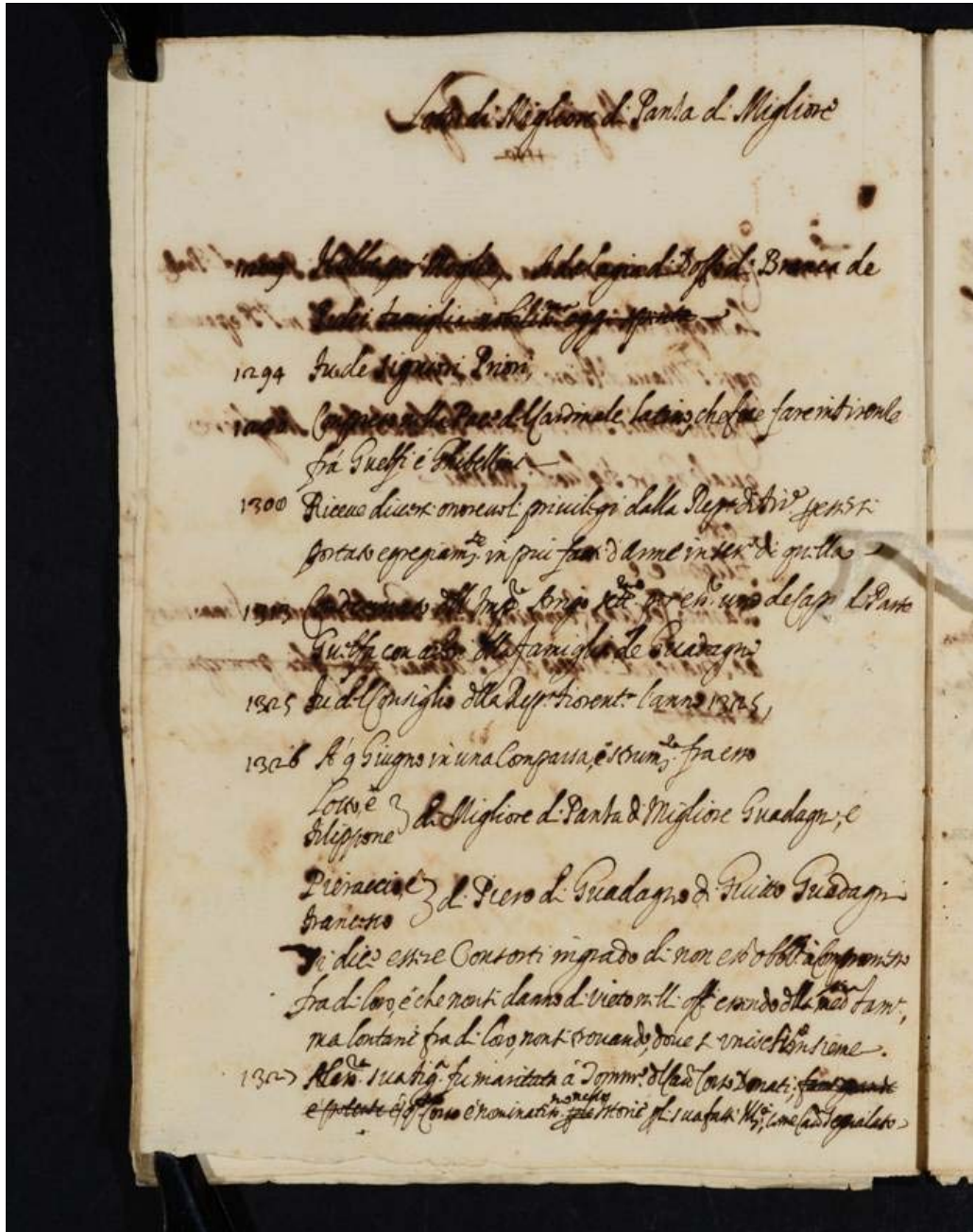


1150 Around the year 1150 Migliore Guadagni son of Panza is born. His wife was named Imperizia. She is buried in Santa Reparata, Florence, today named Santa Maria del Fiore, Duomo of Florence.

Migliore has a son named Panza, who has a son named Migliore, who has 3 sons:

Lotto, Filippone and Bartolo and a daughter, named Gasdia, married in the year 1209 to Andrea son of Duccio, of the Adimari Family, important nobles of Florence.



Lotto son of Migliore son of Panza son of Migliore
Born before 1295 (great-grandson of the above)

1299 He marries Adalagia daughter of Branca son of Doffo dei Pulci of a very noble (nobilissima in Italian) family today extinct



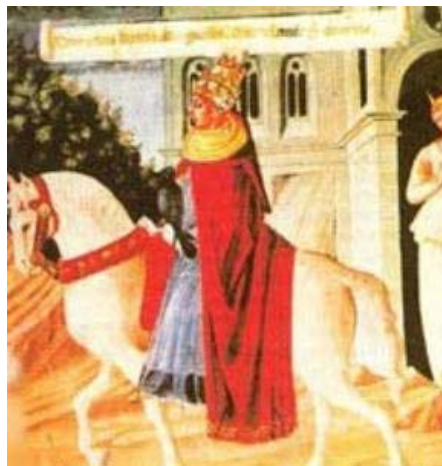
Luigi Pulci (1432-1484), our cousin, Florentine Poet, in a fresco by artist Filippino Lippi

1294 Lotto was a Prior

1296 He cooperates with Cardinal Latino to sign the initial phase of the Peace between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines

1300 He receives several honorific Privileges from the Republic of Florence, like the right of bearing arms even in times of peace, because he fought bravely in several battles.

1313 He fought against Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII as one of the leaders of the Guelph Party (for the Popes, against the Holy Roman Emperors) together with other members of the Guadagni Family.



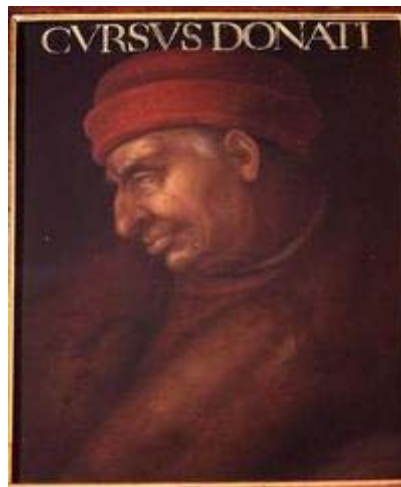
Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII

1325: He is part of the Council of the Republic of Florence;

1326: On June 9th, in an appearance before the City Council, Lotto and Filippone, sons of Migliore son of Panza son of Migliore Guadagni and Pieraccio and Francesco sons of Piero son of Guadagno son of Guitto Guadagni declare that they are related but not obliged to family obligations with each other because no living person at that time could remember how the two branches of the family were related.

*[Note of fcdq: in the 1st family tree of Passerini we see that Migliore Guadagni, ancestor of **Lotto and Filippone** is the grandson of Guitto Guadagni, whom Passerini calls “Guittone” i.e. “big Guitto”, ancestor of **Pieraccio and Francesco** Guadagni; Passerini also recalls in detail the lives of Pieraccio and Francesco and of their cousin Filippone. So both branches descend from their common ancestor Guittone Guadagni; Guadagno Guadagni, our common great-grandfather, from whom we all descend, is a direct descendant of the above mentioned Guitto aka Guittone Guadagni and so is our great-uncle Filippo Guadagni dell’Opera, ancestor of the Torrigiani; the branch of **Lotto and Filippone** instead ended with a Francesco Guadagni (+1348), who was poor and so we lost track of his descendants if there were any, states Passerini]*

1327: Alessandra Guadagni, daughter of Lotto Guadagni, married Tommaso Donati, son of Corso Donati. The Donati were a great and powerful family in Florence in those times, just like the Guadagni. Corso Donati was very powerful as head of the Party of the Blacks (who had replaced the “Guelphs” for the Pope, while the Party of the Whites had replaced the “Ghibellines” for the Holy Roman Emperor, and the Guadagni are for the Pope so for the Party of the Blacks).



Corso Donati (1260- 1308)

However Corso Donati is accused of wanting to become the tyrant of Florence and so he is stabbed to death.



Death of Corso Donati whose son Tommaso Donati had married our great-great-aunt Alessandra Guadagni; all the priests seemed to be very concerned about him because he is the Florentine leader of the party for the Pope.



Gemma Donati (1265-1343), Dante's wife

Gemma Donati, distant relative of Corso Donati, and so also of Alessandra Guadagni, married the great Florentine Poet Dante Alighieri (considered the greatest Italian writer of all times) and they had three sons, Giovanni, Pietro and Jacopo, born in the 1280s, and a daughter, Antonia, who became a nun. These little Alighieris are all Alessandra Guadagni's (who is probably born in the early 1300s) cousins through her husband, Tommaso Donati and the great, even though tragically ended, Corso Donati, was her father-in-law.



Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) author of the Divine Comedy

Even though married with a “Black”, our relative Gemma Donati, Dante was always a “White” i.e. for the Holy Roman Emperor, so he was exiled from Florence for life and died abroad. Friends and admirers hosted and sheltered him abroad, however one of his most tragic verses (translated) is: “How tiresome it is to go up and down somebody else’s stairs” (as he could not go back to his own house in Florence) and “How overly salty the other people’s bread is!” (He could not eat anymore our relative Gemma Donati’s bread, cooked in the oven of his Florentine house). Maybe his cousins, our Guadagni ancestors, would visit him now and then and tell him how things were going on in Florence.

Filippone di Migliore di Panza

1305 Hebbe per moglie Donna Tessa

1305 Del consiglio

1306 Fu de' signori già usiti d'excuse detti orientini, e fu da
molto stimato, e per servizio non ripose anco per
benemerita onorevole privilegio

1313 Condennato da Amigo suo Imp. come uno de' capi d'ante-fu

1315 Fu de' signori Priori, nel qual tempo fu gran guerra
con l'armata Casanova di S. Lucia

1307 Hebbe una figliuola nominata Tessa, la quale fu
moglie di Piero d'Alto di. Benvenuto

Barolo di Migliore di Panza

1313 Condennato da Amigo suo Imp. come uno de' capi d'ante-fu
Guadagnò come Cap. d. Parte di
Hebbe un figlio di. Che

Che di Barolo di Migliore

1305 Si trovò nella battaglia che fu tra i toroni, e l'armata Casanova
di S. Lucia, d'qual' era in prigione

1295 He is a Delegate of the Council

1306 He was part of the “Courageous” of the Florentine Army [he organized a military company together with the bravest men of Florence, called the Company of the Band because its banner was made of a red band against a green background] and was very much esteemed as a soldier, and for his brave behavior in the battles he was bestowed honorific privileges.

1313 Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII condemned him because he was a Captain of the Guelph Party.

1325 He was a Prior. For a while he waged “great war” against Castruccio Castracani, Duke of Lucca.



AllPosters

Castruccio Castracani, made Duke of Lucca by the Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV, after his victory at Altopascio.



Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV (1282-1347)



Castruccio Castracani of the Antelminelli Family 1281-1328 sketch by a contemporary artist.



Castruccio's Ghibelline knights (with the Eagle of the Holy Roman Emperor on their shields) on the right, defeat the Guelphs Florentine knights on the left in the battle of Altopascio, 1325.

Castruccio Castracani, Ghibelline commander of Lucca, defeated the Guelph Florentine troops on September 23, 1325 at Altopascio. On October 2, he reached Peretola and started to sack the territory around Florence for several days. However, led also by Filippone Guadagni and his Company of the Band, Florence resisted Castruccio's attacks and while the cities of Volterra and Pistoia and the region of Lunigiana fell into Castruccio's hand, Florence was never conquered by him.

1327 Filippone had a daughter, named Jacopa, who married Bisto, of the Family of Giovanni Frescobaldi.



Frescobaldi Palace. The green Arno River flows in front of it and part of the Santa Trinita Bridge can be seen on the upfront right. The Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito is 4 or 5 blocks behind it on the right (not in the picture).

Bartolo son of Migliore son of Panza

1313 He was condemned by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII, together with other Guadagni, as Captains of the Guelph Party. He had a son, Cheli (Passerini has “Chele”).

Cheli son of Bartolo son of Migliore

1325 He fought in the battle of Altopascio against Castruccio Castracani, Lord of Lucca, and he was made prisoner.

Lord of the Castle of San Martino a Lubaco, of the villas of Pagnolle and Folle, all about 10 miles from Florence, owner of the Church of San Martino a Lubaco and of that of San Miniato a Pagnolle and these ownerships continued in the following generations.



Villa of Pagnolle



Church of San Martino a Lubaco



Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle inside



Church of San Miniato a Pagnolle outside

Guadagno of Guitto Guadagni

Lord of the Guadagni Castle of San Martino a Lubaco, and of the villas of Pagnolle and Folle. At about this time, the Republic of Florence made a provision that whoever had a property or lordship less than 10 miles from the City of Florence, should decide whether he wanted to renounce its ownership and then be able to participate in its ownership in the future in the Republic and after him his descendants, as a property inside the borders of the City of Florence.

He married Contessa, who is buried in the Church of Santa Reparata, but we don't know her last name.



Remains of Santa Reparata, Florence, under the actual Duomo
Guadagno had three children from her: Zato, Migliore and Pierotto

Guadagn. L. Guiso. Guadagn.

124) Conspira dicitur Guadagnus boni appropinquare mura del
Castello di Marina alubra de
Albergo d'Aglio Guadagnus, d'qual non sarche
Spada
Braccio
Guadagnus, e
Bonum

2^{do} di Guadagn. di Mittro

1209 In nomine d. n. i. x. m. i. n. d. i. c. t. i. s. l. e. g. n. a. r. u. m.
de Populo d. S. Martini a Castellis L. A. C.

1796 Helladiuina, che fanno Miglionè, e Piero L. Guadagnò
Quinto sua Btli, d'He Tomè, Donicello, Pala M^e, e Palanc
grossi nel Marelli di S^t Martinio, Subar, Chianco, Carrelli
di Guadagni, e detto, che se Piarne, strade, e Ponte grandi
dell'oparelli restino indovis fra il C^o R^o, ed S^t Mig^o, ed immesse

1819 In sua Mogli Domina Vanna
Nobbe re. figli, cioè è
Guadagno, Miglioroli, Bindo, Loreto, Guitto, è Romano,
di quali i diu apprens —

Spada \
Braccio \
Guadagno & /
Bruno /

\ all sons of Piero Guadagni, of which we have no other information

Zato son of Guadagno son of Guitto

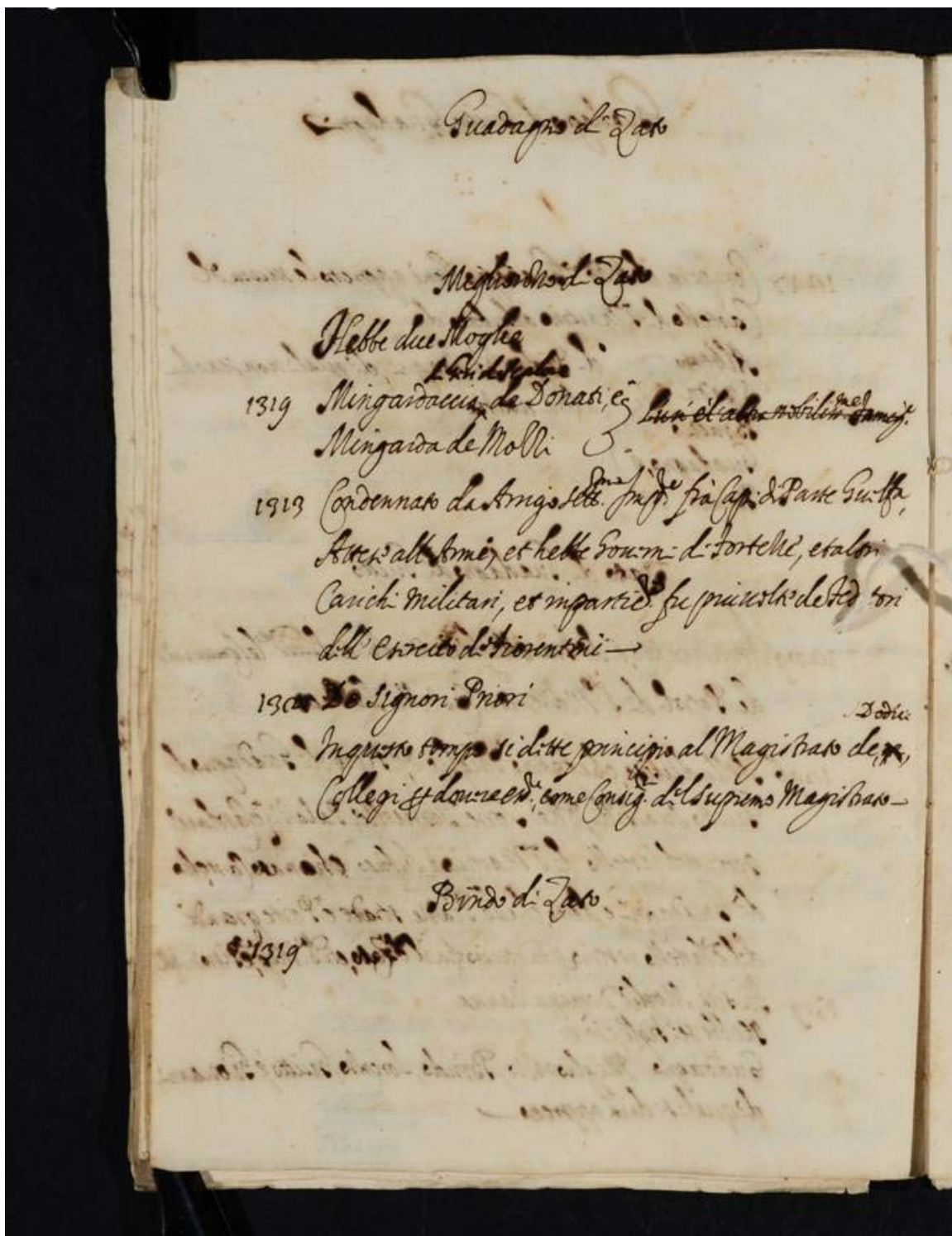
1279 In his name and in his brothers', the mayors divide the common land of the inhabitants of San Martino a Castello Lubaco.



Inside of the Guadagni Church of San Martino a Castel Lubaco

1296 In the division made by Migliore and Piero sons of Guadagno son of Guitto, Suatilli, delle Tosse, Tomiselle, Palazzo and Casolare, are located in the Castle of San Martino Lubaco, called Castle of the Guadagni, and it is said that the Squares, Streets and Large Doors of the above castle are property of Zato and Migliore and so are its products.

1319 He married Domina Vanna and he had six sons from her: Guadagno, Migliorozzo, Bindo, Lorenzo, Guitto e Giovanni, of whom we will talk hereafter.



Page 6

Guadagno son of Zato

- - - -no information available from Rondinelli, except his name

Migliorozzo son of Zato

He had two wives:

- 1319 Mingarduccia (i.e. “little Mingarda”) de’Donati and
Both of very noble families
Mingarda de’Mozzi



De’Mozzi palace in De’Mozzi’s Square, left side of the Arno River, close to where Pitti Palace, Guadagni di Santo Spirito and Frescobaldi Palaces are located. On the right of the picture, you can see the side of a Guadagni Palace, later called Torrigiani, which gives its name to Lungarno Torrigiani, not visible in the picture.

- 1313 Migliorozzo was condemned by Emperor Henry VII for being a Leader of the Guelph Party. He was in the Army and was commander of fortresses and important military commandments and was several times “Feditore” in the Florentine Army.



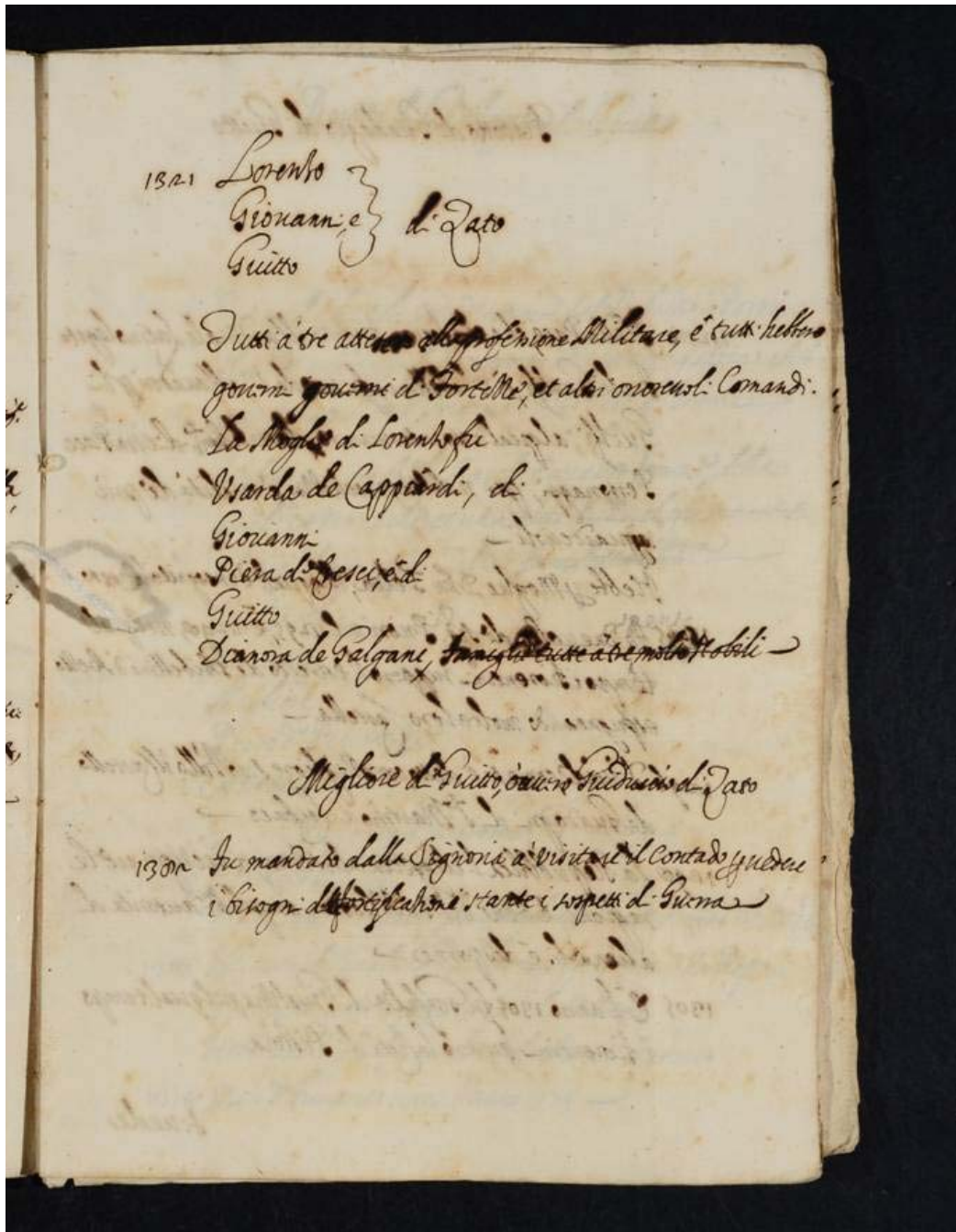
Migliorozzo Guadagni Feditore with the Florentine Fleur-de-lis shield in the combat.

1320 He was a Prior

In this time, he started the Magistrature of the Twelve Colleges as Counselor of the Supreme Magistrate.

Bindo son of Zato

1319 Rondinelli has nothing else on Bindo Guadagni.



1321 Lorenzo }
Giovanni } *sons of Zato*
Guitto }

All three were military and had government of Fortresses and other honorable commands.

Lorenzo's wife was Usarda dei Cappiardi

Giovanni's wife was Piera di Cresci

And Guitto's wife was Dianora dei Galgani *all three from very noble families*

According to "Roglo" Giovanni Guadagni (+1348) married Piera Cresci but had no children from her. After Piera's death, he married Giovanna Struffaldi, daughter of Bernardo Struffaldi, and had a daughter with her, named Dea, who married Maso N. (Roglo does not know his last name), son of Aldobrandino.



Cresci Farm in Tuscany

Guitto Guadagni (+1330) married Nera daughter of Bencivenni Galgani and had a son with her, named Migliore.

There is an important contemporary Italian Saint, from Lucca, Tuscany, named Maria Gemma Galgani. Could she be the direct descendant of Bencivenni and great-great niece of Guitto Guadagni and relative of all of us?



Maria Gemma Umberta Pia **Galgani** (1878-1903), was an Italian mystic, venerated as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church since 1940. She has been called the “Daughter of Passion” because of her profound imitation of the Passion of Christ. She received the Holy Stigmata on June 8, 1899. She was canonized by Pope Pius XII (cousin of the Guadagni through the Guadagni Dufour Berte) on May 2, 1940.

Lorenzo Guadagni (+1340) married Usarda dei Cappiardi, daughter of Cione Cappiardi in 1328. Cione was the son of Schicchi Cappiardi.

Migliore son of Guitto aka Guiduccio son of Zato

1302 He was sent by the “Signoria” (name of the “Government of Florence”) to visit the County and check the need of fortifications versus a possible War.

Pierotto di Guadagno di Guitto

1200 Nella Pace, che ~~fu~~ fuonle il cardinale Latino legato
fra li Guelfi, e Ghibellini, fu uno de' Maffemadori y li
Guelfi, al qual anno intinuiamo y stabilim^o l'essa Pace
Personaggi, per nobiltà, ricchezza, e qualità de' più
raguardevoli —

1205 Fu due volte di ~~si~~ di non nel 1295, e 1298, nel qual
tempo i Fiorentini rapirono l'esercito de' Ghibellini d'Avella
espugnando molte loro castella —

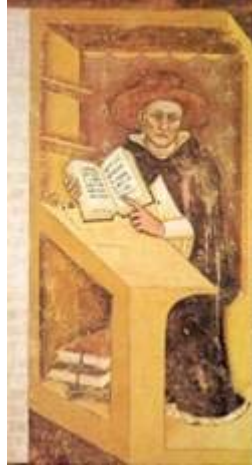
1296 Dividi, come si è detto, con il migliore suo figlio il castello
de' Guadagni d. S. Martino a Subasio —

1298 La Repubblica l'eleggè con altri cinque a recuperare le
ragioni, e beni del Publico con amplissima autorità d'
alterarli, e disporne —

1305 E l'anno 1305 fu sospeso di Giustitia, nel qual tempo
i Fiorentini presero la città di Pistoria

L'uode

1290 When Cardinal Legate Latino signed the peace in Florence between



Cardinal Latino Malabranca Orsini (+1294)

the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, Pierotto Guadagni was one of the Guarantors for the Guelphs. The most important personalities in nobility, wealth and outstanding qualities intervened in the establishment of the Peace through the above treaty.

Pierotto married Dame Telda, but we ignore her last name [Roglo writes her last name as “Visdomini”].

The Middle Ages



A young Middle-Ages maiden, on the left, is preparing for her wedding, helped by her friends.

1295 He was Prior twice in 1295 and he died in the 1290s; during those years
the Guelphs destroyed the Ghibelline army by conquering many of their castles.



Guelphs destroy the Ghibellines by conquering their castles

1296 Pierotto divided all of the Guadagni Castle of San Martino a Lubaco, with his brother Migliore, as we mentioned above.

1298 The Republic of Florence authorized him, together with other five, to recuperate the rights and the goods of the Public, with very large authority to sell them and dispose of them.



Picture of a Notary, on the right, recuperating the rights and the goods in the Middle Ages.

1305 In the year 1305, while Pierotto was Gonfalonier of Justice, the Florentines conquered the City of Pistoia.



Picture of the attack and conquest of a Middle-Ages city.

Pierotto d' Guadagno d' Guitto

Si uede che egli possedeva un bel Palazzo a Porta
Balla, oue doppo la sua morte il Mannoio og alzar abito
per un tempo Mons. Antonio d'osso Ves. di Firenze

Hebbe quattro figlie Maschi e quattro femine, delle
quali se monache, et una detta Billa, che si manteneua
a Piero filipetti oggi Talani ~~francesco~~

C. Maschi

Franc. scs

Migliore

Piero d. Pionacci, et

Antonio

Francisco d' Pierotto d' Guadagno

1300 Hebbe per moglie

Dona Bea Amigucci ~~fanciulla~~ Proca edogoni d' Vieda glia.

1313 Fanciulla disqualle, et uide ingegnare a na. Ma Rep. in

Gouern. d' fortezze, et altre Caniche Militari.

Hebbe più figlie, fra quali, Leonardo, et Antonio

1374 Mori d' Francesco circa l'anno 1374

Pierotto son of Guadagno son of Guitto

Pierotto used to own a beautiful palace at Balla Door. After his death, from the year 1309 to 1321, Monsignor Antonio d'Osso, Bishop of Florence, lived in it.

Pierotto had four sons and four daughters. Three of his daughters became nuns and the fourth, named Bilia, married with Piero Filipetri, son of Lapo Filipetri, later named “Talani”, from a very noble family.



Three Middle-Ages nuns.

Pierotto's four sons were named: Francisco
 Migliore
 Piero aka Pieraccio
 Antonio

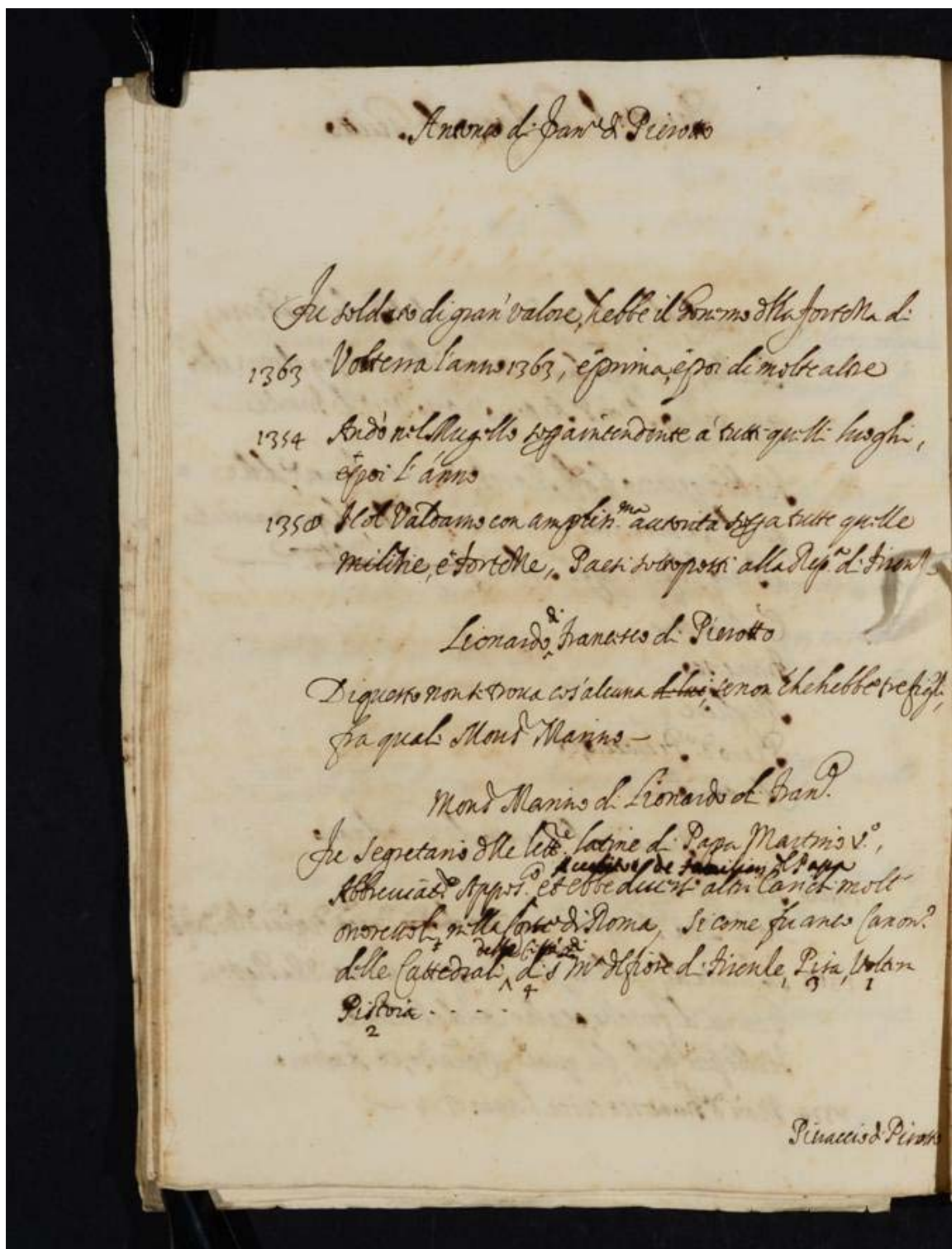
Francisco son of Pierotto son of Guadagno

1320 His wife was Donna Dea Arrigucci, from a very ancient family, protectors
and defenders of the ruins of Fiesole.

1313 He was employed very much by the Republic of Florence in the command
of fortresses and other military charges.

 He had several sons, among whom Lionardo and Antonio.

1374 He died around the year 1374 ---



Antonio son of Francesco son of Pierotto

He was a very brave soldier and he had the command of the Fortress of Volterra
1363 in the year 1363 and of several others, before and after.



Fortezza di Volterra and other two Tuscan fortresses
below





Fortress of Verrucole

1354 He went to the Mugello and was superintendent of all of it.



Castle in Mugello (Mountaneous region in the Appennines between Florence and Bologna; the Guadagni Villa of La Traversa, where Tony Gaines grew up, is in Mugello)

1358 He was in Col Valdarno with very large authority on all the Florentine militias and fortresses, and towns who were under the authority of the Republic of Florence in the region.



City hall in a town of Col Valdarno.



Middle-Ages troops patrolling a small town.

Leonardo son of Francesco son of Pierotto

We know nothing about him except that he had three sons, one of whom was Monsignor Manno.

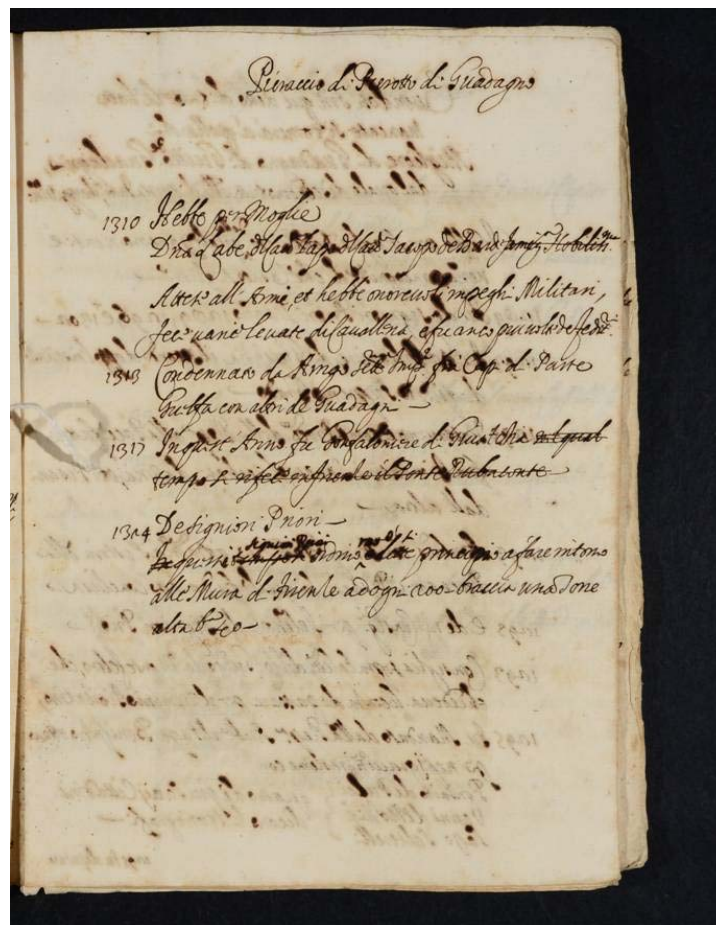
Monsignor Manno son of Leonardo son of Francesco

He was secretary for the Latin Letters of Pope Martin V.



Pope Martin V, born Otto Colonna, Papacy 1417-1431, was a very important Pope. His election to the Papacy ended the Western Schism.

Manno Guadagni was Apostolic Abbreviate, and he had two more very honorable assignments in the City of Rome, in charge of the Pope's relatives, and Canon of the Cathedrals of the Cities of Florence (Santa Maria del Fiore), Pisa, Volterra and Pistoia....



