the Acciaiuoli Family used to own at least part of it and had their houses there



Donato Acciaioli (1429-1478) grandson of the above Donato, was an Italian scholar, born in Florence, Italy. He was famous for his learning, especially in Greek and Mathematics. Having previously been entrusted with several important embassies, in 1473 he became Gonfalonier of Florence.

Lionardo son of Matteo Bencini 1399 parish of Sant'Ambrogio.

Bartolo son of Lobo son of Capo son of Stolto in the parish of Sant'Ambrogio 1374

Leonarda daughter of Antonio son of Bartolo. /

\ Bartolo son of Giovanni Montespichi (?) 1374 @ February 12.

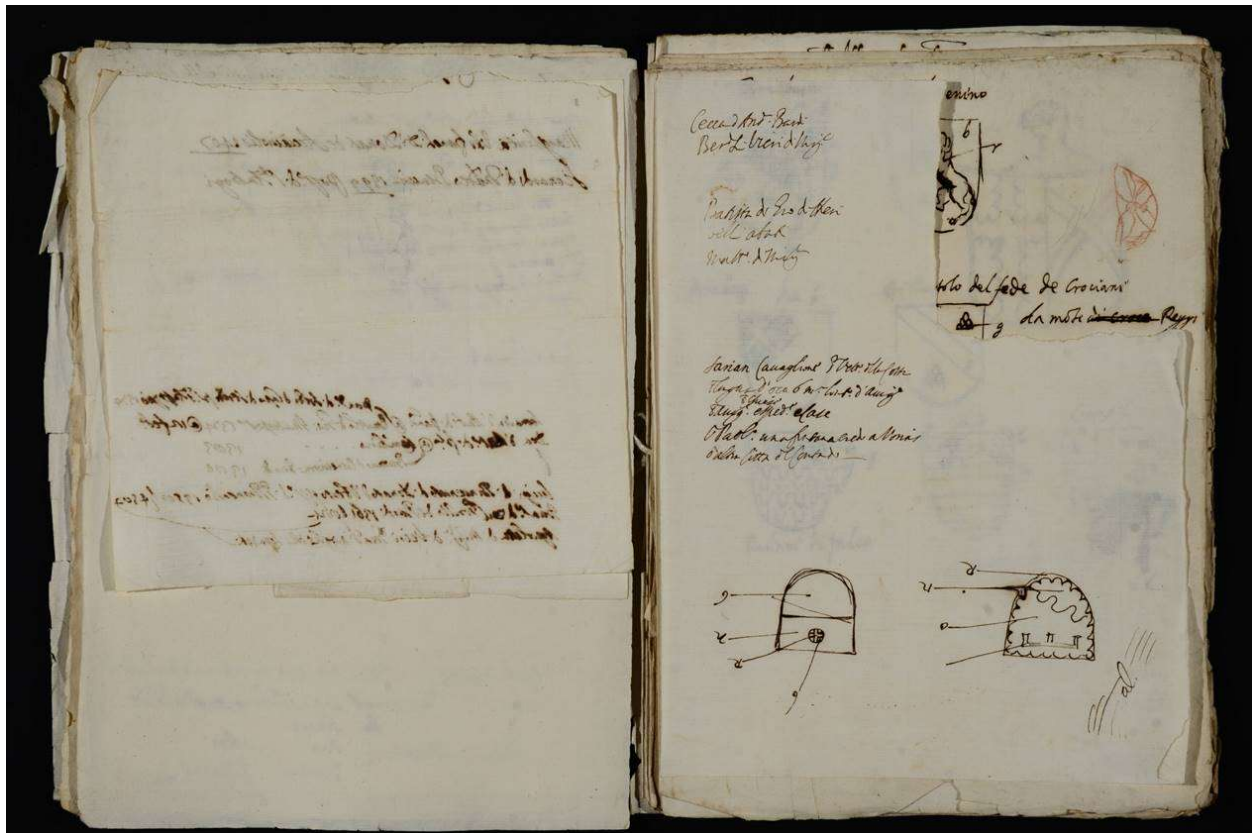
Dea daughter of Antonio son of Bernardo (?) child...1383

\ Bruno and Bencivenni Girardi 1380

Luigi son of Benvenuto son of Donato son of Uberto son of Brancaccio 1358 450

Buad. Son of Cirillo de'Bardi 1361

Agnoletta daughter of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni, wife of Luigi N. and then of Lippadeti.



Page 16

Cecca daughter of Antonio Bardi
Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore

Battista daughter of Giovanni son of Ranieri degli Abati
Matteo son of Migliore Guadagni

Savian Canagolino Strozzi della Corte |
Sergio d'Oca of Bartolo of Luigi | difficult to read
Roberto son of Ghigo officer of houses
Giampaolo from the city of Noria or other city of the County.

The family crests are upside down: the colors of the one on the left are: g: giallo (yellow)
n: nero (black)
r: rosso (red)
o: oro (gold)

and the colors of the one on the right are: r: (red)
n: (black)
o: (gold)
the fourth arrow has no letter at the end.



Page 17

Page 17 contains sketches of Family crests with their names above:

1st on the left is Tornabuoni: a rampant lion with the letters for colors (?): g (giallo) yellow; u (ulivo) green; there must be other colors but they are not indicated.

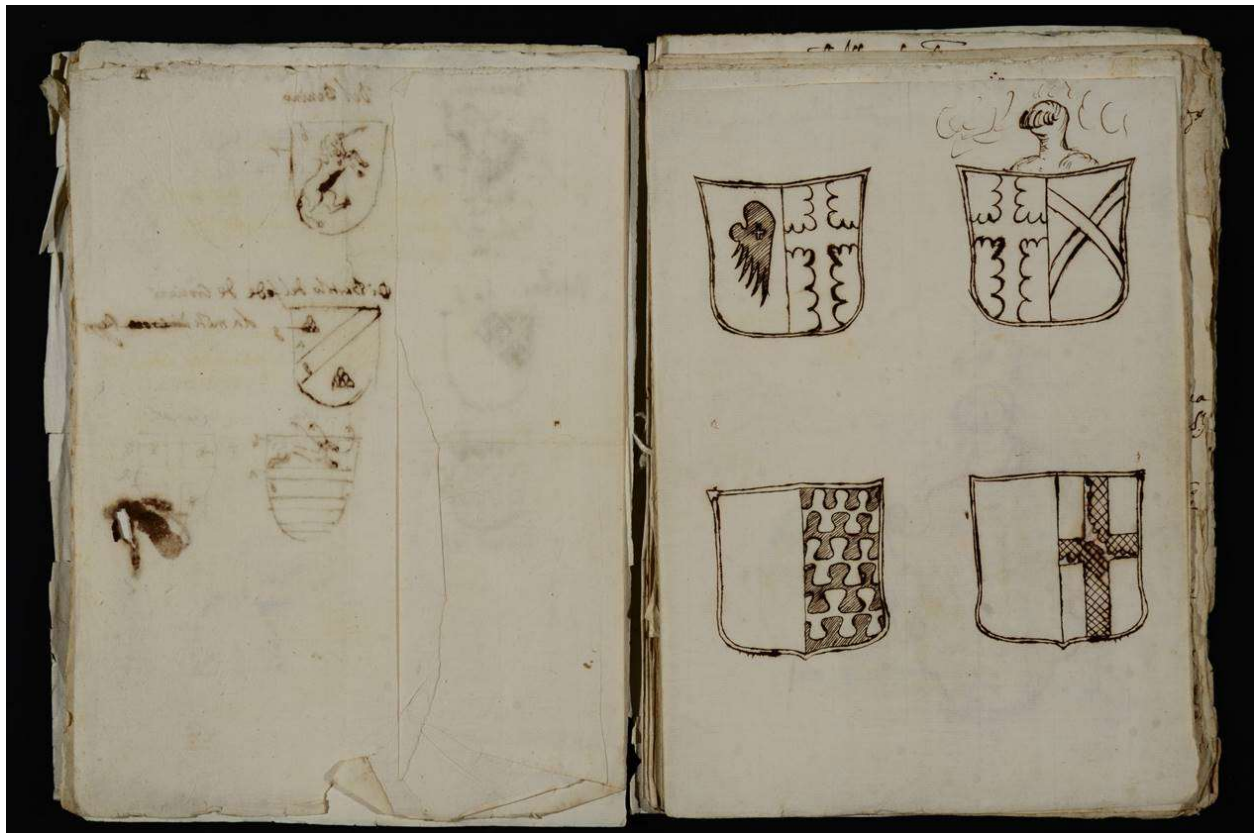
1st on the right is a unicorn with the "Del Benino" name above

Left on the second line of crests we have "Petriboni" with the crest of "x" in squares.

Right on the second line we have "Di Bartolo del fede de Crociani" and "La mole Reggi": two diagonal lines with a "g" ("giallo" = "yellow") and an "a" azzurro=blue or argento=silver

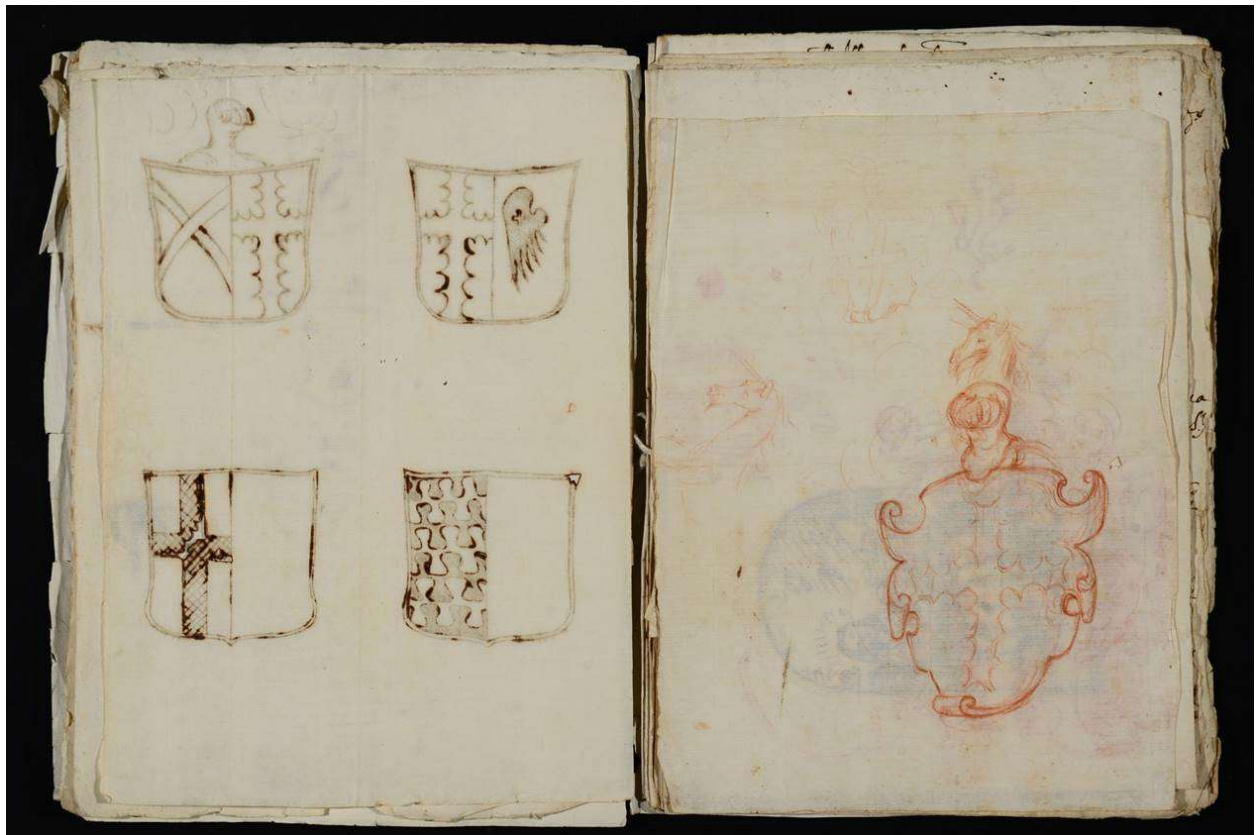
Three crests are on the 3rd line: the first one "Paliani di Falco" is a complicated design with letters indicating "blue" or "silver", "red" and "yellow". The second one is a running leopard? And horizontal bars with "yellow" and "black" indications; the family name is "Ceffini";

On the far right there is the "Ciampoli" crest with a cross and letters for colors: "I" (I cannot think of a color starting with "I" except Indigo? "B" (Bianco, white) and "R" (Rosso, red).



Page 18

Other family crests without specified names related to them. The Guadagni crest occupies half of the two crests on top.



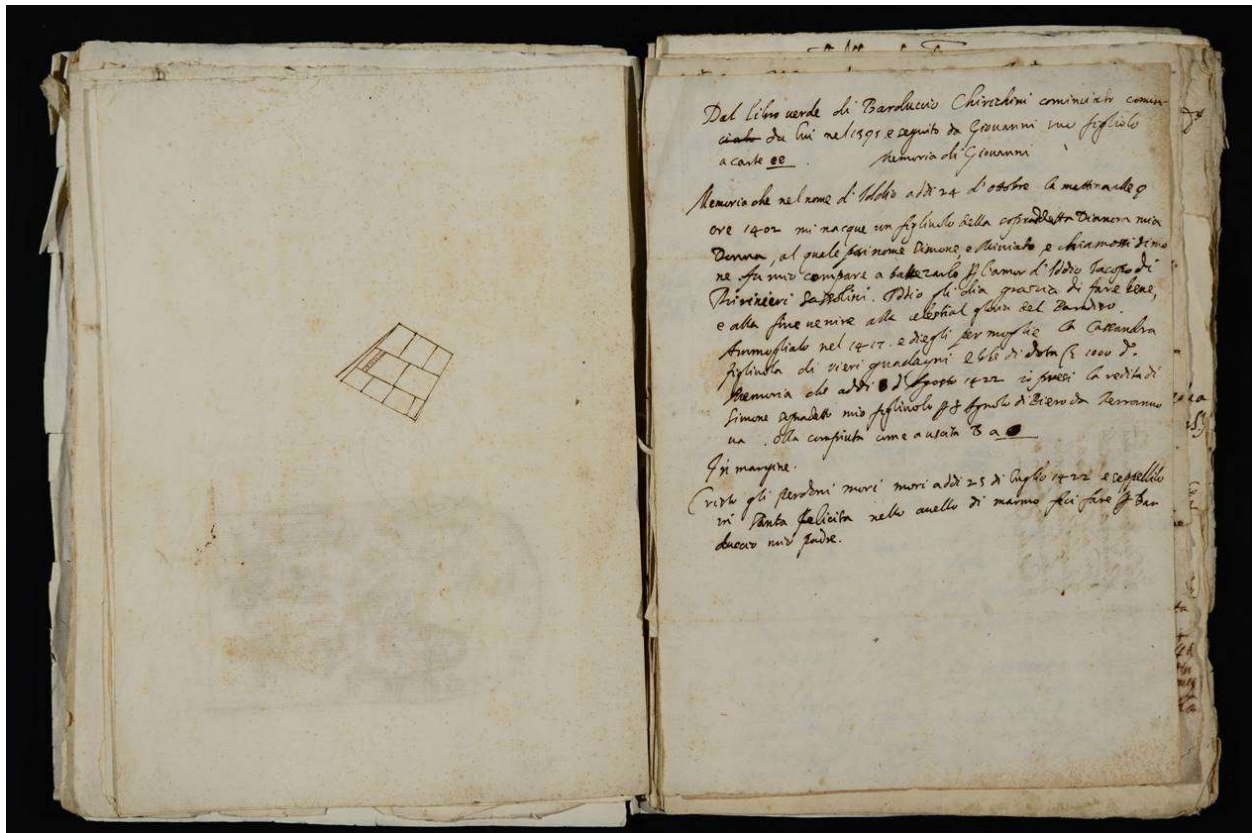
Page
19 (right)

Guadagni Crest with unicorn.



Page 20

Guadagni Crest with unicorn on the left - Mary and Jesus and an Archbishop kneeling at their side on the right.



Page 21

From Barduccio Cherichini's green book started by him in the year 1395 and continued by his son Giovanni at page 22. Memory (Remembrance) of Giovanni.

Memory that in the name of God today October 24th at 9 in the morning, of the year 1402, a son was born to me from the abovementioned Dianora, my woman (I presume "wife"), whom I called Simone and Miniato, and we named him Simone. It was my godfather who baptized him for the love of God Jacopo Privinieri Sassolini. May God give him the grace to do well and at the end to come into the heavenly glory of the Child ("Jesus"). He got married in 1417 and for wife I gave him Cassandra, daughter of Vieri Guadagni who gave her a dowry of 1,000 Florins.