Pieraccio son of Pierotto son of Guadagno

1310 He married gentlewoman Leale dei Bardi daughter of Lapo dei Bardi son of Jacopo dei Bardi from a very noble family.



Bedroom and living room in de'Bardi Palace in de'Bardi Street, Florence, a few yards from the Guadagni Torrigiani Palace of Lungarno Torrigiani.



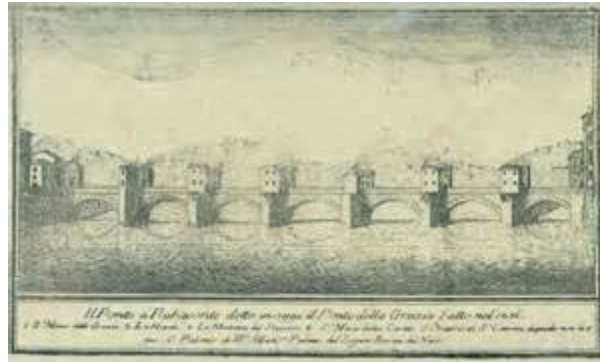
Palazzo Guadagni Torrigiani from via de' Mozzi. Lungarno Torrigiani and the Arno River are on the right of the Palace, out of the picture. Private garden of the Palace on the right of the picture, steep Florentine hills on the back left.

Pieraccio was a military and he had honorable military assignments. He often fought as a mounted knight in the Florentine cavalry and even more often as a “Feditore”.



Together with other Guadagni he was condemned by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII for belonging to the Guelph Party.

1317 In that year he was Gonfalonier of Justice and had the Rubaconte Bridge rebuilt in Florence.



Two pictures of Rubaconte Bridge built by Gonfalonier of Justice Pieraccio Guadagni in the year 1317.



Rubaconte Bridge blown up by the retreating Germans in World War II (see the tall Guadagni Torrigiani Palace on the right end of the destroyed Bridge) it was rebuilt as “Ponte alle Grazie”, see picture below.



Ponte alle Grazie, (“Alle Grazie Bridge”) with the tall Guadagni Torrigiani palace on its right end, facing the Lungarno Torrigiani, with its private green garden on the right, and the Arno River underneath.

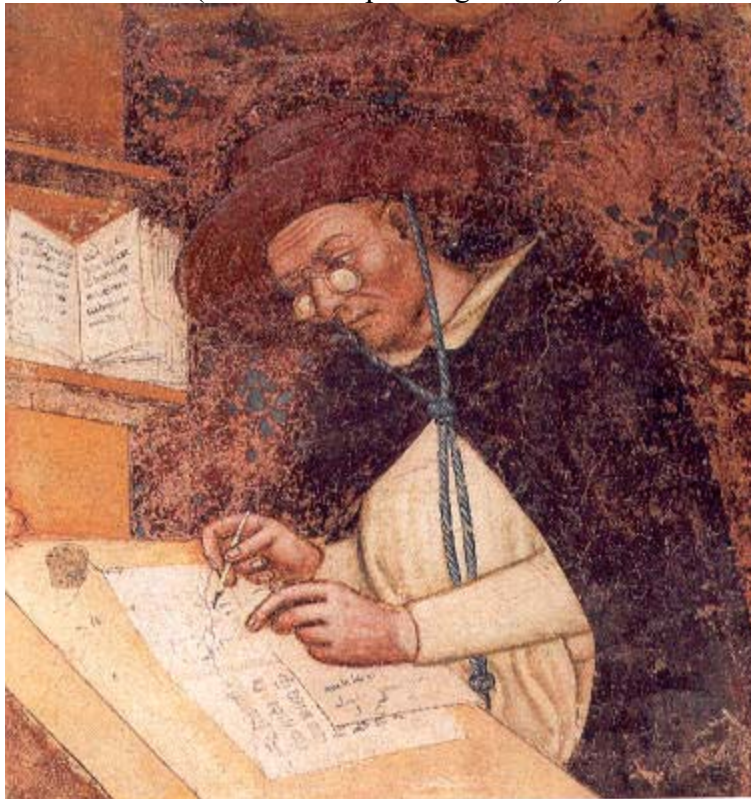
You can see the steep beautiful Florentine hills just behind the Guadagni Torrigiani Palace. It is the only place in Florence where in a 5 minute walk you can go from the Medieval heart of old Florence to the surrounding hills covered with olive trees, vineyards and cypresses. The law forbids anybody to build anything on those hills to preserve this old beautiful traditional Tuscan countryside, close to the heart of old Florence, intact.

1324 Pieraccio Guadagni was a Prior.

While he was a Prior he started to have towers built around the walls of Florence every 200 “arms” (the part of the human body that goes from the shoulder to the hand). The towers were to be 40 “arms” tall (in America we measure in “feet”, in Middle-Age Florence in “arms”) to protect the walls.



(detail of the painting below)



A Prior painted in the year 1352



Medieval towers and walls around Florence, between the City Doors of San Miniato and San Giorgio. The towers were probably designed and built (at least in part) by Pieraccio Guadagni, as were all the other towers on the Florentine walls.

The importance of this work of Pieraccio Guadagni can be better understood from the following text on the building of the city walls of Florence, even though his name or any other is not mentioned in it, knowing that he organized and directed the building of all the towers.

*“The construction of the city walls of Florence began in 1285, to replace the first fortified line (1173-1175) since the city had expanded beyond the old walls. The new enclosure measured 5.5 miles, **was endowed of 73 towers, (devised and built by Pieraccio Guadagni),** and 15 gates and contained a surface of 860 acres, equal to 5 times that of the previous walls. The greatness of the work was necessary to face the huge demographic and city expansion, **from 25,000 inhabitants** in the year 1125 to 80,000 in 1280 and grazing **100,000 in the first years of the 14th century** (when **Pieraccio Guadagni** built the towers). This building entourage was planned to be one of the largest, most powerful and most heavily defended (by the towers built by **Pieraccio**) of the time. **They became one of the most formidable city walls of medieval Europe.** The great artists **Giotto, Arnolfo di Cambio and Andrea Pisano** worked in **Pieraccio’s team.**”*



Giotto (1266-1337)



Arnolfo di Cambio (1240-1310)



Andrea Pisano (1290-1348)'s panel for the Florence Baptistery (no portrait of him is available)

The walls of Florence, built by Pieraccio Guadagni, were so powerful that 205 years later, in 1529, when Holy Roman Emperor Charles V sent a large Imperial and Spanish army under the leadership of the Prince of Orange, to restore the Medici as rulers of Florence, after one year of siege and repeated attacks, he was unable to conquer it, in spite of new weapons, like cannons and muskets, unknown during Pieraccio's time. Only an act of treachery, the sudden opening of the city's doors to the enemy, by one of the Florentine commanders, Malatesta Baglioni, was able to overcome Pieraccio's invincible walls and towers.



“The Siege of Florence” fresco by famous Florentine Renaissance artist Giorgio Vasari

Immense besieging Imperial Army Camp upfront, on the left and in the far back; the City of Florence in the back center and right; Pieraccio Guadagni’s invincible walls and towers all around Florence.

16th century Spanish musket and 15th century German cannon below.



Until now I have written about the branches of the Guadagni Family that became extinct, now I will return to the branch of Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto Guadagni [Which starts Plate II in Passerini], from whom descend all the members of this Family that are now living [including all of the present Guadagni of the year 2015], says Rondinelli

Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto

He married Dona (“Dame”) Tora but we still have not been able to find out her last name. (Also “Roglo” calls her “Tora N”.)

1279 He was a “Prior” in the years 1279, 1296 and 1302.

1293 He was Gonfalonier of Justice, the second after the creation of this highest Rank of Command.

1293 He intervened as representative of the Republic of Florence to the Peace made by the Florentines, Sienese and the inhabitants of Lucca on one side, and the Pisans on the other.

1293 He is one of the 14 Counselors for the election of the Priors.

1293 He gives his advice on the letter sent to “Warlord” Guido da Montefeltro (1223-1298), who was requesting permission to cross the Florentine territory.

1295 The Republic of Florence sends him as Ambassador to Pope Boniface VIII (whom cousin Dante puts in Hell in his Divine Comedy) for very important negotiations together with

Ponsardo *de’Pulci* \

Vanni de’Mozzi and\ Historians say that Migliore

Lapo Saltarelli /

and the afore mentioned three were four of the wisest citizens of Florence

(As we remember in 1299, 4 years later, Lotto Guadagni will marry Adalagia *de’Pulci*).



Pope Boniface VIII (1230-1303)

Migliore d' Guadagnu d' Guetto

1295 In deputato ad elegg. insieme con li signori Innon il capit.
d' l' Popolo della Città d' Innon

1295 In dalla Signoria d' Innon eletto con altri cinque a ritomare,
e ricuperare i beni, e ragioni d' l' Publico

1296 In diuisa con Piero suo fratello d' l' Castellu de Guadagnu
d' l' Martini a deputare, come e' d' d' sopra

1297 In deputato un d' l' officiali ad elegg. il nuovo capit. d' l' Pop.

1313 Morì e' a gueto tempo, e fu sepolto nella Chiesa
nella Cappella d' l' Martini eretta da lui nella fondale d'
con l' cura curia l' anno 1313,

Da molte cose che egli ha e da altri documenti si comprende
che era molto facoltoso, e per a' abbruciato un molto
Palazzo l' anno 1297 nel Popolo d' l' Mickle di domini,
Hebbe de figliuoli

Guadagnu

Gerardo, e

Matteo Cato d' l' Madonna

Migliore son of Guadagno son of Guitto (continuation)

1295 Together with the other Priors he was delegated to elect the Captain of the People of the City of Florence [historical note: the “Captain of the People was an administrative figure created in the early 13th century, representing the increasing wealthy merchants and craftsmen, to balance the power of the nobles. However, by the end of the 13th century, the nobles gained control of the election process of the Captain of the People thus regaining their power]

1295 The Government of Florence elected him with other five to find again and recuperate the goods and the trade names of the public.

1296 With his brother Piero Guadagni he divides the Guadagni Castle of San Martino a Lubaco as we mentioned above.



Guadagni Castle of San Martino a Lubaco

1297 He was delegated as one of the electors of the new Captain of the People.

1313 He died and was buried in the Guadagni Chapel of St. Martin in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata that he had built himself in the year 1260.

From the many acquisitions which he did and from other actions of his we understand that he was very wealthy and he built a palace in the year 1297 in the neighborhood of San Michele Visdomini.

He had three sons:

Guadagno

Gherardo

and Matteo Knight of the Band.

Ghirardo son of Migliore son of Guadagno

(Passerini has “Gherardo”)

1326 His wife is Dame Lippa Ardinghelli (from a very noble family)

1319 Gonfalonier of Justice

1326 Governor and Captain of the City of Prato, who was not subject to the Republic of Florence at that time



City of Prato: Emperor's Castle.

1327 He was very much feared as a Commander of the Republic of Florence's Cavalry in those times.



1329 He writes a will for his heir great-nephew Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo Guadagni with the obligation to give his daughters the necessary funds to enter the Monastery of the Order of the Servites if they want to become Nuns and that a marble statue of him be put in the Chapel of the Church of the Santissima Annunziata, built by his father Migliore, dedicated to Saint Martin, as stated above.



He married Adalagia de' Cerchi daughter of Vieri de' Cerchi of a very noble family. Vieri dei Cerchi was leader of the Party of the Whites (Ghibellines and champions of the working people) against Corso Donati, leader of the Blacks (Guelphs and old aristocracy). The Guadagni were related to both sides: Alessandra Guadagni was Corso Donati's daughter-in-law and Matteo Guadagni was Vieri de' Cerchi's son-in-law. The Guadagni Family name "Vieri" started with Vieri de' Cerchi, Adalagia Guadagni's father. Adalagia, wife of Matteo Guadagni, named their son "Vieri" after her Dad. In the Battle of Campaldino between Guelphs and Ghibellines, June 11, 1289, in which also great-uncle Dante fought, the Blacks won and Vieri de' Cerchi was killed.



Battle of Campaldino: Blacks against Whites – On the right are the knights of our direct ancestor, Vieri de' Cerchi, grandfather of the first Vieri Guadagni.

Matteo had a son from Adalagia whom he named Vieri.

He was very brave and several times a "Feditore", and he participated in many battles.

1313 He was condemned by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII as Leader of the Guelph Party. In that same year, Matteo Guadagni lost his life, fighting courageously for Florence, against the Emperor. The famous ancient historian Giovanni Villani, ["ancient historian" (1276-1348), in comparison to Rondinelli, 17th century], says that the Florentines were attacking, without many weapons or soldiers, when to their disadvantage, from a road not mentioned by Villani, except that it was in Cerbaia, Valdipesa, a group of German soldiers attacked and killed a knight from the Spini Family, one from the Bostichi, and one from the Guadagni, who were all



San Casciano, Valdipesa, near “Cerbaia”.

from a Company made of volunteers, from the most noble families of Florence, and called the “Knights of the Band”, because their emblem was a “Green background with a red band on it”, and they had a reproduction of it on their helmet and one on their weapon.

It is believed that they had their origin in the Order of the Knights of the Band founded by King Alfonso XI, son of King Ferdinando IV of Castile and of Queen Costanza of Portugal, in the year 1360,



King Fernando IV of Castile

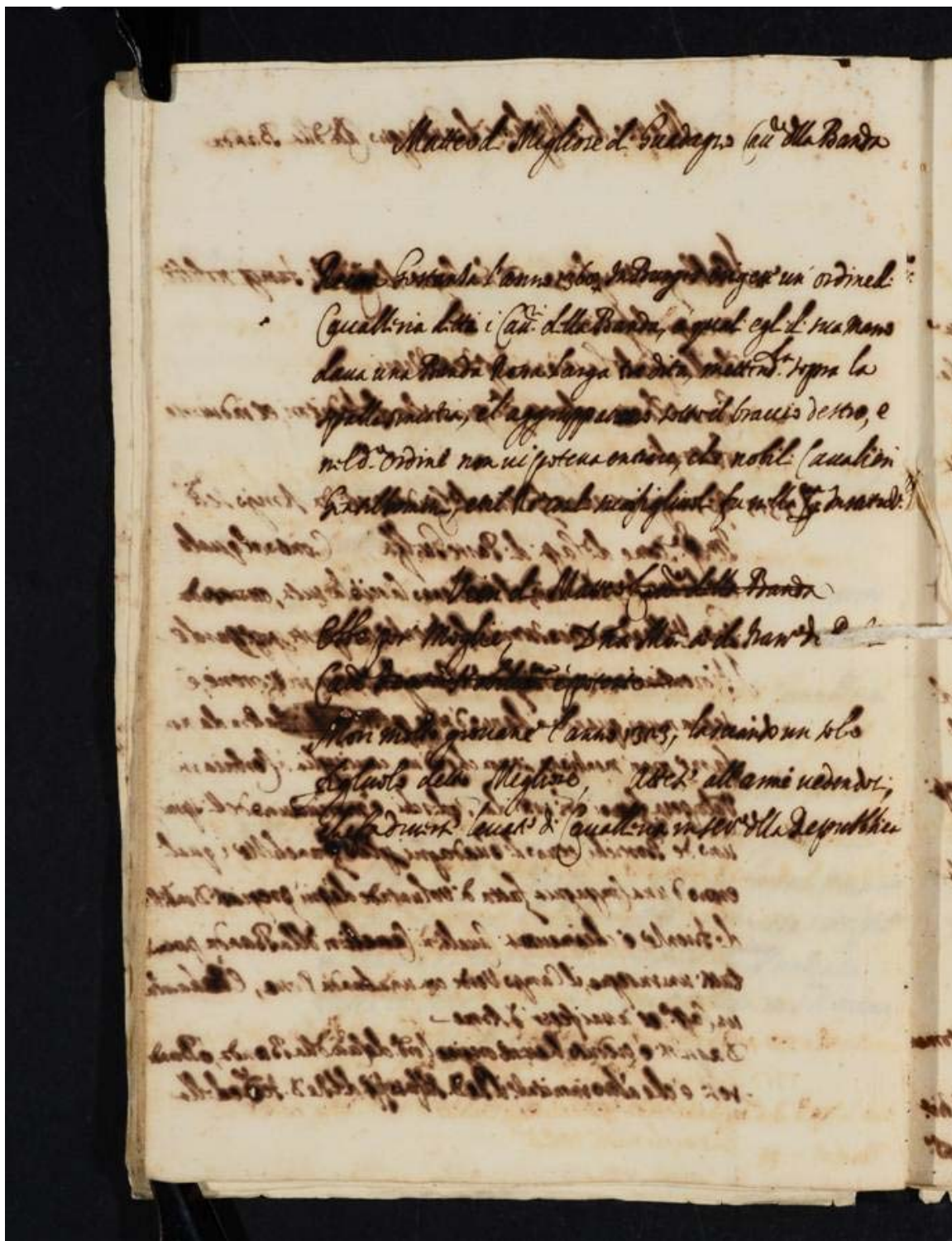


King Alfonso XI of Spain



Cathedral of Burgos, Spain

in Burgos, Spain, by creating a Knightly Order, called the Knights of the Band, to whom with his hand he would give a 3 fingers wide red band, to wear on the left shoulder, and attached under the right arm, and he also ordered that only noble Knights could be part of this Order and also their sons.



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Vieri son of Matteo Knight of the Band

He married Monna, daughter of Francesco de'Pazzi. He died very young (he was only 20) in the year 1323, leaving an only son, named Migliore. From his crest we see that he was part

[illegible]

Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo

He had three wives:

1343 Dame Niccolosa, daughter of Domenico\

13-- Dame Lagia daughter of Cione / both were from the
de'Cavalcanti Family

1359 Dame Lagia of Ghirardo de'Frescobaldi

1342 In that year, Gualtieri Duke of Athens and ruler of Florence, made peace between the above mentioned Migliore Guadagni and the Aliotti and Falconieri families, stopping the great animosities running between them.



Duke of Athens, Gautier de Brienne, ruler of Florence for a few months; he was a foreign prince invited to rule Florence in 1342 to try and make peace between the different factions; however, after a few months, he was accused of trying to become a tyrant and expelled.

Migliore is employed in the service of the Republic of Florence for over forty years. It is common opinion that Migliore Guadagni was one of the most cautious and at the same time brave and intelligent subjects ever had by the Florentine Republic, and so it is not surprising that he was invited to govern other cities and to reform their laws according to the customs of those times.



Migliore Guadagni (sitting on the throne in the center) governs another city and reforms its laws.
 1344 He was one of the hostages sent by the Republic of Florence to Mastino II della



Mastino II della Scala (1308-1351)



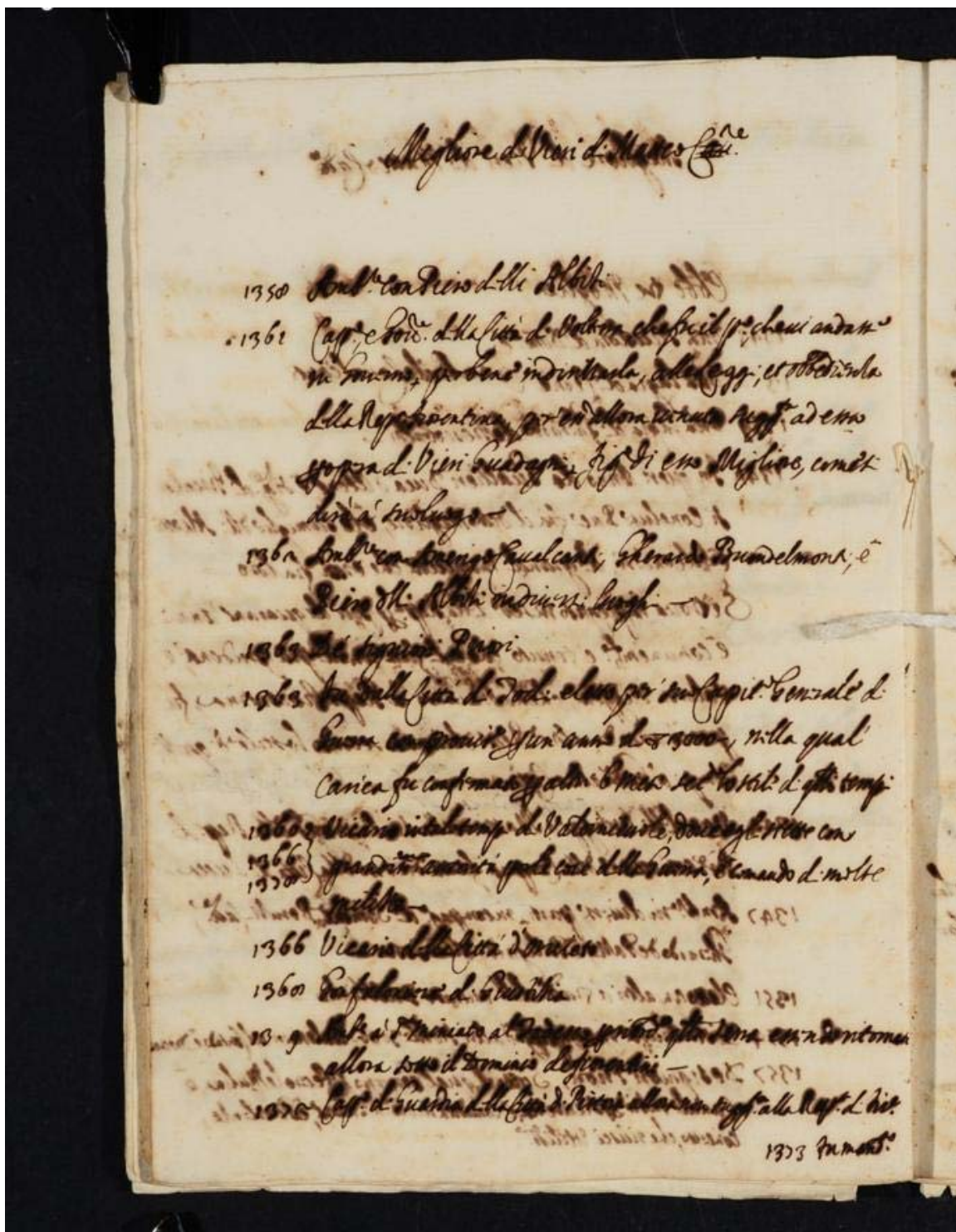
War-Lord and Lord of Verona (Northern Italy)

Scala on occasion of the purchase of the City of Lucca by the latter.
 1347 He was sent as Ambassador of the Republic of Florence to different localities, together with Simone Peruzzi, Ghirardo de'Pazzi and Biligardo della Tosa.
 1351 Elected with others to deal with the public taxes of Florence.
 1354 Together with other Nobles, he distributes 3,000 crossbowmen in the County and District.



1357 He was part of the Priors, under whose Government were made the Mills and the Canals, for security and comfort, both in times of War and of Peace, and it was very useful for everybody.





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Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo

1359 He was Ambassador together with Piero degli Albizzi.



Medieval Ambassador

1361 He was Captain and Governor of the City of Volterra, and he was the first who went there as a Governor to educate its citizens to the laws of the Republic of Florence and to the obedience to them, and to obey his regent, his son Vieri Guadagni, as they would himself.



Volterra, main square.

1362 With Amerigo Cavalcanti, Gherardo Buondelmonti and Piero degli Albizzi, he was Ambassador to various localities.

1365 He was a Prior again.

1363 He went to the City of Todi where he was elected War General of 3,000 soldiers for one year, and in that charge he was confirmed for six more months.

(Todi is in Umbria, not Tuscany and is not part of the Republic of Florence. Migliore was so famous and admired by everybody that other independent cities were willing to hire him as the general of their armies)



Medieval General



Main square of Todi.

1366-1370 Migliore Guadagni was Vicar in Valdinievole (“Valley of the Nievole”) where he stayed with with great authority for war matters, commanding many militias.



Pescia is the capital of Valdinievole



Medieval militias.

During the entire Middle-Ages Florence and Lucca fought for the possession of Valdinievole. Finally, in 1339, after almost ten years of war, Florence conquered it.
1366 Vicar for the City of Orvieto.



Orvieto, main square. As in Todi, Migliore was a foreign famous hired military and politician.

1369 Gonfalonier of Justice in Florence.

1369 He goes to San Miniato, who had just returned under the dominion of the Florentines.

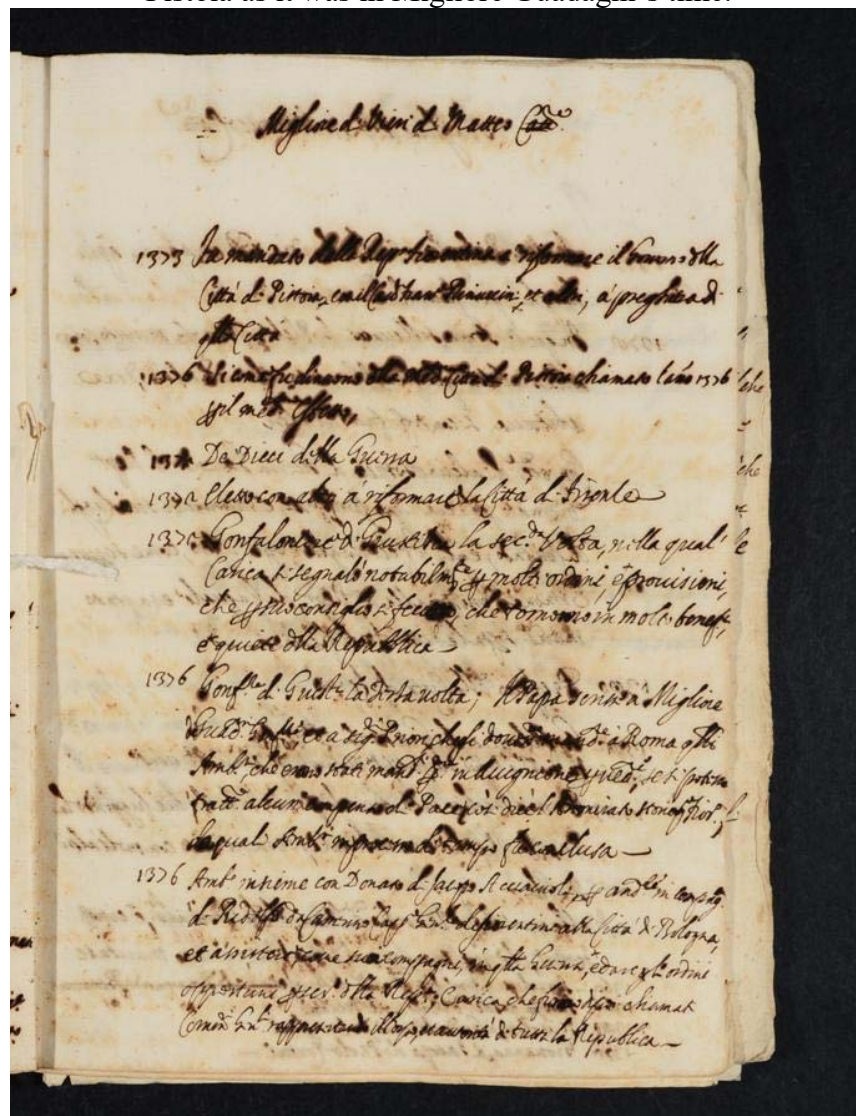


San Miniato

1375 Captain of the Guards of the City of Pistoia, in those times not governed by the Republic of Florence.



Pistoia as it was in Migliore Guadagni's time.



Migliore son of Vieri son of Matteo

1373 He was sent by the Republic of Florence to reform the Government of the City of Pistoia, with Cardinal Francesco Rinuccini and others, according to the prayers of that City.



Pistoia

1376 He was again in the City of Pistoia for the same Government.

1378 He was one of the “**Ten of War**”.

I will add here a quick introduction on the **Government of Medieval and Renaissance Florence**, of which the Guadagni were part over and over again. It will help us better understand their role and their importance in the History of Florence (and of the world, because in those centuries Florence was the artistic and cultural capital of the World).

The **Signoria** was the government of medieval and renaissance Florence. Its nine members, the **Priori**, were chosen from the ranks of the guilds of the city: six of them from the major guilds, and two from the minor guilds. The ninth became the **Gonfalonier of Justice**.



Basilica of Santa Croce, Florence

The names of all guild members over thirty years old were put in eight leather bags called **borse**. Every two months these bags were taken from the church of Santa Croce, where they were ordinarily kept, and in a short ceremony drawn out at random. Only men who were not in debt, had not served a recent term, and had no relation to the names of men already drawn, would be considered eligible for office.



Palazzo della Signoria (“Palace of the Government”) aka Palazzo Vecchio (“Old Palace”), Florence.

Immediately after they were elected, the nine were expected to move into the Palazzo della Signoria, where they would remain for the two months of their office. They were paid a modest sum to cover their expenses and were provided with green-liveried servants. The **Priori** had a uniform of crimson coats, lined with ermine and with ermine collars and cuffs.



An ermine or stoat in its white winter coat.

In undertaking their governmental duties, the Signoria was required to consult two other elected councils collectively known as **Collegi**. The first was the **Dodici Buonomini** (the “Twelve Good Men”), with twelve members, while the second, the **Sedici Gonfalonieri** (the “Sixteen Gonfaloniers”), consisted of sixteen people. Other councils, such as the **Ten of War**

(in case there was a war), the **Eight of Security** (for security problems in Florence) and the **Six of Commerce** (trade problems), were elected as the need arose.

The End

1372 He was elected with other people to reform the City of Florence

1372 Gonfalonier of Justice for the second time, in which he distinguished himself for the several orders and provisions which he recommended and were beneficial and peace bringing to the Republic of Florence.

1376 Gonfalonier of Justice for the third time; the Pope wrote to Gonfalonier Migliore Guadagni and to the Priors that he should send to Rome those Ambassadors that had been sent by induction of the same; if they could discuss some compensation of Peace (as the Historian of Florence Scipione Ammirato (1531-1601) says) which was eventually concluded by those Ambassadors in a period of time.

1376 He was Ambassador together with Donato Accaiuoli, son of Jacopo, together with Ridolfo da Camerino, General Captain of the Florentines in the City of Bologna, and he took them with him in this War, and he gave opportune orders of the Republic (of Florence; when Rondinelli mentions the "Republic" he always means the "Republic of Florence" or else he specifies otherwise). They were appointed later on as General Commanders representing the Body and the Authority of the entire Republic.



Bologna

1380 In this year the populace and the lower classes rebelled against the Nobles and burned Migliore's palace as they did to other Nobles also.

Some Nobles were suspected of war against the Republic and it was ordered to everybody to fortify their households in the County; Migliore did it better than anybody else, as Simone Peruzzi told the Republic, from whom he had been sent to check on the above mentioned fortifications.

1380 Migliore was Prefect of the City of Fermo.



City of Fermo

1382 Gonfalonier of Justice for the fourth time.

1382 He was sent to improve the fortifications of the castles of the Florentine Dominion.

1383 Migliore Guadagni passed to a better life (says Rondinelli, i.e. died) on July 20, 1383, in Friuli (Alpine Region of Northern Italy), where he was escaping from the Plague raging in Florence, together with several other Nobles.



Friuli

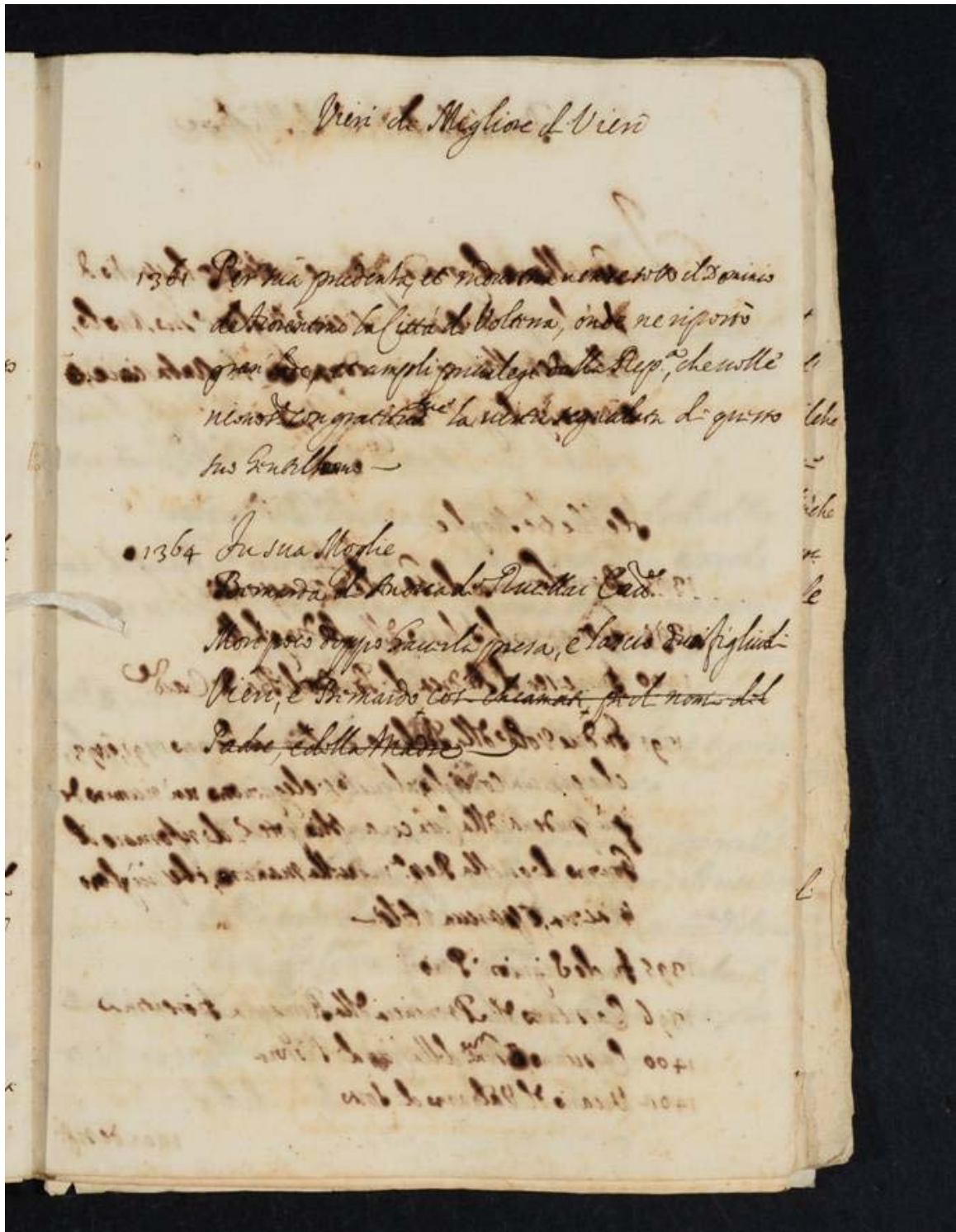
Migliore had only one son, Vieri (from whom we all descend) of whom we will talk hereafter, and five daughters, one was a Nun in a Florentine Abbey, and four were married:

- 1362 Agnoletta with Francesco son of Gerozzo de' Bardi
- 1366 Jacopa with Jacopo son of Ubaldino di Petriboni
- 1370 Niccolosa with Guido son of Dante da Castiglione



Baldassarre Castiglione, painted by famous artist Raphael, probably descendant or great-nephew of Niccolosa Guadagni and Guido da Castiglione

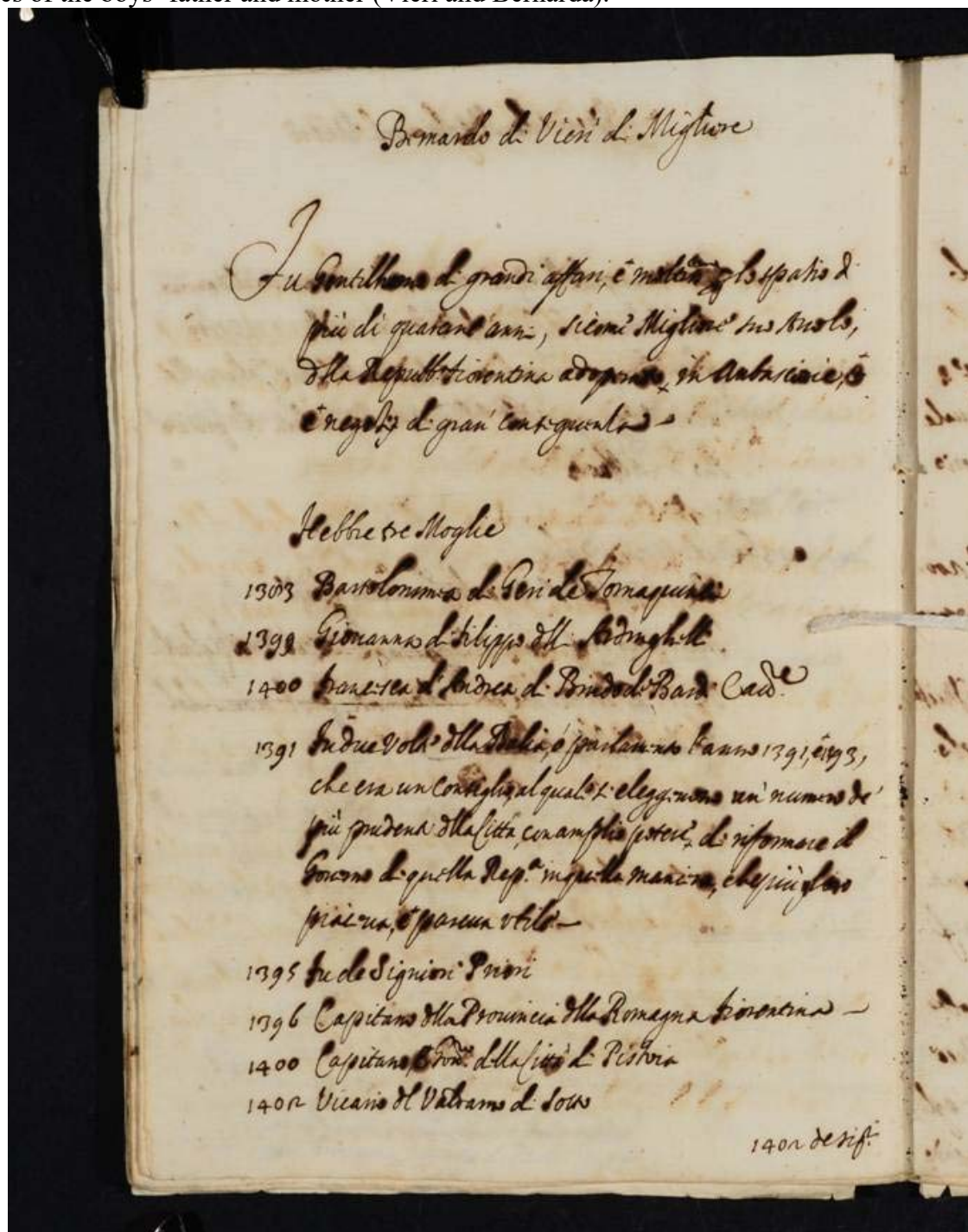
- 1372 Giovanna with Jacopo son of Paolo Covoni



1361 Thanks to his caution and moderation, he put the City of Volterra under the dominion of Florence, because of which the Republic greatly praised him and granted him vast privileges, wanting to express him their gratitude for the virtues he showed as a Florentine gentleman.

1364 he married Bernarda, daughter of Knight Andrea Rucellai.

He died shortly after having married her and left two sons, Vieri and Bernardo, named after the names of the boys' father and mother (Vieri and Bernarda).



Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 1

He was a gentleman of important undertakings, during over forty years, just like his ancestor Migliore Guadagni. The Republic of Florence used him as an Ambassador in very relevant matters.

He had three wives

1383 Bartolommea daughter of Geri de Tornaquinci



Chapel of the Tornaquinci (who later changed their name in Tornabuoni) in the Basilica of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, by famous artist Ghirlandaio.



Giovanna degli Albizzi Tornabuoni, 3rd from the right, great-niece of Bernardo's brother, Vieri Guadagni, in the same chapel by Ghirlandaio.



Closeup of Vieri Guadagni's famous great-niece, Giovanna degli Albizzi Tornabuoni, painted by Ghirlandaio. She is the great-aunt of all of us.

1399 Giovanna, daughter of Filippo degli Ardinghelli



Towers of the Ardinghelli Family in San Gimignano, Tuscany.

1400 Francesca, daughter of Andrea, son of Knight Bindo de'Bardi, cousin of Contessina de'Bardi (portrait below), wife of Cosimo de'Medici the Elder, by artist Benozzo Gozzoli.



Contessina de'Bardi, wife of Cosimo de'Medici the Elder



Vieri Guadagni's cousin, Cosimo de' Medici the Elder, Contessina de' Bardi's husband and Lorenzo the Magnificent's Grandfather, by artist Benozzo Gozzoli.

1391 Bernardo Guadagni was two times part of the Balia, Parliament of Florence, in the years 1391 and 1393; it was a Council to which were elected a number of the wisest and most prudent

men of the City, with great powers to reform the Government of that Republic in the manner that was the most liked and seemed the most useful.

1395 He was one of the Priors.

1396 He was Captain of the Province of the Florentine Romagna.

1400 He was Captain and Governor of the City of Pistoia.

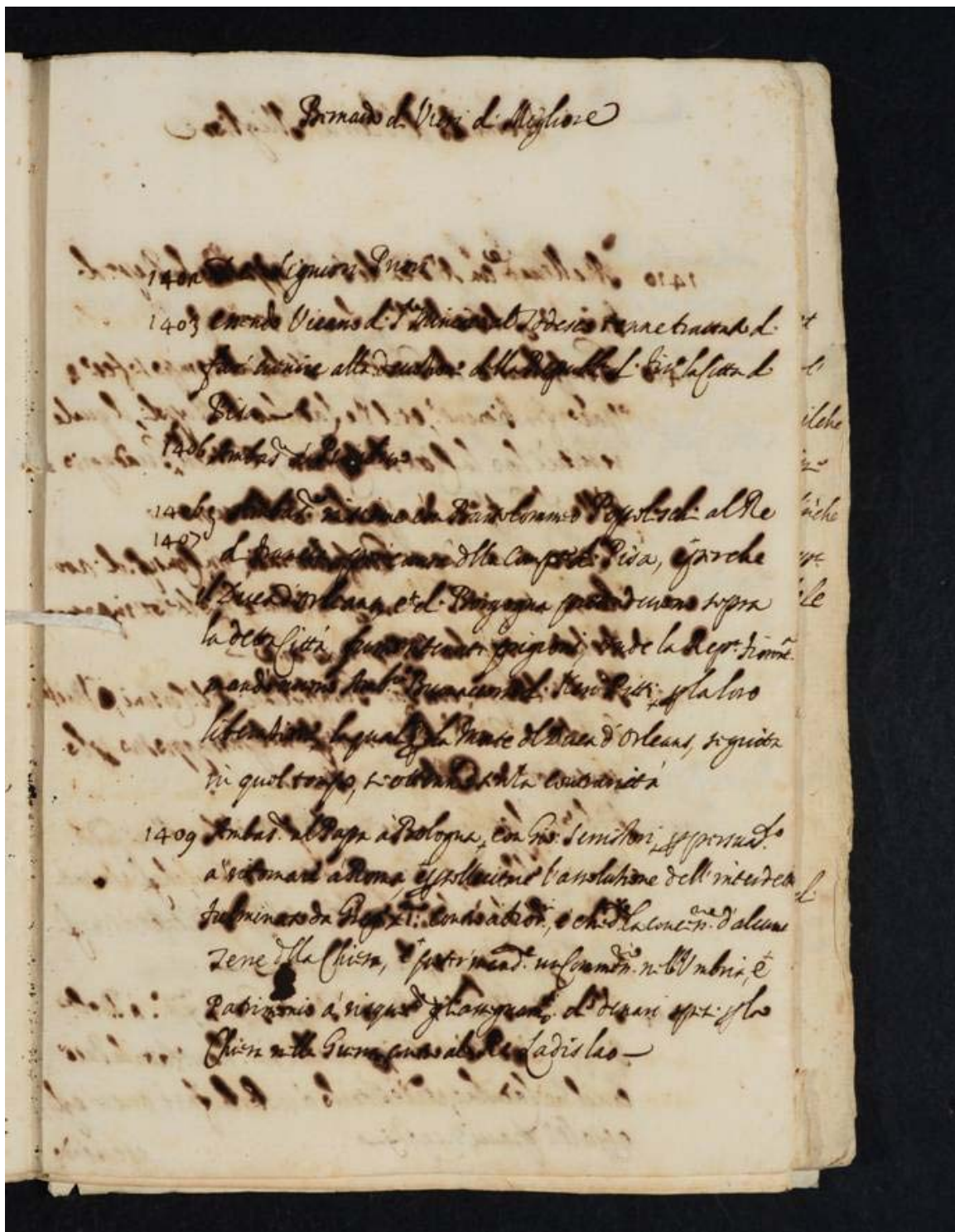


City of Pistoia

1402 He was Vicar of Valdarno di Sotto



Valdarno di Sotto



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Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 2

1402 He was Prior again.

1403 While he was a Vicar of San Miniato al Tedesco (picture below), he made a treaty to unite the City of Pisa to the territory of the Republic of Florence.



San Miniato al Tedesco

1406 Ambassador in Pistoia.

1406-1407 Ambassador in mission from Bartolommeo Popoleschi to the King of France, to tell him that Florence wanted to make war to the City of Pisa, but the Duke of Orleans and of Burgundy, who was the ruler of Pisa at that time, captured Bernardo and the other Florentine emissaries and kept them prisoners in a French Dungeon, so the Republic of Florence sent Ambassador Buonaccorso Pitti for their release, which was obtained without problems, also because of the death of the Duke of Orleans in that period.



Our great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni, older brother of our direct ancestor, Vieri Guadagni.

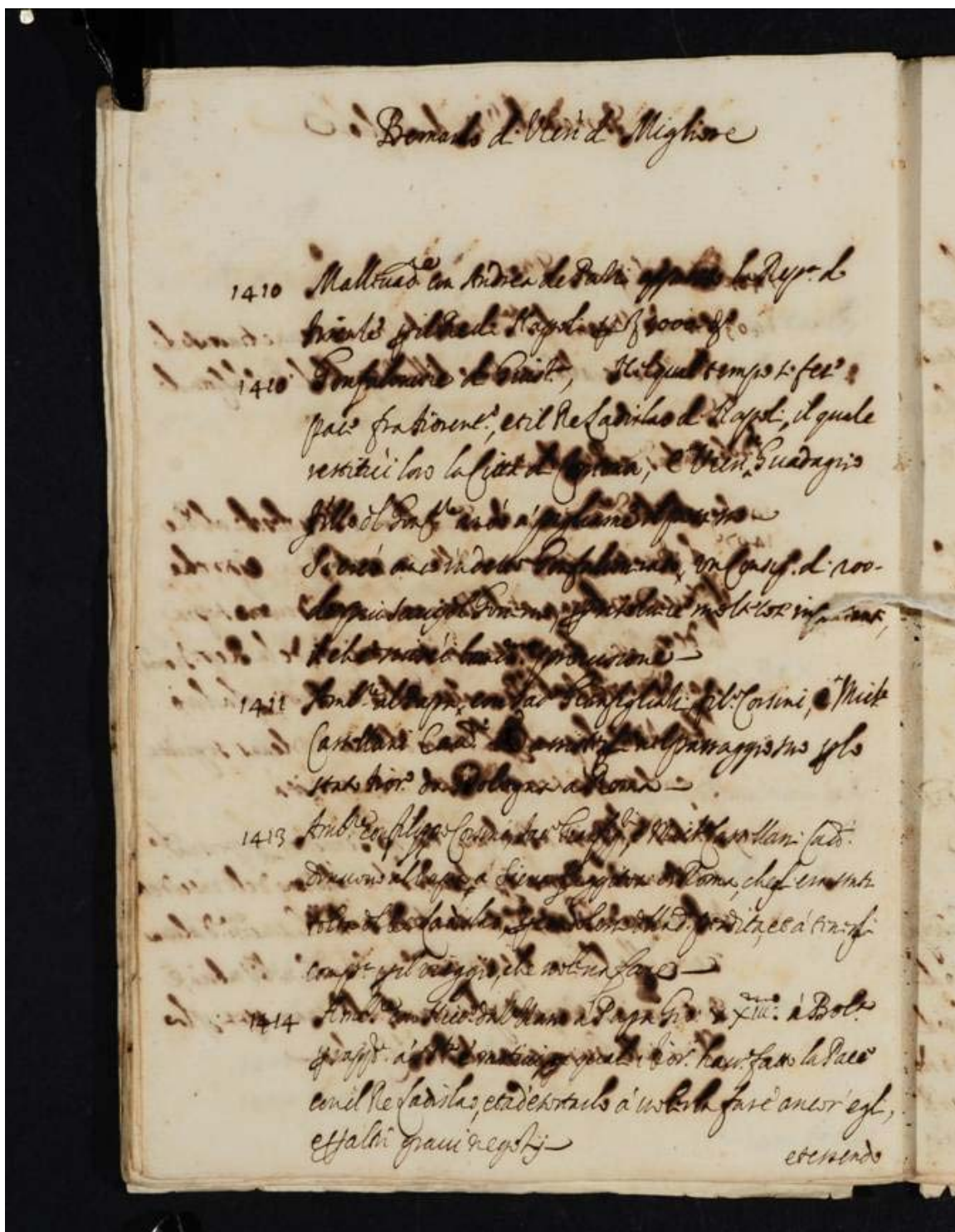


French Dungeon.

1409 He was sent as Ambassador to the Pope in Bologna with Giovanni Serristori, to convince him to return to Rome, and to request the absolution of the interdiction by Pope Gregory XI and to ask the concession of some lands of the Church, and to be able to obtain a commentary on Umbria and patrimony concerning the amount of money spent by the Church in the War against King Ladislaus.



Pope Gregory XII (Papacy from 1406 to 1415)



Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 3

1410 Guarantor with Andrea de'Pazzi, for the Republic of Florence, of 1,000 Florins for the King of Naples.

1410 Bernardo Guadagni was Gonfalonier of Justice.



Gonfalonier of Justice (i.e. President of the Republic of Florence)

In that time peace was made between the Florentines and King Ladislaus of Naples, who gave back the City of Cortona, and Vieri Guadagni, brother of Gonfalonier Bernardo, went and took possession of it.



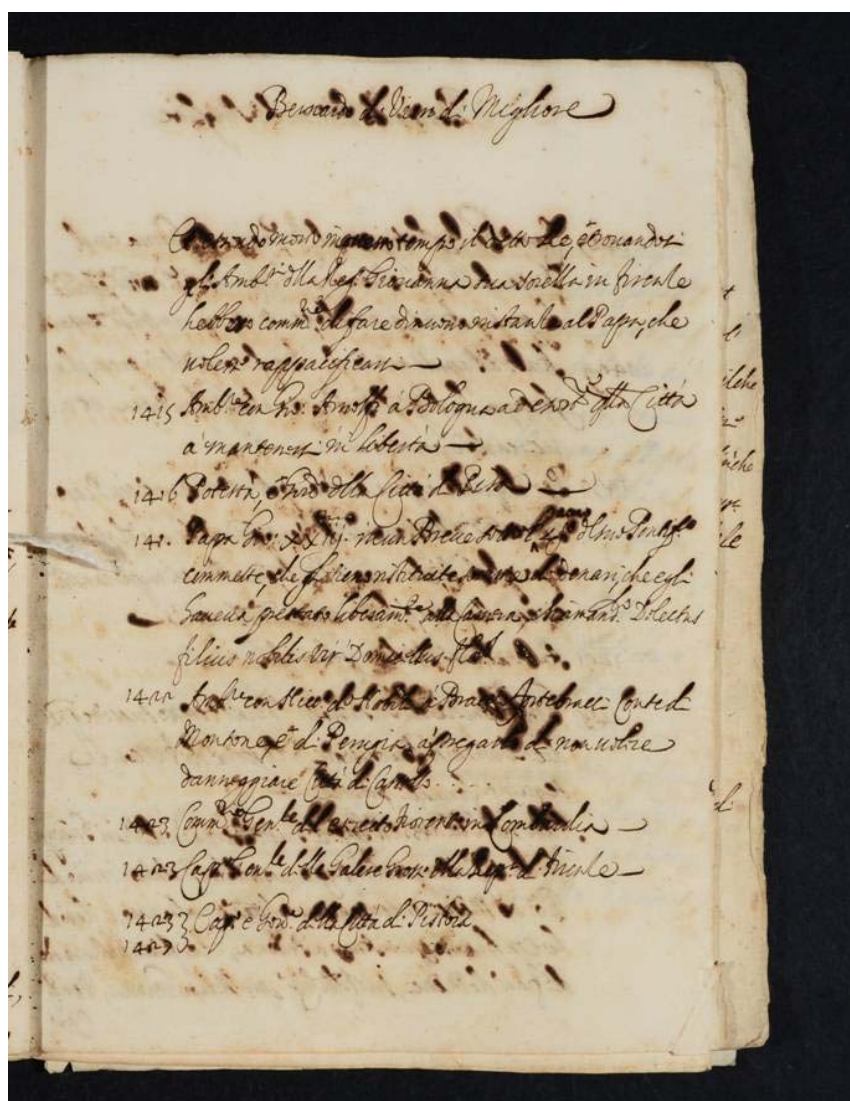
Medieval City Hall of Cortona.

While he was Gonfalonier of Justice, during the first two months of **1411**, Bernardo Guadagni created the Council of the Two Hundred. Only the citizens who had held office in the three most important magistracies [the Signoria or the Priorate, the sixteen Ward captains, and

the twelve “Buonomini” (“Good men”)] could be a member of it. This council was to examine the deliberations made by the Government of the Republic and by the committees, and then pass them on to the Council of One Hundred and Thirty One. If the latter Council approved them, the deliberations had to be accepted by the Council of the People and then by the Council of the Commune.

1412 Bernardo was sent as Ambassador to the Pope, with Jacopo Gianfigliuzzi, Filippo Corsini and Michele Castellani, for the Pope’s journey from Bologna to Rome. He was again Ambassador to the Pope, with Filippo Corsini, Jacopo Gianfigliuzzi and Michele Castellani, for his trip through Siena, where he had escaped from Rome, which had been taken by King Ladislaus. They asked the Pope what he wanted to do.

1414 He was Ambassador with Nico del Maso to Pope John XXIII in Bologna to explain the reasons why the Florentines made peace with King Ladislaus and to exhort him not to make great treaties himself.



Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 4

As in this time King Ladislaus died, and the Ambassadors of his sister Queen Giovanna happened to be in Florence, they went to visit the Pope and make peace with him.



Queen Giovanna of Naples, sister of King Ladislaus, portrayed on the left.

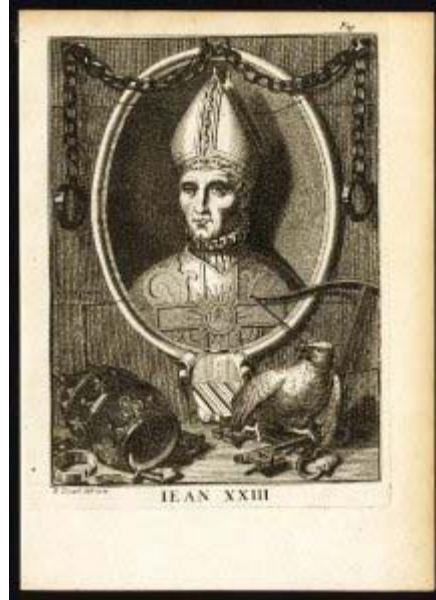
1415 Bernardo was Ambassador, with Giovanni Arnolfo, in Bologna. He exhorted this city to keep its freedom.

1416 He was Podesta' ("Mayor") and Governor of the City of Pisa.



City of Pisa: Duomo and Leaning Tower in the upper right, Arno River in the lower left and center.

Pope John XXIII asks that the money he had freely lent to France be given back to him and he calls Bernardo Guadagni “Dilectus filius nobilis vir Domicilius Florentinus” (Latin for “Dear son noble man Citizen of Florence”)



Portrait of (Anti) Pope John XXIII

1422 Bernardo was sent as Ambassador with Niccolo' de' Nobili, to Braccio Fortebraccio, Count of Montone and Perugia, to ask him not to damage the town of Citta' di Castello.



Count Braccio Fortebraccio of Montone and Perugia (1368-1424)



Citta' di Castello

1423 Bernardo Guadagni is General of the Florentine Army in Lombardy.



Tuscany in red

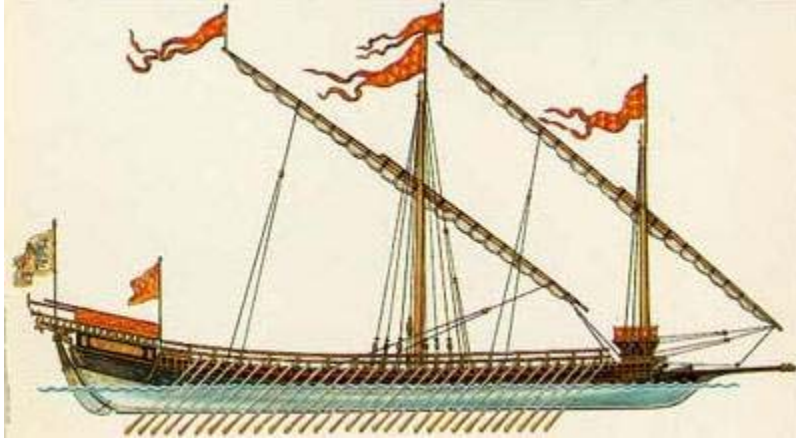


Lombardy in red

Bernardo Guadagni was General Commander of the Florentine Army in Lombardy, the richest region of Italy.



Renaissance Army General Commander



15th century galley

1423 Bernardo is General Captain of the large (Galleys) Fleet of the Republic of Florence.



General Captain of a Galley

1423-1427 Bernardo is Captain and Governor of the City of Pistoia.



City of Pistoia

1427 Bernardo was General Commander of the Government of Florence and he attacked the Duke of Milano in Mantua, with an army of knights, footsoldiers and great authority.



Late-Medieval battle in Mantua, by artist Domenico Morone (1442-1518) on canvas.



Ducal Palace of Mantua nowadays; you can see it on the right of the above painting by artist Morone 5 centuries ago. It has not changed since Bernardo Guadagni's time.

1429 Bernardo is Ambassador to Pope Martin V to tell him about the endeavors of the Government of Florence against the City of Lucca and to ask for the Pope's approval.



Pope Martin V (Papacy: 1417-1431)

1430 Bernardo went as Ambassador with Piero Guicciardini to the Government of Venice to deliberate about recalling back the Ambassadors who were in Milan to deal about very important aspects concerning the Peace or the War against the Duke of Milan, Filippo Maria Visconti, ruler of Milan from 1412 to 1447.



Filippo Maria Visconti, portrait medal by artist Pisanello.

1431 Bernardo was Ambassador at the Court of Urbino for matters of War. Guidantonio da Montefeltro was Count of Urbino in 1431. As we remember, on page 29 of his Journal, Great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni tells us about an inscription he found in the Bagni di Petriolo, regarding a Duke of Urbino, who had bathed there in the year 1478, to heal the wound on one of his legs. Said Duke was the son of the above mentioned Count of Urbino Guidantonio da Montefeltro, to whom Bernardo Guadagni was sent as an Ambassador in the year 1431.

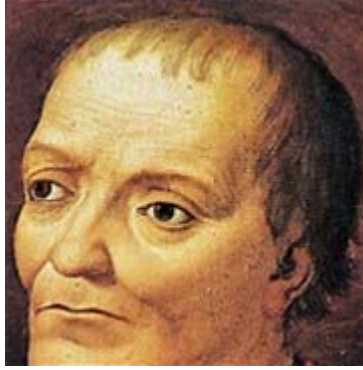


Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, the war-lord who lost his nasal bridge and his right eye in a tournament accident, and bathed in the hot waters of the spring Bagni di Petriolo visited by great-uncle Pierantonio Guadagni.



Palace of the Dukes of Urbino, built by Federico da Montefeltro, son of Guidantonio.

1433 Bernardo was Gonfalonier of Justice. Rondinelli writes that in his “Istorie di Firenze” (Histories of Florence) historian Domenico Bonsignore writes the following “formal words” (says Rondinelli): “On September 7, 1433, while Bernardo, son of Vieri Guadagni, was Gonfalonier of Justice, Cosimo (“the Elder”) son of Giovanni de’Medici, powerful and important citizen, very wealthy, was arrested and imprisoned by the Government of Florence in their palace, and sent for one year of exile in Padua, and also Averardo, son of Francesco de’Medici is exiled for one year in Genoa.



Giovanni de' Medici (1360-1429) son of Averardo, known as "Bicci" (b. 1318), founder of the Medici Bank.



A photo of an actor playing Giovanni de' Bicci's role maybe tells us more of his personality than the above portrait.



Giovanni's son, Cosimo the Elder, 1389-1464 (I don't have any photo of an actor available).

And also Averardo de' Medici, son of Francesco de' Medici, is sent in exile for one year.

For the above story the whole City of Florence was touched, with great doubts if that was the right thing to do, and the Government deliberated to exile Cosimo, and to have his family penalized for about 1 million Florins (Florentine currency, very much valued in all of Europe), and at about six o'clock, the Judges and their colleagues and other citizens were in the square, as it was commanded.

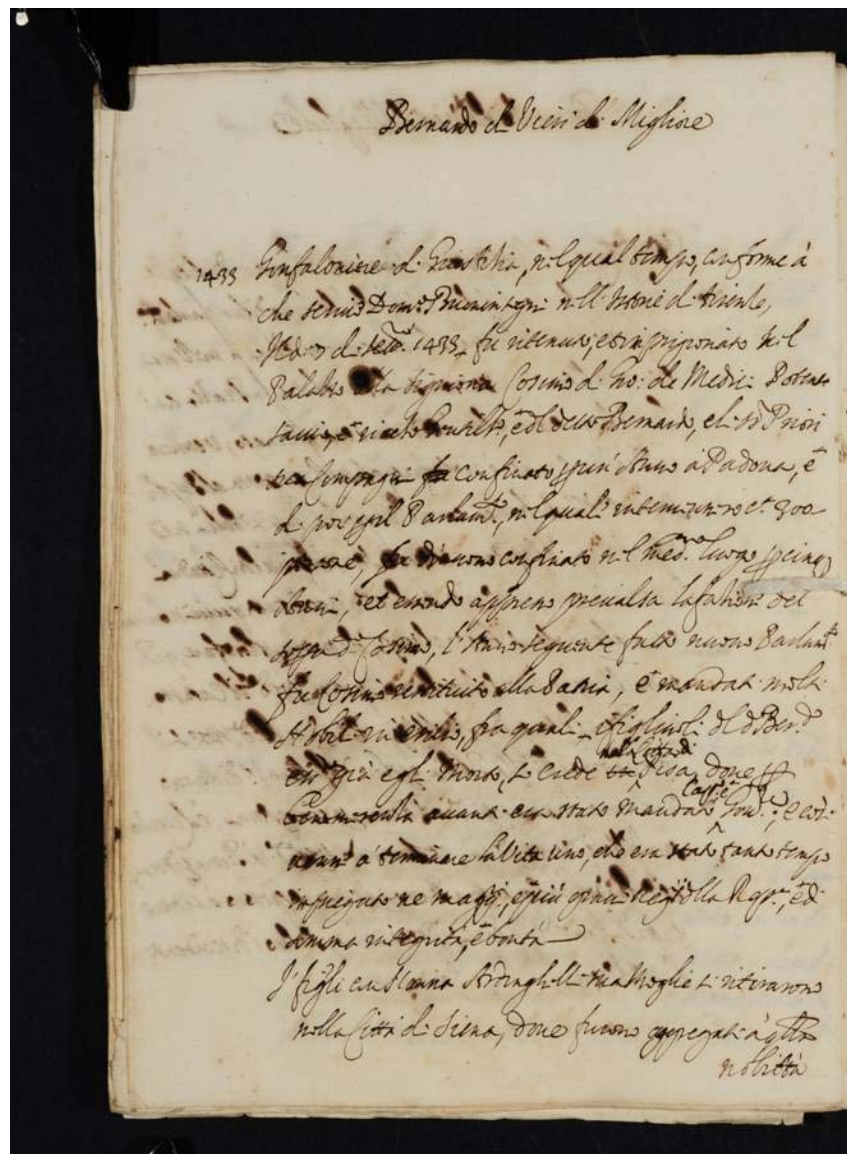


“The Square” i.e. “Piazza della Signoria” (“Square of the Government”) in a print of 4 centuries ago, more similar to how it was in Bernardo Guadagni and Cosimo de’Medici the Elder’s time.

Armed guards and infantry soldiers entered the square, and the proposal was made to the people, concerning the reforms, as it is the custom, by the Committee, and the Colleagues, and the Captains, and other citizens from every neighborhood, and the Three Hundred, and all the appointed, as it had been done in the year 1393, they had the power to do and to say, except that they could not change the land ownerships registers and take money from the offices, and then the Committee of the Government met and they deliberated again and sentenced Cosimo de’Medici for an exile of five years, and his son Lorenzo to two, and the whole Medici Family could move to Rome for ten years, except Vieri’s descendants.



Armed Guards and Infantry Soldiers.



Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 8

1433 Bernardo Guadagni was Gonfalonier of Justice in that time, according to what was written by Historian Domenico Buoninsegni in the “Istorie di Firenze” (“Histories of Florence”).



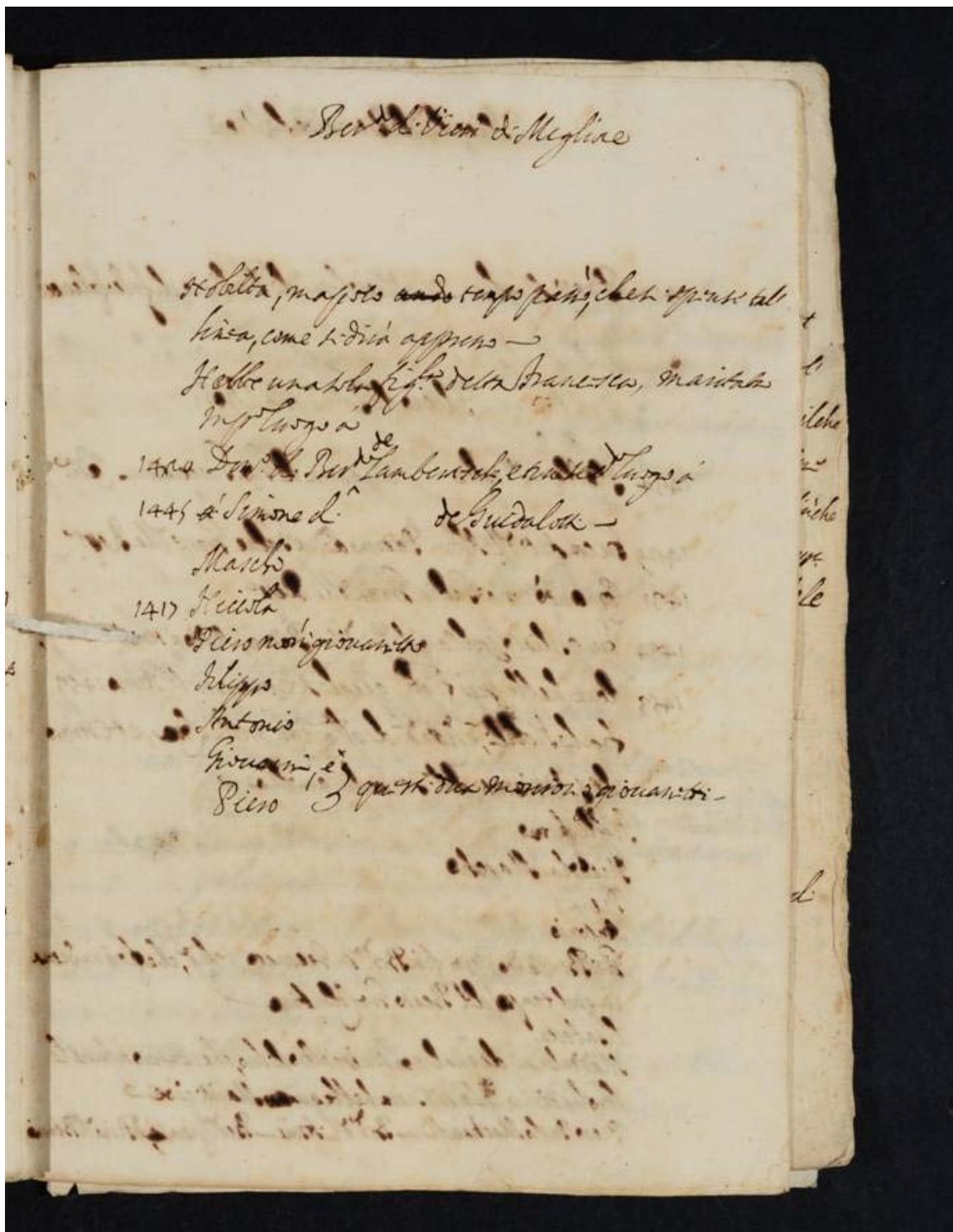
“Historia Fiorentina by Piero Buoninsegni, Gentleman”, published by Giorgio Marscotti in M.D.LXXX. (Roman numerals for year “1580”). Piero was probably a descendant of Domenico, who was related to Vieri and Bernardo Guadagni through Simone Tornabuoni.

On September 7, 1433, Cosimo son of Giovanni de’Medici, powerful, wise and rich Gentleman, was arrested and imprisoned in Palazzo della Signoria (“Palace of the Government of Florence”) and the above mentioned Bernardo, and the priors, who were with him, exiled Cosimo for one year in Padua, and afterwards the Parliament of Florence intervened and exiled him in the same place for five years. However as the faction in Cosimo’s favor prevailed the following year, a new Parliament was elected and Cosimo was given back to his homeland, and many Nobles were sent into exile, among whom Bernardo’s sons, as the latter had already died, it is believed in the City of Pisa, where it seems he was sent earlier as Governor. And so died a person who had been so ***long employed in the greatest and most important offices of the Republic and who was of the greatest integrity and goodness of heart.***

His wife, Giovanna Ardinghelli, and his children retired to the City of Siena in whose Nobility they were enrolled, but only for a short time, as we will see below.



City of Siena: mainsquare, named Piazza del Campo.



Page 29

Bernardo son of Vieri son of Migliore part 8

Giovanna Ardinghelli Guadagni had only one daughter, Francesca, first married to

1420 Domenico son of Bernardo de' Lamberteschi, who died, so she married
1445 Simone de' Guidalotti with whom she had male children:



Guidalotti Chapel in the Basilica of Santa Maria Novella, Florence

1417 (maybe **1447**? looking at the other dates) Nicola
Piero, who died very young
Filippo
Antonio
Giovanni \\
and Piero / both died very young.

Filippo son of Bernardo son of Vieri

1434 He married Dianora, daughter of Count Giovanni Guicciardini.



Guicciardini Castle of Poppiano

1439 With Antonio degli Albizzi he was the owner of two large galleys.



Renaissance Galley



Oarsman of a Galley (they were usually criminals sentenced to hard labor or prisoners of war – as we remember great-uncle Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera (1544-1592), Knight of Malta, was captured by the Turks, after he was one of the last knights standing at the Siege of Malta, and sentenced to be an oarsman on a Turkish galley, until his brothers rescued him.)

1431 Filippo commanded a large Galley.

1434 He was exiled because of his father Bernardo Guadagni's participation in the arrest of Cosimo de'Medici the Elder; he went and lived in Siena, where he had several children. We can find them listed in the year 1453 among the Nobles and Citizens of Siena.



Siena, main square.

His children were:

Niccola (male)

Piera

Antonio

Giovan Bernardo, later Brother Bernardo of “Gesuato”, a Religious Order which thrived in Siena in the time of Blessed Giovanni Colombini (1304-1367), a rich cloth-merchant of Siena from an old Noble family, a shrewd, successful, worldly man, fond of gain; he was also Gonfalonier and Prior of the City of Siena. One day, Giovanni and his wife Monna Biagia read the life of Saint Mary of Egypt and both converted and started to help poor people, mostly the sick. Because they often repeated the name of Jesus (Gesu’ in Italian) they and their followers were called “Gesuati”. Their followers included great-uncle Giovan Bernardo Guadagni, three of our cousins Piccolomini, several other members of Noble Families, and many more.



Saint Mary of Egypt (b. 344 AD)

Lisabetta and

Maddalena, of whom we know nothing else, except that their family lines were extinct.
The above-mentioned Piera Guadagni had four husbands i.e.

Piero Paolo Machiavelli

Bernardo degli Asini

Bernardo Corsini

Piero di Bencini

Andreas d. Bernardo de Vieri

1434 Inconfesso a Bartolomeo Lami 1434, avaral exaltis
 illi tunc, et dilecti d'ogni exaltis (auctoritas), unde ade
 unde p'p'io, et intem'ant in una sup'p'io tunc, che
 fec' d' p'p'io tunc 1434 Et am' am' in legi a p'p'io
 Habilitari magg' tunc in f'p'io. Illi d' p'p'io

Van L. Van L. Michore

1303 George Angier, Margherita L. Mann Donat (ad.
 for Celesteyle Stone - Charles Lugo

vicario nella Provincia di Valenza, e maggiore autorità
policeare della Guarnigione.

vicario nella Provincia di Valenza, e maggiore autorità
policeare della Guarnigione.