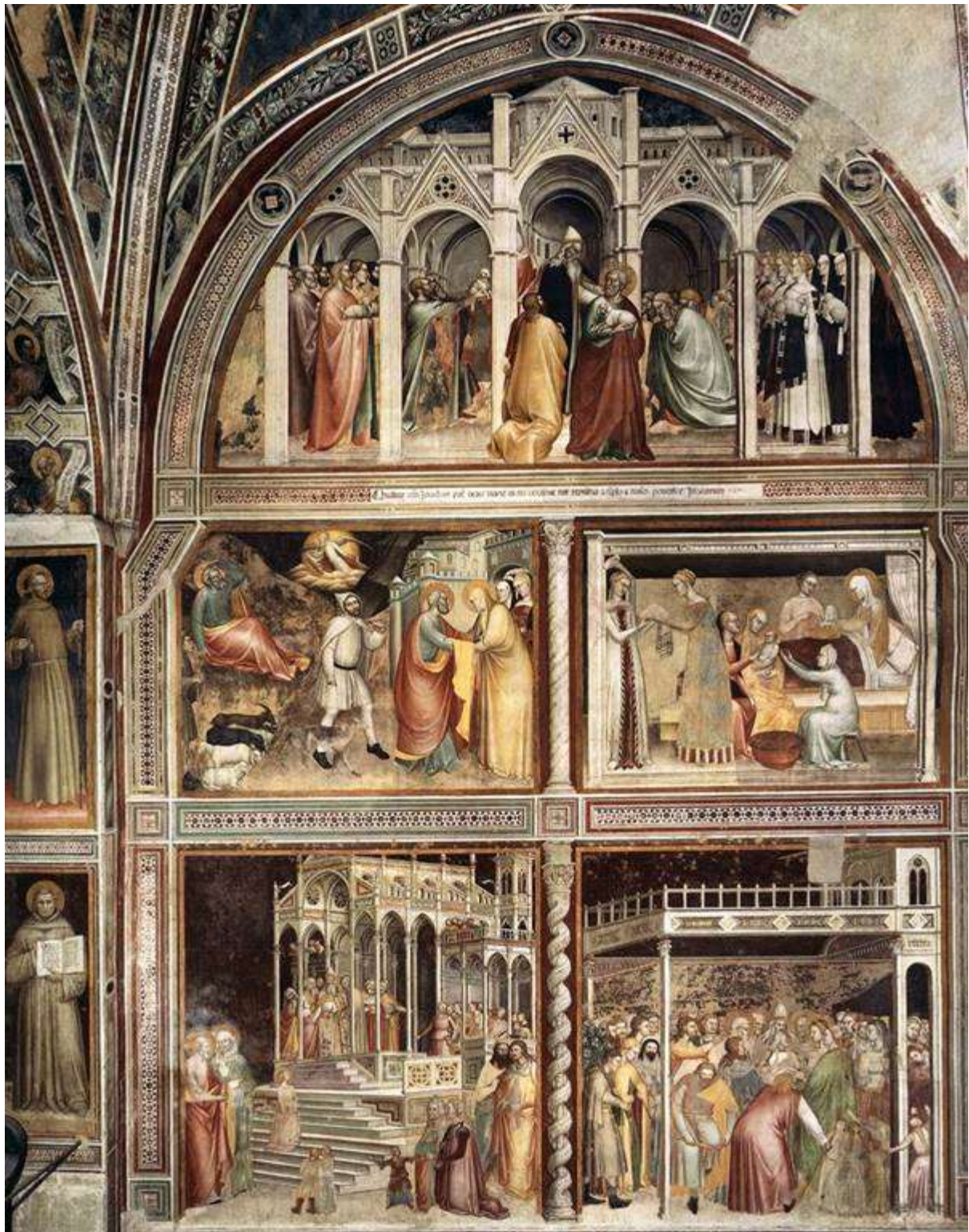
Memory that today August 2nd, 1422, I took the annuity of Simone, whom I called my son above, for Agnolo son of Piero which they will keep as an expense.

On the side:

May Christ forgive him he died today July 22, 1422 and was buried in Santa Felicita in the marble ring which I had built for my father Barduccio.

[In Passerini's Family Tree we read that Cassandra Guadagni, daughter of Vieri and Margherita (daughter of Manno Donati) married the above Simone son of Giovanni Barducci Cherichini in 1418, (the above Guadagni archives state 1417), and then Jacopo son of Cino Rinuccini in 1422, the year her first husband Simone Cherichini died.]

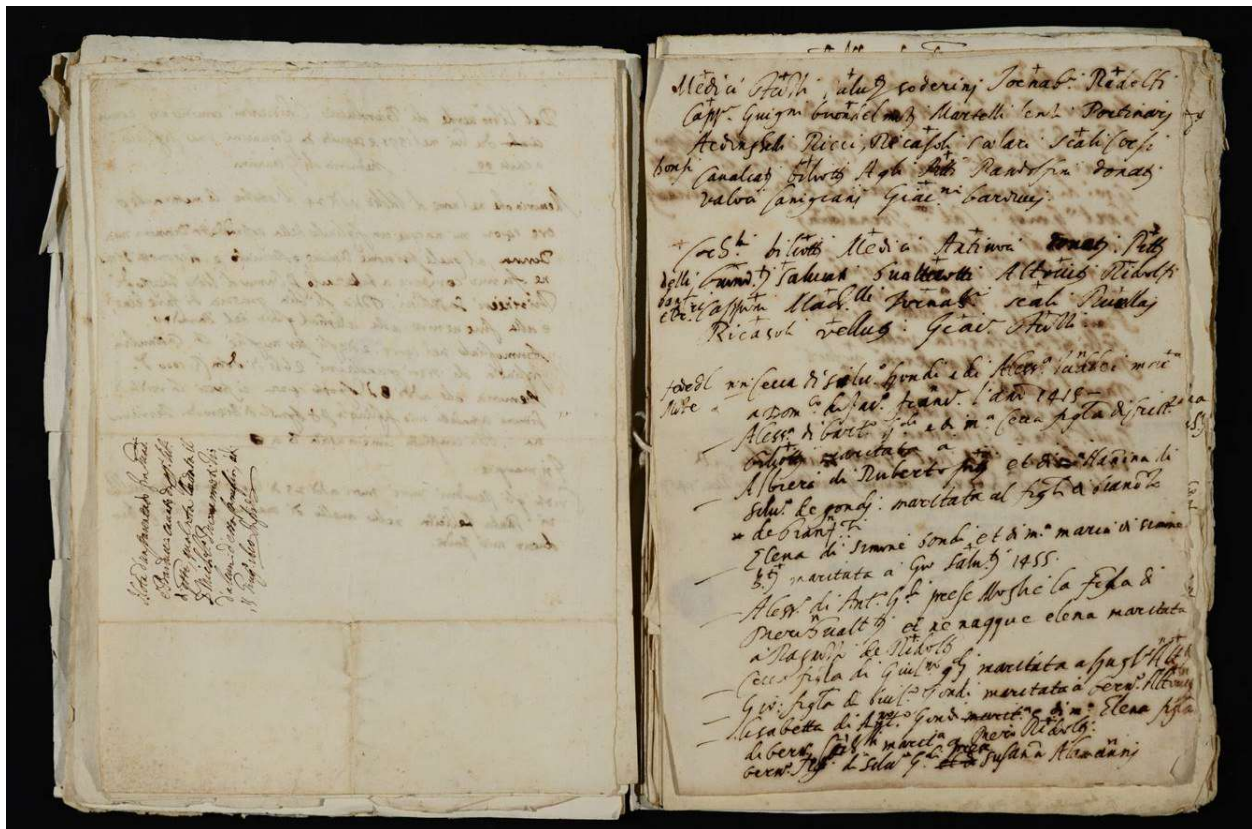
The Rinuccini, to which the Guadagni are related through our great-aunt Cassandra Guadagni, see above, have a beautiful chapel in the Basilica of Santa Croce, Florence.



Rinuccini Chapel, North wall, 1365, fresco, Santa Croce, Florence



Church of Santa Felicità, Florence, interior. Vieri Guadagni's son-in-law, Simone Barducci-Cherichini, is buried here.



Page 22

Page 22, left side (we had to rotate the page to read it): "Annotation of a relationship between Guadagni and Barducci taken from the book of the former, in which we find that Michelangelo Buonarroti, (the great sculptor, painter and architect) is the uncle of some members of the said family. June 15, 1610".

[If Michelangelo and the Guadagni are somehow related that explains the love and talent of many members of the Guadagni Family for architecture and painting]



Sistine Chapel, painted by Michelangelo

“Blood is not water, as they say in Italy, and Buonarroti genes might be running in the Guadagni veins...!”

Page 22, right side

Medici, Strozzi, Soderini, Capponi, Giugni, Buondelmonti, Martelli, Lenzi, Portinari, Ricci, Ricasoli, Bonfi, Biliotti, Pandolfini, Donati, Canigiani, Antinori, Pitti, Altoviti, Ridolfi, Fioravanti, Reali, Rucellai, Ricasoli Velluti

- Cecca daughter of Silvio Gondi and Alessandra Taddei, who died on Sunday in the year 1415 –
- Alessandro son of Garto Gondi and of Maria Cecca daughter of Frittello Giliotti, died on ...
- Vieri son of Ruberto and of Santina daughter of Silvano de' Gondi, married to the daughter of Giannozzo de Grandi (?)
- Elena daughter of Simone Gondi and of Maria daughter of Francesco married to Giovanni Salviati in 1455.

- Alessio degli Antinori married the daughter of Piero Gualterotti and they had Elena married to the son of Ridolfi.
- Cecca daughter of Giuliano Gondi married to Gus...? Altoviti.
- Giovanna daughter of Giuliano Gondi married Germano Altoviti.
- Lisabetta daughter of Agnolo Gondi and of Elena daughter of Bernardo Castelli married Neri Ridolfi.



Alessandro Gondi as a child (1569); he is a descendant of the above.

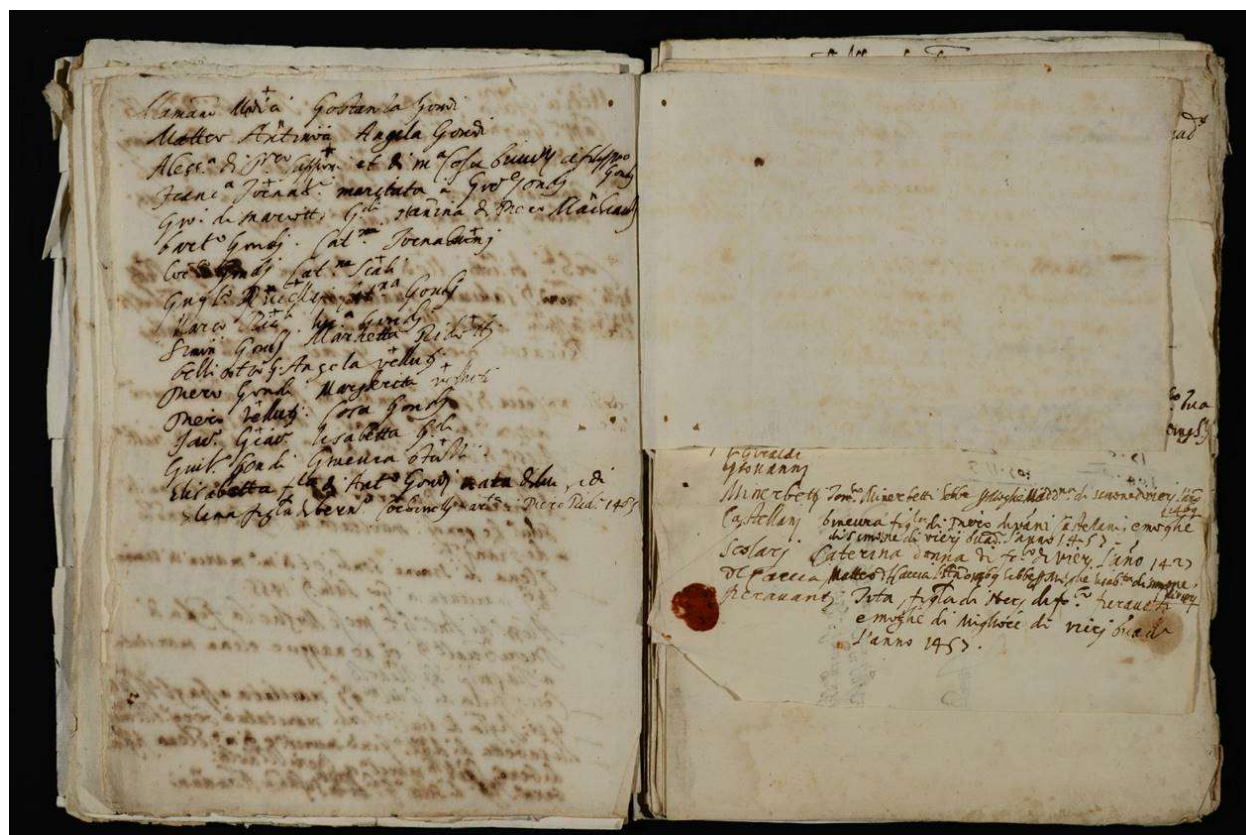


Neri Ridolfi's family crest.



Ridolfi wines

Germana daughter of Sela married Stefano Alamanni.



Page 23 (left side)

Alamanni Mario married Costanza Gondi

Matteo Antinori married Angela Gondi

Alessandra daughter of Pier Capponi and of Cosa Guicciardini married Filippo Gondi

The above Pier Capponi (1446-1496), great-uncle of our direct ancestors Jacopo Guadagni (1497-1569) and Lucrezia Capponi (+1537) is considered a Florentine hero, read below:

[In November 1494, King of France Charles VIII, who was in favor of the Medici, who had been expelled from Florence, asked the Florentine Government exorbitant amounts of money. When the Florentine Government refused to pay, the King answered threateningly: "Then we will sound our trumpets" i.e. "my troops will attack and sack Florence". Great-uncle Pier Capponi, at that time chief of the Republic of Florence, answered proudly: "And we shall toll our bells (of the churches)" i.e. call *everybody* in Florence, men, women, children, old and young, to attack the French soldiers. Charles, who did not relish the idea of house-to-house fighting, was forced to moderate his claim and concluded a more equitable treaty with the republic].



Great-uncle Pier Capponi, left, threatens to ring the bells of Florence (see Duomo in the background) in front of King Charles VIII sitting on the right, surrounded by angry French officers, in the great hall of Palazzo Vecchio.

The Italian sentence below the print "Voi sonerete le vostre Trombe e noi soneremo le nostre Campane" means exactly: "You will sound your trumpets and we will toll our bells".

Francesca Tornabuoni married Giovanni Gondi

[I will sometimes accidentally misspell some names of these 5 centuries old handwritten lists, mostly if the family names are not so famous anymore.

Giovanna di Mariott, married Stanzino son of Piero Maliandi

Bernardo Gondi married Caterina Tornabuoni (Her Cousin Simonetta Cattaneo's portrait, below on the left)



Simonetta Cattaneo (1453-1576)



Gondi Palace, Florence



Rucellai Palace, Florence



Ricasoli Castle of Brolio

Lorenzo Gondi married Caterina Scali

Guglielmo Rucellai married Caterina Gondi

Marco Ricasoli married Lucrezia Gondi

Francesco Gondi married Marietta Ridolfi



Bernardo Rucellai, Florentine Letterate (left) Giovanni Rucellai, son of Bernardo and cousin of Guglielmo Rucellai (right)



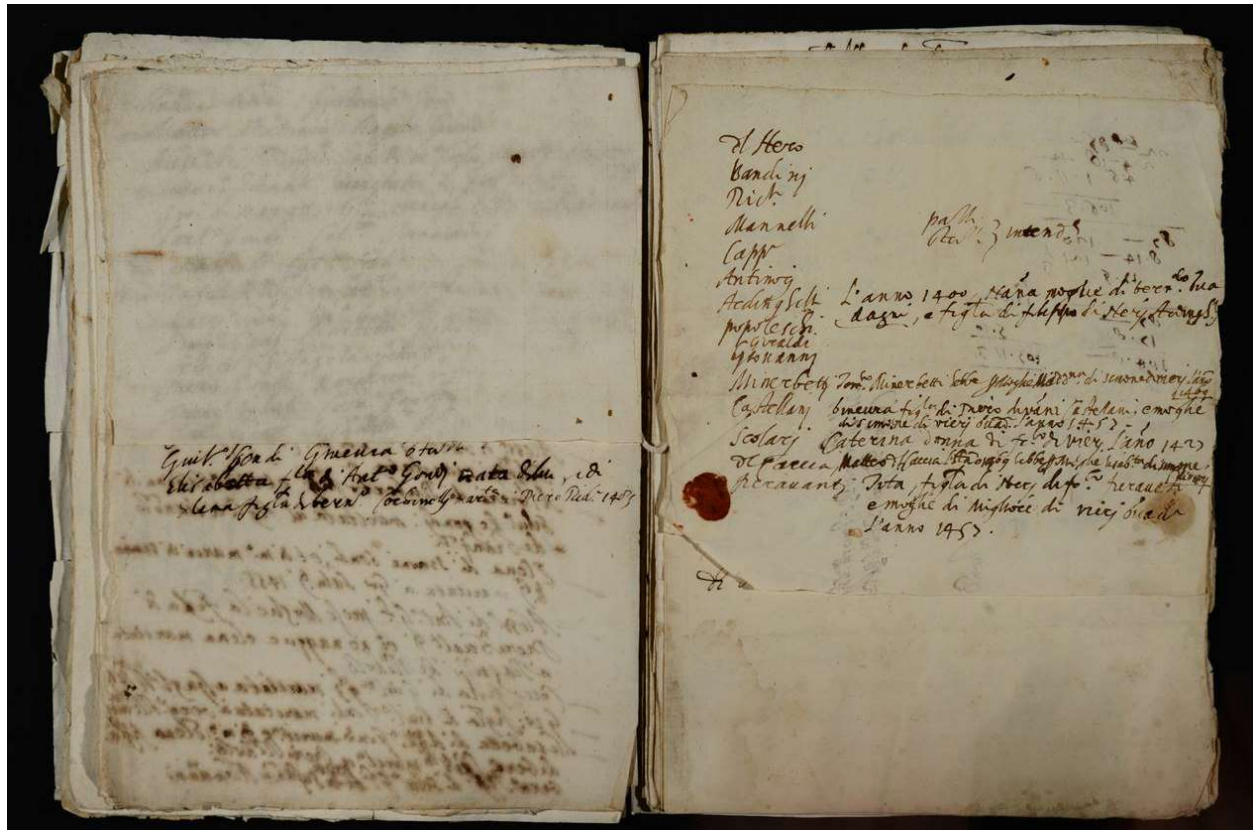
Ricasoli Castle of Brolio, from above

-
Belli ...? married Angela Velluti
Piero Gondi married Margherita Velluti
Nero Velluti married Cora Gondi

Francesco Giav. Married Lisabetta Gigli

Guitto Gondi married Ginevra Stassi

Elisabetta daughter of Antonio Gondi and Lena Corbinelli, daughter of Bernardo Corbinelli and Lisabetta degli Alamanneschi married Piero Ridolfi in 1485



Page 23 (right side)

Del Nero

Bandini

Rich.