1395 La medesima delle Rege Ferd. giurò al sotto d'ella Lega
in nome di Camar. sup. L. Padova, e fu data a Bologna,
e nella Marca

1309. Elle grain fécule, et impu' knis & sous cocture
 Ho anan impu'ra al bonail bis d' 27511-

Antonio son of Bernardo son of Vieri

1434 He was exiled (1434 was the year when Cosimo de' Medici the Elder came back from the exile imposed on him by Antonio's father, Bernardo Guadagni, and he punished the Guadagnis).

In the year 1424, Antonio Guadagni was in the Army and delighted in every kind of knightly exercise and he was undefeated in a joust in Florence in the year 1429. He was also able to arm many warships and was highly praised by the Republic of Florence.



Antonio Guadagni was undefeated in a Florentine joust in 1429.



Renaissance warships armed by Antonio Guadagni

Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore

1383 Vieri married Margherita, daughter of Knight Manno Donati, cousin of Count Corso Donati (+1308), leader of the Black Party. Vieri is known for his “Stories and Happenings of the locality.”



Donati Tower in Florence



Funerary monument of Manno Donati, Vieri Guadagni's father-in-law.

1401 After Margherita's death, Vieri Guadagni married Francesca Tornabuoni, daughter of Simone and sister of Francesco Tornabuoni (Vieri Guadagni's brother-in-law). Francesco is father of Lucrezia, married to Piero de'Medici the Gouty who is the father of Lorenzo (the Magnificent) and Giuliano de'Medici, the first is the father of Pope Leo X and the second is the father of Pope Clement VII (Vieri Guadagni's great-great nephews), and from Lorenzo descend also Catherine de'Medici Queen of France and the Duke Alessandro, Ruler of Florence, son of Giovanni (Vieri's great-great-niece and nephew). All of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte, are direct descendants of Vieri Guadagni and Francesca Tornabuoni so related to all the above. I will copy hereafter the portraits of a few of these blood relatives of ours (we all have the same Tornabuoni blood as we are all direct descendants of Vieri Guadagni and of his wife Francesca Tornabuoni).



Piero de'Medici the Gouty (1416-1469), by Bronzino, the painter of the Guadagni Chapel
Lorenzo de'Medici the Magnificent (1449-1492)
by artist Andrea Verrocchio



Giuliano de' Medici, younger brother of Lorenzo, by artist Sandro Botticelli 1473-1458; he was murdered by the de Pazzi Family. Both Medici and Pazzi are cousins of the Guadagni.



Pope Leo X, son of Lorenzo, by Raphael, and future Pope Clement VII on his left, son of Giuliano



Duke of Florence Alessandro de' Medici, (1510-1537) grandson of Lorenzo, murdered by his cousin Lorenzaccio, by artist Pontorno



Catherine de' Medici (1519-1589) Great-Granddaughter of Lorenzo, Queen of France, by artist Clouet

[Note of fcdq: These cousins of ours through Vieri Guadagni and Francesca Tornabuoni also include Lady Diana and her sons and grandchildren:



Lady Diana, Princess of Wales (1961-1997) 40th degree blood cousin of ours (when I say “cousins” I mean “blood cousins” not by marriage but having the same ancestors); there are 20 generations between Lady Diana and our common direct blood ancestor Simone Tornabuoni, and 20 generations between Simone and us, so we are $20+20 = 40^{\text{th}}$ degree cousins.



Prince William (b.1982)



Prince Harry (b.1984)



Prince George of Cambridge (b.2013) with his parents Prince William and Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge. They are all our “blood cousins” as we descend from the same ancestors.]
Let us go back to Rondinelli (page 31).

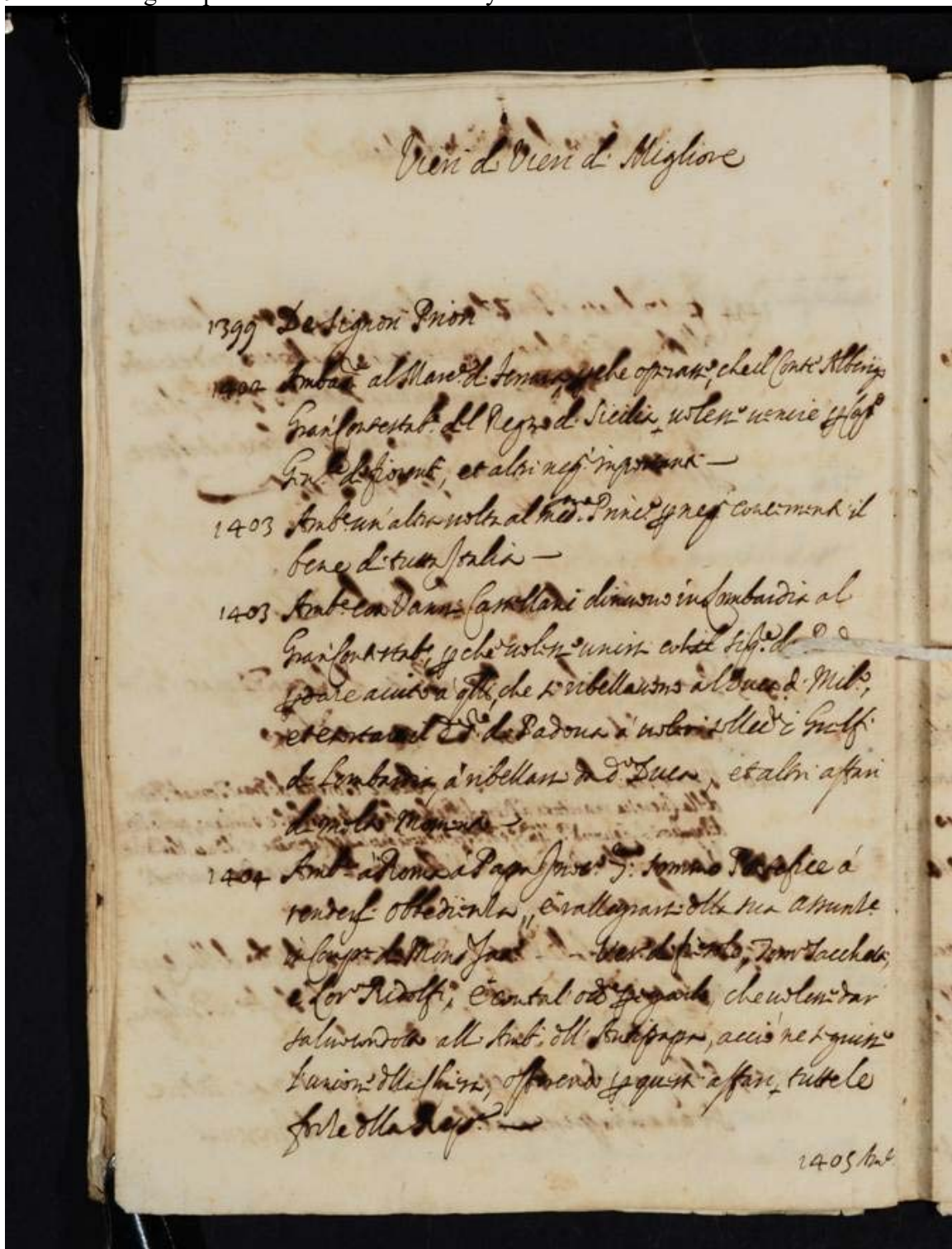
1394 Vieri is Vicar in the Province of Valdinievole, with great authority for matters of War.

1395 He was sent as Commissary of the Republic of Florence to hire the Count of Carrara for the League, and he was sent as Ambassador to Bologna and in the Marca.



Cathedral of Carrara, started in 1035.

1399 Vieri had great power and credit in the City of Florence.



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Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore

1399 Vieri is a Prior.

1402 He was Ambassador at the Marquis of Ferrara to see if the latter thought that Count Alberigo, Lord High Constable of the Kingdom of Sicily, wanted to leave the Group of the Florentines and other important alliances.



Count Alberigo, Lord High Constable

1403 Sent again as Ambassador to the same High Prince to negotiate for the good of all of Italy.

1403 Again Ambassador in Lombardy with Vanni Castellani to the same Lord High Constable to see if he wants to unite himself with the Lord of Padua to help those who rebelled against the Duke of Milan, and exhort the Lord of Padua to join the Guelphs of Lombardy and rebel against the Duke and other very important business.



Gian Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1388-1412)

1404 Vieri was Ambassador to Pope Innocent VII to honor him and to congratulate him on his election as the Supreme Pontiff.



Pope Innocent VII

Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore

1405 Vieri was Ambassador to Siena with Pier Maria Strozzi to ask the Government of Siena to assist the Citizens of Pisa.

1405 He is made Captain and Governor of the City of Arezzo.



City of Arezzo

1406 General Field Commander against Pisa with Tommaso de'Cavalcanti and Paolo Gianfigliuzzi, while he was also in charge with authority of the Florentine Army, so that in that charge he was representing the Department of War and all the Republic of Florence, while he was climbing up the old walls of Pisa.



Vieri Guadagni is leading the climbing up of the Medieval Walls of Pisa.



R.P.N

Old door in the Medieval Walls of Pisa.



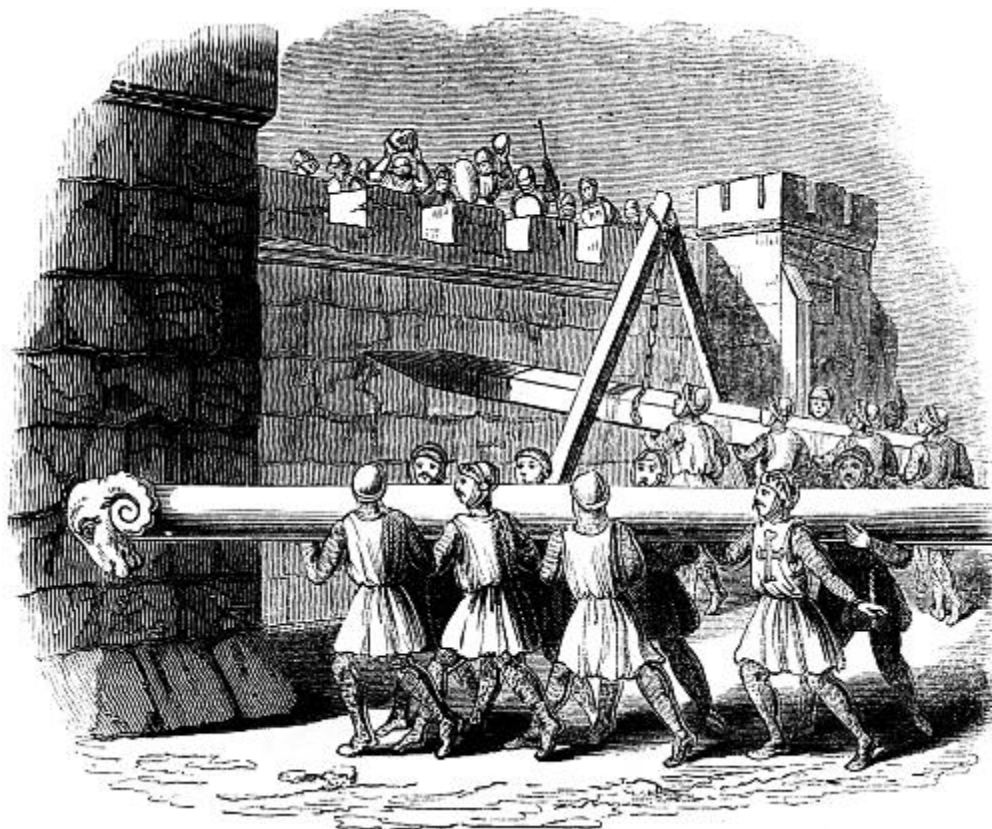
Duchy of Spoleto

1407 He was one of the Priors under whose Government in Mid April King Ladislaus of Naples conquered Rome and Perugia and almost all the Marca and the Duchy of Spoleto



12,000 Knights

and then the County of Siena with 12,000 horses (Knights), so he found himself with no money left and he asked Siena for help and the King was forced to retreat and go to Arezzo but in vain so he went to Cortona and conquered it



King Ladislaus, on the right with the crown, leads his army in the attack against Cortona.

and leaving it well guarded he returned to Siena (?) hard to read.

1400 With Jacopo Gianfigliuzzi and Forese Sacchetti Vieri returned to Bologna, to the Marquis of Ferrara and other Lords in Lombardy to deal with alliances and programs for the public good of Italy.

Vien de Vien de Myhore

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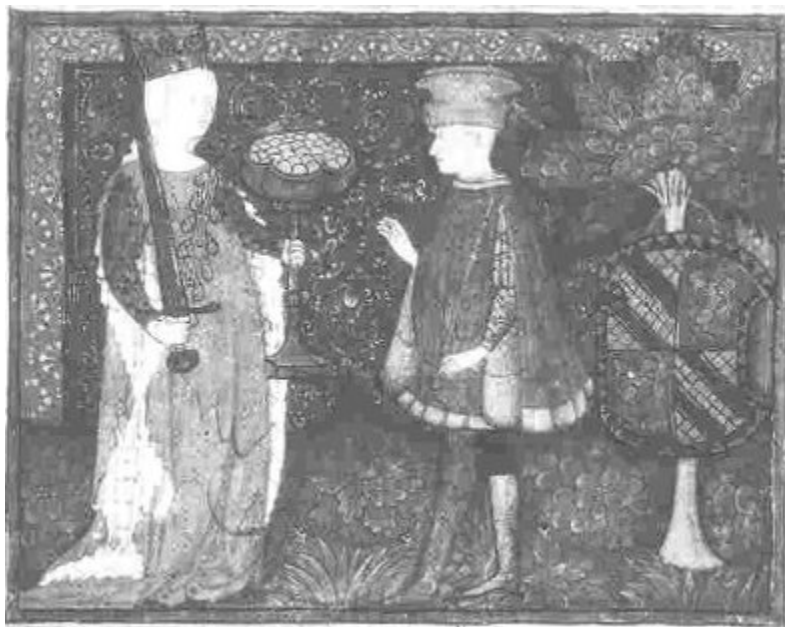
1411. Amba

1409 Vieri was General Field Commissary of the Princes of the League who were with Pope Alexander V, King Louis of Anjou and the Florentines, against King Ladislaus of



Pope Alexander V 1409-1410

Naples and the Commander in chief of the Florentines was Malatesta Malatesti, Prince of Rimini, and they won great victories and took back Viterbo, Orvieto, and many other



Malatesta Malatesti (on the right)



Viterbo



Orvieto

Cities for the Church, and they entered Rome with the Florentine flag, as Vieri himself



recalls, with all of his army, 10,065 Knights, and 1,500 foot soldiers, most of them financed by the Republic of Florence and so he had lent a great sum of money to the Army of the Church and the Pope promised he would pay it back when he would regain possession of the Patrimony of the Church in Rome. This is when Vieri added the motto “**EXALTABITUR**” under the Guadagni Family Unicorn, which his descendants kept.



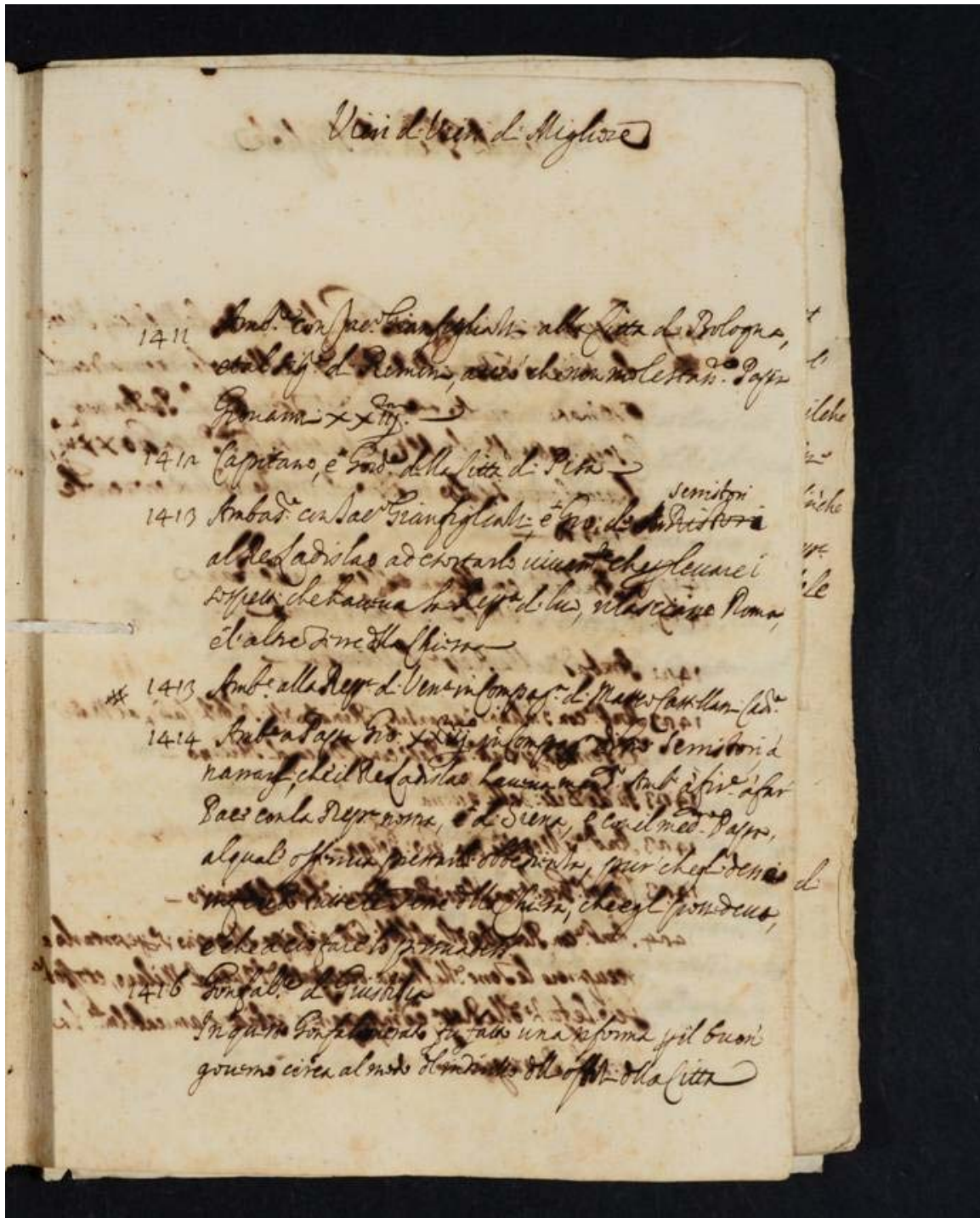
Door in the Walls of Rome

1410 The following year Vieri was able to take over the City of Cortona for the Republic of Florence, from King Ladislaus.





Cortona



Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore

1411 Vieri is sent as Ambassador to the City of Bologna and to the Lord of Rimini with Jacopo Gianfigliuzzi, to convince them not to molest Pope John XXIII.

1412 Vieri is Captain and Governor of the City of Pisa.

1413 He is sent as Ambassador with Jacopo Gianfigliuzzi and Guido Serristori to King Ladislaus to exhort him to calm the suspicions the League has on him by leaving the Pope and the other Church properties alone.

1413 Vieri is sent as Ambassador to the Republic of Venice with Knight Matteo Castellani.



Venice

1414 He is sent as Ambassador to Pope John XXIII together with Giovanni Serristori to tell him that King Ladislaus has sent ambassadors to make peace with Florence and Siena and also with the Pope offering him complete obedience on the condition that the latter stop asking the return of all the Church properties taken by the former and that Vieri try to convince the Pope to agree to it.



Pope John XXIII

1416 Vieri is Gonfalonier of Justice (President) of the Republic of Florence. During his Gonfalonierate (“Presidency”) a reform for the good government was made as how to address and direct the offices of the City.

Vieri di Vieri di Migliore

1419 Esattore in nome del no. d'Alarico de' Medici, Hier.
dal Milan, e d'Alarico d'Alarico, e d'Alarico d'Alarico
e d'Alarico d'Alarico, del Testat. d'Alarico
Coscia d'Alarico. La quale era per Papa Pio xxiij
il quale fu l'anno ind. no. d'Alarico in un'occasione
deputato —

1419 Ambasciatore in nome del no. d'Alarico
1419 erat Doge di Genova

1421 Ambasciatore alla Rep. di Venezia —

1423 Ambasciatore in nome del no. d'Alarico d'Alarico, al Mare
e d'Alarico d'Alarico, la quale era per Papa Pio xxiij
il quale fu l'anno ind. no. d'Alarico in un'occasione
deputato —

1423 fu di Dile. della prima

1423 Ambasciatore in nome del no. d'Alarico

1423 Ambasciatore in nome del no. d'Alarico d'Alarico, al Mare
e d'Alarico d'Alarico, la quale era per Papa Pio xxiij
il quale fu l'anno ind. no. d'Alarico in un'occasione
deputato —

1424 Ambasciatore in nome del no. d'Alarico d'Alarico, al Mare
e d'Alarico d'Alarico, la quale era per Papa Pio xxiij
il quale fu l'anno ind. no. d'Alarico in un'occasione
deputato —

1419 Together with Giovanni son of Averardo de' Medici, Niccolo' da Verrazzano and Bartolo Valori, and very important judges well esteemed in those times, he was the executor of the Will of Baldassarre Coscia, Cardinal of Florence, who had been (anti) Pope John XXIII, and was buried in the Church of San Giovanni in Florence (aka the Baptistry) in an honorable tomb.



Baptistry of Florence, Duomo on the back right



Inside of the Baptistry – Tomb of Cardinal Coscia on the right



Closeup of the Tomb of Cardinal Coscia in the Baptistery by famous sculptor Donatello.

1419 He was Ambassador to Serbana (?)

1419 He was Ambassador to the Doge (President of the Republic) of Genoa, Tomaso di Campofregoso.



View of Genoa in 1572

1422 He was Ambassador to the Republic of Venice

1423 Together with Giuliano Davanzati and Knight Rinaldo defli Albizzi, Vieri was sent to the Marquis of Ferrara to organize the peace with the Duke of Milan.



Rinaldo degli Albizzi

1423 He was one of the **Ten of War**.

1423 Vieri was sent as Ambassador to Venice with Giovanni Giugni.



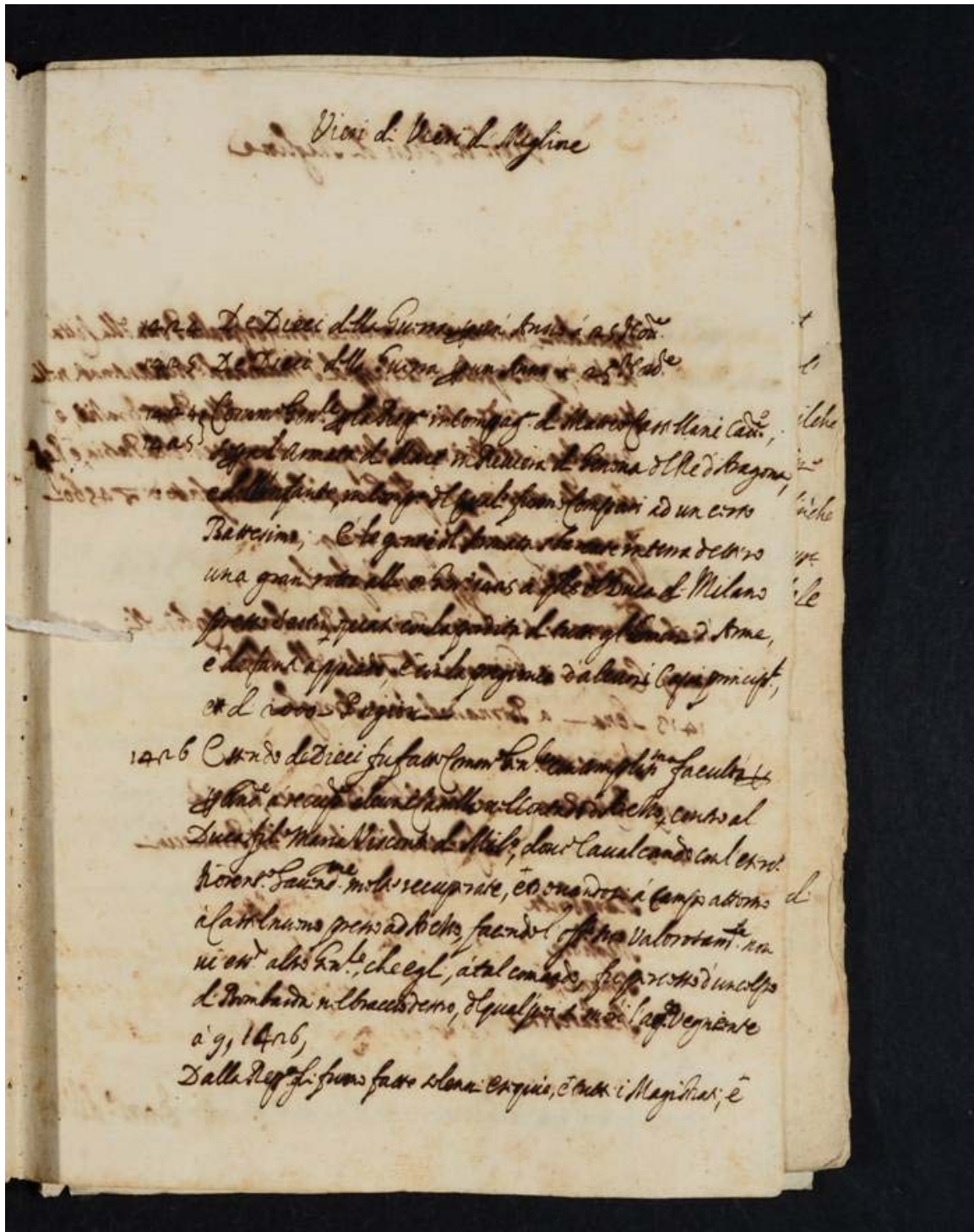
Venice

1423 Vieri was General Commissary of the whole Army with Niccolo' Barbadori.

1424 With Rinaldo degli Albizzi, Vieri was sent as Ambassador to Pope Martin V to convince him to recuperate the territories of the Catholic Church occupied by the Duke of Milan and he offered the help of Florentine troops to help reestablish friendship with the City of Perugia.



Etruscan arch in Perugia, built by the Etruscans, like Fiesole.



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Vieri son of Vieri son of Miglior

1424 Vieri was of the Ten of War and also of the Twentyfive.

1425 Vieri was of the Ten of War and of the Twentyfive.

1424 – 1425 Vieri was General Commander of the army of the Republic of Florence together with Matteo Castellani, captain of the Fleet (“Sea Army”) in the “Riviera” of Genoa, with the King of Aragon and the “Infante” (the “Heir” of the King of Aragon). The Florentine army defeated the Army of the Duke of Milan, in January 1425, near Sestri, capturing or killing almost all of his knights and foot soldiers, imprisoning some of his main commanders and 2,000 soldiers.



Sestri

1426 Being *one of the Ten*, Vieri was appointed General Commander with very large powers to recuperate certain castles of the County of the Duke Filippo Maria Visconti of



Duke Filippo Maria Visconti of Milan

Milan; riding his horse with the Florentine Army, he had recuperated many castles, when camping around Castelnuovo, near Arezzo, leading bravely the attack, as he was the only



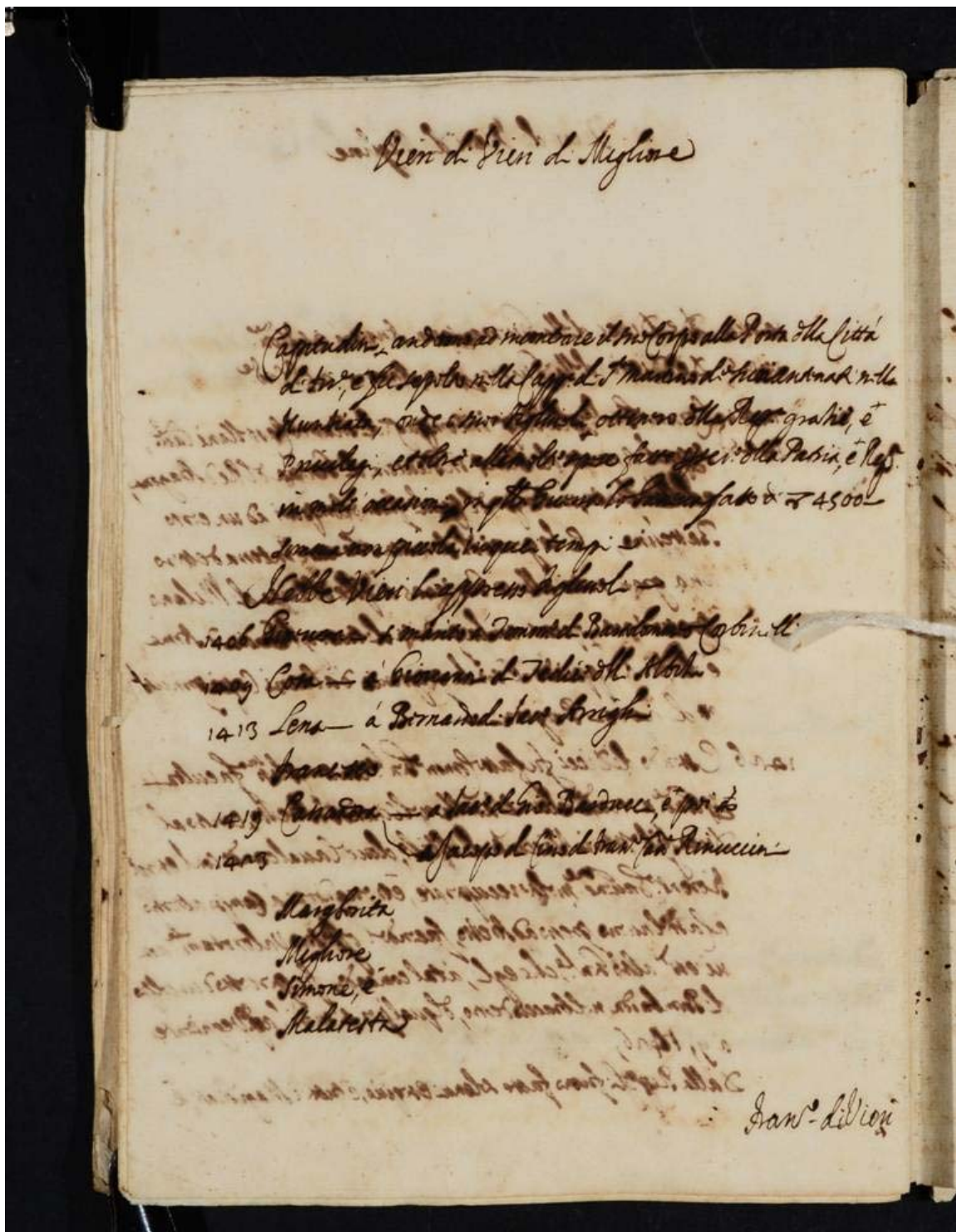
Castelnuovo, Arezzo., above and below



General present, he was hit on his right arm by the shot of as bombard (mortar), of which he died the following day, January 9, 1426. All of the Republic of Florence organized solemn funeral rites, and all the Magistrates and Citizens of Florence went to meet his body at the door of the City of Florence and he was buried in the Guadagni Chapel of Saint Martin in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata and his children obtained free privileges from the Republic of Florence and all the expenses were treated as public expenses by the City of Florence, and altogether the Republic spent 4,500 Florins for his Funerals, which was not a small amount for those times.



Inside of the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata, where Vieri Guadagni is buried in the Guadagni Chapel of Saint Martin.



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Vieri had the following children:

1406 Ginevra who married Tommaso son of Bartolommeo Corbinelli



Corbinelli Villa, near Florence

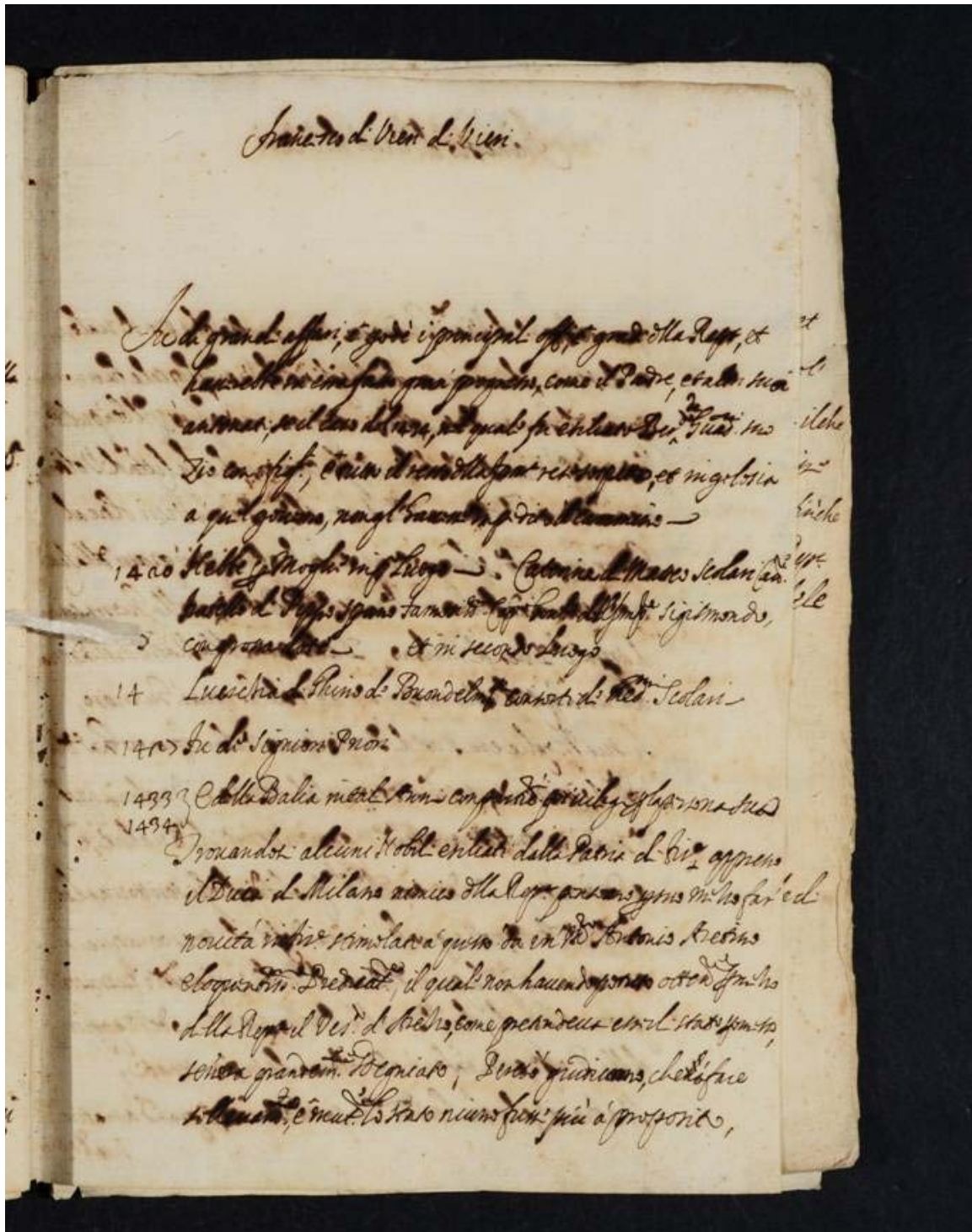
1409 Cosa who married Giovanni son of Tedice degli Albizzi

1413 Lena who married Bernardo degli Arrighi

Francesco

1419 Cassandra who married Simone son of Giovanni Barducci Cherichini and then
1423 Jacopo son of Cino son of Francesco dei Rinuccini

**Margherita
Migliore
Simone and
Malatesta**



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Francesco son of Vieri son of Vieri

Francesco took care of important businesses and enjoyed the most important offices and ranks of the Republic of Florence, he even improved a lot in its service, like his father, Vieri, and his ancestors, when the case of 1434, in which Bernardo Guadagni, his uncle, and his children, were

exiled, and all the rest of the Guadagni Family were put under suspicion and in jealousy of that Government, stopped his financial and political progress.