Mannelli

Pazzi\ are allies ____blank space

Capponi

Dei /

Antinori

Ardinghelli In the year 1400 Giovanna wife of Bernardo Guadagni and daughter of Filippo son of Neri

Ardinghelli

Popoleschi

Giraldi

Giovanni

Minerbetti Tommaso Minerbetti married Maddalena Guadagni daughter of Simone son of Vieri in the year 1483

Castellani Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani married Simone Guadagni son of Vieri in the year 1457 (Passerini says 1447)

Scolari Caterina married Francesco Guadagni son of Vieri in the year 1427

Del Caccia Matteo del Caccia in the year 1482 married Lisabetta daughter of Simone Guadagni

Fioravanti Tita ("Margherita") daughter of Neri Fioravanti married Migliore, son of Vieri Guadagni and younger brother of our direct ancestor Simone Guadagni, in the year 1457 (Passerini has 1428).

With Giovanni Ghini and Andrea Orcagna, great-uncle architect Neri Fioravanti helped design the new Cathedral of Florence, "Il Duomo", which for a while was called "Neri's (Fioravanti) Dome". Maybe his son-in-law Migliore Guadagni, son of Vieri, artistic as all the Guadagni are, gave him ideas and suggestions on how to build it.



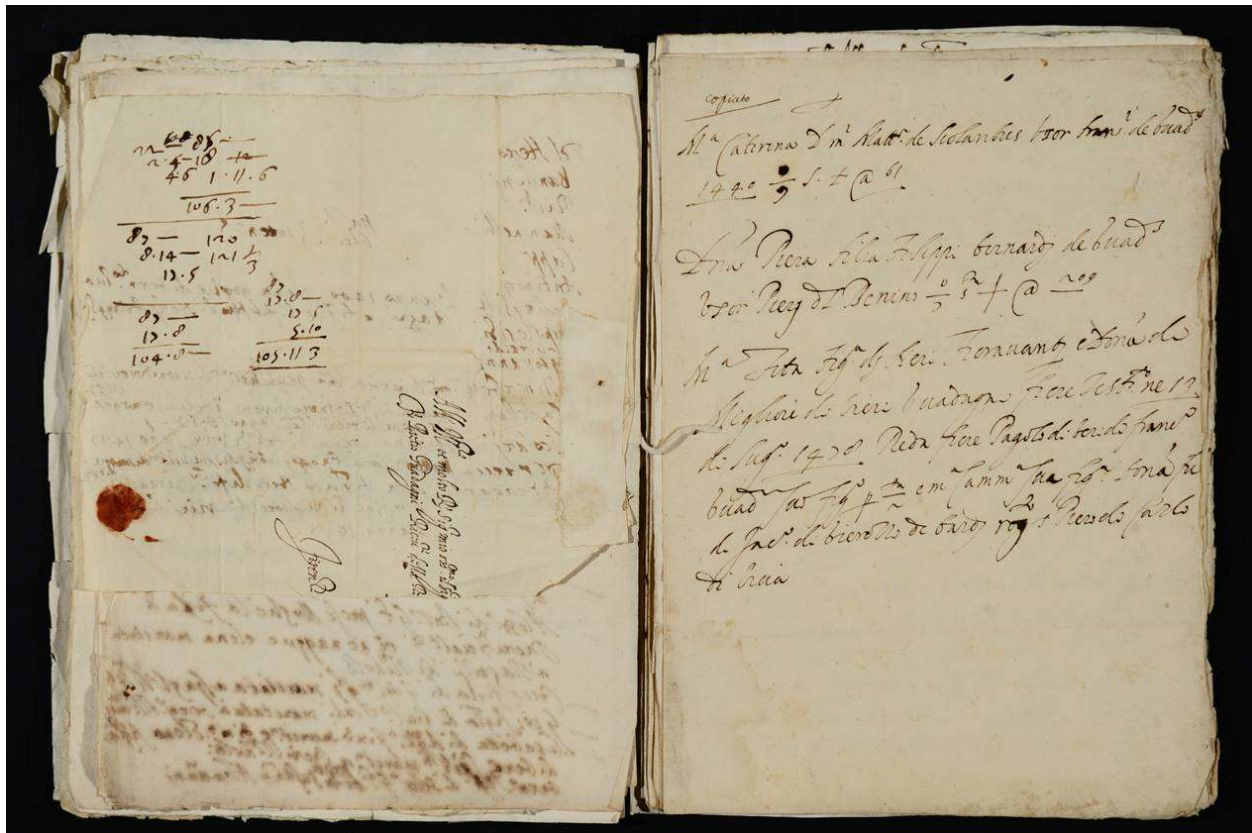
Great-uncle Neri's Dome of Florence, as if completed, in a fresco by Andrea di Bonaiuto, painted in the 1360s, before the commencement of the Dome (on the left). The Dome as it was in the 18th century, and it is now, after completion in the 16th century, (Guadagni dell'Opera Palace on the far left) in the right illustration. As you can see it is identical to the original design of great-uncle Neri (with the help and inspiration of Migliore Guadagni). The Cathedral of Florence is considered the most beautiful church in Italy and its Dome (Neri's Dome) the most beautiful dome of the world. Even the great Michelangelo, when Pope Paul III, asked him to design the Dome of St. Peter, the Cathedral of Christendom, stopped a moment on the hills surrounding Florence, on his way to Rome. As a real Florentine he turned backwards and waved a kiss to Neri's Dome: "I will be able to make St. Peter's Dome bigger, he said, but never more beautiful..."



Great-uncle Neri's Dome of Florence



Michelangelo's Dome of St. Peter, Rome



Page 24

Left side additions (but we don't know what they refer to)

Left side center (I had to rotate the page to read it)

To the very illustrious and reverend my Lord Mr. ...*paper is ripped*
 ...son of Pietro Guadagni...*paper is ripped*

Firenze (Florence)

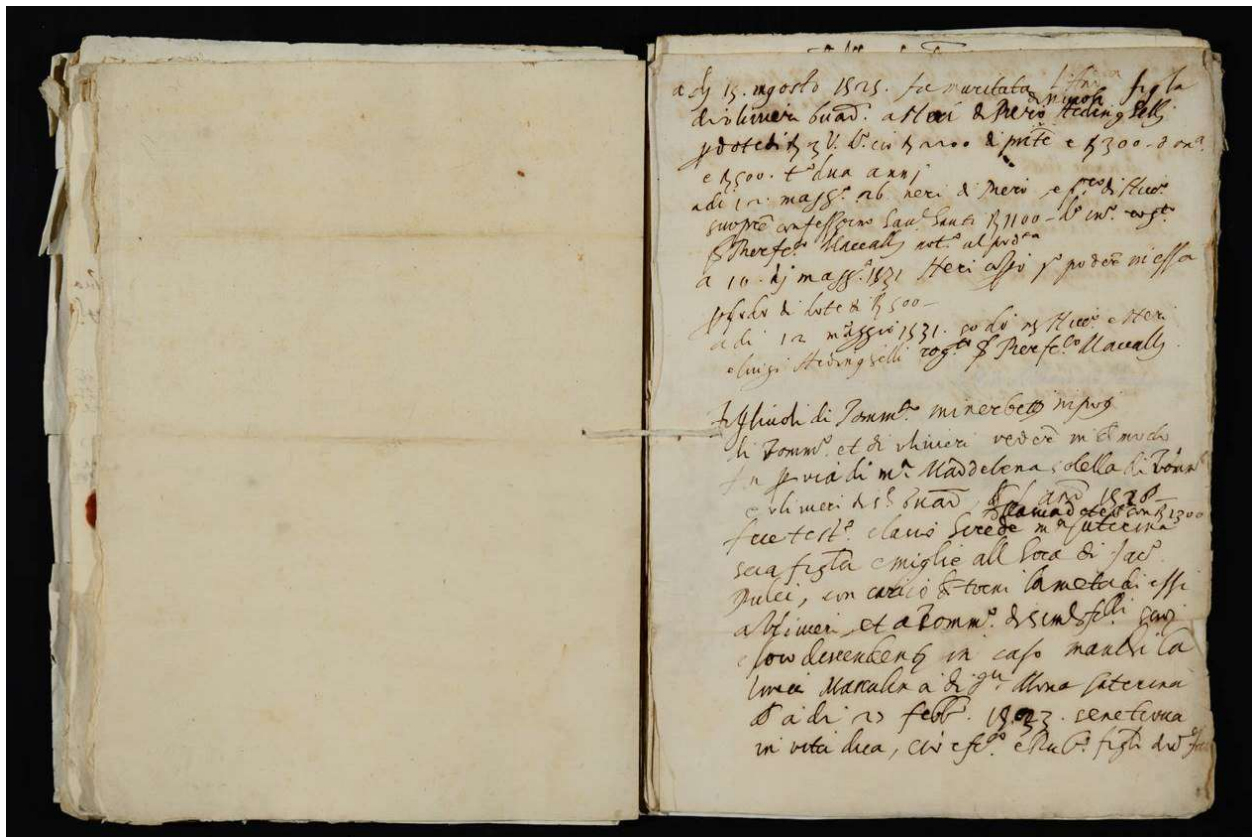
Right side

Copied

Caterina daughter of Matteo Scolari and wife of Francesco Guadagni (1400-after 1451), son of Vieri and brother of Simone,...(died?) in 1440 (Passerini has February 1443). Francesco Guadagni (1440-

Dame Piera daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni (1367-1434) married Piero del Benino in 1463.

Dame Tita daughter of Neri Fioravanti (designer of the Duomo of Florence) and wife of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni was a witness on July 13, 1478. Tita stated that "Pagolo (?)" son of Neri son of Francesco gave his daughter Cammilla as a wife to Pierozzo de' Bardi witnessed by Piero son of Carlo.



Page 25

On August 15, 1525, Andrea daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) married Neri son of Piero Ardinghelli.



Ardinghelli Palace in l'Aquila, Abbruzzi.



Ardinghelli towers in San Gimignano

The dowry given by Ulivieri Guadagni was 300 Florins in one year and 500 Florins in two years.

Today May 12, 1526, Neri son of Neri, i.....hard to understand the rest of the sentence.

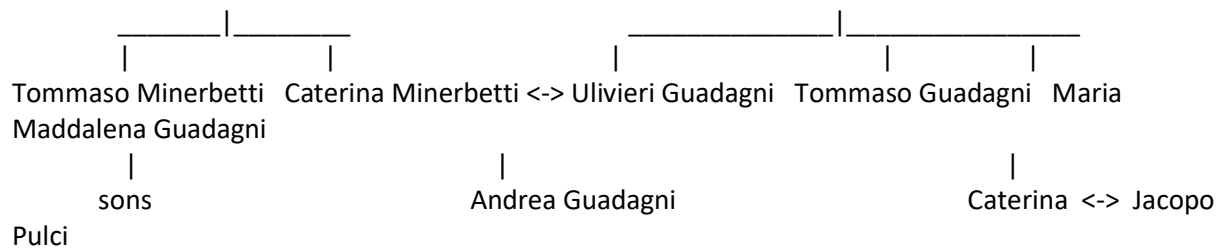
B.T... M...notary at... hard to understand the rest of the sentence.

On May 10th, 1531, Neri rented a farm in this property for a dowry of 500 Florins.



Typical Farmhouse in Tuscany

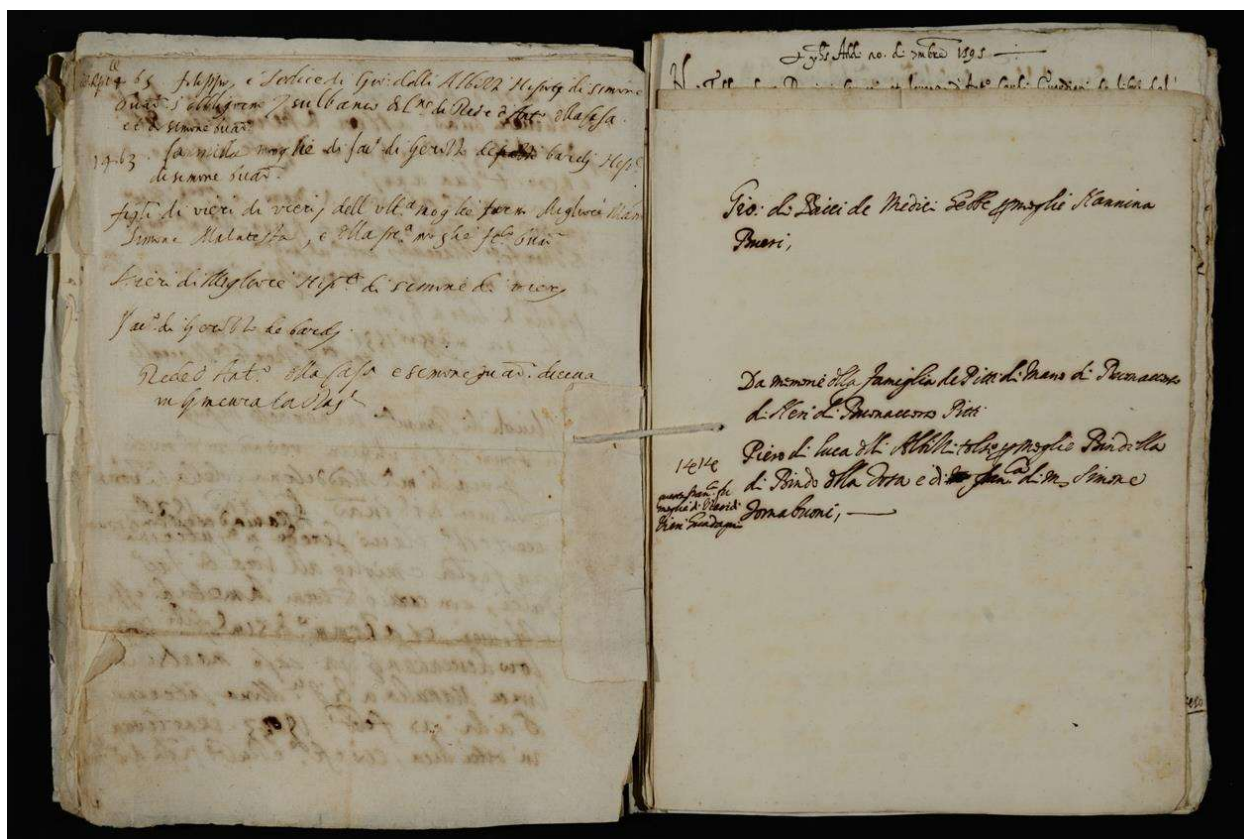
On May 12, 1531, Neri and Luigi Ardinghelli with officer Piero Mannelli.
 The sons of Tommaso Minerbetti, nephews of Tommaso and Olivieri Guadagni (as Olivieri had married Caterina Minerbetti and had a daughter with her, named Andrea) through Maria Maddalena sister of Tommaso and Vieri, on March 18, 1526, who wrote a will and designated as heiress her daughter Caterina, at that moment wife of Jacopo Pulci, with the clause to leave half of it to her brothers Olivieri and Tommaso and their descendants in the case the male line of Dame Caterina was missing, on February 25, 1533.



Portrait Medal of Tommaso Guadagni, 1523



Jacopo Pulci



Page 26 (left)

On April 4, 1465, Filippo and Tedice daughter of Giovanni degli Albizzi, committed themselves in the bank of Simone son of Rede son of Antonio Magala and Simone Guadagni.

1463 The family of the wife of Francesco son of Geraldo de' Bardi, nephew of Simone Guadagni. The sons of Vieri son of Vieri of the last wife of Migliore Man...right end of page ...Simone Malatesta and of the first wife of Francesco Guadagni.

Vieri Guadagni (+1460) son of Migliore (who marries Margherita Fioravanti, daughter of Neri (Neri's Dome) in 1428) is a nephew of Simone Guadagni(1411-1480) son of Vieri (1369-?).
...son of Geraldo de' Bardi.

Rede son of Antonio della Casa and Simone Guadagni

Giovanni della Casa and Simone Guadagni. Giovanni della Casa's wife, Marietta Rucellai, was Simone Guadagni's 6th degree cousin. His great-nephew and omonymous was the famous Giovanni della Casa (and I think this is the relation of the Guadagni mentioned here, see portrait below)

Giovanni della Casa (1503-1556) was a Florentine poet, writer on etiquette and society, diplomat and inquisitor. He is celebrated for his famous treatise on polite behavior, "Il Galateo ovvero de' costumi". From the time of its publication, this courtesy book has enjoyed enormous success and influence.



TRATTATO
DI M. GIOVANNI
DELLA CASA,

Nel quale sotto la persona d'un vecchio
idiota ammaestrante un suo giovanet-
to si ragiona de' modi che si deb-
bono o tenere, o schifare nel-
la comune conversazione,
cognominato

GALATEO
O V V E R O
D E' COSTUMI.

*Coila Traduzione Latina a fronte di NICCOLÒ
FIERBERTO Inglese, già pubblicata in Roma
l'anno 1595. in 8. per Domenico Gi-
liotto; e omai divenuta rarissima.*



IN PADOVA. CIÒ CCCXXVIII.

Presso GIUSEPPE COMINO.

Con Licenza de' Superiori.

"Treaty by Giovanni della Casa in which an old idiot teaches a young man how to behave and not behave in the common conversation, Padua, 1728."

Page 26 (right)



Giovanni de' Bicci de' Medici (1360-1429), left picture above, married Piccarda (nicknamed Nannina) Bueri (1368-1433), right picture above. Giovanni and Nannina were the founders of the Medici Dynasty: they were the parents of Cosimo de' Medici, the Elder, grandparents of Piero the Gouty, great-grandparents of Lorenzo il Magnifico and Giuliano, great-great-grandparents of Popes Leo X and Clement VII, and great-great-great-grandparents of Catherine, Queen of France.



Cosimo de' Medici the Elder (1389-1464) Piero the Gouty (1416-1469) Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449-1492) Giuliano de Medici (1453-1478) Pope Leo X (1475-1521)



Pope Clement VII (1478-1534) Catherine de' Medici, Queen of France (1519-1589)

From the Memoirs of the Pitti Family from Manno son of Bonaccorso son of Neri son of Bonaccorso Pitti.



Luca Pitti (1398-1472), son of Bonaccorso Pitti. Pitti Palace in the early Renaissance with members of the Pitti Family in front.

Luca is the father-in-law of Migliore Guadagni's (1403-1457) 1st cousin, Giovanni Tornabuoni.



Pitti Palace, front and back, as it is nowadays.

The Pitti Palace was built by banker Luca Pitti, see picture above, to challenge the hated Medici Family and at the time of its construction, around 1440, it was the largest and most impressive private residence in the city of Florence. The large square in front was an absolute innovation in the residential architecture of the time. The desire to compete with the Medici family and the unfortunate political fate of Luca Pitti however, soon caused the economic ruin of the Pitti family and the consequent interruption of the work at the Palazzo Pitti in 1464.

Eleanor of Toledo, wife of Cosimo I de' Medici, first Grand-Duke of Tuscany, bought the building in 1550, to enjoy an alternative residence in a neighborhood healthier than the area of Palazzo Vecchio, her first palace.



Portrait of Eleanor of Toledo (1519-1562) with her son Giovanni (1544-1562) Portrait of her husband, Cosimo I de' Medici 1st Grand-Duke of Tuscany (1519-1574) at their right. Both are painted by artist Bronzino, who also painted, as we remember, the Guadagni Chapel in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata. .

Portraits of all their other children, from left to right and top to bottom, by order of age except the above mentioned Giovanni. Maria (1540-1557), Francesco (1541-1587, 2nd Grand Duke of Tuscany, after Cosimo's death), Isabella (1542-1576, murdered), Lucrezia (1545-1562) 2 portraits of her, the 2nd is also by Bronzino, Garzia (1547-1562), Ferdinando (1549-1609), Cardinal and 3rd Grand Duke of Tuscany at his brother Francesco's death, Anna (1553-1553) died as a baby , no portrait,, and finally Pietro (1554-1604).



Lucrezia (1545-1562) Garzia (1547-1562) Ferdinando (1549-1609) Pietro (1554-1604).
They are all cousins of the Guadagni, as we stated above.



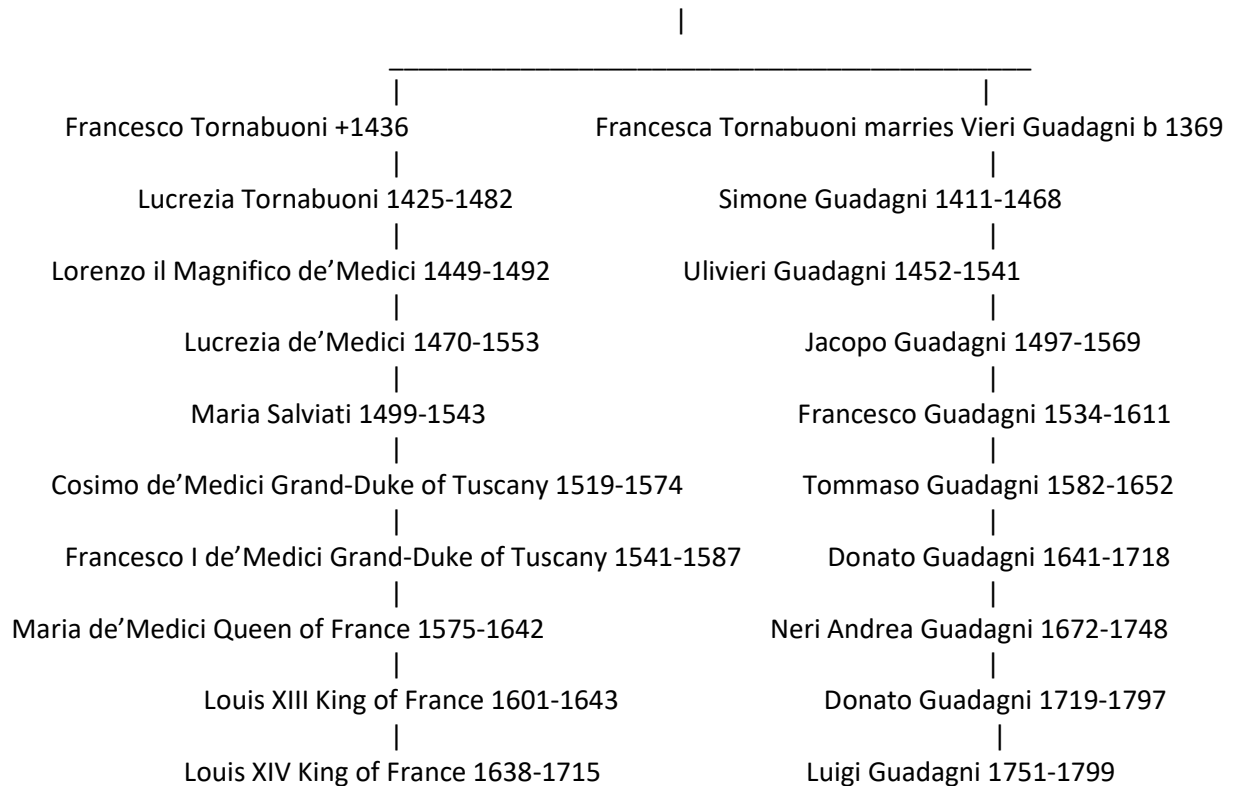
Guillaume de Gadagne 1575-1615, Knight of Beauregard (on the left) As we remember, a few weeks ago we translated the long document on “Proofs of the nobility of the Guadagni Family” that the Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando, second from the last of the children of Cosimo and Eleanor de’Medici, sent to the King of France Henry IV, 1553-1610 (right portrait above by artist Rubens), husband of the former’s cousin, Maria de’Medici, through the hands of Knight Guillaume de Gadagne.

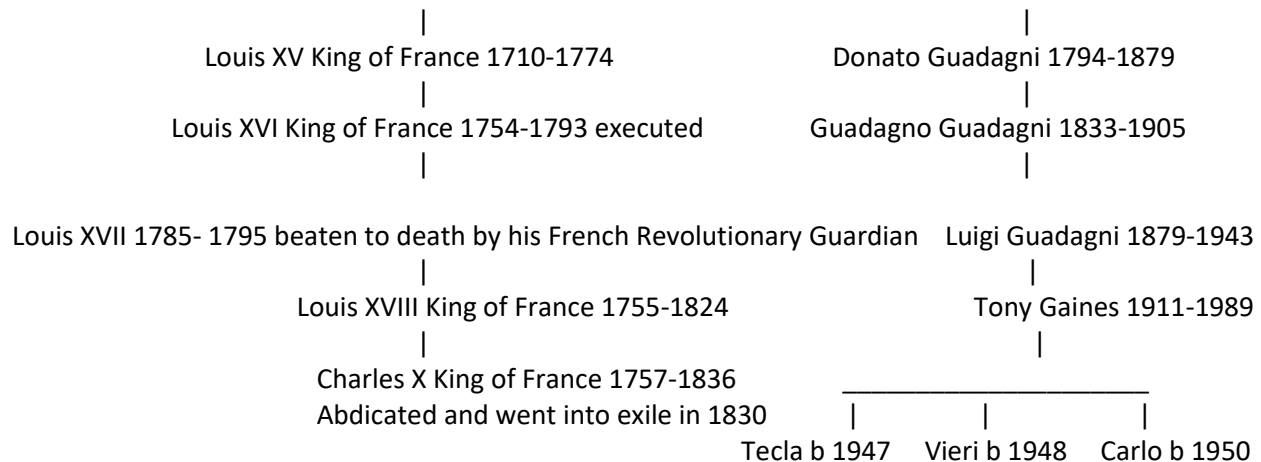


Our cousin Maria de' Medici, Queen of France (1573-1642). She was the daughter of Francesco I de' Medici 2nd Grand Duke of Tuscany. Another portrait of our direct great-uncle Guillaume de Gadagne, Knight of Beauregard (above on the right)

Family tree between Maria de' Medici and her Medici ancestors and French Kings descendants and our direct ancestor Francesco Guadagni and his direct Guadagni ancestors and descendants:

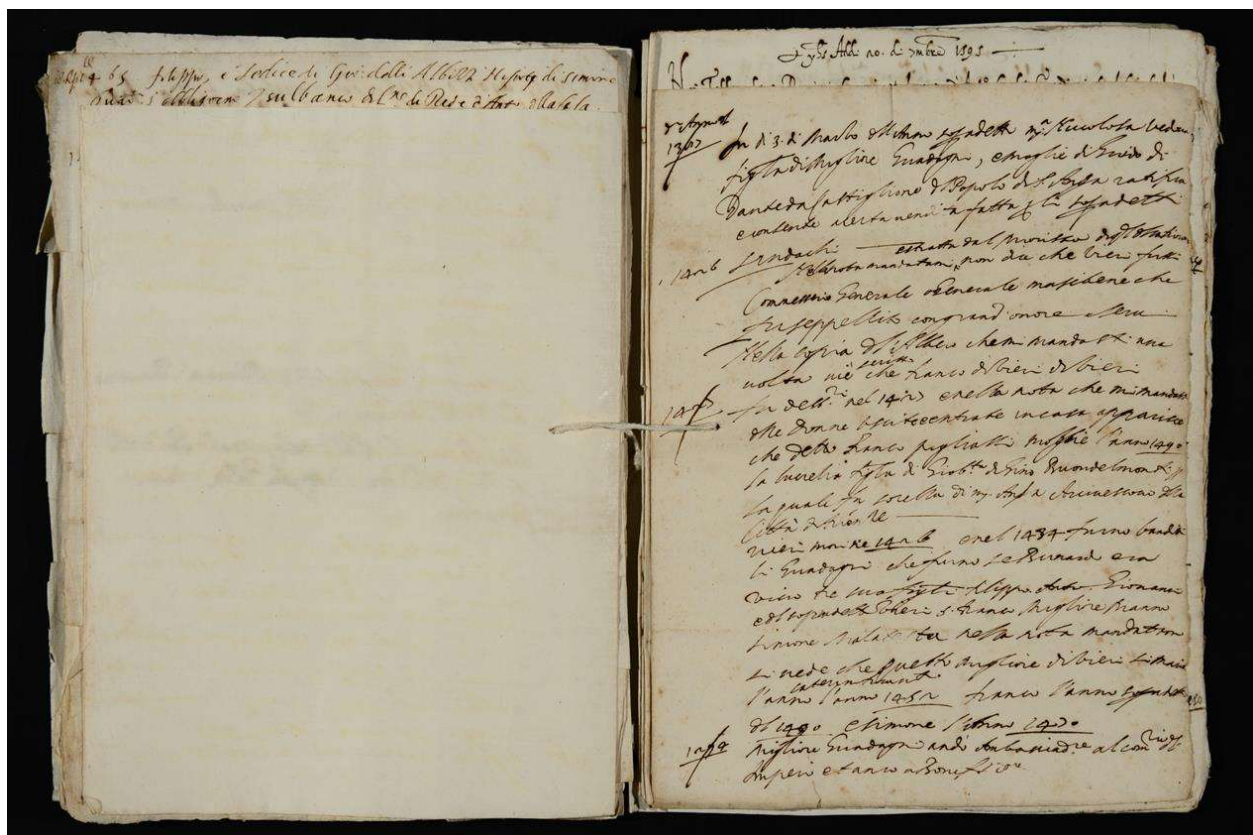
Simone Tornabuoni





1414 Piero son of Luca degli Albizzi married Bindilla daughter of Bindo della Tosa and of Francesca daughter of Simone Tornabuoni. This Francesca was the second wife of Vieri Guadagni, with whom she had 9 children: Francesco (1400-1457), Maddalena (+1457), Margherita, 1402, Migliore (1403-1457), Manno (1407-1481), Simone (1411-1468), Cassandra, Malatesta (1413-1454) and Niccolosa, +1476. Vieri was a widower of Margherita Donati, whom he married in 1384, and with whom he had a daughter, Ginevra.

Francesca Tornabuoni was the aunt of Lucrezia Tornabuoni, wife of Piero de' Medici the Gouty and mother of Lorenzo il Magnifico and Giuliano de' Medici. And that is how the Medici and the Guadagni are very closely related.



Page 27 (right) what is on the left page belongs to Page 26 left and was already translated.

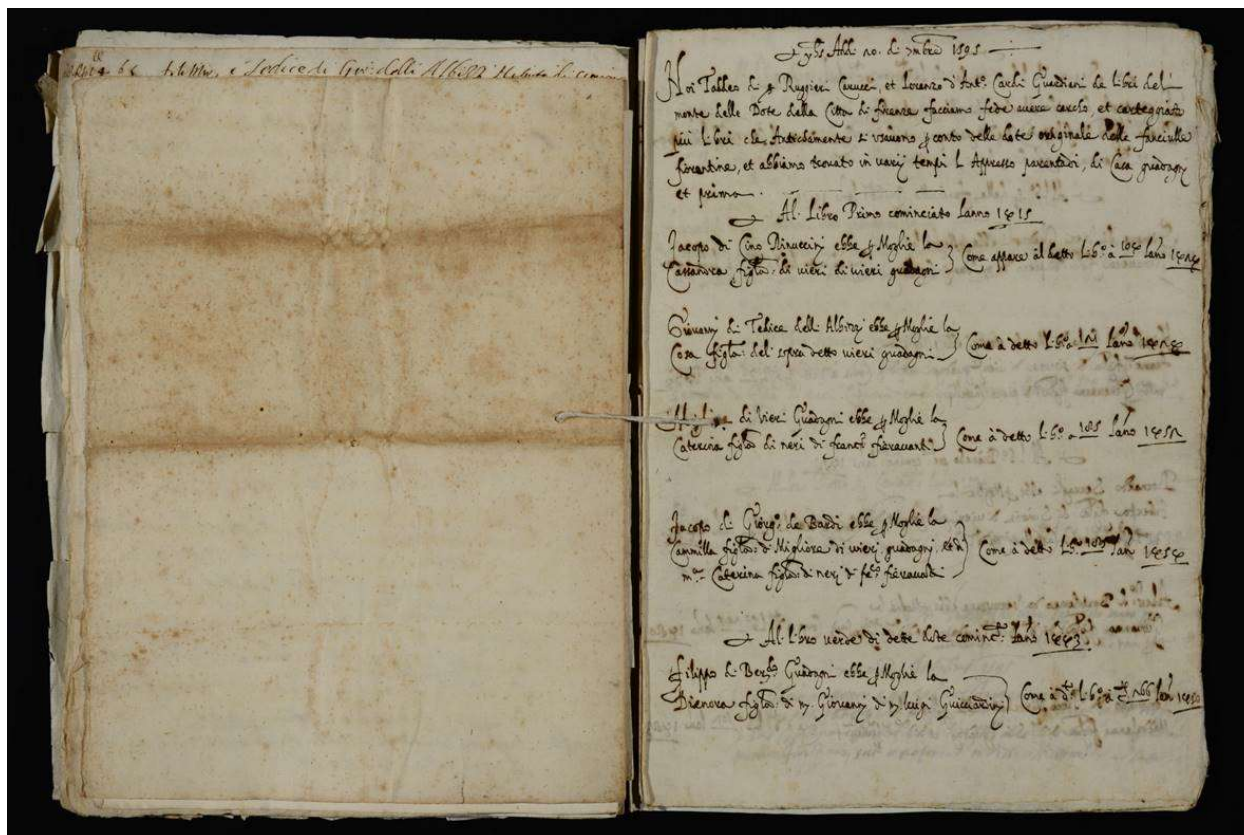
On March 3rd, of the above mentioned year i.e. 1387, Dame Niccolosa widow, daughter of Migliore Guadagni, and wife of Guido son of Dante da Castiglione, of the parish of Sant'Anna ratifies and consents to a certain sale made by the above mentioned mayors in 1426 _____ extracted from the chronicler of the papers sent to me. It doesn't say that Vieri was General Commissary or General and that he was buried with great honor. In the copy of the Tree which you sent me once it is written that Franco son of Vieri son of Vieri was destined in 1427 and in the annotation that you sent me on the women who had entered and left the house it appears that the abovementioned Franco got married in the year 1490. Lucrezia daughter of Giobatta son of Gino Buondelmonti who was the sister of the Archbishop of the City of Florence.