1420 His wives were first of all Caterina, daughter of Matteo Scolari, brother of Pippo Spano, with a large dowry. Pippo Spano (real name Filippo Scolari, brother of Matteo and uncle of Francesco Guadagni) was a legendary leader of the Hungarian Troops against the Turks, he was the famous captain general and personal friend of King



Turkish Army conquering Constantinople in 1453 and killing Eastern Roman Emperor Constantine XI (who is raising his sword in the back left)

and Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund. He helped his native Florence against King Ladislaus, and fought many important battles in Italy and Eastern Europe, winning most of them. He is buried in Szekesfehervar Basilica, next to the Hungarian Kings. His funeral was attended by King Sigismund himself.



Great-Uncle Pippo Spano (1369-1426)
Hungary
by famous artist Andrea del Castagno



Holy Roman Emperor and King of
and Croatia Sigismund (1368-1437) by artist
Pisanello

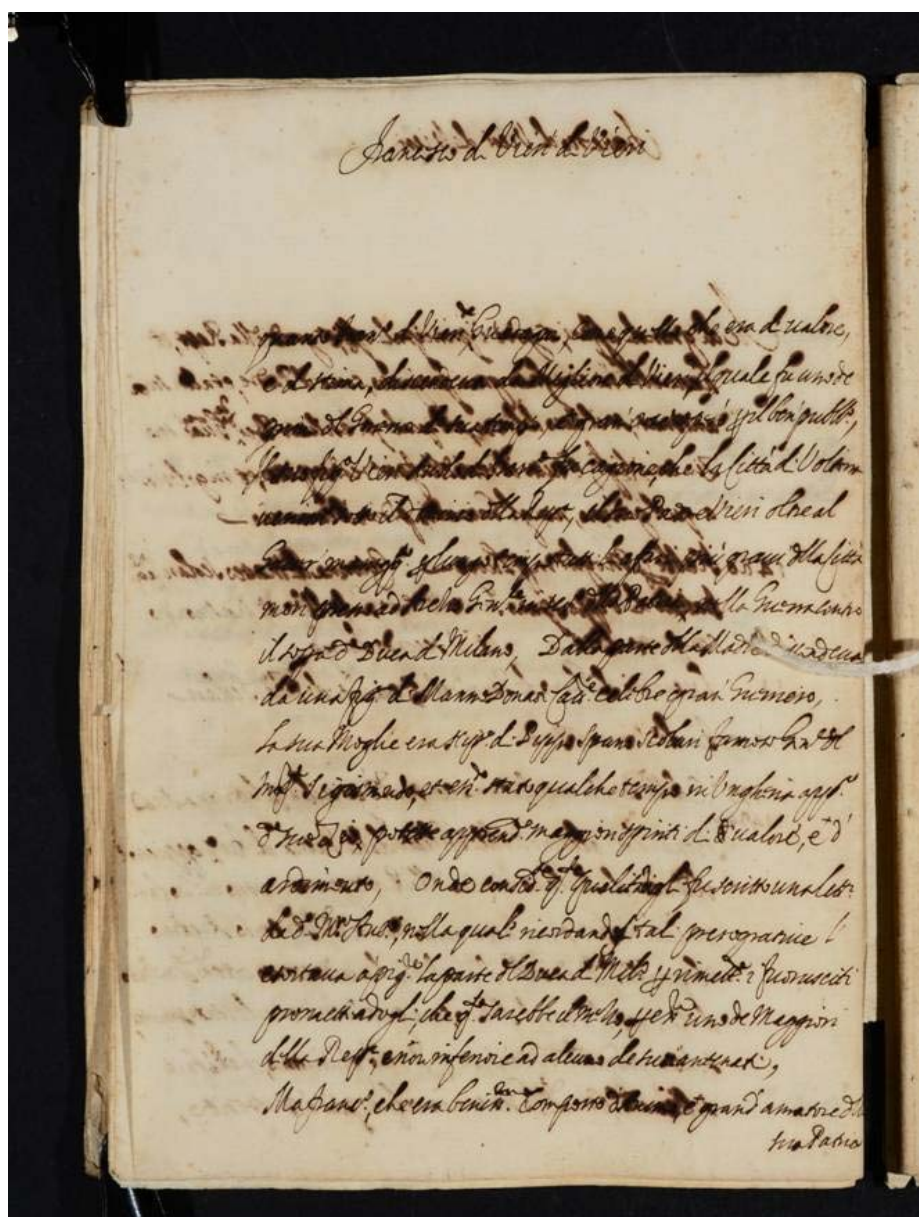


Szekesfehervar Basilica, Hungary, where great-uncle Pippo Spano is buried, next to the Hungarian Kings.

Francesco Guadagni's second wife was Lucretia, daughter of Ghino Buondelmonti.

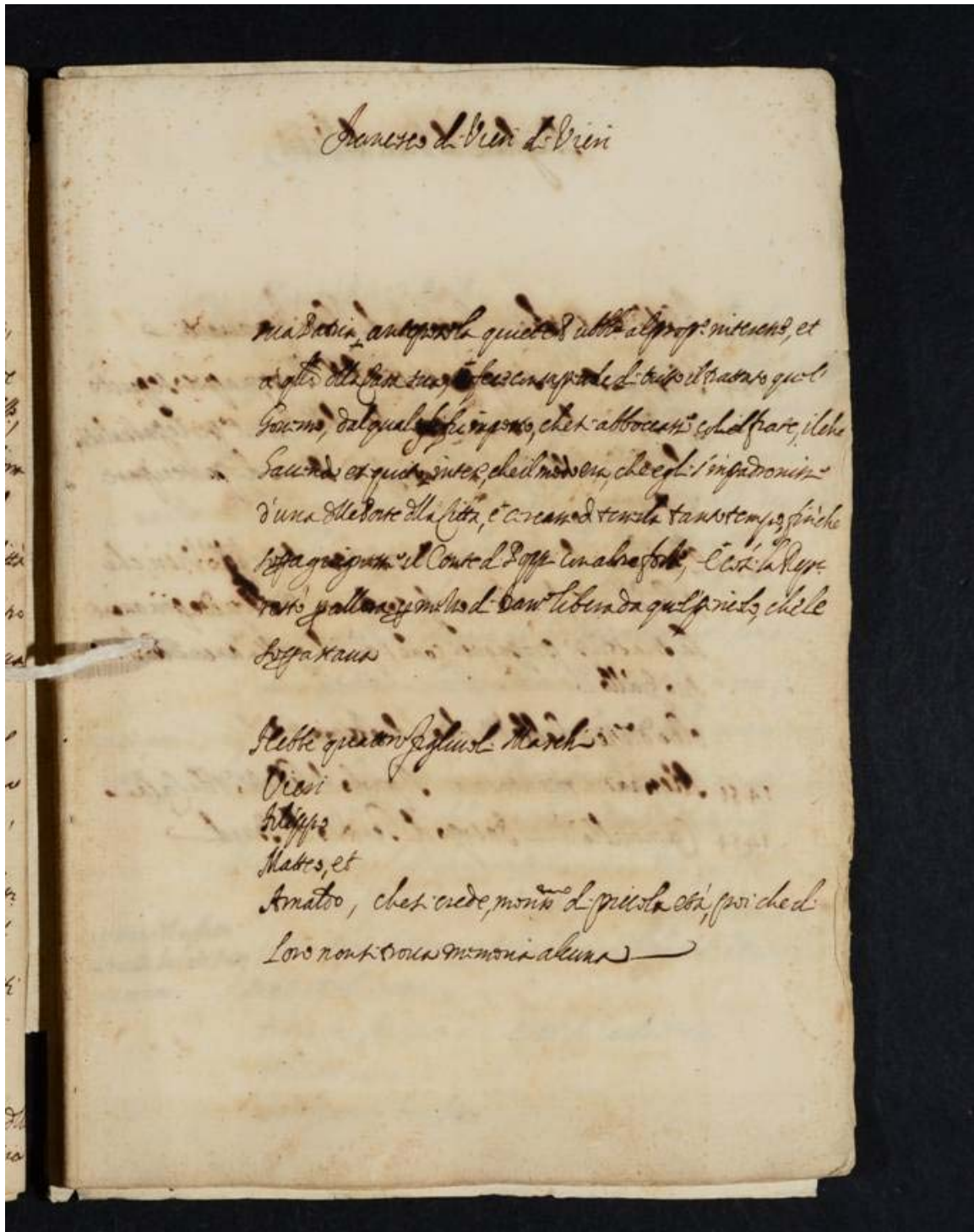
1427 He was Prior of Florence.

1433-1434 He was part of the Balìa, Ruling Commission of Florence, for several years, with large privileges. Certain Florentine Nobles who were exiled from Florence and lived with the Duke of Milan, enemy of the Republic of Florence, went to Father Antonio, an eloquent preacher from Arezzo, who had been unable to obtain the Bishopric of Arezzo, even though he claimed that it had been promised to him by the Republic (as we said before, when Rondinelli writes the "Republic" by itself, he always means the Republic of Florence) and was greatly angry because of it, therefore he thought that nothing would be better than to have Francesco Guadagni betray his own City of Florence, even though, he was son of Vieri Guadagni, a man of courage and esteemed by everybody,



Francesco son of Vieri son of Vieri

descendant from Migliore, son of Vieri, who was one of the first men of Government in his time, and who did great things for the Public Good, his son Vieri had a very important role in having the City of Volterra come under the Dominion of the Republic, and his father Vieri, was the leader of the Government for a long time, managing the most important deals of the City of Florence, but he did not think about Arezzo, when he organized the war of Florence against the Duke of Milan. From his mother's side Francesco descended from a daughter of Manno Donati, very famous Florentine Warrior, his wife was from the Family of Pippo Spano Scolari, famous general of Holy Roman Emperor Sigismondo, and Francesco had been some time in Hungary with his Uncle, where he learned how to improve his bravery and boldness; so Father Antonio wrote Francesco Guadagni a letter, in which he reminded him of these prerogatives and to choose and ally himself with the Duke of Milan and have the Florentine exiles return to power in Florence, promising him that if he would have done this, he would become one of the most important personalities of the Republic, inferior to none of his Guadagni ancestors. But Francesco, who was a great lover of his Country,



Francesco son of Vieri son of Vieri

putting its good before his personal interest, and that of his Family, told the whole story to his Government, who told him to go and meet the friar and tell him that the best way was for him to take possession of one of the doors of the City of Florence, and to try and keep it, until the Count

Amato, whom we believe died all very young because no remembrance of them can be found.

1420 Felice per moglie - Caterina d. Noni di S. Maurizio
1434 Regim. Ann. d'ingegn. m. ser. d. lla. Rege. ma per sequito
per d. r. a. l'anno 1434, con altri d. lla. fam. per la pastalitta
che erano nella città, prima d' 8 anni d' pastalittare
in i genovesi -
1450 C. d. Ann. g. lla. m. c. Causa d' i. n. m. con il suo p. t. o. Vieni, che
s'ò d'auano, l'anno 1450 fu capitan, Re. d. u. de più auant
la sua stirpe propagata, come i figli d' quella ancora d' i. n. m.
suo figlio -
oltre d' Vieni helle M. g. lla. d. d. f. m. 2
1451 Alessandra mantata a Agnolo d. Ghella d. Mafasa -
1454 Cammilla a - Jacopo d. Perotto d. Bardi

Migliore son of Vieri son of Vieri

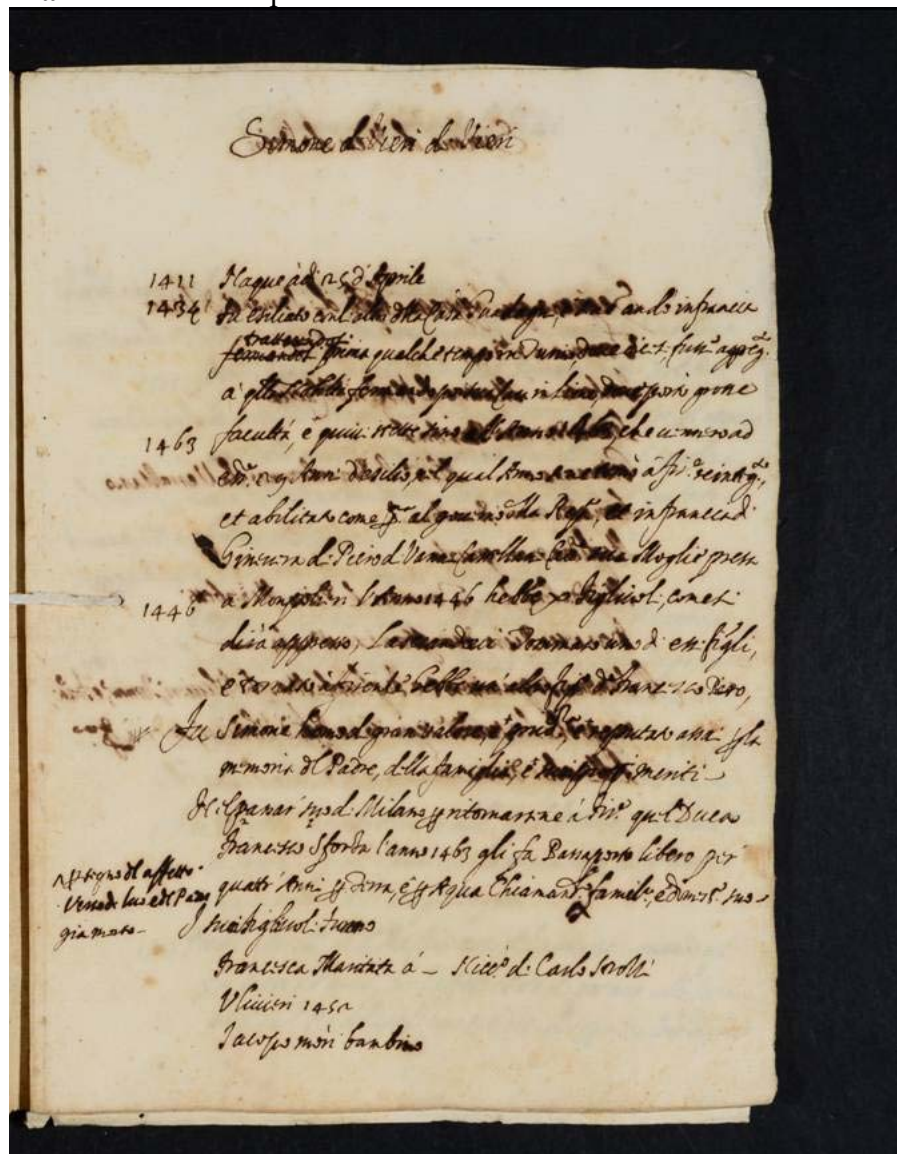
1428 He married Caterina, daughter of Neri Fioravanti.

1434 In the first years he employed himself in the Service of the Republic, but he could not continue for long, because in 1434, for the partialities which were in the City, he was forbidden for 10 years to participate in the Government.

1458 For the same cause, he was exiled, together with his son Vieri, the only son he had, in 1458, and we don't see his descendance continuing, like we do that of his brother Francesco. Besides Vieri, he also had two daughters.

1451 **Alessandra** married to Agnolo son of Ghezzo della Casa.

1454 **Cammilla** married to Jacopo son of Gerozzo de'Bardi.



Simone son of Vieri son of Vieri

1411 He was born on April 25th.



Turin: San Carlo Square.



Lyon: Guadagni Palace, now Guadagni Museums

1434 He was exiled together with the other members of the Guadagni Family, and he went to France, staying some time in Turin before, from where he went to Lyon, where he started important financial businesses and stayed until 1463, after which he returned to

1463 Florence, after 29 years of exile abroad, where he was admitted to the Government of the Republic, he married Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani in the year 1446,

1446 from her he had children as we will specify later on. In Lyon he left one of his sons, Tommaso, and he returned to Florence, where he had other sons, Francesco, Piero and Simone. **Simone** was a man of great courage and reputation, greatly considered for the figure of his Father and even more for his own merits.

On his return to Florence, he went by Milan and in Milan Duke Francesco Sforza gave him a free Passport to pass through his country for four years, both by sea and by land, as a sign of affectionate remembrance of his deceased father, calling him “part of his family”.

Simone Guadagni’s “Adoptive Family”:



Portrait of Francesco I Sforza (c.1450)
By artist Bonifacio Bembo.
He insisted on being shown in his worn
dirty old campaigning hat.



Portrait of Francesco's wife, Bianca Maria
Visconti, by artist Bonifacio Bembo

Simone's children were:

Francesca married to Nicco son of Carlo Strozzi

Ulivieri b. 1452

Jacopo died as a child.

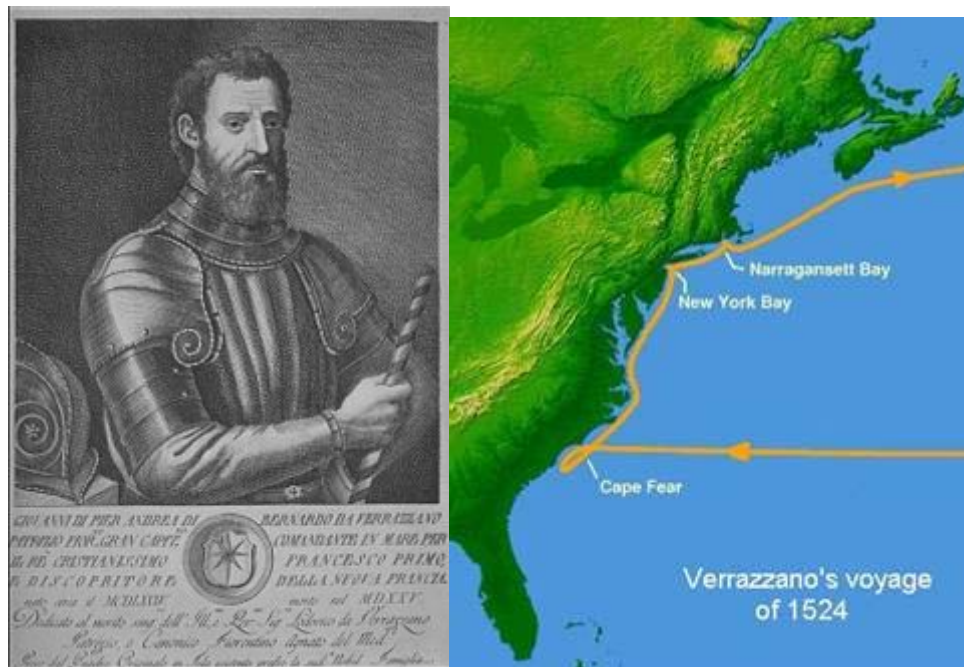
The sons of Simone son of Vieri are listed here below:

Tommaso b. 1455

Imberta married to Matteo son of Rofini Caccia

Francesca died as a child

Giovanna married to Bartolommeo da Verrazzano and mother of “Giovanni da Verrazzano, probably named after her”, the famous explorer of North America



Great-cousin Giovanni da Verrazzano (1485-1528), the famous explorer.



Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, New York, looking toward Staten Island from Brooklyn, named after the famous explorer of New York Bay, our cousin Giovanni da Verrazzano, the first European ever to enter New York Harbor and the Hudson River, in 1524, son of Giovanna Guadagni, daughter of Simone Guadagni, son of Vieri Guadagni, son of Vieri Guadagni. His expedition was financed by his Guadagni uncles.



Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge seen from Brooklyn by night.

Because of the height of the towers (693 ft) and their distance apart (4,260 ft) *the curvature of the Earth's surface* had to be taken into account when designing the bridge; the towers are 1 and 5/8 inches farther apart at their tops than at their bases; they are not parallel to each other. In 2008, about 190,000 vehicles used the bridge per day on average.

[Note of Fcdq: another interesting **link** between the **Guadagni Family and the history of the United States** is that Queen Henrietta **Marie** of England, Scotland and Ireland (1609-1669), after whom the State of **Maryland** is named, is a direct descendant of Francesco Tornabuoni (+1436), who was Vieri Guadagni's brother-in-law. Vieri Guadagni, 1369-1426, is the direct ancestor of all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte.



Queen Henrietta Marie of England, Scotland and Ireland.]

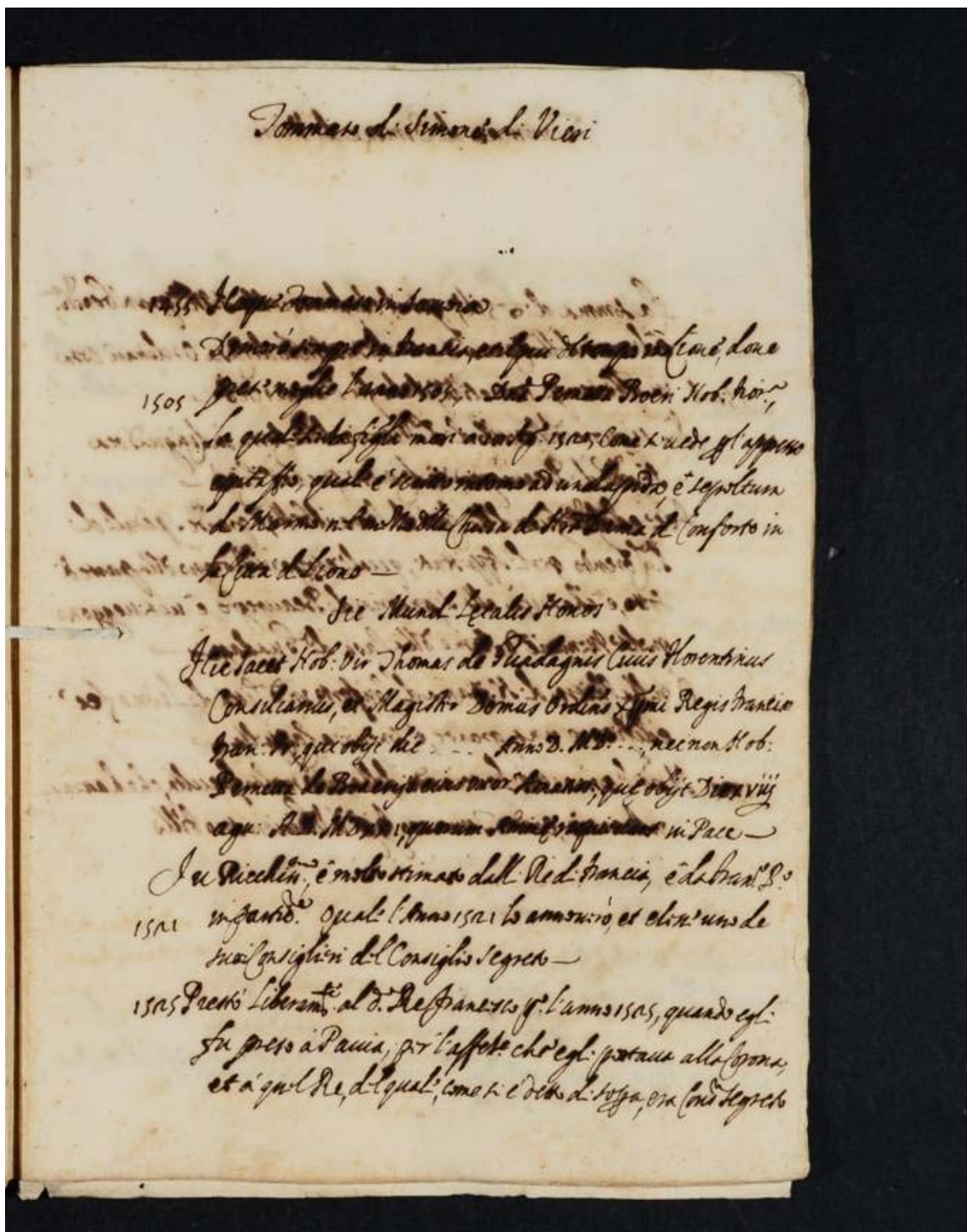
Lionarda, died as a small child.

Migliore, died as a child.

Maddalena, married Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti.

Francesco Piero, nicknamed “Manesco”, **born in 1464**

Three sons survived Simone, **Ulivieri**, **Tommaso**, and **Francesco**; even though the Family continued with the children of Ulivieri, we will talk about the lives of the other two first.



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Tommaso son of Simone son of Vieri

1455 Tommaso was born in Savoy. He lived for a while in Basilea, Switzerland, then for a longer time in Lyon, France, where he married in 1505, Peronette Buatier, noble woman of

Lyon, from whom he had children, she died in 1520; as we can see in the “epitaph”, written around a papyrus, in a marble tomb in the Church of Our Lady of Confort in the City of Lyon, called the “Church of the Florentines”, (however, the church will be destroyed in the year 1816). On the tomb of Tommaso Guadagni, in Lyon, was written in Latin: “HIC JACET NOBILIS VIR THOMAS DE GUADAGNIS [“Here lays the noble man Tommaso Guadagni”] CIVIS FLORENTINUS, CONSILARIUS ET MAGISTER DOMUS ORDINIS [“Florentine Citizen, Counselor and Master of the Household at the orders”] CHRISTIANISS. REGIS FRANCIAE FRANCISC I QUI OBIIT DIE... A.D. MD...[“of the Very Christian King of France Francis First who died in the day...of the year 15..”] NEC NON NOBILIS PERNETTA DE BUATERIIS EJUS UXOR AMANTISSIMA [“and the not less noble Peronetta de Buatier his very beloved wife”] QUAE OBIIT DIE XXIII AUG. A.D. MDXXI [“who died on August 23, 1521 AD”].

He was extremely rich and greatly esteemed by the King of France, Francis I.



King of France Francis I (1494-1547)

1521 The King made him “noble” and appointed him one of his Counselors of his “Secret Council”.

1525 The King of France was captured by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in the battle of Pavia (2/24/1525) where the Imperial forces of Charles V defeated King Francis’ army capturing King Francis I himself.

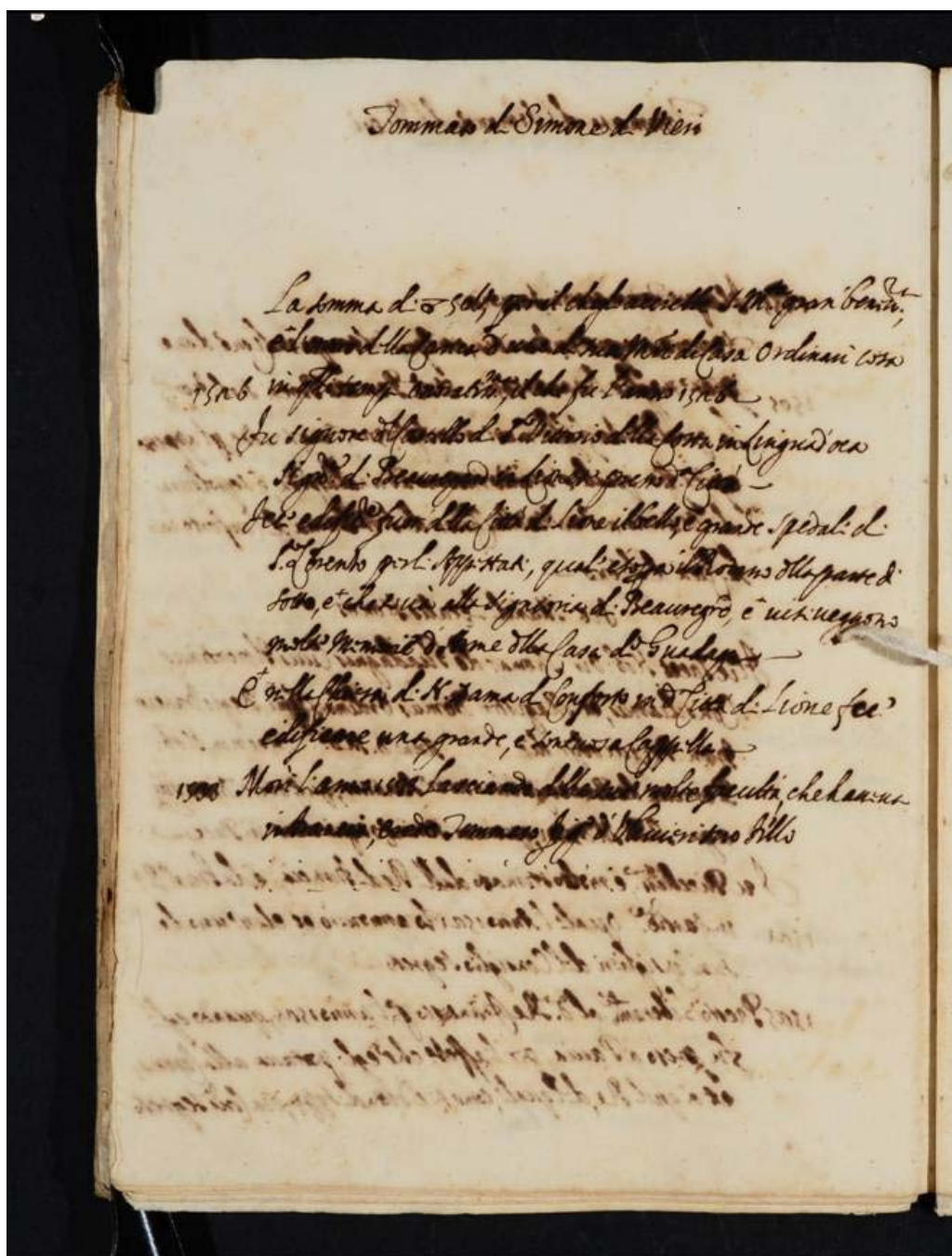


Holy Roman Emperor Charles V of Hapsburg



Contemporary painting of "The Battle of Pavia" by artist Ruprecht Heller (1529)
Nationalmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden

1525 Tommaso freely lent the huge sum of money to free King Francis I from his capture in the Battle of Pavia. [Note of fcdq: il heard it told in the family that nobody in France seemed to be able to collect such an incredibly large amount of money, until Tommaso Guadagni went to the Royal Palace and calmly and with a smile deposited the bags containing the huge sum requested for the ransom of the King, i.e. 250,000 gold crowns on the table]. Tommaso, continues Rondinelli, did it for the affection he had for the King of France, of whom, as mentioned above, he was a “Secret Counselor”.



1526 Tommaso became Lord of the Castles of St. Victor de la Coste in Languedoc and Beauregard near Lyon.



Guadagni Castle of St. Victor de la Coste from above



Guadagni Castle of St Victor de la Coste from the town below, which was their fief. They also built a palace in the town. [note of fcdq: I personally visited them both and also the Guadagni Castle of Beauregard below, guided by famous Guadagni Historian Edouard Lejeune, author of the French best-seller “La Saga Lyonnaise des Gadagne” (“The Guadagni Presence in Lyon”)].



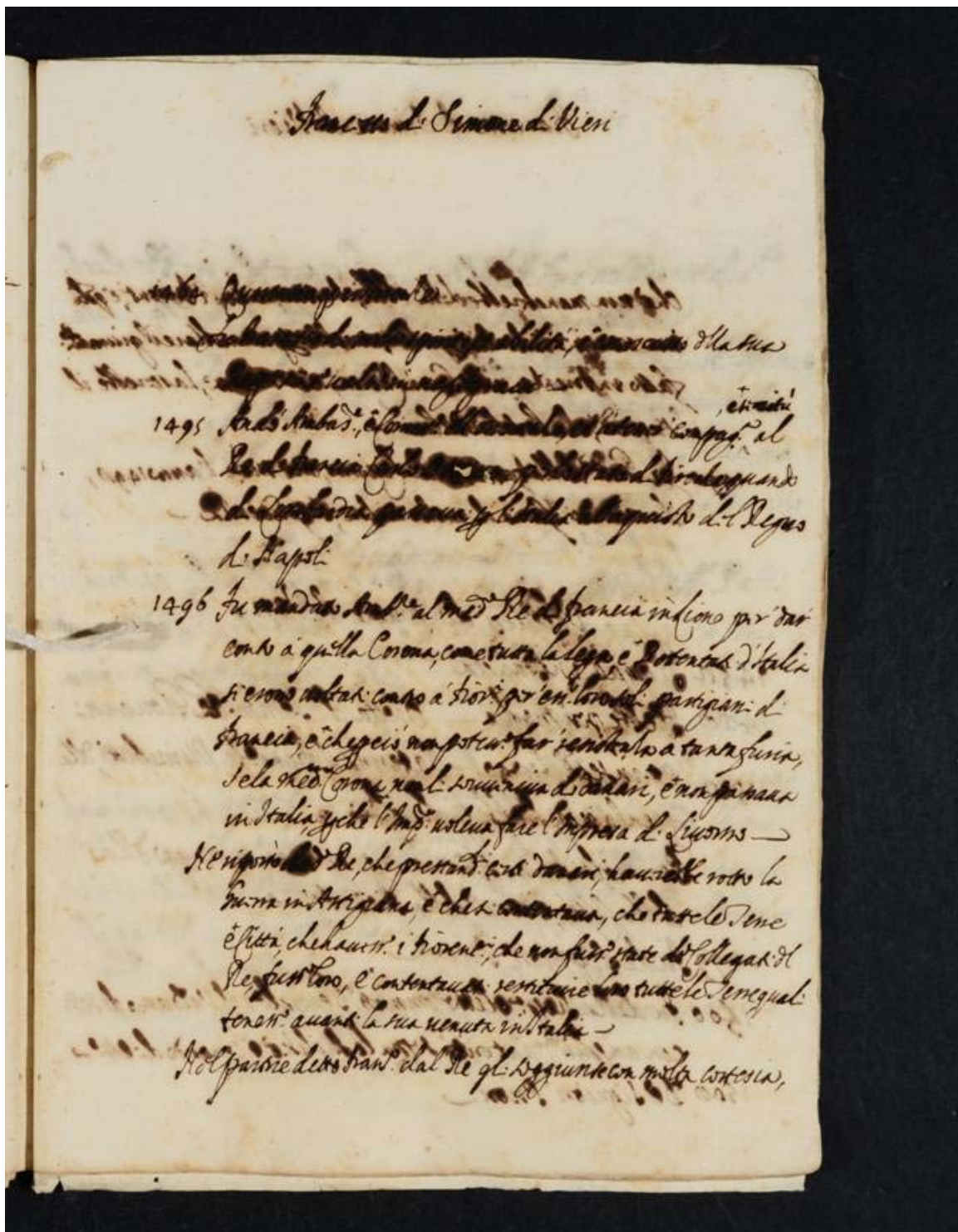


The three photos above depict some of the historical and architectural remnants of the famous Guadagni Renaissance Castle of Beauregard, which hosted Kings and Queens of France, in the town of St. Genis Laval, a few miles from Lyon. Among their numerous nobility titles, one of the Guadagni's favorites was "Baron of Beauregard".

Tommaso had the beautiful and large Hospital of Saint Laurent for the infected from plague people built outside Lyon, next to the Rhone River and the fief of Beauregard, where are also located the copper mines of the Guadagni Family.

In the Church of Our Lady on Confort, in the City of Lyon, he had the sumptuous and large Guadagni Chapel built.

1533 Tommaso Guadagni died leaving great wealth to his brother's children.



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Francesco son of Simone son of Vieri

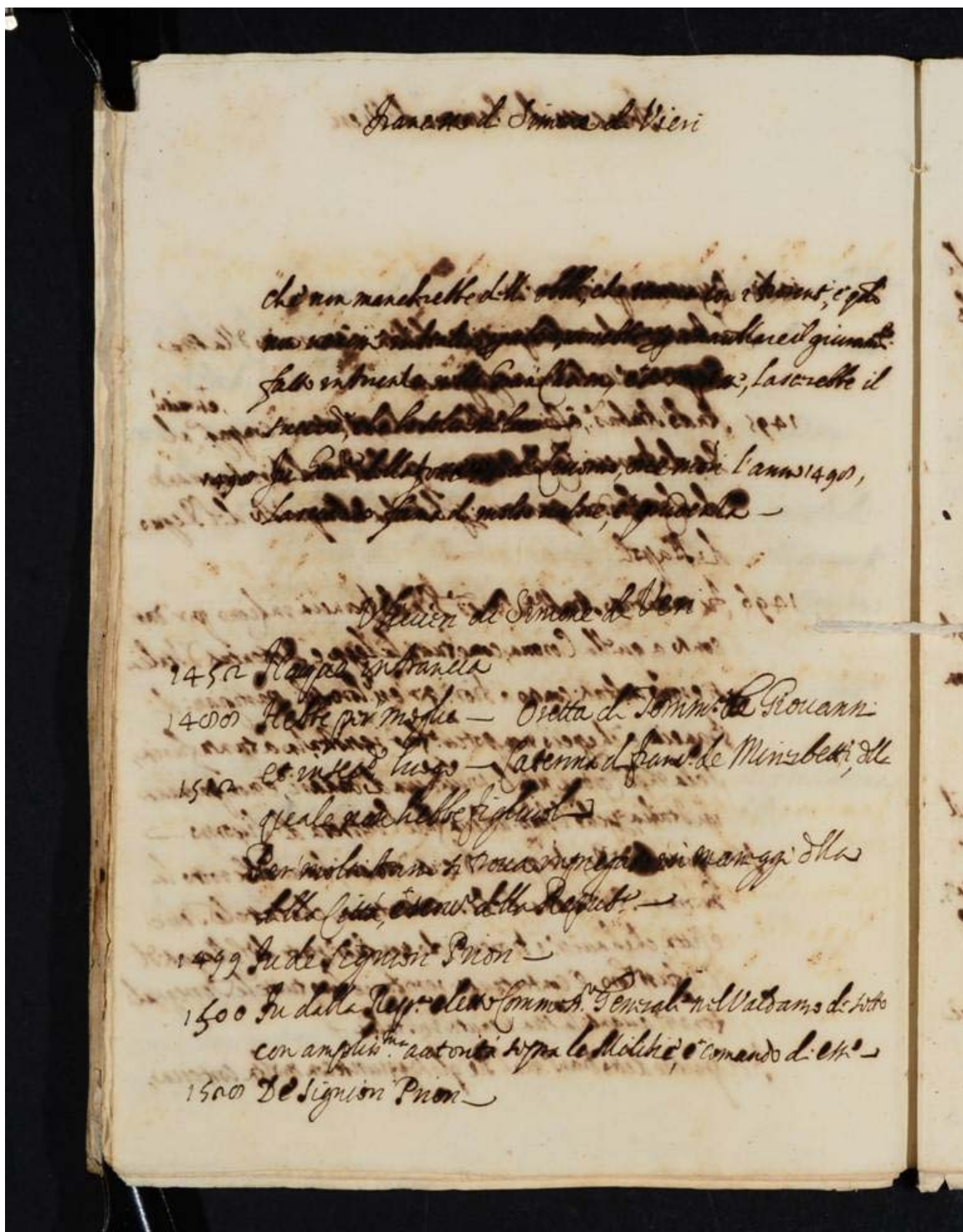
1464 Francesco Guadagni is born in Florence.