Vieri died in 1426 and in 1434 the Guadagni were banned from Florence, the three sons of Bernardo, Filippo, Antonio and Giovanni, and the abovementioned Vieri, son of Anna, Migliore Branca and Simone Malatesta in the mandatory route. It seems that this Migliore son of Vieri son of Maria Caterina was freed during the year 1452, Franco was freed in the year 1460 and Simone in the year 1470.

1294 Migliore Guadagni went as Ambassador to the Council of the Emperor and the following year to Pope Boniface VIII.



Pope Boniface VIII (1235-1303).



Page 28

In the Acts of September 20, 1595 _____

We Taddeo son of Ruggieri Carucci and Lorenzo son of Antonio Cardì Guardians of the books of the Mount of the Dowries of the City of Florence promise that we looked for and went through the pages of several books which were used to keep track of the original dowry of the Florentine young damsels in the ancient times, and we found in the following different times relations of the Guadagni Family and before.

In the 1st Book started in the year 1415

Jacopo son of Cino Rinuccini married Cassandra daughter of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni as it is written in the abovementioned book at 104 of the year 1424.

Giovanni son of Felice degli Albizzi married Cosa daughter of the above mentioned Vieri Guadagni as it is written in the abovementioned book at 101 of the year 1424.

Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni married Caterina daughter of Neri son of Franco Fioravanti as it is written in the abovementioned book at 185 of the year 1428.

Jacopo son of Giorgio de'Bardi married Cammilla daughter of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni and of

Caterina daughter of Neri daughter of Franco Fioravanti
said in the book 185 of the year 1428

as we

The green book starts in the year 1443.

Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni married Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini as we
said in book 266



Italian Actor Goffredo Matassi playing the role of Gonfalonier of Justice Bernardo Guadagni, (1367-1434)
(on the left in both pictures) in the TV miniseries "The Medici"

In another TV series called "Medici: Masters of Florence", started on October 18, 2016 on Rai (Italian TV)
and attracted a record of 7.6 million viewers. The first season will consist of 8 episodes, to be shown in
Italy, two episodes at a time, on Tuesdays, for 4 weeks. The show has been commissioned for a second
season, and is broadcast in several countries around the world, including France and Germany. Netflix
will carry the show in the US, Canada, the UK, Ireland and India. Actor Dustin Hoffman plays Giovanni
de'Bicci, father of Cosimo de'Medici the Elder (the one whom Gonfalonier of Justice (President of the
Republic of Florence) Bernardo Guadagni arrested and imprisoned in a jail cell in Palazzo Vecchio, and
Richard Madden is Cosimo the Elder himself. Actor Brian Cox is great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni.



Dustin Hoffman plays the role of Giovanni de'Bicci, The real Giovanni de'Bicci, 1360 1429, Actor Brian
Cox is great-uncle Gonfalonier Bernardo Guadagni; father of of Cosimo de'Medici the Elder painted by
Cristofano dell'Altissimo (on 12/31/2002 Cox was appointed a Commander General of the Order of the
British Empire)



Richard Madden is Cosimo de' Medici the Elder Portrait of the real Cosimo de' Medici the Elder

While I was looking for more information on the two TV series on the Medici and the role of Great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni in their history, I happened to find the reproduction of a painting which used to belong to the Guadagni Art Collection, which used to be the largest and most valuable private art collection of Florence. I have not yet found the list of the art works in it, and I have always wondered what great artists and masterpieces it contained. This one was one of them and belonged to the Guadagni for over two centuries.



Portrait of a Man in Armor with Two Pages by Artist Paris Bordone (Italian, Treviso 1500-1571 Venice)
Medium: Oil on canvas Dimensions: 46 x 62 inches Classification: Painting [Right now on view at the Met Fifth Avenue, New York, in Gallery 609].

Bordone also spelled "Bordon" (born c.1500, Treviso, Republic of Venice-died Jan.19.1571 in Venice) was a Renaissance Venetian painter of religious, mythological and anecdotal subjects. After his father's death, Bordone moved with his mother to Venice. He probably became a pupil of Titian, the greatest Italian Renaissance painter of the Venetian school, but remained in his workshop for under two years. There is evidence of tension between the two because Bordone was able to imitate his master's style too well.



Titian (self-portrait) (1488-1576)

In 1523, when Bordone (23 years old) was offered his first commission to paint an altarpiece for a Venetian church, Titian took the work for himself. Despite this rift, Bordone spent most of his working life in Venice, though he visited France to work temporarily at the court of Francis 1st in Fontainebleau in 1538. He is also said to have visited Augsburg, Germany and worked for the Fugger family sometime in the 1540s. Bordone painted many scenes of the Madonna and saints seated in a landscape, along with other religious subjects such as Christ among the Doctors. His finest historical painting is "Fisherman Consigning a Ring to the "Doge", see picture below, (the "Doge" was the President of the Republic of Venice, like the "Gonfalonier" in Florence), 1534-1535, and he first gained public attention after he won the competition to create it. The painting is characterized by typically bright colors, heavy Titanesque figures, and complex architectural motifs.



Other paintings of artist Bordone to learn more about him:



Baptism of the Christ

The green book follows starting in the year 1443.

Pietropaolo son of Guido Machiavelli married Piera daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni and of Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini as it is written in book 266 of the year 1457

A very famous member of the Machiavelli Family was Niccolo' Machiavelli (1469-1527).



His first cousin, Francesca Pitti, was our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426)'s niece.

Niccolo' Machiavelli was an Italian Renaissance historian, politician, diplomat, philosopher, humanist, and writer. He has often been called the founder of modern political science. He was for many years a senior official in the Florentine Republic, with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs. He wrote his most renowned work "The Prince" in 1513.

Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani

Niccolo' son of Carlo son of Marco Strozzi married Francesca daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Ginevra daughter of Piero Castellani as it is written in book 76 of the year 1420.

As it is written in the year 1458

Bernardo Serragli married Imberta daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Ginevra Castellani as it is written in the year 1476

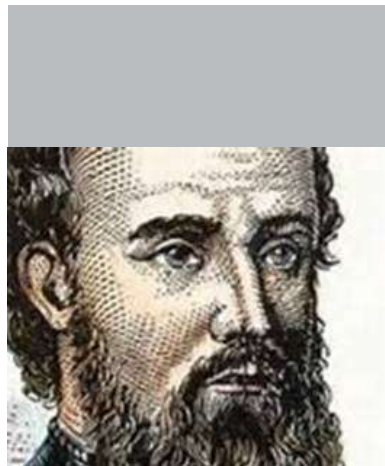
Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano married Giovanna daughter of Simone Guadagni and Ginevra Castellani (and they became the parents of the famous Explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano) as it is written in the year 1480



Trip of Giovanni da Verrazzano, 1485-1528, (son of Giovanna Guadagni) in 1524, sent by Francis 1st, king of France.



Verrazzano's ship



Cousin Giovanni da Verrazzano's portrait



Francis 1st, King of France (1494-1547) Verrazzano Bridge in New York City (Verrazzano was the first to discover New York Bay) above and below

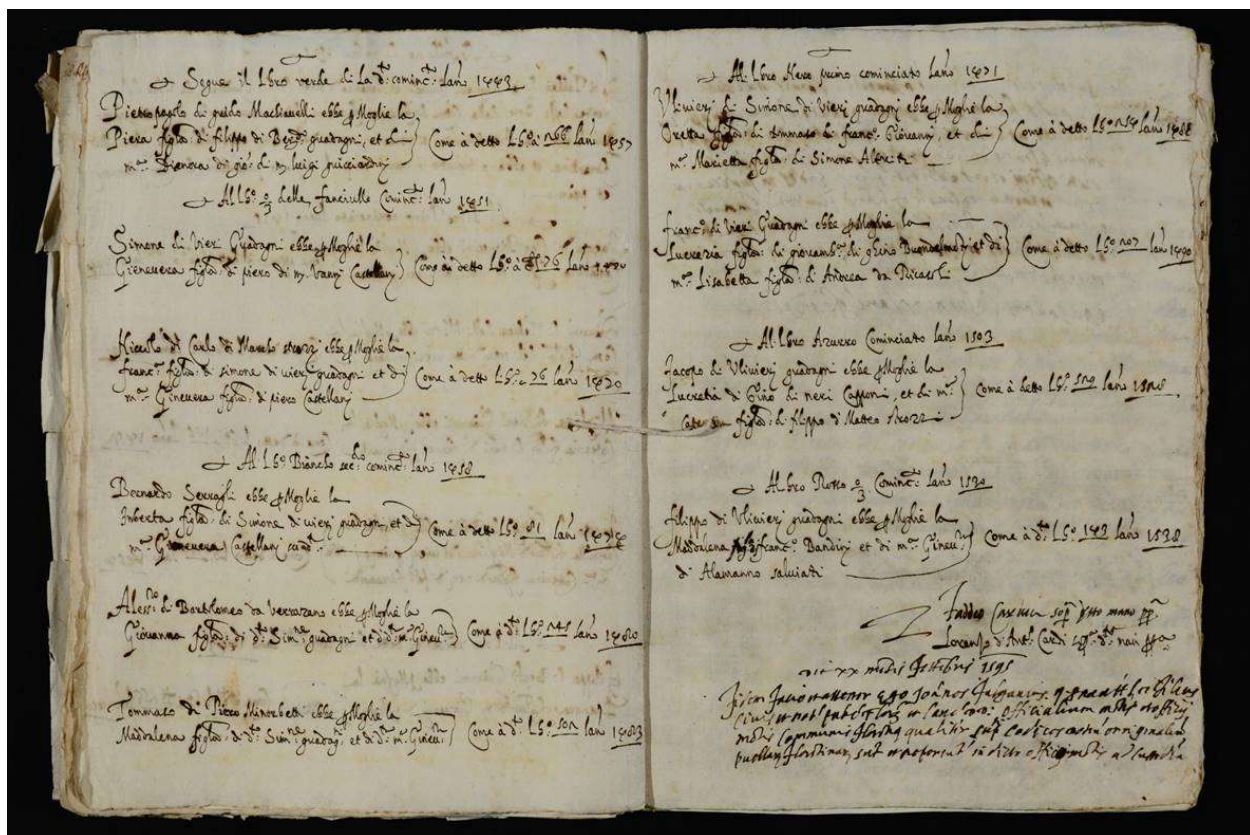


When he was 43 years old, cousin Giovanni saw from his ship what looked like an interesting unexplored part of Central America. From the beach, natives seemed to be waving at him with joy and impatience. Without waiting for his companions to get ready and follow him, Giovanni, full of joy and excitement, jumped on a small boat and rowed at full speed toward the beach. As soon as he got out of the boat with open arms ready to hug the happy Indians, the latter killed him, cooked him on an open fire, and ate him with joy and voracious appetite. From the ship, Giovanni's brother, knowing he did not have the time to lower another boat with sailors, arrive to the beach and save him, could only stare with desperation at the tragic event and write about it on his travel journal.



Native American cannibals: a Spanish man is dragged from the boat on the right to be cooked and eaten like uncle Giovanni.

Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti married Maddalena daughter of Simone Guadagni and of his wife Ginevra as it is written in the year 1483.



Page 30 (right page)

To the Book Thirty first started in the year 1471



“Olivieri Guadagni (picture above) son of Simone Guadagni, General Commander 1541” (year he died). He was commander of the Florentines in the war against Pisa in 1505, and against the troops of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in the famous siege of Florence in 1529-1530. He is the direct ancestor of all of us, including Torrigiani and Dufour Berte.



The Siege of Florence by artist Giorgio Vasari in Palazzo Vecchio: the Holy Roman Imperial Army is camped on the hills surrounding the City of Florence, which is defended by its powerful walls and towers, many of which were built by the Guadagni Gonfaloniers and were now defended by the heroic leadership of the above mentioned Ulivieri Guadagni. For one whole year the Florentines repelled the repeated attacks of the Imperial troops and only the betrayal of the leader of the Florentine troops, Malatesta Baglioni,



(picture above) who opened the doors of the City to the enemy, in the married Alessandro de' Medici, cousin of Vieri Guadagni. So, through his middle of the night, was able to defeat them. Daughter, Charles V was our cousin.

Artist Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574)

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor

Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Oretta daughter of Tommaso son of Francesco Giovanni and of Marietta daughter of Simone Alberiti (? Hard to read) as it is written in the year 1488.

Francesco son of Vieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Giovanni son of Ghino Buondelmonti (mayor of Fiesole) and of Maria Lisabetta daughter of Andrea Ricasoli.



City of Fiesole (more ancient than Florence), from where the Guadagni Family originated.

To the Blue Book started in the year 1503

Iacopo (our direct ancestor) son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Gino son of Neri Capponi and of Caterina daughter of Matteo Strozzi as it is written in the year 1527.

To the Red Book 0/3 started in the year 1530

Filippo Guadagni (younger brother of the above Iacopo and direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera and Torrigiani) married Maddalena, daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Maria Ginevra daughter of Alamanno Salviati as it is written in the year 1538.

In the 16th century the above great-uncle of ours Alamanno Salviati inherited the below villa "Palagio dei Tegliacci" (owned by Niccolo' Tegliacci, cousin of Vieri Guadagni's mother, Bernarda Rucellai), and had it sumptuously frescoed and furnished; thus it gained its name as the Villa "Il Salviatino".



Villa "Il Salviatino"



Filippo Guadagni (1504-1555) painted by famous artist Tintoretto (1518-1594), with Titian and Veronese, one of the 3 greatest Venitian artists of all times.

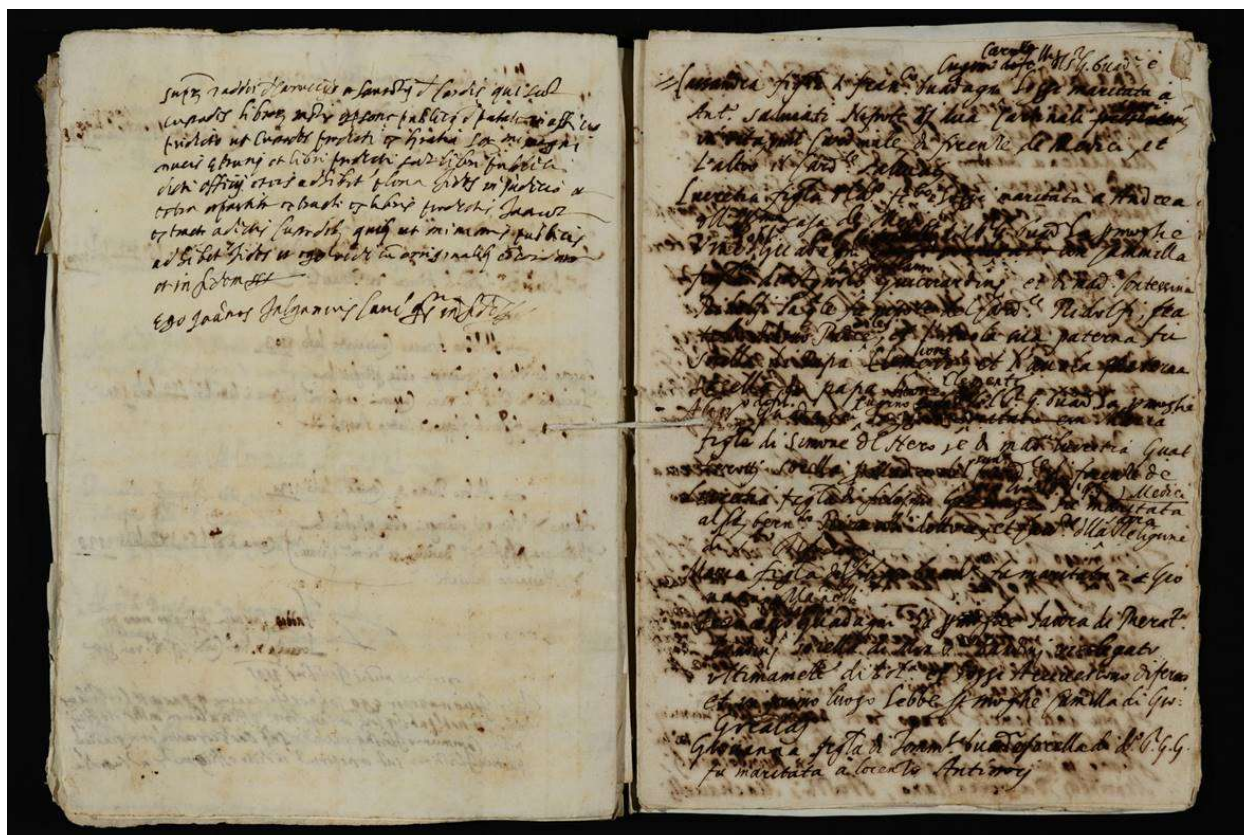


Self-portraits of Tintoretto, young and old

Signed by Taddeo Casenaci
And Lorenzo son of Antonio Caroli
February six, 1595

The last lines of the page are very difficult to understand because of the handwriting.

“...I do this joint with our Galgantis with the son...in an official way and in a common way so that the quality of the codes once original with flowers and purple to the officer of the Chair.



Page 31 (left)

Same hard to read handwriting as in the last lines of Page 30.

I, John Galganini son of Lamo wrote this (last line of the page)



Page 31 (right).

Cassandra, daughter of Francesco Guadagni married Antonio Salviati, nephew of Cardinal of Florence de Radici (? Hard to read) and of Cardinal Salviati.

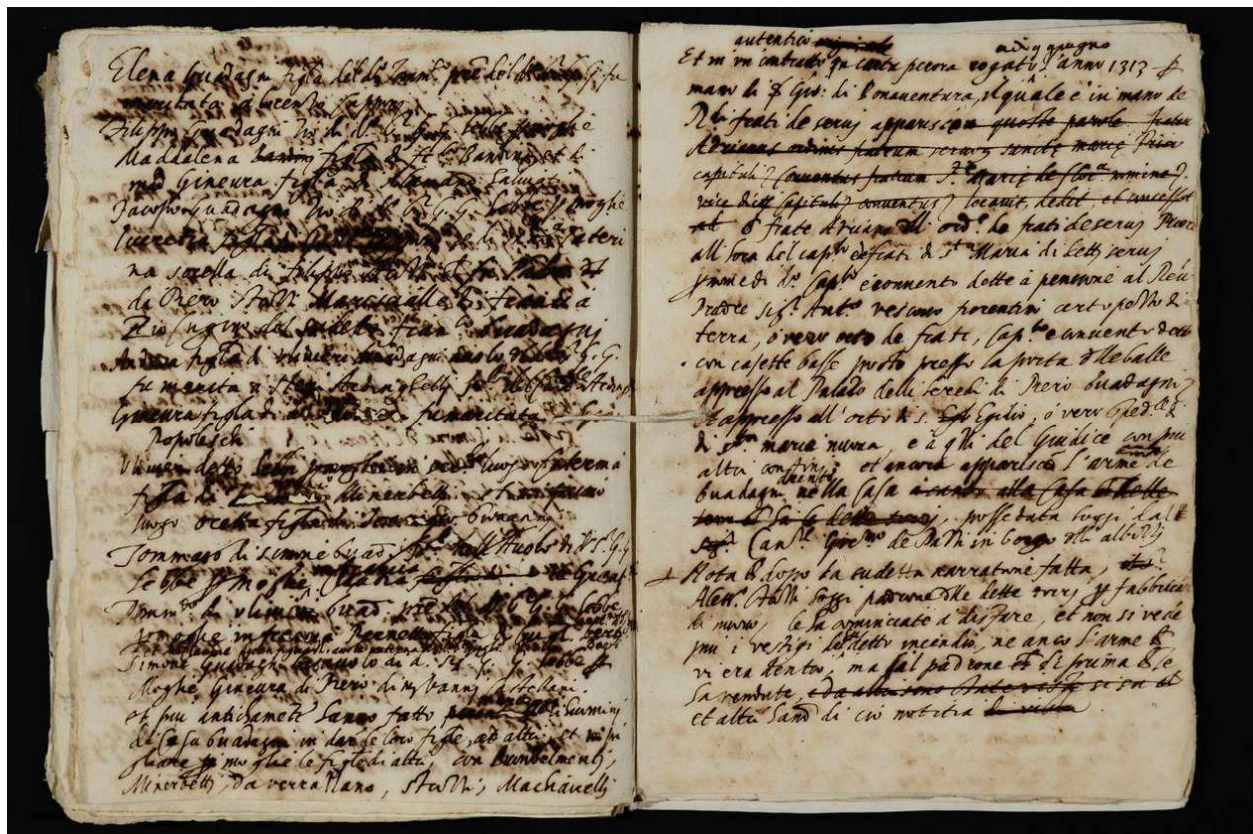
Lucrezia, daughter of Francesco Guadagni married Andrea de' Medici.

Alessandro Guadagni married Maria del Nero, daughter of Simone del Nero and Lucrezia Gualtierotti.

Giovanna Guadagni, daughter of Tommaso Guadagni and of Pernette de Berti married Lorenzo Antinori (1527-1582).



Tommaso Guadagni ("Thomas de Gadagne II") 1495-1544



Elena Guadagni, daughter of Tommaso married Vincenzo Capponi.



Tommaso Guadagni ("Thomas de Gadagne") II aka "The Magnificent"; Guadagni Street ("Rue de Gadagne"), Lyon, France (The Guadagni Palace occupies both side of the street, which was dug through the center of the Guadagni palace in the 17th century by order of the Mayor of Lyon, as a pedestrian shortcut through the huge palace which divided "Old Renaissance Lyon" in two separate halves). In Lyon the Guadagni aka 'Gadagne" were so unbelievably rich that if somebody was extremely wealthy they would say "he is as rich as Gadagne". For a while, during the 16th century, the Guadagni were also the richest family of all of France and of all of Europe.

Filippo Guadagni married Maddalena Bandini daughter of Francesco Bandini and Ginevra Salviati, daughter of Alamanno Salviati.

Iacopo Guadagni married Lucrezia Capponi daughter of Gino Capponi and Caterina Strozzi, daughter of Filippo Strozzi the Elder (July 4, 1428 - May 14, 1491). Our direct ancestor, Filippo Strozzi the Elder, great-grandfather of Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611) and ancestor of all of us of the San Leolino Branch and Dufour Berte, was banned by the Medici from Florence as a young man, together with all his family, due to the opposition of his great-uncle Palla Strozzi (1372-1462) to Cosimo de'Medici the Elder.



Filippo Strozzi the Elder Our great-uncle Palla Strozzi, with two of the nails of Christ's crucifixion in his left hand and the crown of thorns in his right, in the "Deposition" by famous Renaissance artist Fra Angelico (see below) 1395-1455. Two of Palla's best friends were Rinaldo degli Albizzi and our great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni. I wonder if any of the four men talking with Palla on the right side of the painting are Rinaldo degli Albizzi and/or Bernardo Guadagni.



Fra Angelico (above) the artist, was a Dominican Friar, Fra meaning "Friar". Born Guido son of Pietro (c. 1395) he was known to his contemporaries as Fra Giovanni Angelico ("Angelic Brother John") because his paintings were so full of piety, and soon they called him Beato Angelico ("Blessed Angelic One"). In 1982, Pope Saint John Paul II proclaimed his beatification, in recognition of the holiness of his life, thereby making the title of "Blessed" official.

Andrea, daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni, son of Simone Guadagni was married to Neri Ardinghelli son of Cardinal Ardinghelli.

Ginevra daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni married Giovanni Popoleschi.

Ulivieri Guadagni married Caterina daughter of ...Minerbetti and before her he married Oretta daughter of Tommaso Giovanni.

Tommaso son of Simone Guadagni married Peronetta Buatier, in France.

Tommaso son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Peronetta daughter of Guglielmo Berti, from a Florentine Family established in Avignon.



Avignon, France: Palace of the Popes

Simone Guadagni married Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani, and in more ancient history, the Guadagni men gave their daughters in marriage to and took their wives from the families of Buondelmonti, Minerbetti, da Verrazzano, Strozzi, Machiavelli.

As we know, our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1303-1323), who died when he was barely twenty years old, married Monna de'Pazzi and had only one son with her, Migliore Guadagni, from whom we all (Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte) descend. Monna's brother (and Vieri's brother-in-law), Diego de'Pazzi, married Francesca Buondelmonti, who thus became Vieri's Sister-in-law and great-aunt of all of us. Francesca's direct ancestor, Buondelmonte de' Buondelmonti, was brutally and dramatically murdered on Easter morning of the year 1216, starting a many generations long civil war in Florence between the descendants of the Buondelmonti who were related to the Guadagni, both were Guelphs, and the descendants of the murderer, Oddo Arrighi, who were Ghibellines. The detailed history of this event has been handed down by our stepgrandad Historian Giovanni Villani (1276-1348), second husband of Monna de'Pazzi Guadagni, in his book *Nuova Cronica* ("New Chronicle"). It is one of the most important events in the History of Florence, in which our relatives, the Buondelmonti, were directly involved.

The Buondelmonti were a wealthy Florentine family that belonged to the landed gentry. Knowledge of this family dates to the twelfth century (the Guadagni's to the tenth). The Buondelmonti became one of the most important families in Florence thanks to good investments; while they were not merchants and bankers like the Medici and the Guadagni, they were very interested in politics. The Buondelmonti bought beautiful palaces in Florence (see Buondelmonti Palace below) and attained important public offices, like the Guadagni.



Our cousin Buondelmonte was a brilliant, elegant and rich young man who loved to quarrel. During a banquet in honor of a knighted noble, Buondelmonte and Uberto Infangati were sitting next to each other, as they were great friends and were eating from the same plate (as was often the case in medieval banquets).

A juggler removed the plate from under Buondelmonte, a gesture of disrespect, thereby provoking his anger. A knight present at the banquet –Oddo Arrighi- tried to defend the jester and Buondelmonti answered with a serious insult” “You are lying through your teeth.” From these words a brawl ensued in which Buondelmonte wounded Arrighi in the arm. The Buondelmonti, like the Guadagni belonged to the faction of the Guelphs, while their opponents were Ghibellines. The Arrighi family and their supporters, Amidei, Uberti and Lamberti, who were also related to the Guadagni through the Donati, the Strozzi and the Pazzi, stated that the insult could be appeased by arranging a wedding for Buondelmonte.

The young Buondelmonte was in fact rich and handsome, and is said to have fallen in love with many girls when he would cross the “Ponte Vecchio (“Old Bridge” with stores on it) on horse from the other side of the Arno River, where he lived.

A niece of the wounded Oddo Arrighi was probably in love with Buondelmonte but she was neither rich, nor beautiful, or noble. As such, a marriage with her would serve as fitting punishment for Buondelmonte.

Initially Buondelmonte accepted the wedding to avoid facing retribution from his opponents, but then completely changed his mind (on account of another woman, according to tradition).

This second offense could not be forgiven!

Buondelmonte’s enemies once again gathered in a church to discuss the sentence that should be imposed on the young man. The death sentence was carried out on Easter morning of 1216, during Buondelmonte’s wedding procession, as he was about to marry his new fiancée’.

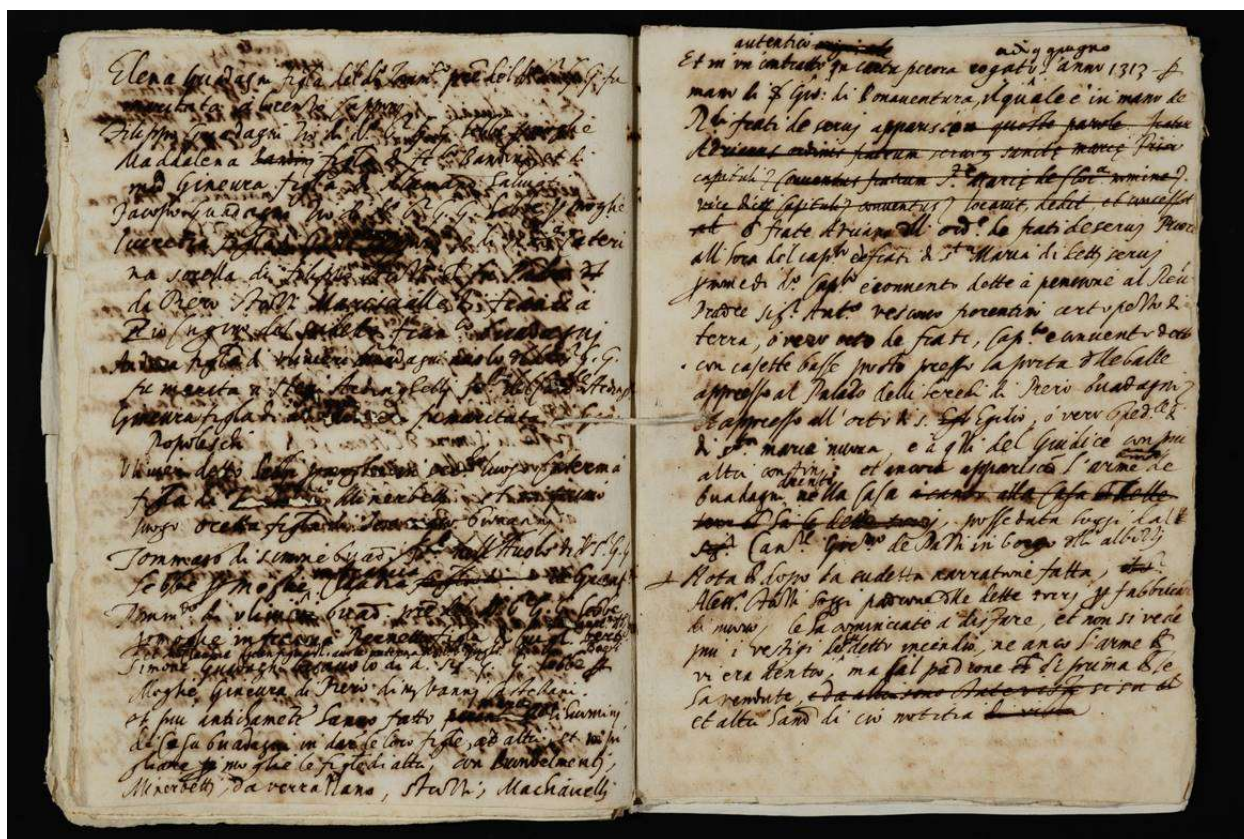
It was the same Oddo Arrighi who delivered the deadly blow, after dropping Buondelmonte from his horse.



The wedding procession became a funeral procession, and all the citizens of Florence saw the young bride supporting the lifeless body of Buondelmonte.

Some of the mourners in the picture were probably our direct ancestors but I would not know how to individualize them.

When I found out that the Guadagni were related to the Buondelmonti I could not restrain myself from telling this tragic but important page of the History of Florence, in which the main character was our cousin.



Page 32 (right side)

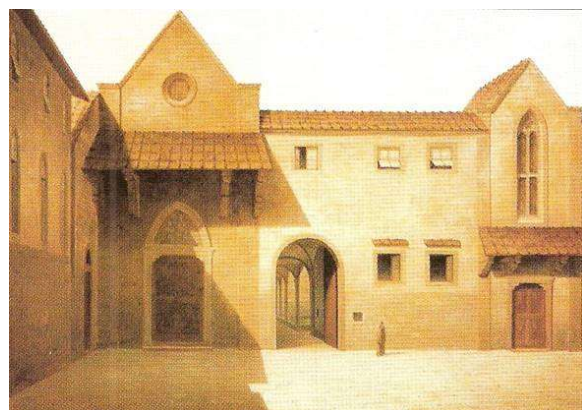
And in an authentic contract on parchment signed on June 9, of the year 1313, by the hand of Saint Giovanni di Bonaventura (picture below) second most important Franciscan Saint after Saint Francis of Assisi, (however he died on July 15, 1274, and many writings believed in the Middle Ages to be his, like the above, are now collected under the name



Pseudo-Bonaventura], which is now in the hands of the Servant Friars in these words: “Friar Arianus of the order of the Servant Friars, Prior of the Chapter of the Friars of Saint Mary of the above Servant, of the Chapter and of the Convent, rented to Rev. Father Antonio, Bishop of Florence, a certain piece of land i.e. a garden for a friar of the Chapter of the Convent with small houses near the Door delle Galle, today called Porta (Door) San Gallo, as it is now, in the center of a large square (below, on the left) and as it used to



be, when this text was written and until a century ago, surrounded by the powerful walls of City of Florence (picture on the right)], near the Palace of Piero Guadagni’s heirs and the Garden of St. Egidio, i.e. the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, and the Gardens of the Judge with other borders, and then you can see the Guadagni Family Crest in front of the house owned by Count Girolamo de’Pazzi in Borgo degli Albizzi. Note of the author of the original text: “After the writing of the above text Alessandro de’Pazzi, nowadays owner of the rebuilt towers and of the nearby wall, has started to undo the building and you cannot see anymore the remains of the above mentioned building nor the family crest that was in it, but the primitive owner has sold it and other people heard about it”.



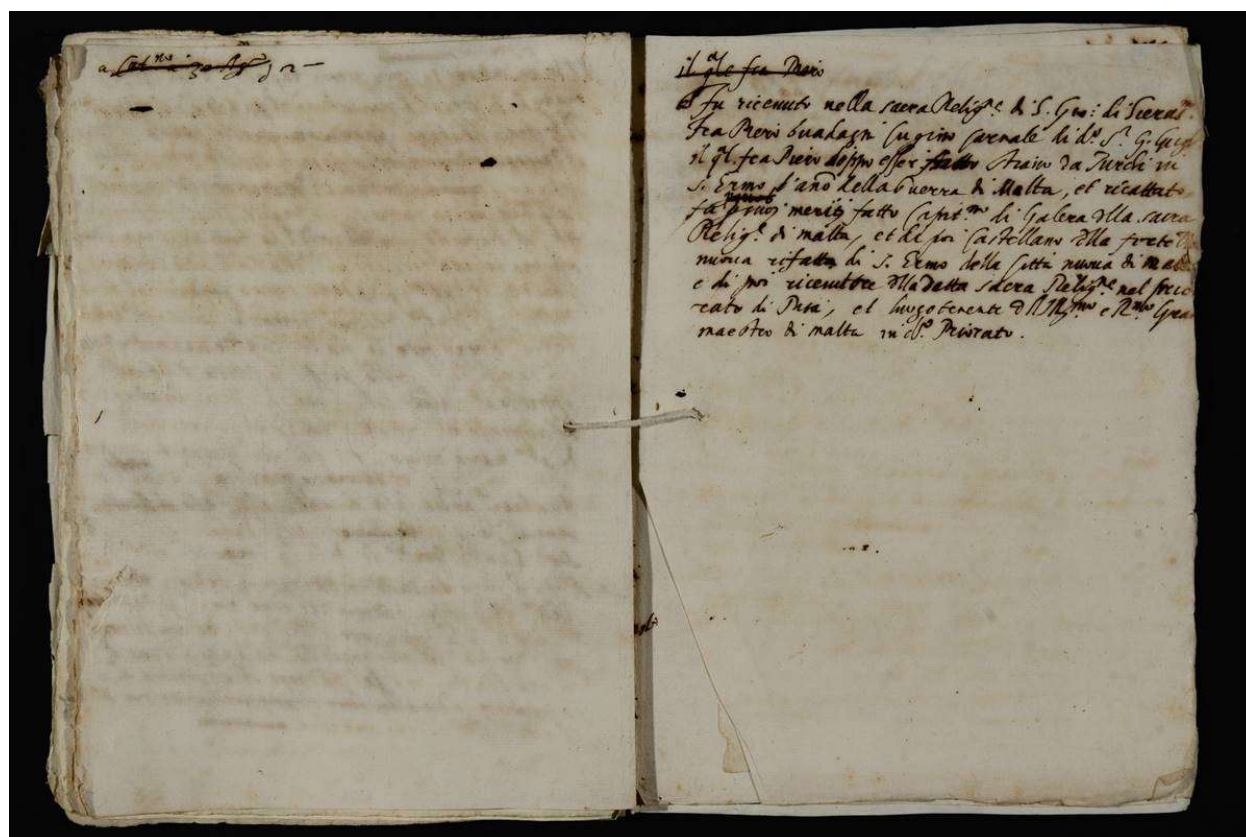
Church of Sant’Egidio, Florence Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova as it was when the text was written and until a century ago.