1495 He goes as Ambassador of Florence to the King of France Charles VIII who is coming back from Naples and asks him to give back the City of Pisa to Florence as he had promised.



King Charles VIII of France (1470-1498), 1st cousin of Giuliano de' Medici, cousin of Francesco Guadagni.

1496 **Francesco** was sent as Ambassador to the same King of France (his cousin's cousin) in Lyon, to tell the King how the whole League and all the Princes of Italy had made an alliance against the Florentines, because the latter were supporters of France, and so not being able to withstand so much fury from all the other Italian cities and principalities, would the King of France please come to Italy and help Florence, against the Holy Roman Emperor who wanted to conquer Leghorn? The King of France answered Francesco that if such was the situation, he would stop the war he was doing in "Astigiana", and that he would be satisfied if all the Principalities and Cities of Italy, who were not allied to the King of France, would give back to Florence all the land and territories that Florence owned before the arrival of the King of France in Italy.



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Francesco son of Simone son of Vieri

When Francesco took leave of the King of France, the latter added very gently that he would not miss to return to Florence and annul the promise he had made in the Florentine Cathedral.

In 1498, Francesco was appointed Commander of the Tower that guards the City of Leghorn. He was reputed to be very brave and careful at the same time.



Fortifications of Leghorn in the 17th Century.



Old fortress of Leghorn

Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri

1452 He was born in France.

1488 He married Oretta daughter of Tommaso Giovanni

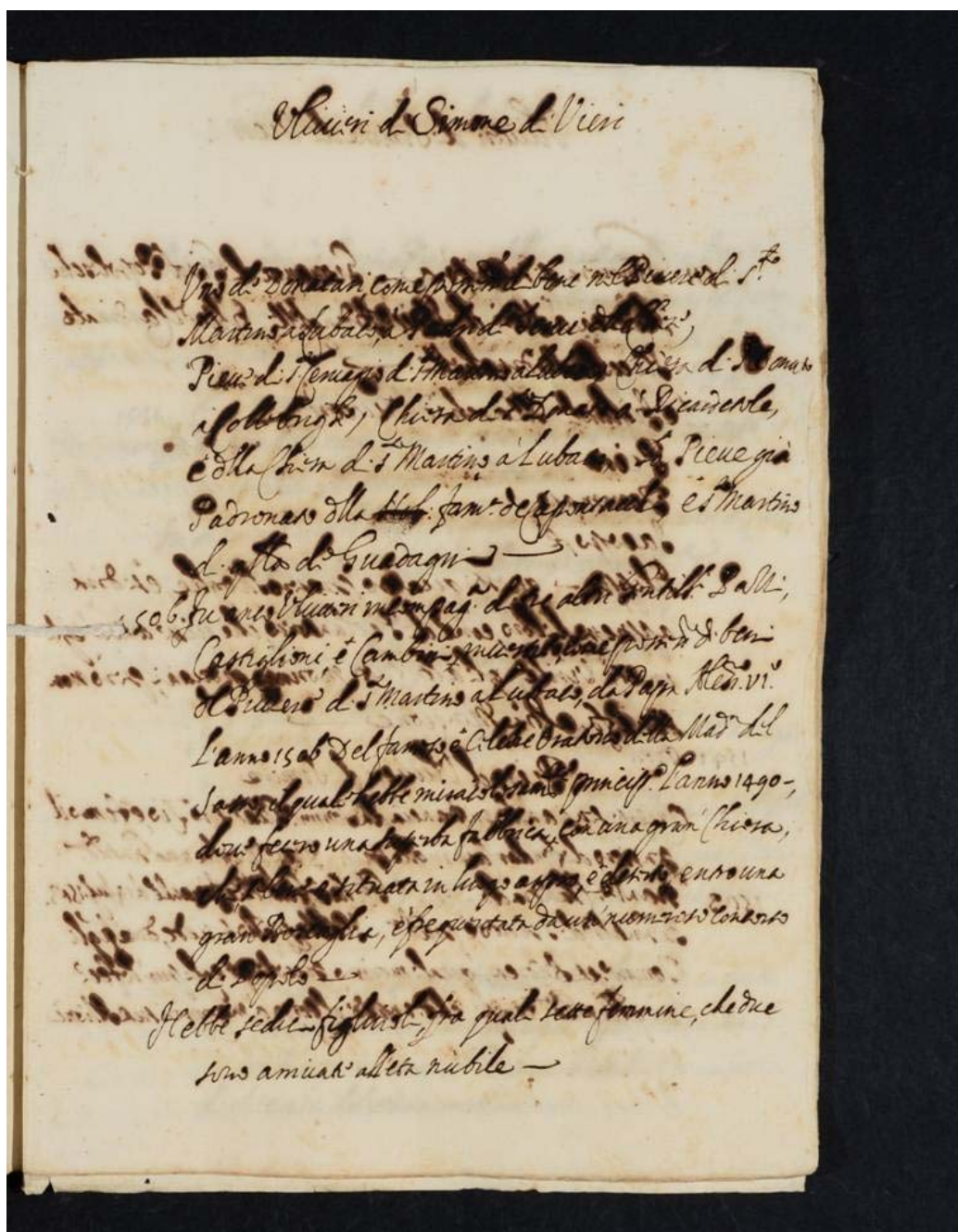
1512 He married Caterina daughter of Francesco Minerbetti, from whom he had no children.

For several years he was employed in the administration of the City and of the Republic.

1499 He was a Prior.

1500 The Republic appointed him General Commissary of Valdarno di Sotto, with large authority over the militias, of whom he was the Commander.

1508 He was a Prior again.



Ulivieri son of Simone son of Vieri

From the Servite friars, Ulivieri obtained the patronage of the churches of San Gervasio in Lubaco, of San Martino in Lubaco, of San Donato in Colletrighe, and of San Donato in Ricardetole’.



San Martino in Lubaco

1506 From Pope Alexander VI Borgia, together with the other Nobles Pazzi, Catellini da Castiglione and Cambini, Ulivieri obtained the famous Oratory of Santa Maria del Sasso. The four families built a large church in that harsh and solitary place. Miracles happened there from the beginning of it and large numbers of pilgrims attended it ever since. The church was always provided for and patronized by Ulivieri Guadagni’s descendants.
Oratory of Santa Maria del Sasso – interior and exterior of it.



He had sixteen children, of whom seven girls, two of which became adults.

William L. Simons & Son

1851. *Purpurea* & *nigra*. - Giovanni Gio. Poppi
Purpurea & *nigra* di S. Bongiatti, delle M.ordinate
Nigra Bongiatti.

Leighton March: D. H. Allen

Pin

Journal

Jacobs, e

*Elissa — qu'hi quanto presto Moque, et di
appena l'oro come d'Polareano che non aveva
un orologio, gli altri tutti monna giovani, per non
parlar d'un Marione —*

1541 Mon

Pier. d'Alvise d. Simone

Quelques Lacans et un banc de Somme. Plus en Tis, et l'on s'il
par rod de sonder son moule parti. Deux Moutons une Grosse
bande. Chaudron. Proche l'un de l'autre d'14 luy. 1843.

1503.

La qualità d' spirito, e grado. Nella quale si vede, due figli
Tommaso, et Andrea, quali morirono giovani, e egli pur felice?
meglio nel tempo, che ripete allora a me, gli miei figli

1511 He had his daughter Ginevra marry Giovanni son of Girolamo Popoleschi.
He married his daughter Andrea with Neri son of Piero Ardinghelli, brother of Cardinal Niccolo' Ardinghelli.



Cardinal Niccolo' Ardinghelli (1502-1547)

Of Ulivieri Guadagni's male sons:

Piero

Tommaso

Jacopo and

Filippo

These four got married and we will simply mention them, as also Paolantonio, who lived an adult life, the others died young and I will not mention them.

1541 He died.

Piero son of Ulivieri son of Simone

Also Piero went to France to stay with his uncle Tommaso Guadagni and decided to settle there. He married a French noblewoman from Lyon, Claudia de Grolier on July 14, 1543. He participated actively in the Guadagni Family finances. He was a wise and prudent Gentleman. He had four children, two sons, Tommaso and Andrea, died during their childhood.

[illegible]

When he was still in Florence as a young man, he went to France to see his uncle Tommaso I, who gave him a



Uncle Tommaso I Guadagni (1454-1533) in 1523.

House and gave him Peronette , daughter of Antonio Berti, as wife. She was the god-daughter of his own wife, Peronette Buatier, and of Claudia Gianfigliazzi, Florentine Noble, in 1531.

1531 He cooperated with his Uncle Tommaso in the management of his fortune and of that of the other Guadagni in France. As his uncle Tommaso I, he was secret Counselor of the King of France, and House Master of King Francis I.



King Francis I of France (1494-1547) "St. Thomas' unbelief" by Francesco Salviati, 1554. It used to be in the

by famous artist Titian, 1539.
is in the Louvre.

Gadagne Chapel of Our Lady of Confort in Lyon. Now it

It seems that the two white long bearded men on the left of Jesus are Tommaso I Guadagni on the left, pointing to Jesus with his hand and Tommaso II with his face next to Jesus. It was commissioned by Tommaso II on November 6, 1554.

Tommaso II was Lord of the fiefs and castles of Beauregard, near Lyon, and St. Victor de la Coste and Rochemaure.



Fief of Rochemaure – the Alps in the background.

He always kept a “Noble way of life” in his house, with musicians and artists and great hunting parties, and he enjoyed all of it. He also owned a great barn with many horses and carriages.

Tommaso II son of Ulivieri Guadagni, Florentine Noble, was also Baron of Lunel and Gallargues and Lord of Amberieu-en-Dombes.



Town of Lunel, main town of the Barony of Lunel, with the castle of Baron Tommaso Guadagni in the center.



Closeup of the tower of the Castle of Lunel.



Another Castle of Lunel, not in the town itself.



Inside courtyard of it.



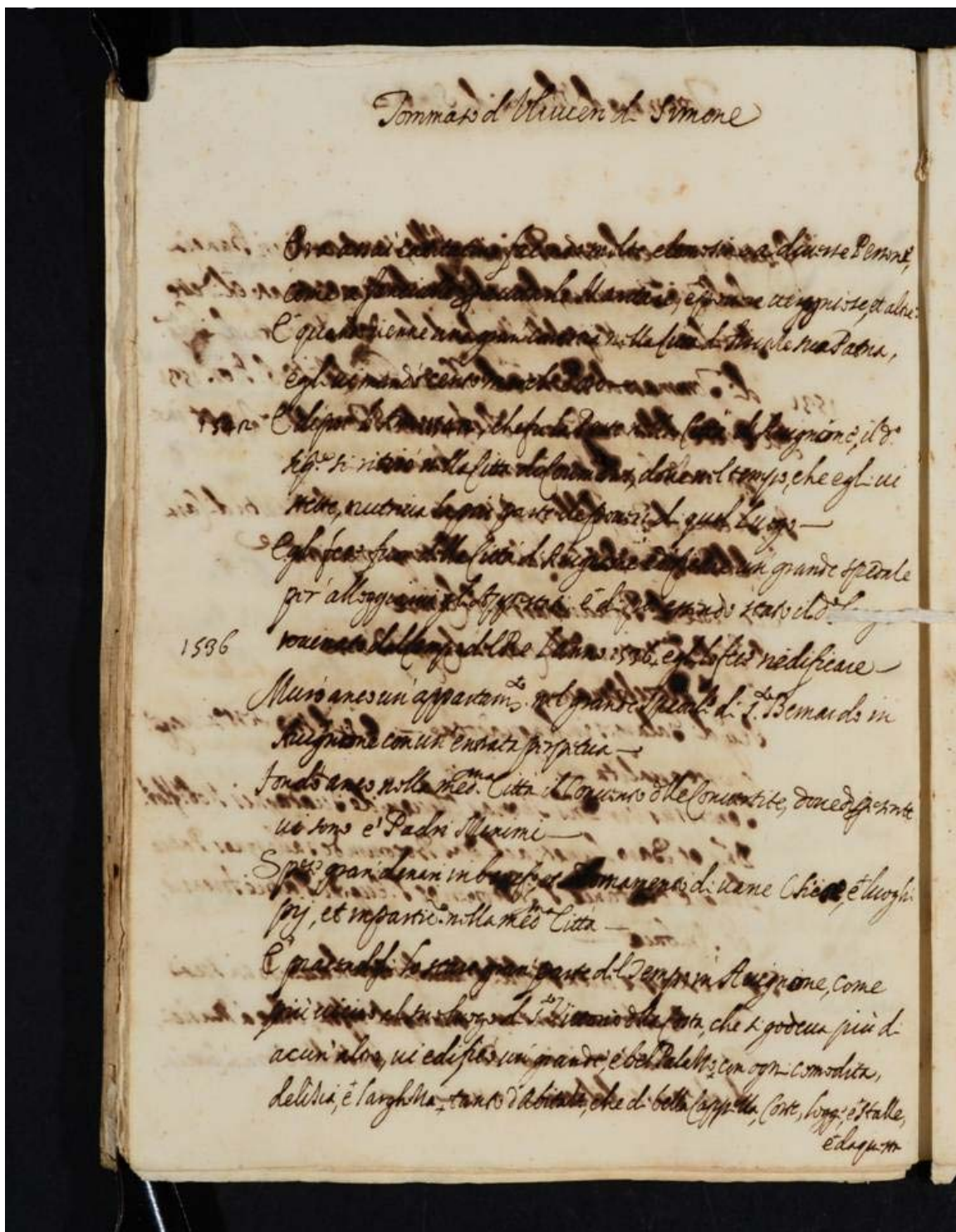
Guadagni Lordship of Amberieu-en-Dombes, which includes the town and all region around it.



Church in the Barony of Gallargues



Guadagni Castle of Amberieu-en-Dombes



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Tommaso son of Ulivieri son of Simone

1542 In the year 1542 there was the plague in the City of Avignon, so he left for the City of Cavaillon where he nourished most of the poor of the town, during the time he remained there.



Two pictures of Cavaillon, near Avignon.

This important detail written by Rondinelli in 1630 of our great-uncle Tommaso Guadagni moving to a small town and nourishing its poor inhabitants for all the time he was there is missing in Passerini (printed in 1872) and unknown to other historians.

In the City of Avignon Tommaso built a great hospital for all the sick of plague and as it was destroyed by the King of France's army (Avignon was not part of the Kingdom of France but belonged to the Pope) Tommaso had it rebuilt in **1536**.

He also had an apartment walled in the great hospital of Saint Bernard in Avignon with a perpetual entrance.

He also found a Convent for Convert Women in Avignon, to host women who had converted and Priests of the Order of Fathers Minimals.

He also spent large amounts of money in helping the poor and restoring several Churches and Holy Places and improving the City of Avignon.



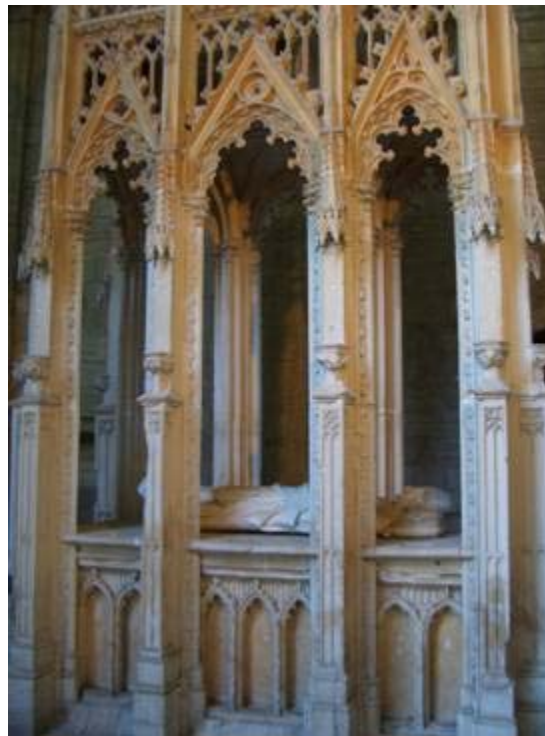
City of Avignon: Palace of the Popes



Convent Asylum of Saint Paul de Mosole, Avignon



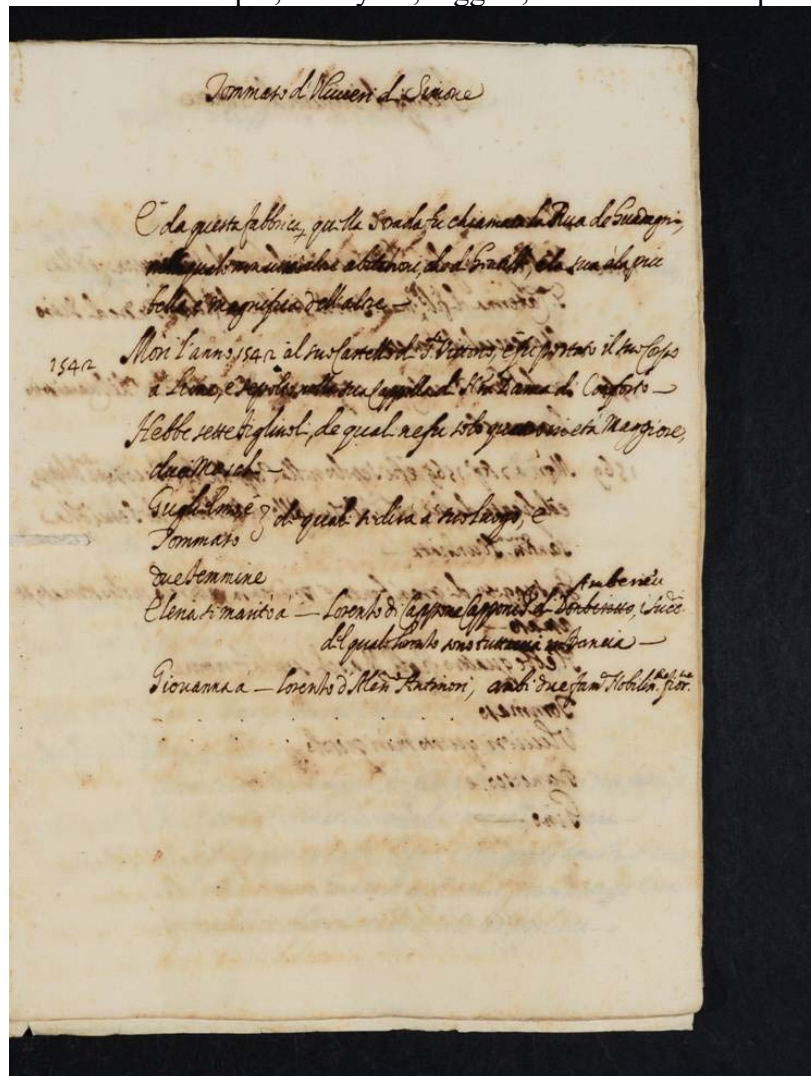
La Chartreuse, largest Carthusian Monastery in France



Chartreuse de Villeneuve les Avignon



He spent the great part of his time in Avignon, because it was close to his favorite Castle of St. Victor de la Coste, which he enjoyed more than any of his other numerous castles, also because he added a larger building of a beautiful palace with every confort, beauty and wide spaces, having also a beautiful chapel, courtyard, loggias, and stables in its proximity.



It is because of this palace that the street was named “Rue de Gadagne” (“Guadagni Street”), in which even though there are not many other houses, it is more beautiful and magnificent than the other streets.

1542 Tommaso Guadagni died in 1542 in his castle of St, Victor de la Coste, and his body was taken to Lyon, and buried in the Guadagni Chapel of Our Lady of Confort (the “Church of the Florentines”). He had seven children but only four became adults:

Two boys

Guglielmo \ of whom we will speak later on

Tommaso /

And two girls

Elena who married Lorenzo son of Cappone Capponi of Amberieu

Giovanna who married Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori, both husbands are from very noble Florentine families.



Capponi Street in Lyon, above.

“The street is dedicated to the Capponi Family and mostly to Lorenzo (“Laurent” in French) Capponi, husband of Elena Guadagni and son-in-law of Tommaso Guadagni. Capponi bought a great estate of 6 acres between the uphill streets of “La grande cote” (“The great

hillside”) and Saint Sebastien and the Imbert Colomes and Rene’ Leynaud Streets in the 16th century. He was an Italian banker who came to Lyon in the times of the splendor of the Fairs of Lyon and the explosive developement of the silk industry. During the three months of famine in 1573, Lorenzo Capponi had a meal prepared everyday for all the poor people of Lyon in Carmes Square (like his father-in-law Tommaso II Guadagni; Elena Guadagni Capponi served the poor with her own hands). Lorenzo died in 1573 and was buried on July 13 at the Jacobins.

Alexandre and Louis Capponi, Elena Guadagni’s children, supplied the gold tissue for the entrance of King Louis XII of France in Lyon in 1564.



King Louis XII of France.

The Capponi had their bank at the intersection of Loge Street and Guadagni (“Gadagne”) Street.



Guadagni (Gadagne in French) Street is in the Renaissance center of Lyon. Both sides of the street were part of the Gadagne Palace, and now of the Gadagne Museums.



The entrance to the Gadagne Palace, now two major museums attached to one another, is on the left. The narrow Gadagne Street is on the right. Part of the Gadagne Palace continues on the other side of the street. The Gadagne Palace was so large that it blocked the circulation between the Northern and the Southern halves of the City of Lyon. So, in the 17th Century, the Mayor of Lyon had a pedestrian street dug into it from one side of the Gadagne Palace to the other, as a necessary “shortcut” between the two halves of Lyon.

The Gadagne Museums are the second largest and most important museum in France, after the “Louvre” in Paris, and one of the most important of all of Europe, and of the World.

They are located in the Gadagne Palace, a building constructed in the early 16th century by the Pierrevive brothers (from 1511-1527). It underwent a redesign by the Gadagne (Guadagni) brothers, when they bought it, in 1545. At that time, their huge fortune inspired a Lyon saying “riche comme Gadagne” (“rich as Gadagne”). Thomas II, one of the two brothers, offered to Louise of Savoy, mother of King Francis I of France, the ransom that allowed the release of King Francis, prisoner of the Spaniards after the battle of Pavia in 1525.



Louise of Savoy (1476-1531)

In the 17th century, the palace was divided into small quarters, but was partially bought by the City of Lyon in 1902. A ramp leads to the entrance door with the first part of the building. Then there is a large majestic courtyard, flanked at the bottom by a gallery of passages bunk that allows traffic between both buildings on each floor.

On January 19, 1998, the city council of Lyon decided to close the Gadagne museum to undertake major expansion and renovation, which began that year. After ten years of closure and a major campaign of archaeological excavations, the Gadagne museum opened its doors in 2009. It evolved from an area of 3500 sqm to 6300 sqm.

Since 1921, the Gadagne palace has hosted the Historical Museum of Lyon. It shows the collection previously installed in the City Hall of Lyon until 1857. This Gadagne Museum consists of 80,000 objects in 30 rooms spread over four floors. It traces the cultural history of Lyon since the Middle Ages until the 19th century, giving archeological remains, sculptures,

paintings, furniture and pottery. There are also many maps, drawings and engravings to illustrate the growth of the city and the construction of its main buildings.

Since 1950, the museum of the world puppets, organized around the Guignol puppet is also installed in



Guignol Puppet of Lyon

Gadagne. The visits of the collections of 2,000 puppets were once part of the course of the history museum of Lyon. After the extensive renovations of the Gadagne Museum of the 2000s, they are now grouped in a space museum composed of nine independent halls on the first floor.

The third floor houses the small Gadagne theatre of 150 seat capacity, and the fourth floor provides access to the garden of the museum.



Garden of the Gadagne Museum on the 4th floor of the Palace.

[Note of fcdq: I have been in the beautiful and very interesting Guadagni Museum of Lyon several times in the last 20 years, with Carlo Guadagni, Cousin Michael Cooper, my children Pierantonio and Beatrice, my parents and siblings when I was a teenager, my niece Maria Carolina and her husband and their baby son, named Giovanni Antonio after his great-great-uncle Cardinal Guadagni, and my brother-in-law Gian Domenico Profilo, often guided around by the Directors of the Museum, happy to have members of the Guadagni Family visit the Museum which owes them its name and its location; a few months ago, invited by the new director, Monsieur de la Selle, I went to the Inauguration of an exhibit on “The City of Lyon and the roses”. In front of a packed audience of special guests, Monsieur de la Selle publicly announced the creation of a new species of roses called the “Rose Gadagne” and everybody clapped their hands. Monsieur de la Selle also publicly announced my presence on the loud speaker, as a member of the Guadagni Family, who had especially arrived from Denver, Colorado to be present at the inauguration. Now, Monsieur de la Selle sends me an invitation to the gala inauguration evening of all the important exhibits of the Gadagne Museum every three or four months.]

Below is my last personal written invitation to an exhibit at the Gadagne Museums:



Translation of the 1st page of the invitation:
Exhibit Centennial 1914-1918 (World War I)
GUIGNOL (the puppet of Lyon) 14-18
ENLIST-SURVIVE

November 13, 2015 – February 28, 2016

GADAGNE Museums

Translation of the 2nd page (below):

Under the presidency of honor of Gerard Collomb

Senator and Mayor of Lyon, President of the Metropolis of Lyon

Georges Kepenekian

First Assistant of the Mayor of Lyon and Delegate to the Culture,
To the Great Events and to the Citizens' Rights

Jean-Dominique Durand

Assistant to the Mayor of Lyon, Delegate to the Patrimony
And to the Memory of the War veterans

Xavier de la Selle

Director of the Gadagne Museums

Have the pleasure to invite you on Thursday November 12, 2015 at 6:30 PM

To the Vernissage of the exhibit

GUIGNOL 14-18

ENLIST SURVIVE

Please confirm your presence

Earlier than November 6, 2015-11-25

At gadagne@mairie-lyon.fr

This invitation is valid for two people,

And you will have to show it at the entrance of the Exhibit.

On the right of the 2nd page, vertical

Gadagne

Museums

I always thank Monsieur de la Selle warmly for his invitations.

Sous la présidence d'honneur de Gérard Collomb
Sénateur-Maire de Lyon, Président de la Métropole de Lyon

Georges Képénékian
Premier Adjoint au Maire de Lyon, Délégué à la Culture,
aux Grands événements et aux Droits des citoyens

Jean-Dominique Durand
Adjoint au Maire de Lyon, Délégué au Patrimoine,
à la Mémoire et aux Anciens combattants

Xavier de la Selle
Directeur des musées Gadagne

ont le plaisir de vous inviter le jeudi 12 novembre 2015 à 18h30
au vernissage de l'exposition

GUIGNOL 14-18

MOBILISER SURVIVRE

Merci de confirmer votre présence
avant le 6 novembre 2015
à gadagne@mairie-lyon.fr
Cette invitation, valable pour deux personnes,
vous sera demandée à l'entrée.

Gadagne

I also keep in frequent contacts with Henri Guignard, the new Director of The Center for studies on the History of the Gadagne, whose Offices are in Lyon and Boutheon. He became the new director of the Office at the death of the famous Gadagne historian Edouard Lejeune, personal friend of mine and Carlo's. Also Henri is a dear friend of both of us.

Jacopo d'Ulivieri di Simone

1560 Nello primogenito. Teste Lucio di Gino di Jacopo, e della
S. Caterina d'Aliprandi. Teste Lucio di Gino di Jacopo, e della
Maresciallo di Simone.

1561 In data di 1561, per la morte di Gino di Jacopo, e della
Maresciallo di Simone.

1569 Morì a 7. 1569, e fu sepolto nella Cappella di S. Jacopo, e della
edificata dalla S. Caterina d'Aliprandi, e della
S. Caterina d'Aliprandi.

In questa di gran bontà e prudentia, e per ciò molto stimato, e
amato.

Nelle quattro figlie Maschi senza femmine.

Tommaso

Ulivieri quarto morì presto.

Francesco, e

Gino.

He was born in 1497. He is the direct ancestor of all the “Nunziata” and “Santo Spirito” Guadagni (us) and the Dufour Berte, however the French Guadagni descend from his brother Tommaso and the Guadagni dell’Opera-Torrigiani from his brother Filippo.

1527 Jacopo Guadagni married Lucrezia, daughter of Gino son of Neri Capponi and of Caterina daughter of Filippo Strozzi the Elder, sister of Filippo Strozzi the Younger, father of Piero Strozzi, Marshal of France.



Filippo Strozzi the Younger (1489-1538) was an Italian warlord and banker, the most famous member of the Florentine Strozzi family in the Renaissance. Our direct ancestor Jacopo Guadagni’s wife, our ancestress Lucrezia Capponi, is the grand-daughter of Caterina Strozzi, daughter of Filippo Strozzi the Elder, and sister of the above warlord Filippo Strozzi the Younger, who is our great-great-uncle.



Filippo Strozzi the Elder (1428-1491), our direct ancestor, was born in Florence, son of Matteo Strozzi, son of Simone Strozzi and Andreina Rondinelli (our direct ancestress, probably of the same family of our historian Rondinelli, which would explain why some interesting historical details on the Guadagni Family can only be found in Rondinelli and nowhere else). Filippo was banned from Florence as a young man, due to his relationship with Palla Strozzi who, together with Rinaldo degli Albizzi and our great-uncle Gonfalonier Bernardo Guadagni, had opposed

Cosimo de' Medici. When he was able to return to Florence, he started the building of the famous Strozzi Palace.



Facade of the Strozzi Palace.

1560 Grand-Duke of Florence Cosimo de' Medici appointed Jacopo Guadagni Florentine Senator of the Forty-eight.



Bust of Grand-Duke of Tuscany Cosimo de' Medici by sculptor Benvenuto Cellini ca. 1550.

1569 Jacopo Guadagni died on August 7th, 1569. He was buried in the Chapel of St. Jacopo and St. Filippo, built by him and by his brother Filippo in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata.



Main altar of the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata, Florence; you can see the Guadagni Crest, with the crown of “Marchese” above it, above the Guadagni Chapel hidden by the altar, under the left window.

Jacopo Guadagni was known for his great goodness and prudence, and so he was greatly esteemed and loved by everybody.

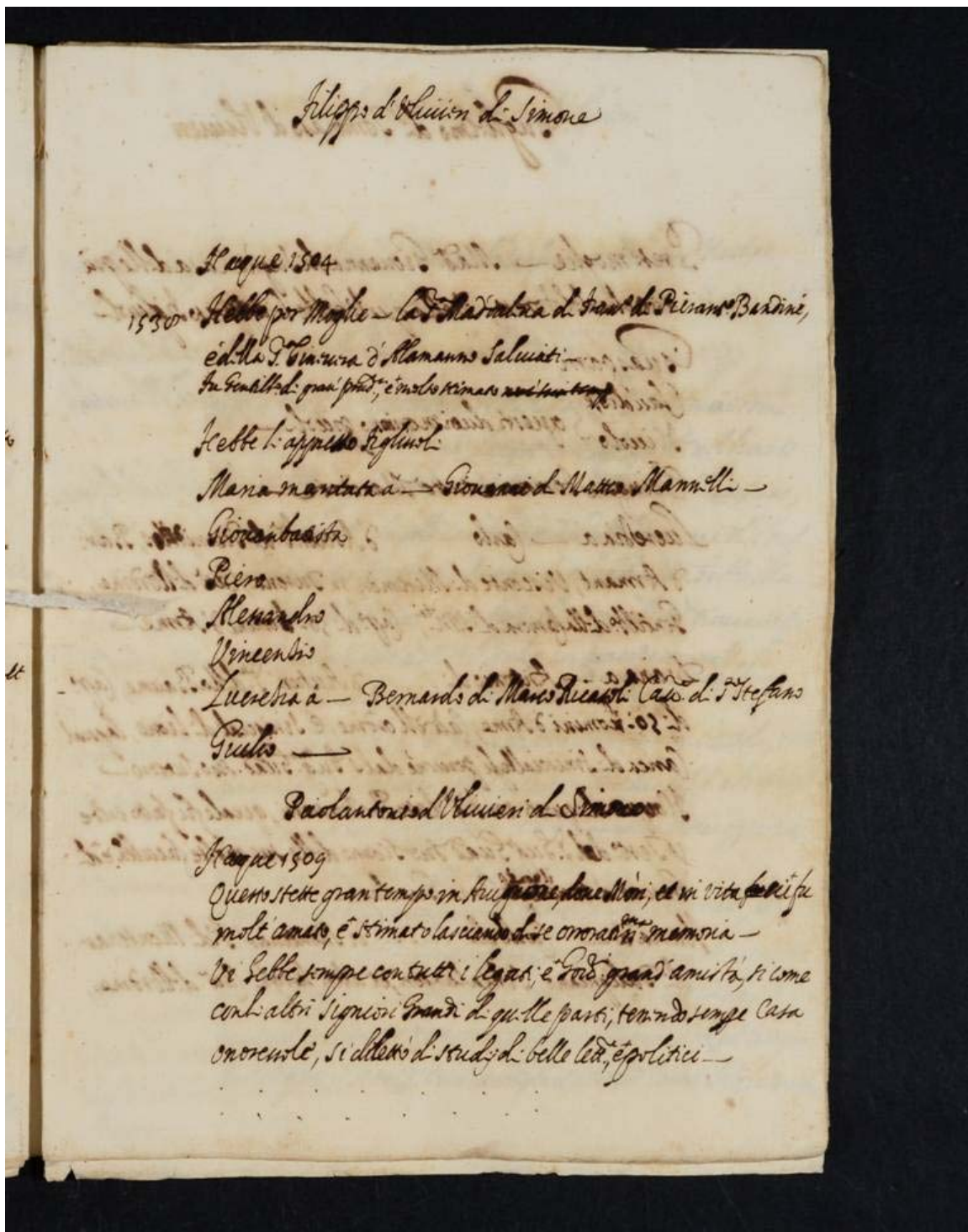
He had four sons and no daughters:

Tommaso

Ulivieri, who died young

Francesco, and

Gino



Filippo son of Ulivieri son of Simone

1504 Filippo Guadagni was born in 1504; he was the younger brother of the above mentioned Jacopo. The two brothers built the abovementioned Guadagni chapel dedicated to **Saints Jacopo and Filippo** in the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata.

Filippo Guadagni is the ancestor of the **Guadagni dell'Opera** and **Torrigiani** branches of the Family.

1530 He married **Maddalena** daughter of **Francesco** son of **Pierantonio Bandini** and **Ginevra** daughter of **Alamanno Salviati**.



Salviati Palace, Florence

He was a very prudent Gentleman, very esteemed by everybody.

He had the following children:

Maria married to Giovanni son of Matteo Mannelli



Mannelli Tower on the corner of Ponte Vecchio

Giovanbatista

Piero

Alessandro

Vincenzio

Lucrezia married to Bernardo son of Marco Ricasoli, Knight of Santo Stefano.

Giulio

Paolantonio son of Ulivieri son of Simone

He was born in **1509**

He lived a long life in Avignon, France, where he died. He was very much loved and esteemed during his life and left a very honorable remembrance.