The same hospital as it is today.



Guadagni Family Crest



Page 33 (right side)

General Brother Piero (Guadagni) was accepted in the Holy Order of Saint John of Jerusalem aka of Malta. Brother Piero Guadagni (see portrait by Tintoretto in page 30 of the same document), blood cousin of Gino Guadagni, was twice made prisoner by the Turks in the Battle of Fort St. Elmo in the year of the War of Malta, and was redeemed, then he was promoted Captain of the Galley of the Holy Order of Malta for his merits, and later Commander of the rebuilt Fort of Saint Elmo in the new City of Malta and then receptor of the Holy Order of Malta in the Priory of Pisa, and lieutenant of the Grand Master of the Order of Malta in the above Priory.



In the above illustration, the Turks are attacking and capturing Fort St. Elmo, Malta (enlargement of it in picture on the right). The last knights still alive and fighting, led by Piero Guadagni, have black helmets and armors, and are in the upper left hand corner of the fort, surrounded by hundreds of white Turkish turbans attacking them on all sides.



Portrait of a Knight of Malta



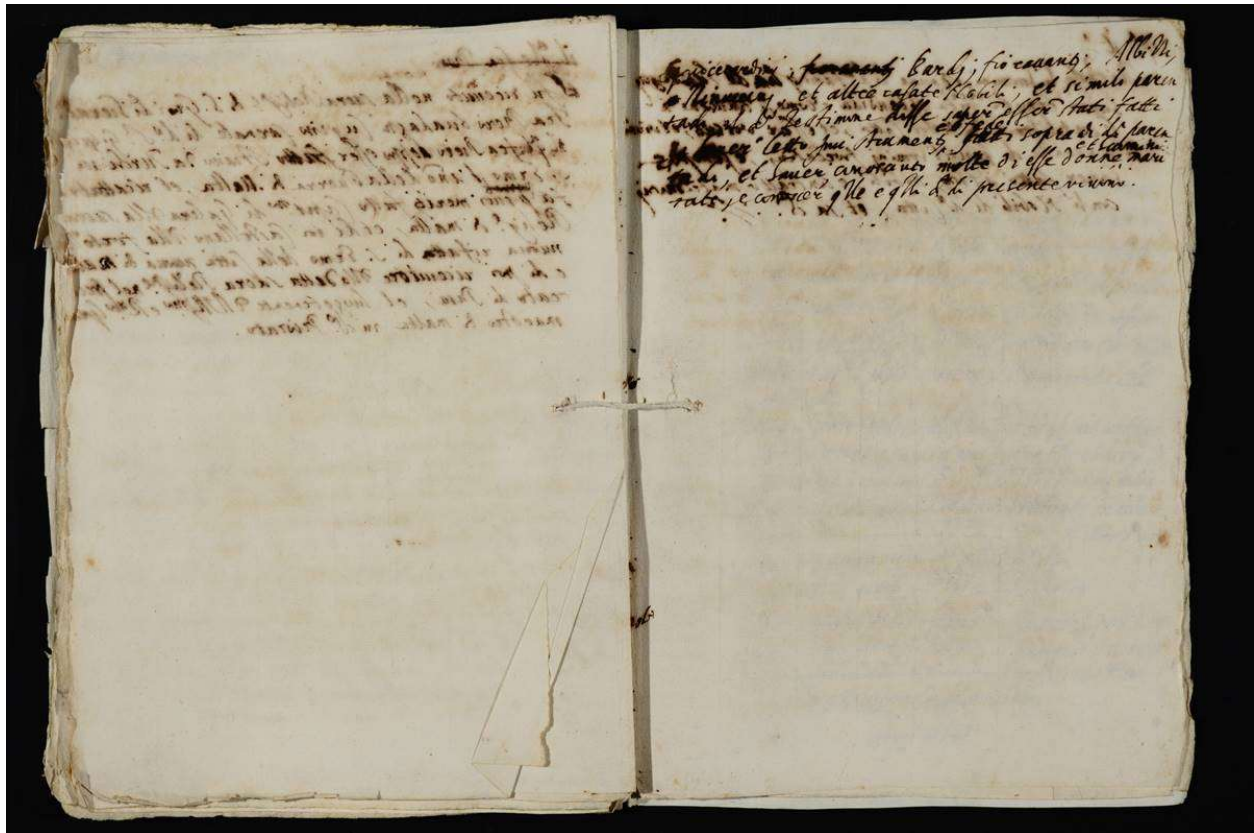
Knights of Malta at war



Knight of Malta Cousin Leone Strozzi



Seaward bastion of Fort St. Angelo, Malta



Page 34 (right)

The Bardi, the Fioravanti, the Albizzi, the Rinuccini and other noble families and similar relationships, a witness said they have been...and to have read and faithfully reported and also met several of those married women and men and to know those presently alive.



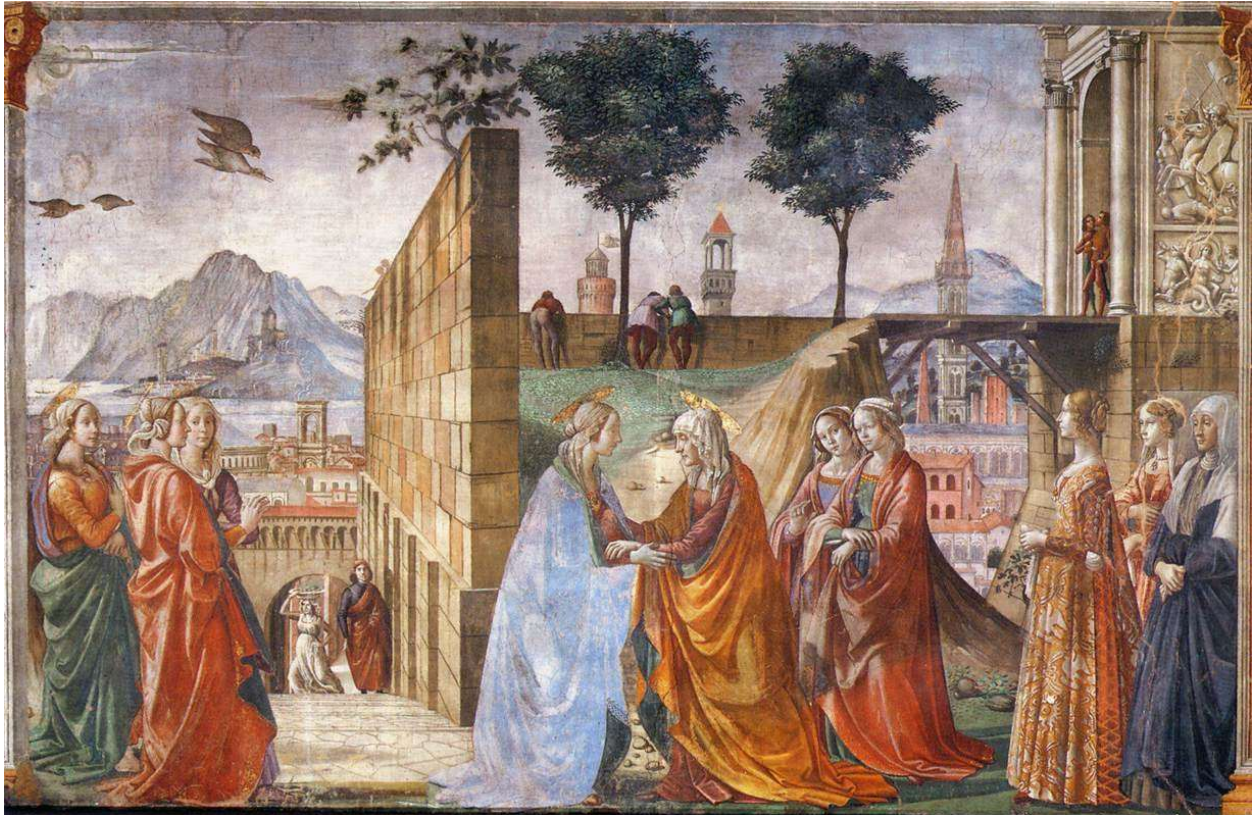
Our cousins Giovanna degli Albizzi close up of the portrait below another portrait of the same



Francesco degli Albizzi



Francesco Anton degli Albizzi

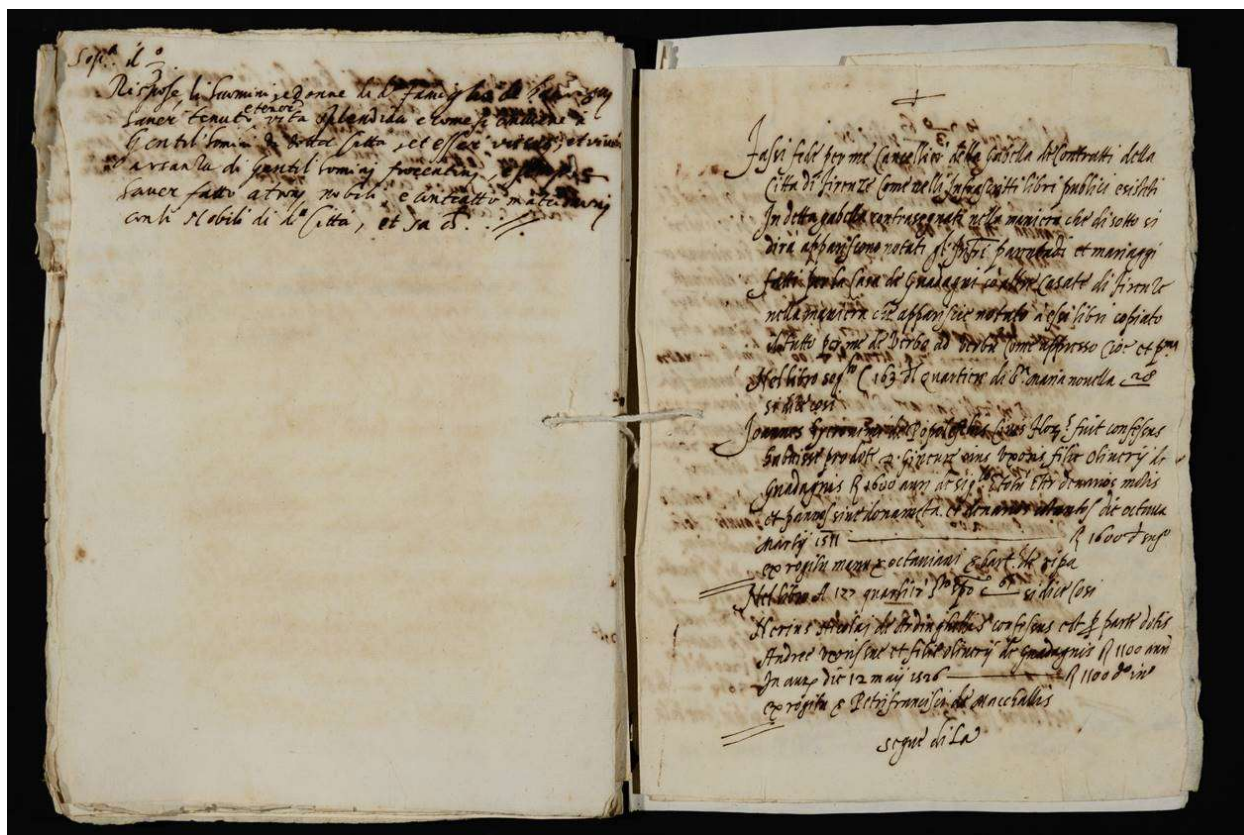


Giovanna degli Albizzi, 3rd woman from the right, in the "Visitation" by artist Domenico Ghirlandaio.



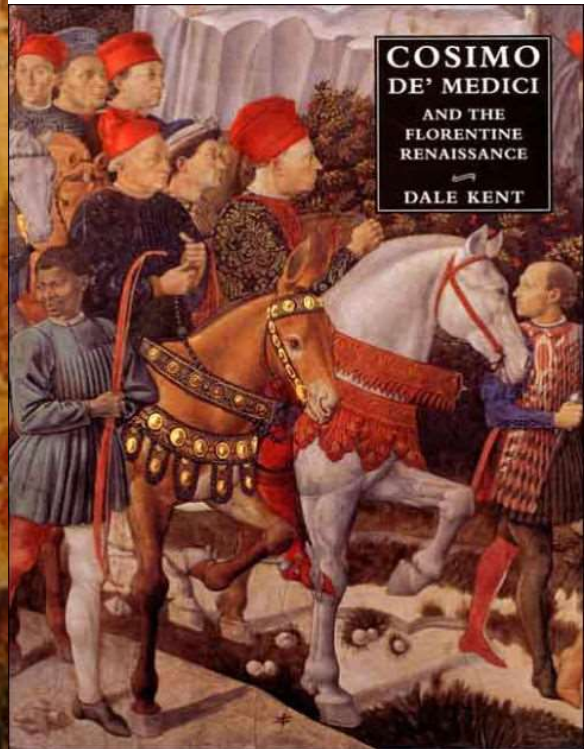
Two members of the Medici Family, cousins of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni

Vieri Guadagni, 1434-1516, direct ancestor of all of us, is a blood cousin of all the above degli Albizzi and Medici, so he shared some common features with them and so that is how we can see what our Renaissance ancestors partially looked like.



Page 35 (left)

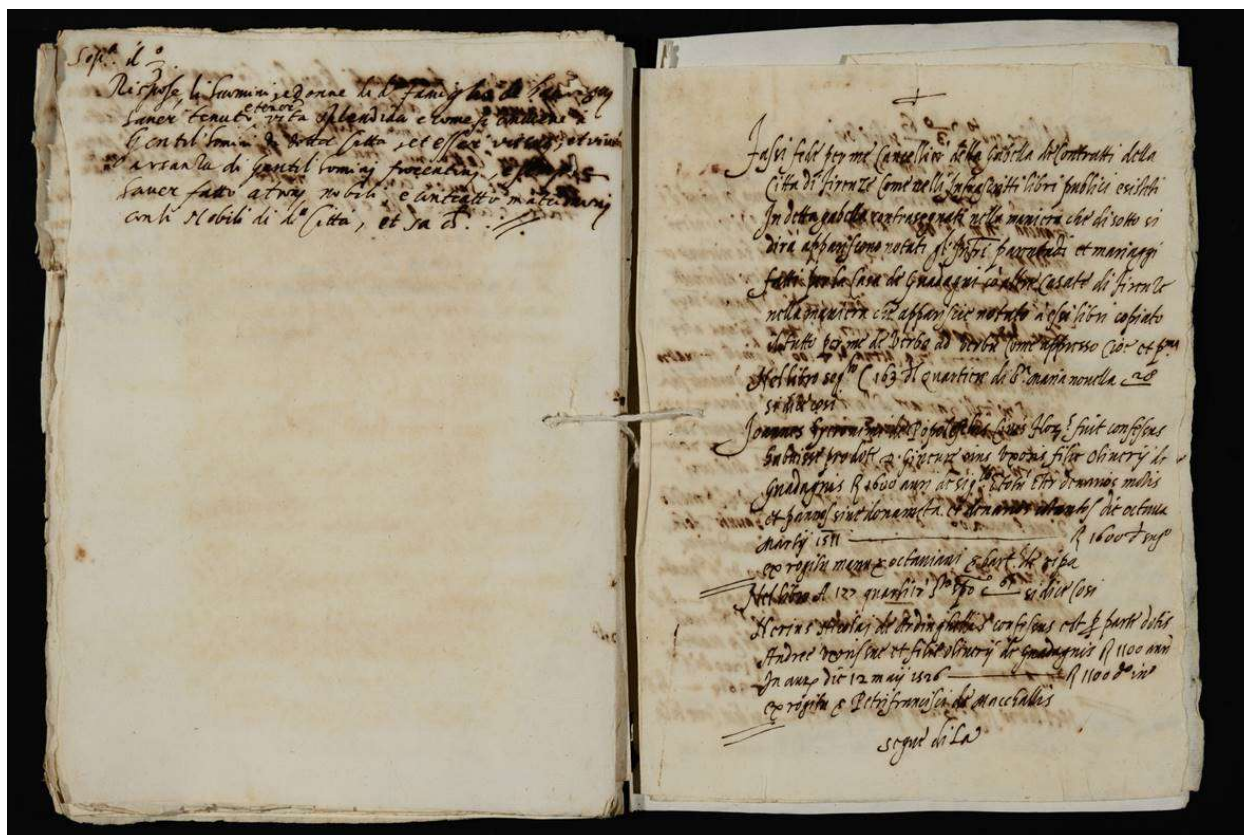
On the third point, he answered that men and women of the Guadagni Family have always lived and live a splendid life as it is appropriate for Gentlemen and Dames of this City (Florence) and to be living and live as Florentine Gentlemen and to have contracted marriages with the Nobles of this City.



**COSIMO
DE' MEDICI**
AND THE
FLORENTINE
RENAISSANCE
DALE KENT

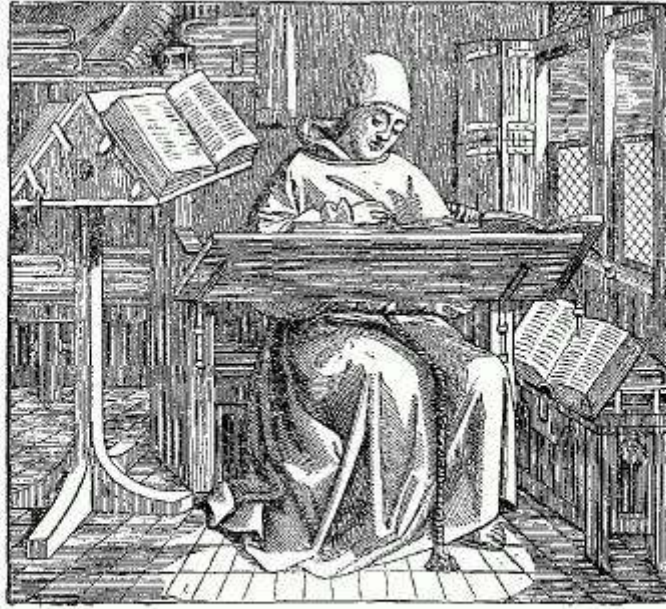


Portraits of Renaissance Florentine nobles, related to or friends of the Guadagni (Our cousin Cosimo de' Medici the Elder is riding on the brown horse in the above picture).



Page 35 (right)

Papers made for the Sire Chancellor of the Office of the Tax for the Contracts of the City of Florence like those in the following public books existing in said office of the Tax marked in the way which we will specify below where the relationships and marriages interests are acknowledged for the Guadagni Family with other Florentine noble families in the way as it appears most noted in those books copied by everybody for me regarding the Word of Words (as hereby it is written in book marked 163 of the neighborhood of Santa Maria Novella **28** of the red numbers (Even nowadays in Florence the numbers in the streets are red for the business addresses and black for the home addresses).



SCRIBE OR COPYIST

Working at his desk in a room in which are a reading desk and a chest with manuscript.
(From an Old Miniature.)

PERIOD: XV. CENTURY.

Medieval copier: copy machines or printers did not exist in the Middle-Ages: everything had to be copied by hand.

Giovanni Freroni of the City of Florence conceded for the dowry of the wife of the son of Ulivieri Guadagni 2,600 coins to Mr. Strozzi and pieces of cloth without other gifts on March 8, 1511. [Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569) direct ancestor of all us Guadagni di Santo Spirito and Dufour Berte, son of Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) married Lucrezia Capponi, whose mother was Caterina Strozzi, in 1527.]



Typical wedding among nobles and upper-class in 15th century Florence.

In the Book 177 this is what is written: "Andrea daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni on May 12, 1526, marries Neri son of Piero Ardinghelli and proposes 1,100 dowry signed by Pierfrancesco Macchiavelli."



Page 36 (left)

In the following book Page__0

3__67 you can read that

On April 21, 1550

Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori confirmed his marriage in Lyon, France, with Gianna Guadagni (+1532 or 1533) daughter of Tommaso son of Olivieri Guadagni at the end of May 1549. Her dowry was assumed to be 12 knittings plus 7000 bottles of wine, otherwise Donellino, a notary of Lyon, before May 3rd, 1549, would give the contract to the tutors of the above Gianna and they would have to give a necklace of 100 precious stones and four measures of drape to act in a similar way of the customs of the French people and damsels and Gianna would receive 1,000 similar ones if a payment of 7,000 was made. [Gianna's dowry must have been pretty abundant because in his book "The Lyonnaise saga of the Gadagne (Guadagni)" French historian Lejeune relates that queen of France Catherine de'Medici tried to obtain Gianna's sister, Elena Guadagni's hand for one of her "darlings", Nicola Alamanni, and asked Elena's dowry to be as abundant as Gianna's].



Antinori Family during the late Middle-Ages. Marchese Antinori nowadays, posing on the terrace of the Antinori Palace in the heart of Florence two blocks from the Duomo and Giotto's bell-tower.



Tommaso II Guadagni aka "The Magnificent" (1495-1543)

Guadagni Family Crest in France



French people during the Renaissance. Elena Guadagni, daughter of Tommaso II Guadagni Queen of France our cousin Caterina de' Medici



St. Thomas' disbelief, by Francesco Salviati, Louvre Museum, Paris; it used to be in the Guadagni Chapel in Lyon; Tommaso I Guadagni, son of Ulivieri , aka Tommaso I, is the grey bearded man whose face is immediately at Jesus' left. Tommaso II Guadagni, uncle of the above, is the grey bearded man, sticking out his hand, 4 faces left of Tommaso I.

Alessandro Capponi, son of Elena Guadagni and grandson of Tommaso II Guadagni (left) and his wife Francoise d'Augerolles (right), granddaughter-in-law of Tommaso II Guadagni



Lorenzo Capponi, husband of Elena Guadagni and father of Alessandro Capponi and Baron of Crevecoeu Guglielmo Guadagni (1534-1601), son of Tommaso II Guadagni and Pernette de Berti and brother of r Elena Guadagni and Thomas III Guadagni

In 1573, when plague and famine attacked the City of Lyon, Lorenzo Capponi and his wife Elena Guadagni distributed personally food to 3,000 or 4,000 poor and sick people in front of the Church of the Carmelites every day until Lorenzo Capponi, who was 71 years old at the time, got sick and died of the plague himself.



Thomas III Guadagni (1539-1594), son of Thomas II Guadagni



Guglielmo II Guadagni aka Guillaume II de Gadagne son of Thomas III Guadagni aka Thomas III de Gadagne - Claudio Guadagni aka Claude de Gadagne (1573-1641), Knight of Beauregard, son of Thomas III Guadagni

After a while that they lived in France the names of the Guadagni were translated in French: "Guadagni" became "de Gadagne", "Guglielmo" "Guillaume", "Tommaso" "Thomas", "Claudio" "Claude", and so forth.

In the above mentioned book at page 161 it says that Giovanni son of Matteo son of Giacomo Mannelli of the City of Florence by means of his cousin Antonio Magalotti with his brother Ganeri Ganneto married Maria daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni assembled by Giovanni on one hand for 1,200 of yellow metal (gold?) w 41 and on the other hand 3,614 ___ ...and Giovanni son of Matteo da Galgano_____ 1200

+ 3614



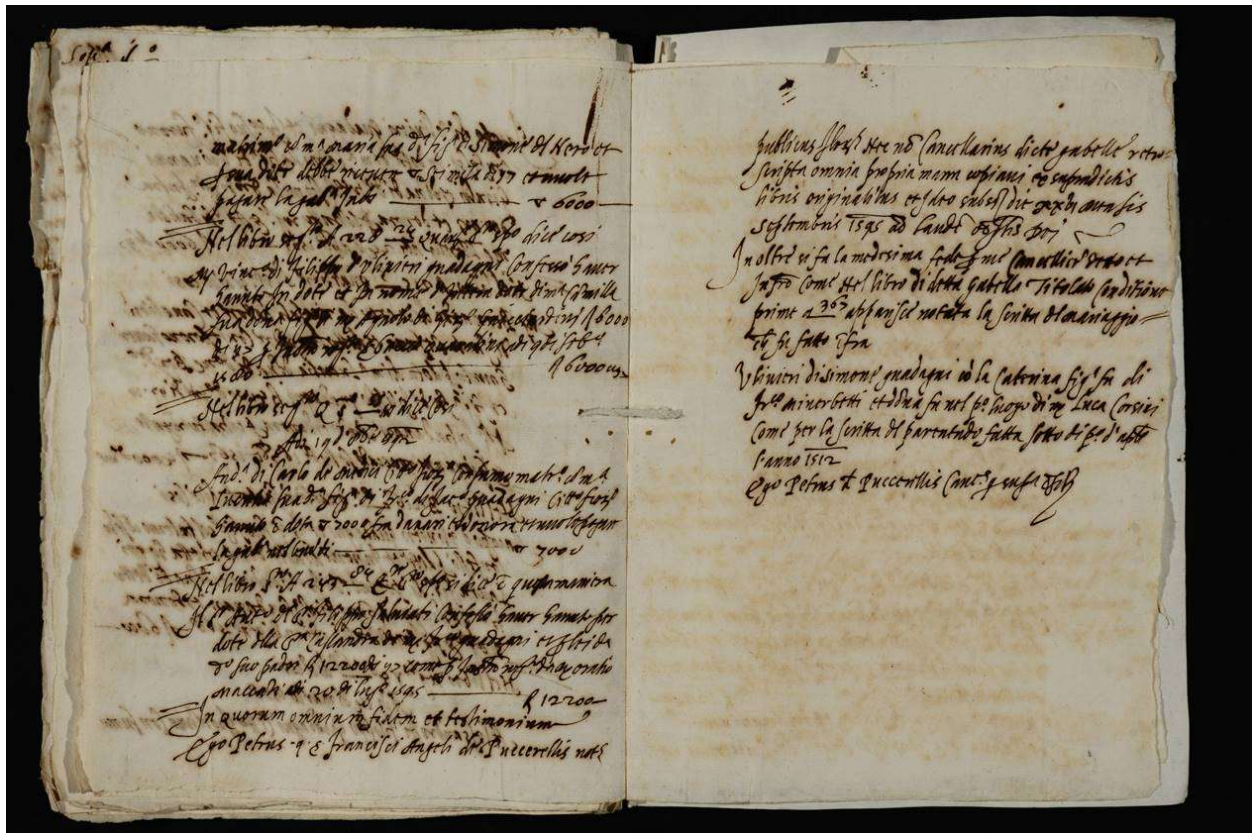
Page 36 (right)

In Mr. Broq's book in the PM + 27 they say that Jacopo (our direct ancestor), son of Ulivieri Guadagni and his son Francesco (1534-1611) were given in dowry from Cammilla (wife of Francesco) daughter of Giovanni Girdaldi, 6,000...? (hard to read...however she died one month after her marriage on May 17, 1561) In the book 215_57 they say that Bernardo son of Marco remembered by the Carmelites of Santo Spirito was said to have a dowry from Lucrezia, daughter of Filippo Guadagni (brother of Jacopo and ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera and Torrigiani) of 6,000.In the book B216 89 ...it says that Jacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni and his son confessed having the dowry of Oretta Goggi Laura daughter of Gianantonio son of Francesco Bandini.

In the book marked 168 they say that on March 14, 1578 Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni, Florentine citizen, confessed that Damsel Maria, daughter of Simone del Nero (and niece of Pope Pius XI) had to pay 6,000 _____ + 6000 _____



Pope Leo XI de' Medici (1535 – 1605) Brother Pietro Guadagni (1504-1555), heroic Knight of Malta, Alessandro's brother, by artist Tintoretto, above.



Page 37 (left)

...Massimo son of Maria daughter of Simone del Nero must receive 6,000 (florins?)
paid _____ + 6,000 _____

In the book of 228,24, it says that 5 (barrels?) of farm wine were given in dowry by Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni to Cammilla daughter of Agnolo son of Ghigo Guicciatdini for an estimation of 6,000

Andrea son of Carlo de' Medici Florentine citizen, confirmed the marriage between Francesco son of Vieri Guadagni (our direct ancestor), Florentine citizen, in the City of Florence for a dowry of 7,000 to be paid...and Caterina Scolari (+1442), daughter of Matteo Scolari, nephew of Filippo Buondelmonti degli Scolari (1369-1426), aka Pippo Spano.



Carlo de' Medici by artist Andrea Mantegna (left) and by artist Filippino Lippi (center). He was the son of Cosimo de' Medici the Elder (portrait above right).



Self-portraits of Artists Andrea Mantegna (1431-1506) and Filippino Lippi (1457-1504)



Filippo Buondelmonti degli Scolari aka Pippo Spano great-uncle of all of us (Fresco by artist Andrea del Castagno), left
His castle of Ozora, in Hungary, right

Great-uncle “Pippo Spano” was a Florentine magnate, general, strategist and confidant of King Sigismund of Hungary. He was a personal friend of Sigismund and member of the Order of the Dragon. He was buried in the Szekesfehervar Basilica beside the Hungarian kings.

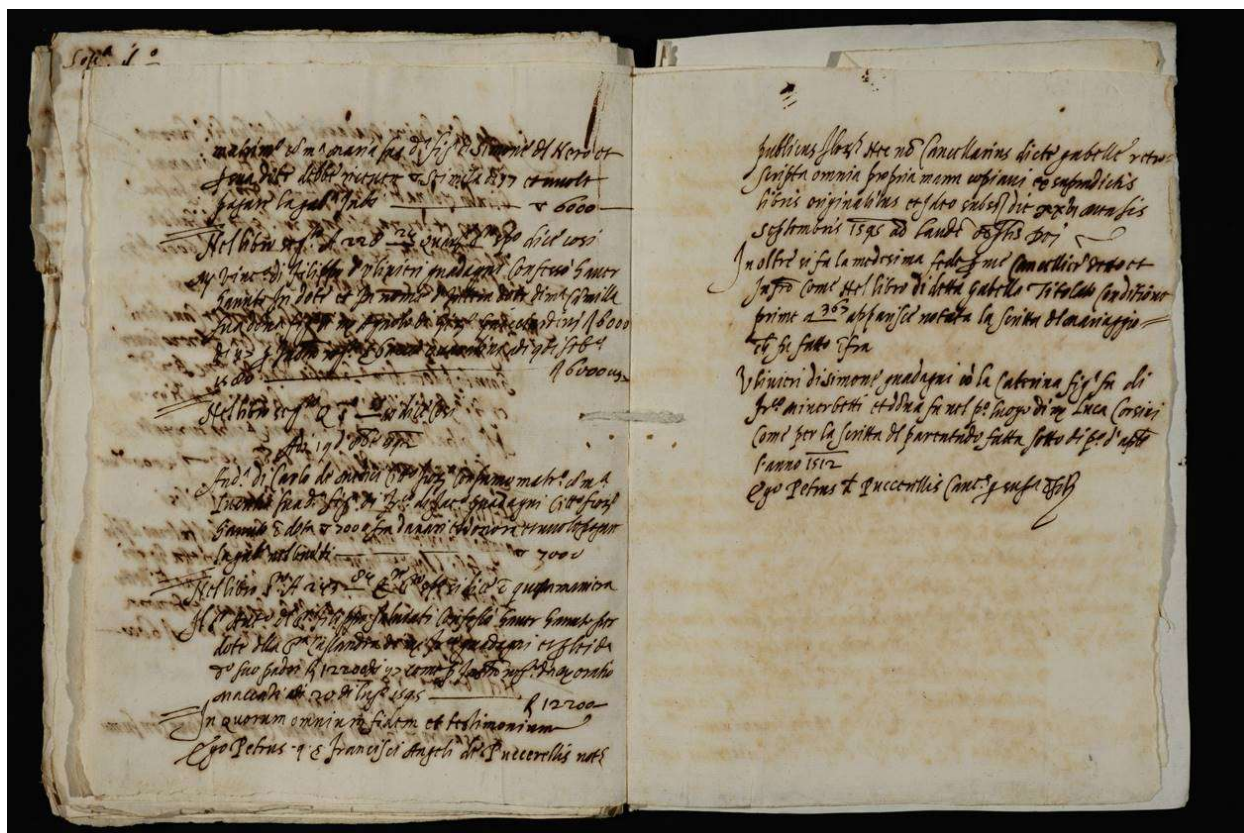


King Sigismund of Hungary after having been crowned Emperor by artist Albrecht Durer (self-portrait of the artist above).
Pippo Spano in the Szekesfehervar pantheon.

In the book 243 page 84 it says that Antonio son of Filippo Salviati confessed that the dowry given to Cassandra daughter of Antonio Guadagni was 12,200 florins as it is written in the Annals on July 20, 1595.



Filippo Salviati (1515-1572), by Italian School; Florentine Senator, Patron and art collector, he married Maria Gualterotti in 1538. Their son Antonio (1554-1619) married the above mentioned Cassandra Guadagni in 1595 and had two daughters with her, Maria and Lucrezia.



Page 37 (right)



Our direct ancestor, Francesco Minerbetti

In all of this I Pietro son of Francesco son of Angelo di Puccerelli put faith and witness as a public Chancellor that everything has been copied and signed from the original books on September 26, 1595. Furthermore we have the same faith in what the Chancellor wrote as in the book of the abovementioned tax which appeared in the writing of Monaviaggio.

(Our direct ancestor) Olivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) son of Simone Guadagni married Caterina daughter of Francesco Minerbetti, and the wedding was done in Luca Corsini's house and the writing of the family relationship was made on November 30th of the year 1512.

Signed by myself Pietro Puccerelli.