He was always a great friend of all the legates and Governors, as of all the important great Lords of the region, always keeping an elegant and honorable open house, and took delight in literary and political studies.

Sugli:ms di Tommaso d'Alviani

[illegible]

Quasdam
Caudis
Hiculis } quatuordecim pich-

Cinq Femmes et un Mariage

Suocera a — Carlo d'Assunto di Nicotino, Bar.
d'Arment, Visconte di Mermon in Turenna, Cav. d'Ordine,
Grande della Camera d. S. M^{te}, Cap. d. 30. uomini di Arme

Lione a - Buonvicini d. d'Anton J. della Baume, Cap.
di 50. uomini d'Arme, Cad. all'ordine, & S. uicinal d. Lione, Segnal
Canca d. S. uicinali se p. nome del S. uic. S. uic. no -

Naguardi quoniam in Regem Britanniam, qualescunque sint eius
officio del. Regi suo Sponsi de his sue molle facultate et
bona a ^{ita} ~~domo~~ Casa sua digne

Hana a Caroli de Montenar P. L. Montenar
L. Dignians, Scholasticus, et alii huius Cui. L. Dignians,

Guglielmo son of Tommaso son of Ulivieri

Guglielmo married Giovanna de Sugny, from one of the most ancient families of Lyon, with whom he had the following children:

Gasparre

Claudio \ They both died as children
Niccolo' /

Five daughters all married:

Lucrezia -----→ Charles d'Apchon, Baron of Tournel, Lord of Herment, Count of Miremont, Knight of the Order, Gentleman of His Majesty's Chamber, Captain of 50 soldiers.

During the French Religion Wars, Charles and Lucrezia remained faithful to the King of France, like all the French Guadagni did. However, the "League of the ultra-conservative Catholics", who accused the King of being too lenient towards the Protestants, attacked and killed Lucrezia Guadagni's husband, Charles d'Apchon, and burned down his castle (ruins of it still remain, see picture below)



Ruins of the castle of Tournel.

When the French Royalist troops, faithful to the King, recaptured the region one year later, Lucrezia borrowed 13,000 crowns from her father Guglielmo Guadagni and repaired part of the castle (see picture below).



Castle of Tournel as it is now, repaired by Lucrezia Guadagni.

Diana -----→ Antoine d'Hostun, Lord of La Baume, Lieutenant General for the Provinces of Lyonnais, Forez and Beaujolais, Field-Marshal, these charges were granted to him by his father-in-law Guglielmo Guadagni; he was also Knight of the Order; Diana brings him the Castle of Boutheon in dowry;



Guadagni Castle of Boutheon given as a dowry to Diana Guadagni by her father Guglielmo Guadagni

Ilaria -----→ Charles de Monteynard, Lord of Monteynard, Largentiere and Chalencon; Knight of the Order;



Castle of Largentiere

Guglielmo de Tommaso d'Aliverti

Lemaire, Poiré d'Albion, de la Chapelle, Anagny, Hurtle,
 Vindon, et autres (au dit Ordre) (au dit Ordre) (au dit Ordre)
 et d'autres de la Cour de la Cour...

[illegible]



Castle of d'Albon

Gabriella -----→ Jacques Mitte, Count of Miolans; captain of 50 soldiers; Lord of Chevrieres and Saint-Chamond; Knight of the Order of the Holy Spirit; State Counselor, Lieutenant-General of Lyonnais, Forez and Beaujolais.



Fortress of Miolans, in the French Alps



Jacques Mitte, Count of Miolans (1549-1606);

He is wearing the Cross of the Order of the Holy Spirit, the highest and most important knightly order in France. There could be only 100 knights of that Order in France at the most. Also Guglielmo Guadagni was one of them.



Guglielmo Guadagni, who was Jacques Mitte's father-in-law, with the same Cross of the Order of the Holy Spirit around his neck, awarded to him by King Henry IV of France himself.



King Henry IV of France (1553-1610)

Jacques Mitte had fought courageously, at the head of his troops, for the King of France, in the battles of Jarnac, Montcontour and La Rochelle. Also Guglielmo Guadagni fought bravely and victoriously in Jarnac and Moncontour, as Commander of 250 cavalymen and 50 men-of-arms of the King's special Guard.



Battle of Jarnac: 3/13/1569 Catholic victory of the troops of Marshal de Saulx, by repeated cavalry attacks against the Protestant Army of the Prince of Conde', cousin of the King but in favor of the Protestants.



Battle of Moncontour: 10/3/1569 Catholic victory of the troops of King of France Charles IX (son of our Guadagni cousin Catherine de'Medici) and Marshal de Saux against the Protestant army of General de Coligny. The Swiss pikemen of the King of France defeated the German mercenaries of Coligny.



Our cousin King of France 40 years old.
Charles IX (1550-1574)
colorless for beauty,
by artist Clouet.



Our cousin Catherine de'Medici, Queen of France, nearing
“Her mouth is too large and her eyes too prominent and
wrote a Venetian envoy, but a very distinguished-looking
woman, with a shapely figure, a beautiful skin and exquisitely shaped hands”.



Siege of La Rochelle by the army of King Charles IX (1572-1573). Our cousin Filippo Strozzi, son of Piero Strozzi, led the blockade of the Protestant Harbor of La Rochelle.



Our cousin Filippo Strozzi (1541-1582), commander-in-chief of the army of France, son of Piero Strozzi and Laudomia de' Medici. Captured in battle by the Spaniards a few years later, he was wounded to death by the Spanish admiral and then thrown into the sea to drown.

However, on May 9, 1606, 6 years after his marriage, Jacques Mitte dies, leaving Gabriella a young widow with a small child, Giovan Francesco. Gabriella Guadagni Mitte dedicated herself completely to the education and upbringing of Giovan Francesco. When he is a teenager Gabriella sends him to Italy to see the country. When Giovan Francesco returns to France, the King of France recognizes his capacities and promotes him commander of 1,000 foot soldiers, when the latter is only 20. However, during the siege of Montauban, the explosion of a mine kills him.



Siege of Montauban, 1621

Desolate Gabriella Guadagni Mitte retires to Macon and decides to dedicate the rest of her life and of her fortune to charitable endeavors.

First Gabriella gives part of her fortune to her stepson Marshal of Sanchaumont (Jacques Mitte was a widower of a former marriage, when he met and married Gabriella); the rest of her fortune she spends for the glory of God.

She has a Convent for Minimal Fathers built in Sanchaumont, another convent built for the Annunciation Nuns called Celestines (because they wear a “light blue” (“celeste” in French and Italian) colored habit) in Lyon, and another convent, of Jesuits, in Lyon, and she has a church built for each one of them and an endowment for the needs of each convent.

Then she dedicated herself to contemplative prayer life and she died in the year 1636. She was a woman of extraordinary kindness and generosity she gave a lot of money to the poor and dedicated herself to the education of young girls, and to good works.

Guglielmo di Tommaso di Olivieri

di bontà più che di natura, fu el suo natura, et in prejs in emulo.
 di faccende in diuine buone opere —

1554 Hebbe il S. Gug. Guadagni dalla Camera di Seneschal
 di Lion per regna dell'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial
 di Francia l'anno 1554 —

1554 Il m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 lo fa m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 carica in una gran carostia gl'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial
 di Francia, delle b. m. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia non risparmiando
 di m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 Dequant che il cont. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia —

1554 Il m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 con morente comm. m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 Guadagni —

1554 Il Re Fran. lo conferma m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 Lion, Lus. Gen. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia, fore, e Baug. l'ar.
 m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia l'anno 1554

1556 Per un alt. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 sus. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia, Robil, e Botent. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 del S. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia, Seneschal di Lion, e Tomm. de m. de par. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia
 sus. l'ar. d'Albon S. d'Albon Marscial di Francia

He also replaced Jacques d'Albon, Marshal of France, as Lieutenant General of the Lyonnais (region of Lyon), Forez and Beaujolais. However, as famine was threatening the area, he gave orders to buy food, even contributing to it with his own money.

Another time, he was sent as Lieutenant of the King before the Count of St. Paul.

1554 The same King Henry II of France gave Guglielmo the dignity of Ordinary Gentleman of his Chamber as



King Henry II of France (1519-1559) His wife, Guadagni's cousin Catherine de' Medici, by artist Clouet 1555.

a reward for all the services given to His Majesty by the Guadagni Family.

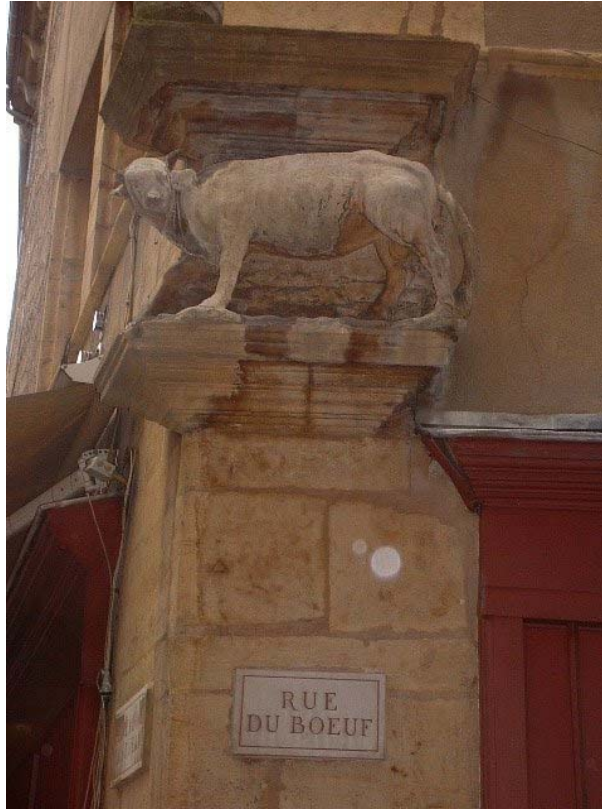
1554 King Henry II also confirmed Guglielmo as Gentleman of his Room (Chamber), Seneschal of Lyon, Lieutenant General of the Government of the **Lyonnais, Forez and Beaujolais** and Marshall of France in **January 1554**.



Beaujolais



Guadagni Castle of Boutheon is in **Forez**.



Lyonnais i.e. Lyon: a street in old Lyon, called “Rue du boeuf” i.e. “Street of the “steer” or “ox””; as in the Middle-Ages most people could not read, a statue of the “steer” was added so that people could understand the name of the street.

[note of fcdq: when I was looking in Wikipedia for photographs of Lyon, the first and largest picture of old Lyon was “**Gadagne Street**” as the most important and beautiful part of Old Lyon]

1556 By another act of confirmation, the Lord of Boutheon and his brother the Lord of Beauregard have these titles of nobility, the Noble and Powerful Lords Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of St. Victor and Rochemaure, Seneschal of Lyon, and his brother Tommaso Guadagni, Lord of Roquemaure, Balis of Beaujolais in the Dauphine’, Gentleman of the Chamber of the “Dauphin” (title of the heir to the throne in France).



Guglielmo Guadagni's Rochemaure



Tommaso III Guadagni's Rochemaure



Roquemaure – detail

The “Dauphin” i.e. “heir” to the throne of France in 1556 was Francis II (1544-1560); he became King of France in 1559, when his father King Henry II died accidentally in a joust. The top of the spear of the knight King Henry II was competing against broke and penetrated by mistake in the narrow visor of his helmet while he was galloping at full speed against his opponent, and entered his eye. King Henry II died in agony ten days later.



King Francis II of France

King Francis II was born in 1544 with respiratory difficulties which stunted his growth. He was the eldest child of our cousin Queen of France Catherine de’Medici. She had him when she was twenty-four, after ten years of marriage. She had however several children after him. Francis married Mary, Queen of Scots, one year older than him, in 1558, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. He was 14, she was 15.



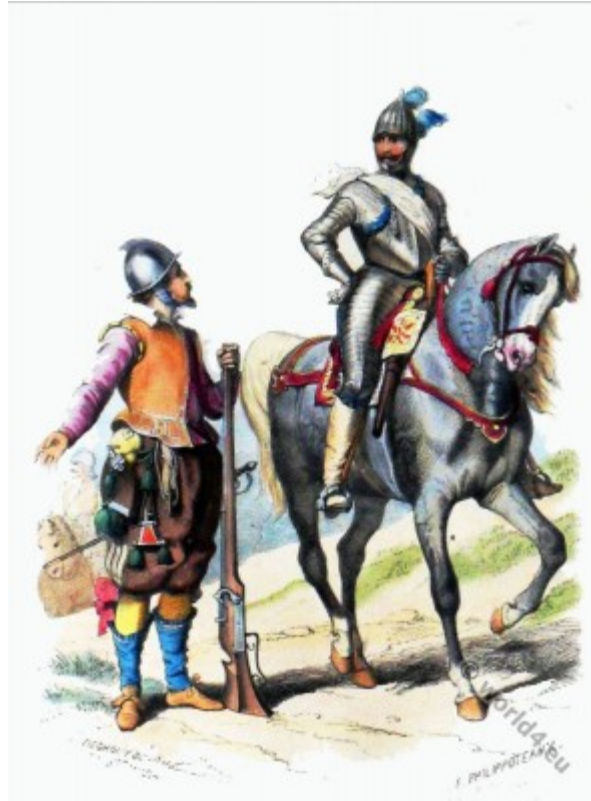
King Francis II of France and his wife Queen Mary of Scots.

He was crowned King after his father's accidental death, in 1559, when he was only fifteen. He died at sixteen, a year and a half later, of an ear infection.

Guglielmo di Tommaso & Niccolò
 1550. Inviato alla predicazione di Roggemans, Natis di Bracciolis in
 Boemia, eudi. della pace in Mondit d'offici, il d'Avventant
 dell'Anno 1550.
 1567. Per Comand. della pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1568. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1569. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1570. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1571. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1572. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1573. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1574. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1575. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1576. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1577. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1578. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1579. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1580. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1581. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1582. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1583. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1584. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1585. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1586. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1587. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1588. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1589. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1590. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1591. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1592. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1593. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1594. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1595. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1596. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1597. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1598. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1599. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.
 1600. Inviato alla pace g. il d'Avventant g. da l'Av.

1567 By order of King Charles IX, the Duke of Nemours gave Guglielmo Guadagni the title of Knight of St. Michael.

1567 King Charles IX gave him the Command of a band of 50 light armed footsoldiers.



Portrait of King Charles IX, shortly after acceding to the throne, by artist Francois Clouet.

King of France Charles IX (1550-1574), also son of our cousin Queen of France Catherine de'Medici, was crowned King when he was only 10 years old, at the death of his sixteen year old brother, King Francis II.
He died at 23 of tuberculosis.

1569 King Charles IX gives Guglielmo Guadagni the command of 50 soldiers as an honorable commission for his services.

1574 Guglielmo receives the Patent by which he is Lord of Boutheon and Knight of his Order, Captain of 50 soldiers, and Seneschal of Lyon. He is also Commander of the City, in the absence of Governor Mandelot and Lieutenant General of the Lyonnais, Forez and Beaujolais.

1580 He is appointed the Prerogatives of State Counselor.

1586 In the absence of Governor Mandelot, he has the authority of Commander of the Province.

1590 He is enrolled in the Nobility of Forez, as Lord Guglielmo Guadagni, Lord of Boutheon, Baron of Verdun, Mirabelle and other towns, Knight of the Order of the King, Captain of 50 men-of-arms, Seneschal of Lyon, Member of the Nobility of the State, Convoked at the Assembly of the General States in the City of Blois by the King on July 20, 1590.



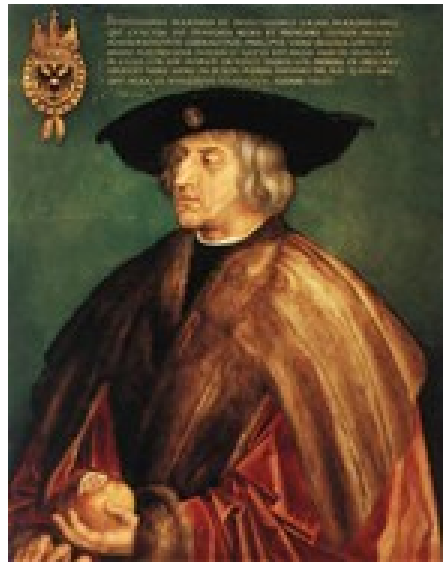
Fortress of Verdun

Guglielmo is also Lord of Boutheon, Baron of Verdun, Mirabel and other fiefs, Knight of the Order of the King, Commander of 50 soldiers at his orders, Seneschal of Lyon, member of the Nobility for the General States convoked by the King in Blois in the month of February 1599. The nobility of Forez elected the Lord of Boutheon (Guglielmo) to represent them in the General States in Blois. The population of France was divided in 3 General States:

- 1) The Nobility (1% of the population), which included all of the Guadagni and their relatives;
- 2) The Upper Clergy (1% of the population), which included the Guadagni who were part of the clergy;
- 3) The Third State included everybody else (98% of the population).

1597 In the year 1597 Guglielmo is appointed Knight of the Holy Spirit, the highest Knightly Order of France and Lieutenant General of Lyonnais, Forez and Beaujolais.

15-- He is appointed Ambassador to the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian and the Republic of Venice and asked to accept the signing of the peace treaty with the Duke of Savoy in **1598** in the name of the Ambassadors.



Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian



Duke of Savoy Charles Emmanuel I (1562-1630) known as “The Great”, ancestor of the Kings of Italy.

Guglielmo was faithful to his King Henry IV of France and was appointed again Seneschal of Lyon. He asked the Duke of Mena, together with the other Magistrates, if the King had lost the City of Besancon, due to the fault of some of them, either because of an order they did not obey or for lack of defending it; as Seneschal he decided that it could be that not everybody had obeyed the orders of the King.

1592 He organizes the peace between the King and the Duke of Nemours in the Provinces of Dauphine' and Lyonnais under the condition that the Duke renounce to the castle of Condrieu.



King Henry IV of France (1553-1610) made
cousin of the Guadagni
Guglielmo Guadagni Knight of the Holy Spirit
mother of their son



Queen of France Maria de' Medici, also
(1575-1642), wife of King Henry IV, and
mother of their son

King of France Louis XIII



King of France Louis XIII (1601-1643), our blood-cousin through his mother, Maria de' Medici

Tommaso L. Tommaso d'Ulivieri

Deo Mogli - Mad. Maria d'Ulivieri fig. d'Ulivieri
d'Ulivieri fig. d'Ulivieri, la quale andò
a casa d'Ulivieri -

Stella & figliuoli; cing. Maschi; e cing. femine -

Deo Donna. fig. d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna

Deo Donna

Deo Donna

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Capo d'Ulivieri, Cons. d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Capo d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

figliuoli Maschi

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

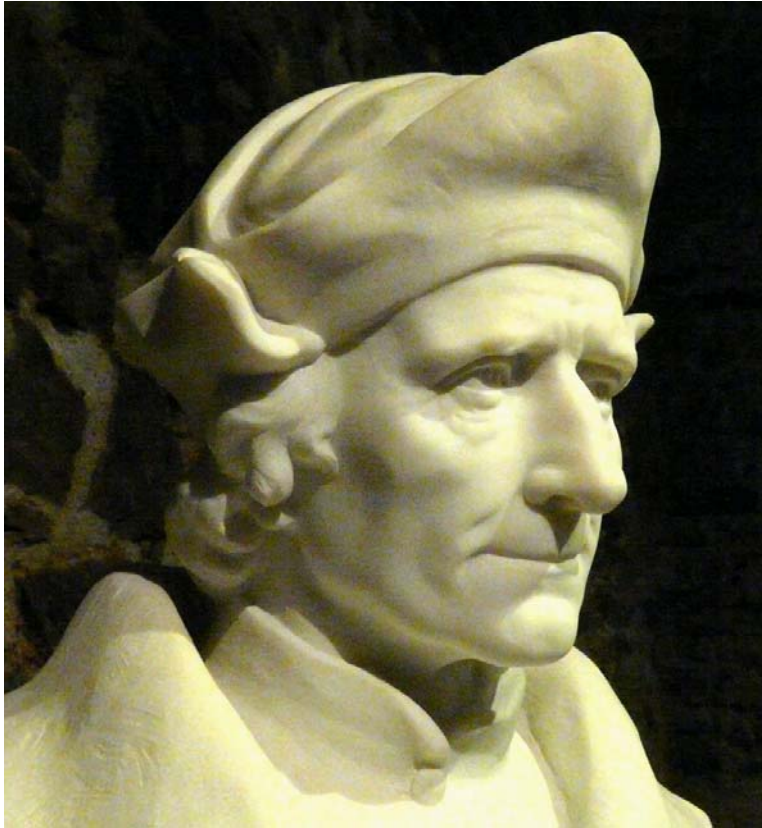
In Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Claudio fig. d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Maria Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

Deo Donna d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri



Tommaso II Guadagni (1495-1543) – marble bust by sculptor Verot

Tommaso Guadagni III (1539-1594), son of Tommaso Guadagni II (see bust above), and brother of Guglielmo Guadagni, married Helene de Marconnay, daughter of Jean de Marconnay, Lord of Montarey, Royal Governor of Bourbonnais.

He had ten children, five sons and five daughters.



He was Lord of Beauregard

Beauregard

Lord of Pravieux



Pravieux Lord of Charly



Charly Lord of Nouet Grand(“Large”) and Petit (“Small”) Privas St.Genis Laval



St. Genis Laval Bali de Beauboiss in the Dauphine’ Baron of Champroux in the Bourbonnais
Baron of Briailles



Briailles Lord of Rochemaure



Rochemaure Knight of the Order Gentleman of the Chamber of the “Dauphin” Captain on duty
of a Company of His Majesty the King

Tommaso’s sons were:

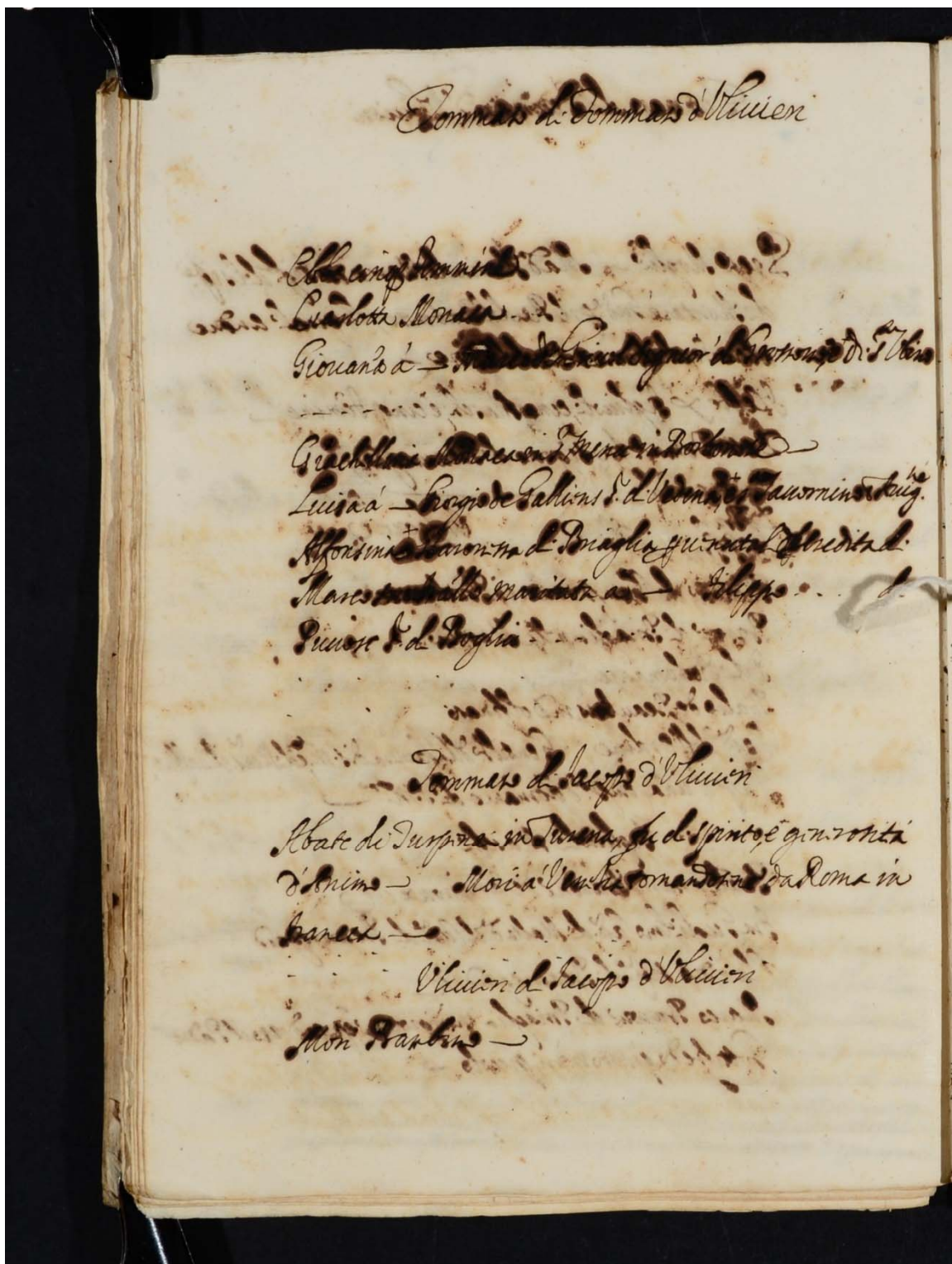
Baldassarre, Baron of Champroux

Brother **Guglielmo**, Knight of Malta and Knight of Beauregard

Claudio, Lord of Beauregard and

Marco, Baron of Briailles, he died young shortly after his father

Goffredo, he died as a child



Tommaso III son of Tommaso II son of Ulivieri

Tommaso Guadagni III had five daughters:

Carlotta who became a nun in the Abbey of St. Laurent in Bourges.

Giovanna marries Marc de Grivel, Lord of Grossouvre, close to the Guadagni fief of Champroux, in 1579, in Moulins, when he is 30. He is the son of Philippe de Grivel and Madeleine de Gaucourt and is a gentleman of the Chamber of the King.



Grivel Castle of Grossouvre, near the Guadagni Castle of Champroux

Jacqueline becomes a Nun in Saint-Menoux, a few miles from Champroux.



Church of Saint-Menoux

Luisa marries Georges de Gallean, Squire, Lord of Vedenes in the Comtat Venaissin; they will have 10 children, 6 boys and 4 girls. One of their sons, Charles-Felix will become the **first Duke of Gadagne**, an independent little State, since the end of the Roman Empire **476 A.D.** [The last Duke of Gadagne will die in 1927, but his descendants, the **de Galard**, still live in their own castle, inherited from the Dukes of Gadagne, close to the Duchy of Gadagne (which is part of France since the French Revolution in 1789)]; one of them, cousin Guy de Galard, was our guest

in Denver several years ago and he met my mother Isabella Guadagni. He showed us pictures of the Guadagni castle where he lives, close to the Duchy of Gadagne. We are invited to all of their weddings, even though we have never gone yet. My sister and brother-in-law, who used to live in Lyon, France, have now moved to Gadagne, close to Avignon, and have lived there for a while very happily. I have been to Gadagne a few times, it is a beautiful, enchanting little town, close to the Alps and the Cote d'Azur, completely surrounded by sturdy and powerful Medieval walls, with the beautiful, huge, Gadagne Castle, on top of the hill, now owned by a dear friend of mine, where I have spent a beautiful week-end, as his guest, with Guadagni Historian Edouard Lejeune.



Church of Gadagne, on top of the hill, next to the Castle (the Dukes of Gadagne had a private passage from their castle to the church).



Top part of the hill of Gadagne: the belltower and the roof of the abovementioned church are in the center of the picture; they are the highest point of the Duchy of Gadagne. The Gadagne Palace goes from the church to the high building on the right, [including the blue arch], which is the jail of the Duchy. I visited it; in one of the cells, a Jewish prisoner of the 18th century (under the rule of the Guadagni Dukes) wrote a sentence in Hebrew and then drew many little vertical and diagonal little lines to count the days he spent in jail. The Guadagni Palace was huge and used to have 4 floors, the last 2 added by the Guadagni Dukes on top of the Medieval foundations. During the French Revolution, when the Guadagni Dukes escaped to Switzerland, not to be beheaded by the invading French revolutionary army, after long deliberation, in the absence of the Dukes, the Parliament of the Duchy of Gadagne, decided to cease to be an independent Duchy and join the powerful Republic of France as part of their territory, as the Papal State of Avignon had done a few days earlier. At this point, some of the population of Gadagne decided to use the two top floors of the Gadagne Palace as a quarry to enlarge and embellish their private homes. That is how the top 2 floors added by the Guadagni disappeared. However the two Medieval bottom floors were too solidly built to move any of their huge stones and so they remained as they can still be seen now, in their beautiful eight or nine centuries-old Middle-Ages construction. I slept and spent two delightful days in one of those huge Middle Age rooms, very cool and breezy in spite of no air conditioning.

How did the Guadagni become the rulers of a country, like the Kings of England, the Princes of Monaco or the Grand-Dukes of Luxembourg? I will write about it in a few chapters from now, when we will talk about Charles-Felix de Gadagne, the first “Duke”. We are thus not only noble and “marchesi”, we are also a “Royal Family” or rather “Ducal Family”, even though our Duchy lost its independence during the French Revolution like several other small European countries. Another friend of mine, retired French General Charles Roure, native of the Duchy of Gadagne, wrote a book named “Little History of Gadagne”. Soon I will translate the parts related to the Guadagni Dukes and add them to the Guadagni website. It is interesting to see what were the laws, the educational system, the political system, the army, and the police of an independent

country ruled by our ancestors. The Duchy of Gadagne was an independent country, even though it changed its name a few times, according to its rulers, from 476 AD (Abdication of the last Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustulus, official end of the Roman Empire, of which Gadagne used to be part of, to 1792, when the Parliament of the Duchy of Gadagne, decided to give up their independence, and join powerful France as part of it; a total of 1,316 years of being an independent nation, surrounded by South-Eastern France and the Papal City of Avignon). The Gadagne Family were the last rulers of it from 1669 to 1792 (123 years), before it lost its independence and became part of France. It kept however and will always keep the name of “Gadagne”. In 2014, it even had a middle school soccer team, named “Gadagne”, who was the best of the Region and whose photo was published on the local newspaper. I saw the newspaper and the picture and read about it with interest myself.



Little courtyard and veranda of the Gadagne Castle. Outside Medieval walls and door of the Town of Gadagne.

(The bedroom where I slept, which was huge and included also a large living room and dining room [the walls of the Gadagne castle are so “thick” that my room had a “walk-in closet” built into one of them], included the ground floor window at the left of the picture on the left; the large and two story high window-door on the right of the same picture, gave light to two floors of the castle; the top floor was a comfortable drawing room with arm-chairs, big TV screen, table for snacks and a beautiful view of the surrounding panorama for hundreds of miles, with the thin blue sparkling line of the Mediterranean on the South and the crested silhouette of the Alps on the East; the bottom floor was an austere, functional living room-office)



Châteauneuf de Gadagne © VF www.horizon-provence.com

Different view of Gadagne: you can see the walls of the town, in the center of the picture, descending, from left to right, from the church to the surrounding plain, and the stone powerful Medieval battlements of the castle of the Guadagni Dukes on the right.



A little cozy street of Gadagne, descending towards the surrounding plains, with the Alps on the horizon.



View of the Alps from the Guadagni Castle battlements on the right, which are the highest point of the region.

Let's go back to Rondinelli...!

Alfonsina marries Philippe Prevost, Lord de la Roche and de Beaulieu, in Poitou; she will also inherit the fief of Briailles at the death of Goffredo Guadagni and the inheritance of Marco Guadagni



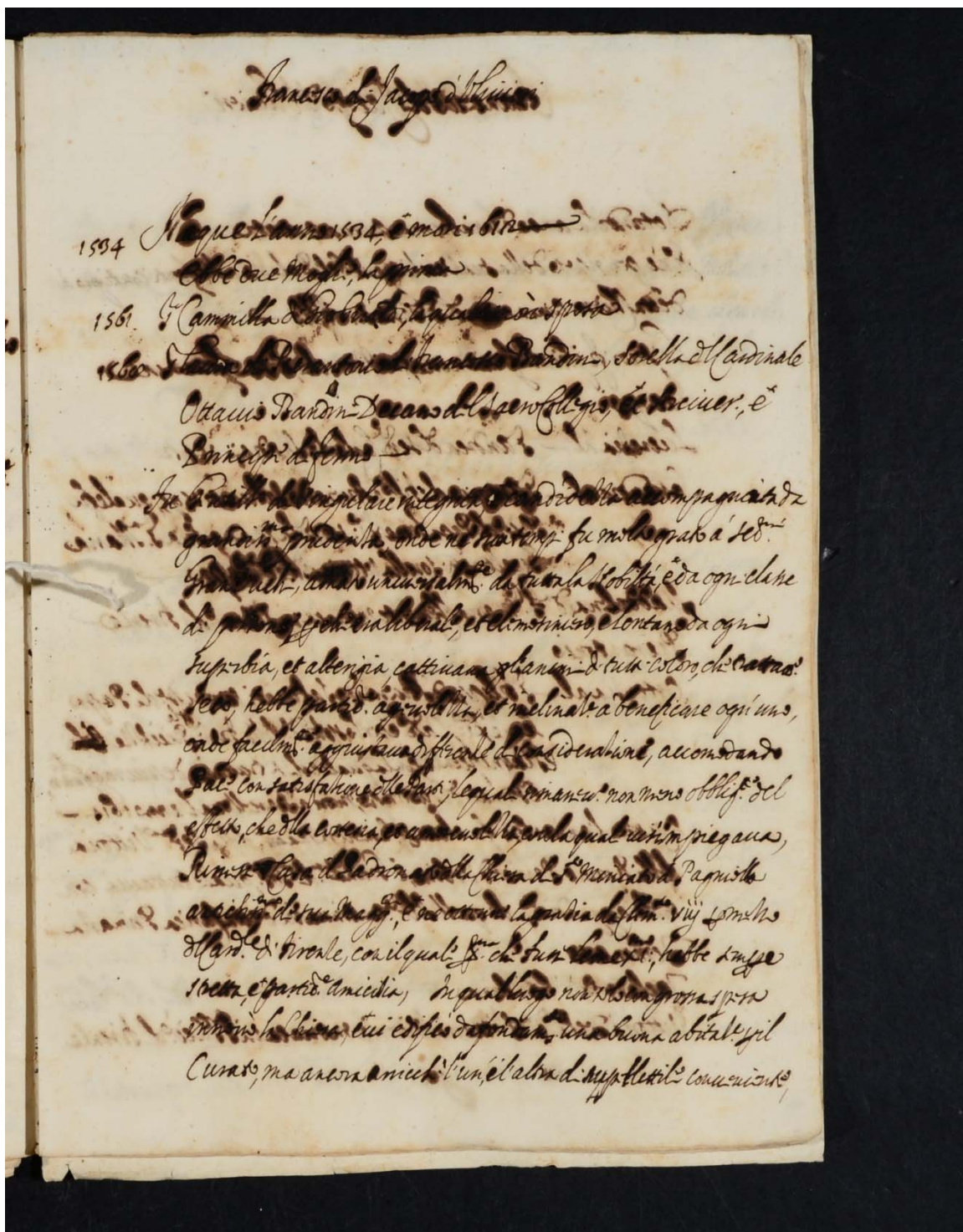
Castle of Beaulieu

Tommaso son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri

He was Abbot in Turpenay, he was spiritual and of a holy soul. He dies in Versilia (Tuscany) going from Rome to France.

Ulivieri son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri

Died as a child.



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Francesco son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri

1534 He was born in 1534 and he died in 1612.

He had two wives:

The first was **Cammilla** daughter of Giovanni **Giraldi**, married in 1561; she died one month after the marriage;

The second was **Laura** daughter of Pierantonio **Bandini**, **Marquis of Antrodoto**, sister of Cardinal Ottavio Bandini, Deacon of the Sacred College and Archbishop; he was Prince of Fermo;



Cardinal Ottavio Bandini (1558-1629)

Francesco Guadagni was a man of exceptional integrity and pleasant company; his service was very esteemed by several Grand-Dukes and he was loved by all the Nobility and every social class and kind of people, he was not proud and haughty, always ready to help everybody, he could easily adapt himself to everybody and be a peacemaker in eventual disputes.

He was able to regain the patronage of the Church of S. Miniato a Pagnolle. The Guadagni Family had lost it through the confiscation of 1434. Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici obtained it for him from Pope Clement VIII. Francesco showed his gratitude by furnishing the church with precious sacred ornaments, by renovating the building and by building a new house for the priest.

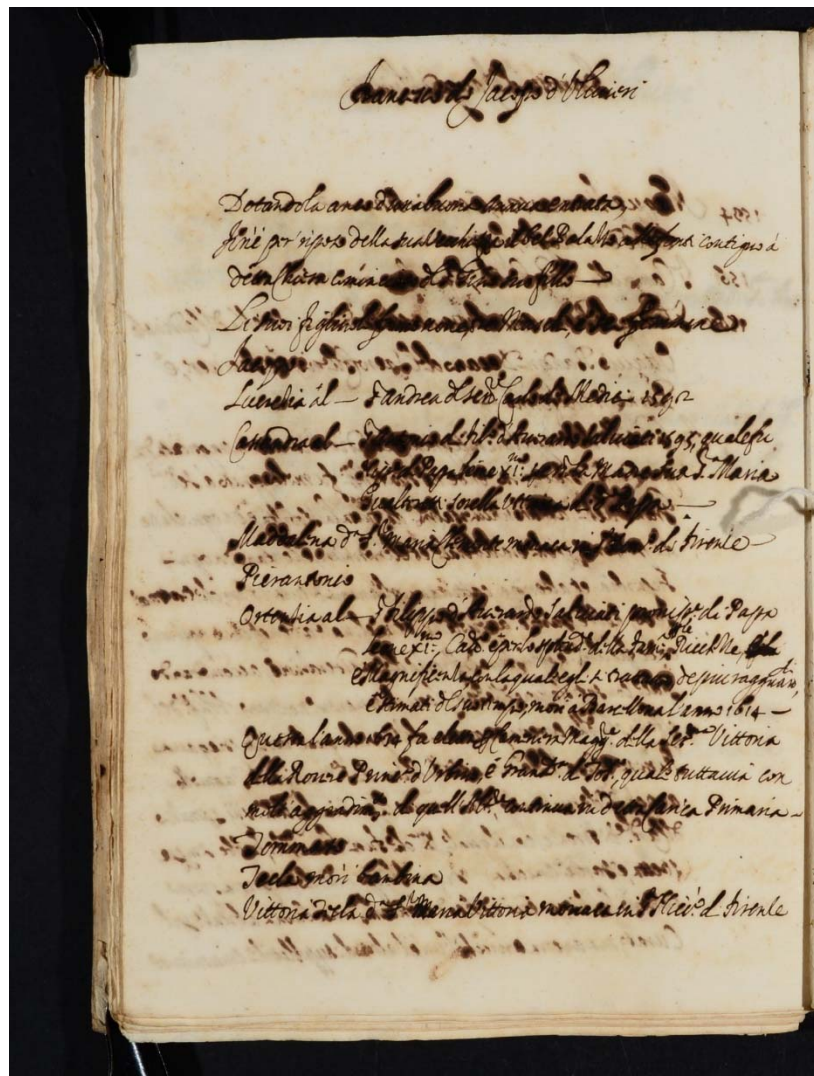


Pope Clement VIII Aldobrandini (1536-1605)

Francesco was always a great friend of Pope Clement VIII.



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



Francesco son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri

He endows the Church with a good yearly income and a house next to his Palace of Le Fonti, which is close to the Church.

Francesco has 10 children:

Jacopo

Lucrezia marries **Andrea** son of the Senator **Carlo de'Medici**

Pierantonio

Ortensia

Tommaso

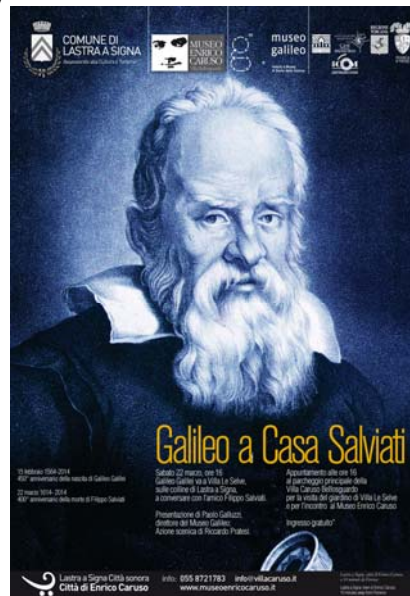
Tecla

Vittoria

Maddalena

Cassandra

Cassandra marries **Antonio** son of **Filippo** Salviati in 1595. Filippo Salviati (1582-1614) was an Italian scientist and astronomer from a noble Florentine family. He was a Florentine senator and a member of the Accademia dei Lincei. In his friend's Galileo Galilei's ***Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems***, he appears as the character Salviati, the spokesperson for the author's own **Copernican** ideas, and is there described by the author as a scientist with a stable, acute and above all rational personality. In the ***Dialogue*** he has a double function: to counter the Aristotelian theory of Simplicio and at the same time to correct the ingenuousness of Sagredo, therefore seeking to explain the obvious difficulties in Copernican theory at that time.



Galileo at his friend Salviati's house (Did Cassandra Guadagni prepare dinner for her father-in-law Filippo Salviati and his friend Galileo? Did she listen and participate in their scientific conversations on Astronomy and the movements of the earth around the sun? Did she inspire and contribute to their revolutionary discoveries of the earth moving around the sun and not the opposite as it was believed until then? I am sure she did)



House of Filippo Salviati, near Florence, where he probably met with Galileo. Cassandra probably lived there too with her husband Antonio Salviati.



17th Century illustrated book cover of the 'Dialogue' by Galileo (on the right); the person on the left is probably Cassandra Guadagni's father-in-law Filippo Salviati.

Maddalena became Sister Maria Clemente, Dominican nun in the Convent of San Domenico al Maglio, in Florence.

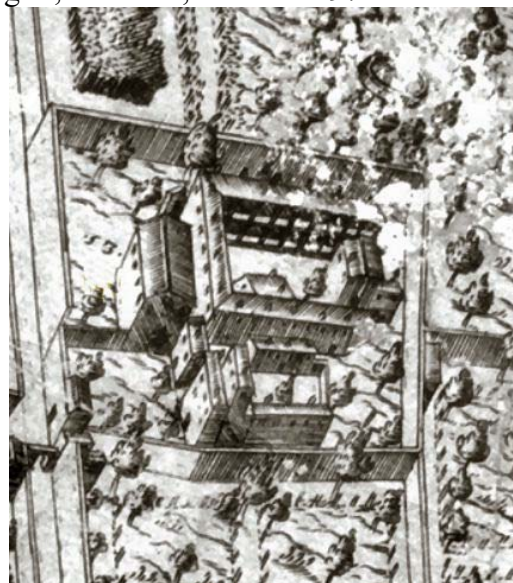


Church and Convent of San Domenico al Maglio, Florence, built in 1297.

On the right, the same church and Convent during the Renaissance, when Sister Maria Clemente Guadagni was a nun there.

Pierantonio

Ortensia married Filippo (1582-1614, who dies at 32 years old), son of Averardo Salviati (1542-1595), great-nephew of Pope Leo XI. Filippo was the nephew of Antonio Salviati (brother of Averardo), husband of Cassandra Guadagni. So the two Guadagni sisters, Cassandra and Ortensia, married two Salviati, Uncle Antonio and Nephew Filippo.





Senator Filippo Salviati (1515-1572), art patron and collector, grandfather of Ortensia Guadagni's husband, Filippo Salviati and father of Antonio Salviati, Cassandra Guadagni's husband, portrait by Italian School.



Adoration of the sheperds, by artist Bronzino, Salviati Collection



Pope Leo XI (1535-1605), born Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici

Ortensia's husband, Filippo Salviati, was rich and magnificent and acquired one of the largest art collections of his time. He died in Barcelona, Spain in 1614.



Vittoria della Rovere, Princess of Urbino

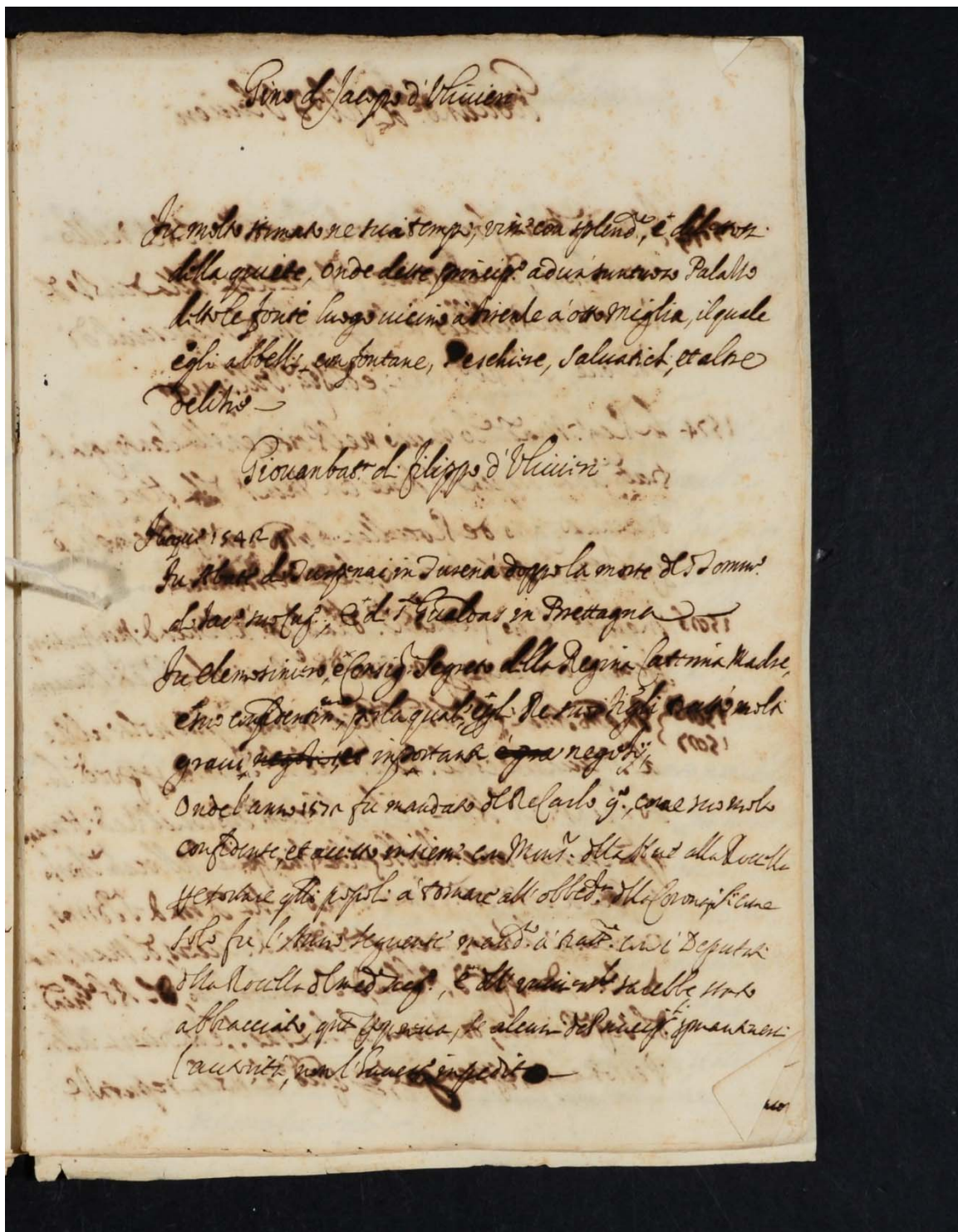
In the year 1634, Ortensia was appointed Main Chambermaid of the very serene Vittoria della Rovere, of

the Princes of Urbino, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and with the approval of the same, she continued in this important office. Rondinelli does not mention the fact that the Grand-Duke gives Ortensia Guadagni Salviati the title of *Marchesa of San Leolino*, which she will transmit to her Guadagni nephew and to the rest of the Family in the 1640s, because his book recounts the “Memoirs of the Guadagni Family from 1150 to 1639 by Francesco Rondinelli to Tommaso Guadagni”. There are still a few pages which I will translate but they will never go beyond the year 1639.

Tommaso

Tecla she died as a child.

Vittoria Nun in the Convent of San Niccolo’ with the name of Sister Maria Vittoria.



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Gino son of Jacopo son of Ulivieri

He was very esteemed in his time and lived with splendor, but he also liked quiet and silence so he built himself a sumptuous Palace in a place called Le Fonti eight miles from Florence. He embellished it with fountains, wild peach trees and other delicacies.



Le Fonti is on the outskirts of Florence, on the Tuscan hills behind Fiesole, in the municipality of Pontassieve, like Masseto, in one of the areas which for centuries was a place of retreat for the Florentine nobility, due to its climate and the beauty of its nature.

The estate encompasses more than 1,200 acres, surrounded by vineyards, olive groves and forests. The villa was erected atop an embankment supported by a sequence of sixteen large stone arches that run along the road. Above it, is located a garden terrace with a wide panorama.

The building was drawn by an architect of the second half of the sixteenth century, close to Bernardo Buontalenti, who designed a cubic structure emphasized by corner rows of stone bosses. Along the main facade, runs a wide double portico with three arches supported by “pietra serena” (grey sandstone) columns.



Sixteen large stone arches supporting the embankment on which the Guadagni villa is built.



The back of the villa with the attached church.



Park of the villa.



Villa Le Fonti – entrance detail.



Villa Le Fonti – interior.



Villa Le Fonti – interior



View from Villa Le Fonti

Giovanbattista son of Filippo son of Ulivieri

1542 He was born in 1542

He was abbot in Turpenay, in Touraine, France. Then he went to the rich Abbey of St. Gualdo, in Brittany.



Touraine, France with the Loire River upfront.



Brittany, France.

He was appointed almsgiver and Secret Counselor of his cousin Queen Mother of France Caterina de' Medici. After the death of Caterina's husband, King Henry II, in a joust, her 3 sons succeeded one another as Kings of France, all dying very young, so the Florentine Queen needed her Guadagni cousin as a counselor.



Our Cousin Caterina de' Medici, Queen of France

In 1572 he was sent to assist King of France Charles IX as his trustworthy counselor. Together with General de la Noue, Giovanbattista Guadagni went to the Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle to parley with the defenders and try and convince them to obey the King. But only on the following year was he finally almost able to convince the Protestants to submit to the King; however, some Protestant leaders feared the possible consequences of submitting to the Crown and chased him out of La Rochelle.





Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle; fortified entrance of the harbor. [Note of fcdq: one of the Protestant ancestors of my French grandmother Madeleine Querqui, wife of my grandfather Bernardo Guadagni, defended La Rochelle against the King's troops; one of our great-uncles, Claudio Guadagni, besieged La Rochelle as a King's Musketeer; in the end La Rochelle surrendered to the King's army.]



Francois de la Noue (1531-1591) aka "Iron Arm" because his left arm was shattered by a bullet and later amputated, but a mechanic of La Rochelle made him an artificial iron arm. He was a Protestant captain of the King's Army, who went to parley together with Giovambattista Guadagni with the defenders of La Rochelle. Eventually he left the King's service and joined the Protestant forces of La Rochelle.

1573 Giovambattista Guadagni was sent by the King another time to try and convince the inhabitants of La Rochelle to surrender, together with Marshal de Biron, our cousin Filippo Strozzi and de Villequier.

1574 The Queen sends Giovambattista in Poitou and in Saintonges to arrange a suspension of the hostilities with Francois de la Noue, who was again Protestant Commander of La Rochelle, and these negotiations had the desired effect.

1576 The Queen sent him to the Duke of Montpensier to convince him to be a mediator of Peace with the King of



Duke Henri of Montpensier

Navarre [Henry IV, King of France (1553-1610) started as a Protestant King of the small Kingdom of Navarre, in Southern France, so Abbot Guadagni is sent by Queen Catherine de' Medici of France to Navarre to try and make peace with Protestant King Henry IV, who was also brother-in-law and distant cousin of Catherine's youngest son, King of France Henry III, who will eventually be murdered by Jacques Clement, a fanatical Catholic]



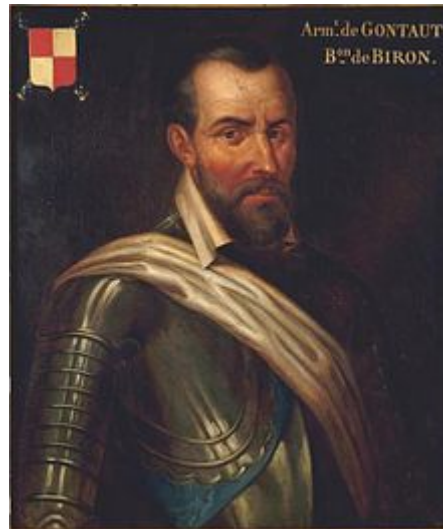
King of France Henry III (1551-1589) by artist Francois Clouet



In 1589 Jacques Clement, a Dominican Lay Brother (in the center), murders King of France Henry III (on the right).

1576 – 1577 During these years Queen Catherine sent Giovanbattista Guadagni several times to the King of

Navarre and to the Marshal of Biron to arrange a suspension of hostilities and a friendly ouverture towards the King of Navarre (future King Henry IV of France), which had a happy ending as in October of the same year in the castle of Biron (see picture below) the Queen and the Duke of Scuirs, the Marshal de Res, the Lords of Albin, Rambouillet and Abel, de Mons de Lantais and several other important people by their birth or by their reputation signed a suspension of hostilities.



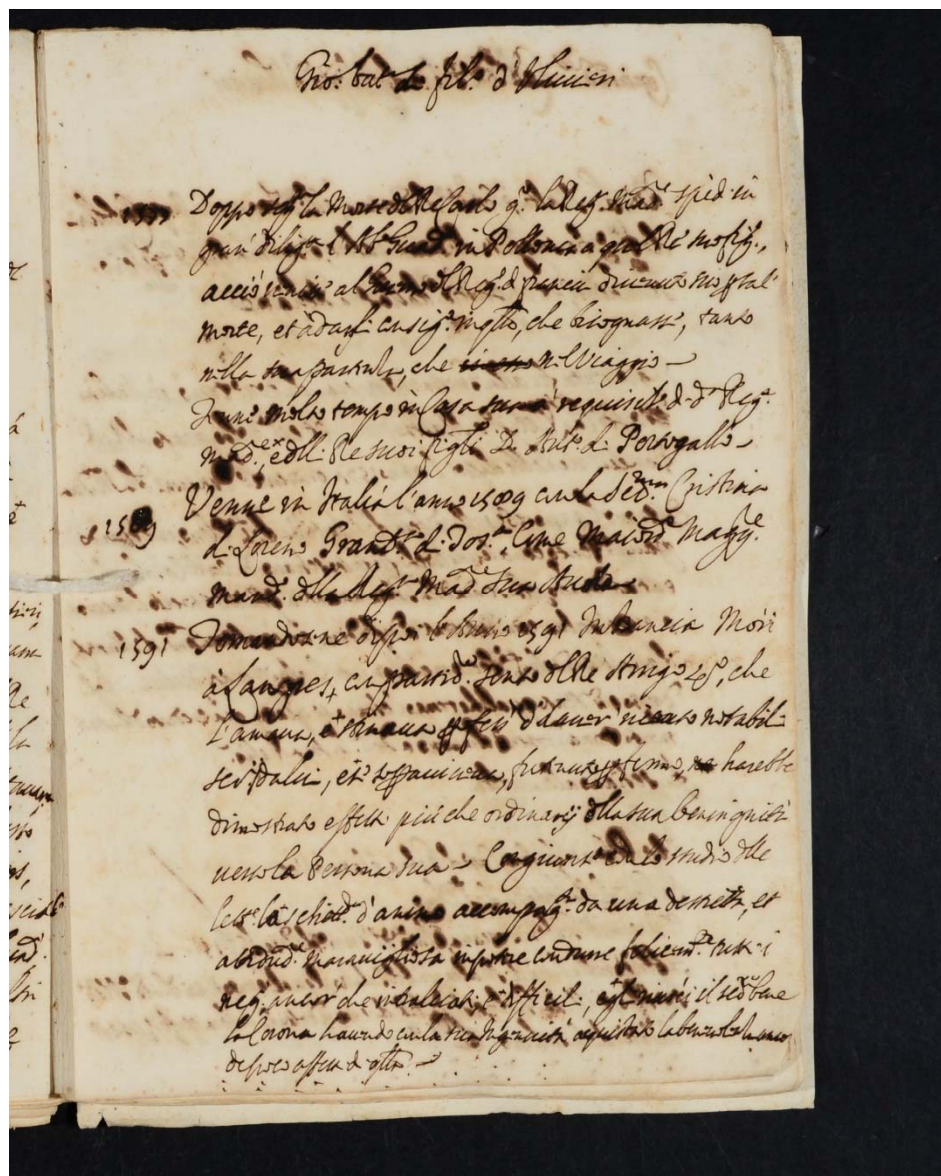
Portrait of Armand de Gontaut, Baron of Biron (1524-1592), page of Queen Marguerite of Navarre, grandmother of King of Navarre and later King of France Henry IV, and celebrated French soldier of the 16th Century.



Castle of Biron



Queen Marguerite of Navarre (1492-1549)



Giovanbattista son of Filippo son of Ulivieri

After King of France Charles IX's death, in great haste Queen Mother Catherine sent Abbott Guadagni to Poland to her youngest son Henry who was King of Poland, so that he would quickly return to France and govern it as its new King. Giovanbattista was asked to urge the new King of France to come back to France as soon as possible.



Polish Renaissance buildings

Giovanbattista Guadagni did not spend much of his time at home, requested as he was by the Queen Mother of France, his cousin Caterina de' Medici, and by her sons Kings of France and by Portugal.

1589 In 1589 he went to Italy called by Granduchess of Tuscany Christine of Lorraine



Christina of Lorraine (1565-1637) was the grand-daughter of Queen of France Caterina de'Medici and cousin of Giovanbattista Guadagni.



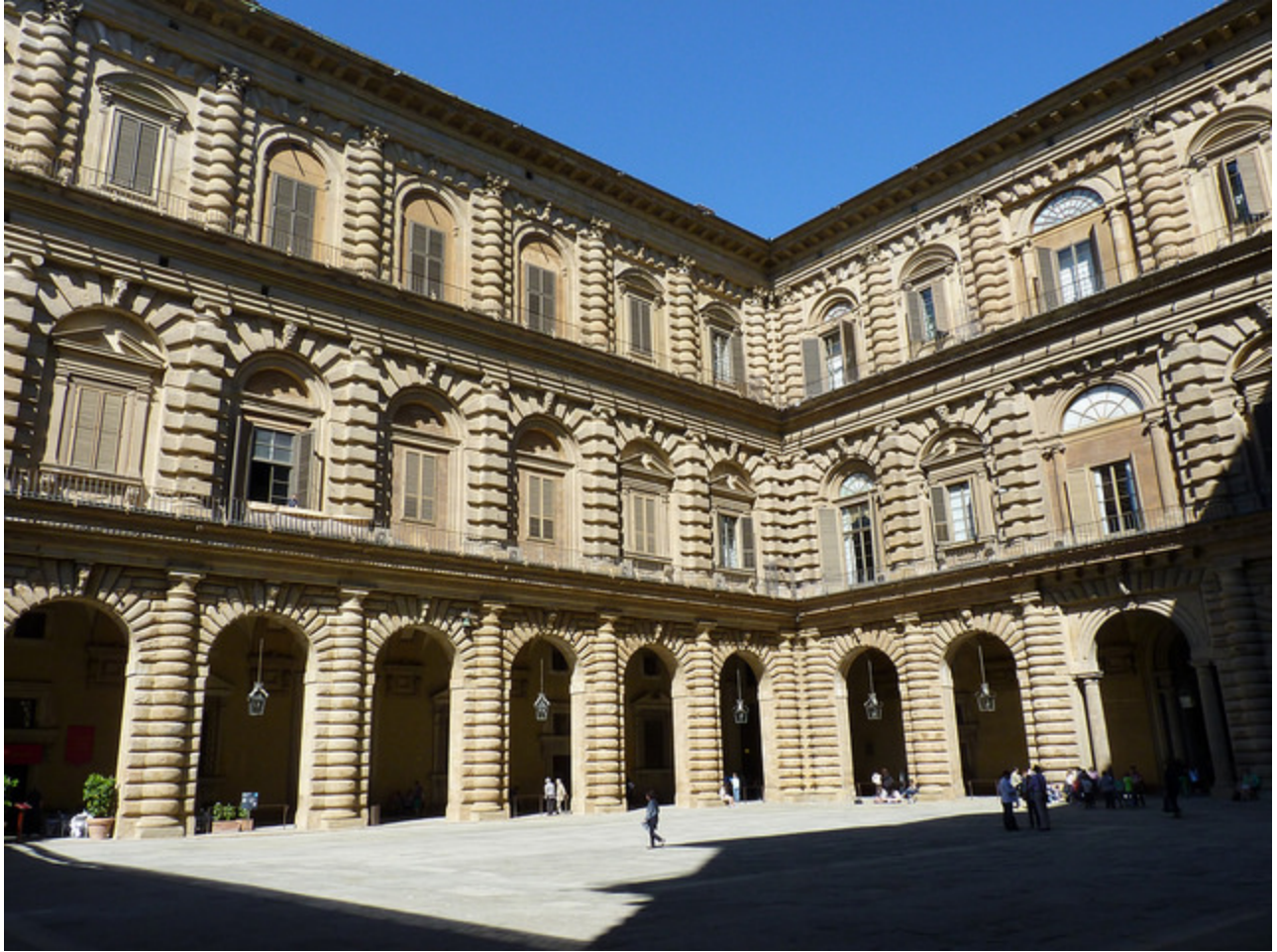
Francesco de'Medici



Ferdinando de' Medici, Francesco's younger brother

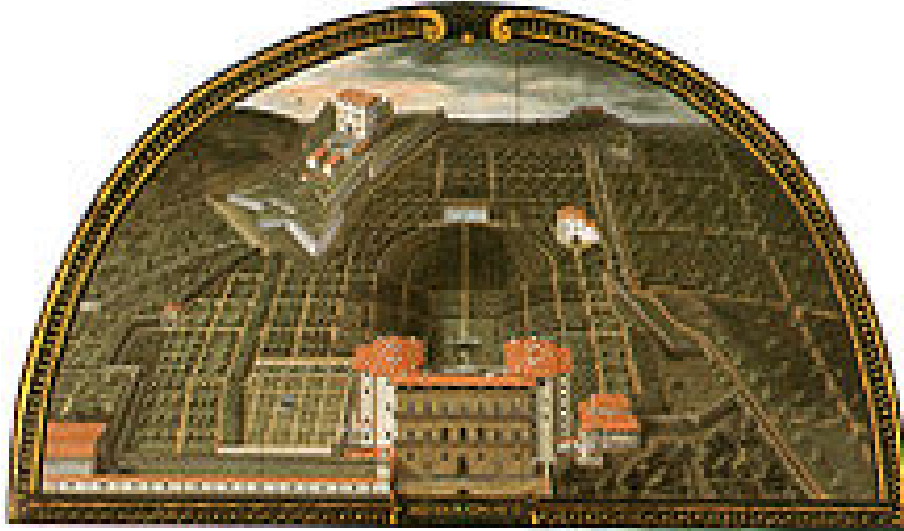
In 1587, Grand Duke of Tuscany Francesco de' Medici died without a legitimate male heir. His brother Ferdinando immediately declared himself the new Grand Duke of Tuscany. Seeking a marriage that would preserve his political independence, Ferdinando chose his distant cousin Christina of Lorraine, the favorite granddaughter of Queen of France Caterina de' Medici. Caterina had influenced her towards this marriage, to re-align the Medici and Florence with France, not Spain.

The sumptuous and well-documented wedding festivities, celebrated in Florence in 1589, were designed to impress the royal houses of Europe. The wedding ceremony in Florence Cathedral was followed by outdoors events for the public, as well as banquets and balls, comedies and musical interludes, and a mock sea battle in the flooded courtyard of Palazzo Pitti for the aristocratic guests. Altogether the wedding spectacles cost approximately fourteen million pounds in today's currency. They greatly influenced theatrical practices in European courts throughout the 17th century.



Pitti Palace inner courtyard, which was flooded for a mock sea battle.

Giovanbattista Guadagni was sent to Florence with Princess Christina of Lorraine as her escort and a special envoy of Caterina de' Medici to keep an eye on all the wedding ceremonies of the Princess of Lorraine and Grand Duke Ferdinando de' Medici.



Pitti Palace in 1599

1591 While he was returning to France from Florence he died at Langres, cured until his death by his friend Leo,



Langres

who loved him and esteemed him for his noteworthy services, but mostly for his soul, strong and firm, who would have shown extraordinary effects from the goodness of his person towards him. Together with his love for studying, his sincerity of soul went together with correct and marvelous habits to resolve all the difficult problems for the good of the Kings and Queens of France, who benefited greatly from his services.

Knight of Malta, and founder of “Portona (?)” and of St. Jacopo in Campo Corbolini (“in the Corbolini Field”), he was very wise and very brave and immensely good and thus greatly esteemed by his Religious Order (of the Knights of Malta).



Palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta in Valletta, Capital of the Island of Malta

As a young man he fought in the French War and then he returned to Italy and joined the Religious Order of (the Knights of) Malta. As he was very grateful to the King of France, in the year 1572 he received honorable pensions from His Majesty.



Fort St. Elmo, Malta



Siege of Malta by the Turks in 1565 – Arrival of the Turkish Fleet.

In the defense of Fort St. Elmo, in 1565, during the siege of Malta by the Turks, while he was severely wounded with a few other brother knights he was captured and enslaved by certain pirates, entered in the Road of the Cave, when they were not able to defend themselves any more, and brought to Mustapha', Commander of the Turks, who had all the other knights killed and kept Pietro as his slave. He remained a slave for some time, while all his friends and relatives thought he was dead, killed because of his Catholic Religion.

He was also enslaved anothe time.



Mustapha

When he was freed Pietro was made Captain of a Galley. Then he was elected Governor of the Fort of St. Elmo. Then he was appointed General of the Priory of Pisa in Tuscany in the year 15..

—.



Knight of Malta during Pietro Guadagni's time. Typical Cross of the Knights of Malta on his armor.

In the Island of Malta he had a beautiful Palace made, which he left to his brother, whose children inherited it and lived there perfectly happy.



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Knightly Palace in Malta.

Aless. d. Filippo d'Ulivieri

- Scoperto 1543, non è stato*
- 1570 *Hebbe moglie la — d' Maria d. Simone d'Ulivieri, e d'Alto. S.*
Lucrezia Guaroni nella villa d'Ulivieri S.
- 1596 *In Senat. del m. d. Quarantotto eletto d'Ulivieri Granduca*
Ferd. p. I. anno 1596, e scolar sua insignita, e p'udendo
com'esse s'ing. alla nobiltà d'Ulivieri, e p'grado d'Ulivieri
d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri
- Murò insieme con il m. d'Ulivieri la nobiltà d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo*
Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri
d'Ulivieri alla nobiltà d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri
è p'udendo d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri
ella nobiltà d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri
Hebbe d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri, e p'udendo d'Ulivieri
Maddalena 1500, non è stato
Ulivieri 1500, non è stato
- Sancti 1503, non è stato*
Giulia 1504, non è stato
Lucrezia 1506, non è stato
Sancti 1507
Maddalena 1509, non è stato
Catonia 1590, non è stato
Giulia 1591
Maddalena 1594
Lucrezia 1595
Lucrezia maritata d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri d'Ulivieri

1578 He married **Maria** daughter of **Simone del Nero** and **Lucrezia Gualterotti**, sister of Pope **Leo XI**.



Del Nero Castle in the Chianti Area

1596 He was Senator of the Forty-eight, appointed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. With his integrity and prudence, he always corresponded to the Nobility of his Blood and to the important social position which he had in his Country.

With his brother Vincenzo, he built the beautiful palace at the corner of Piazza del Duomo and its facade; later on, in his old age, he built the Guadagni Villa delle Falle next to the Arno River, great and magnificent, with a garden, where he put fountains and statues.



Guadagni Palace of Piazza del Duomo – Inside Courtyard and Barns for the horses.



Guadagni Villa delle Falle in a 1744 print by artist Giuseppe Zocchi; the Arno River with barges flows upfront.

The Guadagni villa was drawn by Gherardo Silvani, one of the most famous Renaissance architects of Florence, who also drew the Palazzo Guadagni di San Clemente and the Palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera. Silvani also drew a great park around the villa with “cypress-lined” roads in it, statues, plants and fountains.



Cypress-lined road.

From his wife Maria, Alessandro Guadagni had twelve children:

Maddalena b. 1580, died in childhood

Filippo b. 1582

Francesco b. 1583, died in 1587

Giulio b. 1584, died in 1585

Lucrezia b. 1586, died after a short time

Francesco b. 1587

Maddalena b. 1589 becomes Sister Maria, Nun in a convent in Florence

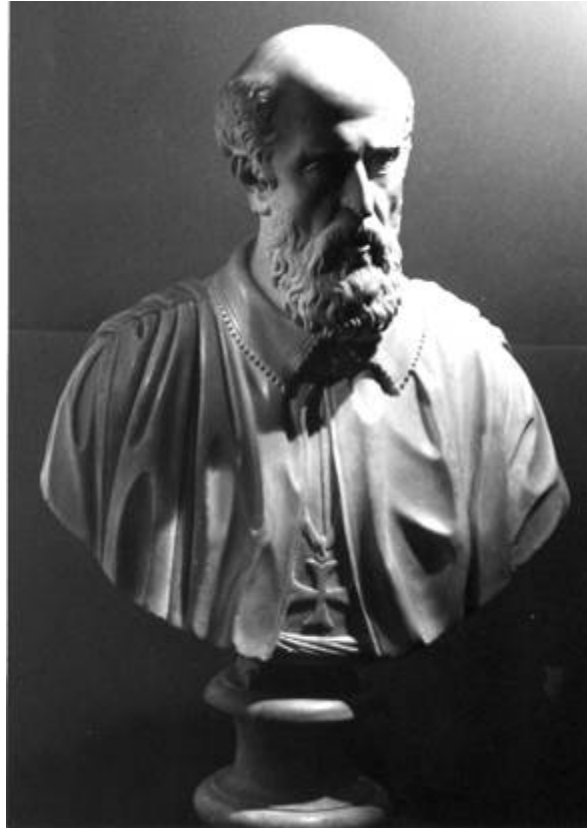
Caterina b. 1590, married to Knight Filippo, son of Senator Baccio Valori in 1607

Giovambattista b. 159-

Piero b. 1594

Migliore b. 159-

Lucrezia married Knight Giulio Pucci Bali' of Bologna of the Order of St. Steven



Bust of Senator Baccio Valori



Wall of the Valori Palace in Florence with one of many busts sculpted on it.



Pucci Palace in Pucci Street, Florence



Marchesi Pucci's Family Crest: the "Moor's head"



Inside the Pucci Palace

Vincenzo figlio di Filippo di Ulivieri

1500. Lette per moglie la Flaminia di Agnolo di Piero Guicciardini,
figlia di Antonio Guicciardini di Agnolo di Piero Guicciardini, la donna
della quale è costui. Antonio fu fratello di Papalione 7.° Reame
la donna Matena fu uxor Consuetina di Piero Papa Leone 7.° 1500,
questo non ha figliuoli e debbo d'indagare della persona, e
fu molto amato, e rimase y la sua persona libenter e prudente.
Muro insieme con il d'Alen e i d'Alen, come è detto, la bella fama
inveniente presso il Duomo, e all'olimi ma non fabbrica
in quel princip. La bella d'Alen e la d'Alen, e la d'Alen
la quale non condusse ad intera figliuola, e la morte di questa.

1580 He married Cammilla daughter of Agnolo son of Girolamo Guicciardini and Contessina Ridolfi, daughter of Piero Ridolfi. Cammilla's paternal grandmother, Contessina Ridolfi born Contessina de' Medici was a sister of Pope Leo X, and both were children of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent, whose mother was Lucrezia Tornabuoni; their grandfather, Francesco Tornabuoni, was the brother-in-law of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni, while her maternal grandmother was the mistress of the same Pope Leo X c. year 1500; Vincenzo Guadagni did not have children; he spent his time studying literary topics; he was greatly esteemed and loved for his generosity and prudence. As we mentioned above, together with his brother Alessandro, he built the beautiful Palace Guadagni dell'Opera next to the Duomo. In his old age he built the Villa delle Forbici on the hills of Fiesole, which he was not able to finish because of his premature death.



Pope Leo X de' Medici (1475-1521) Lucrezia Tornabuoni (1425-1482), mother of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent and niece of Vieri Guadagni, direct ancestor of all of us, and grandmother of Pope Leo X.



Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent, whose great-aunt, Francesca Tornabuoni, was Vieri Guadagni's wife.



Villa Guadagni delle Forbici, Fiesole



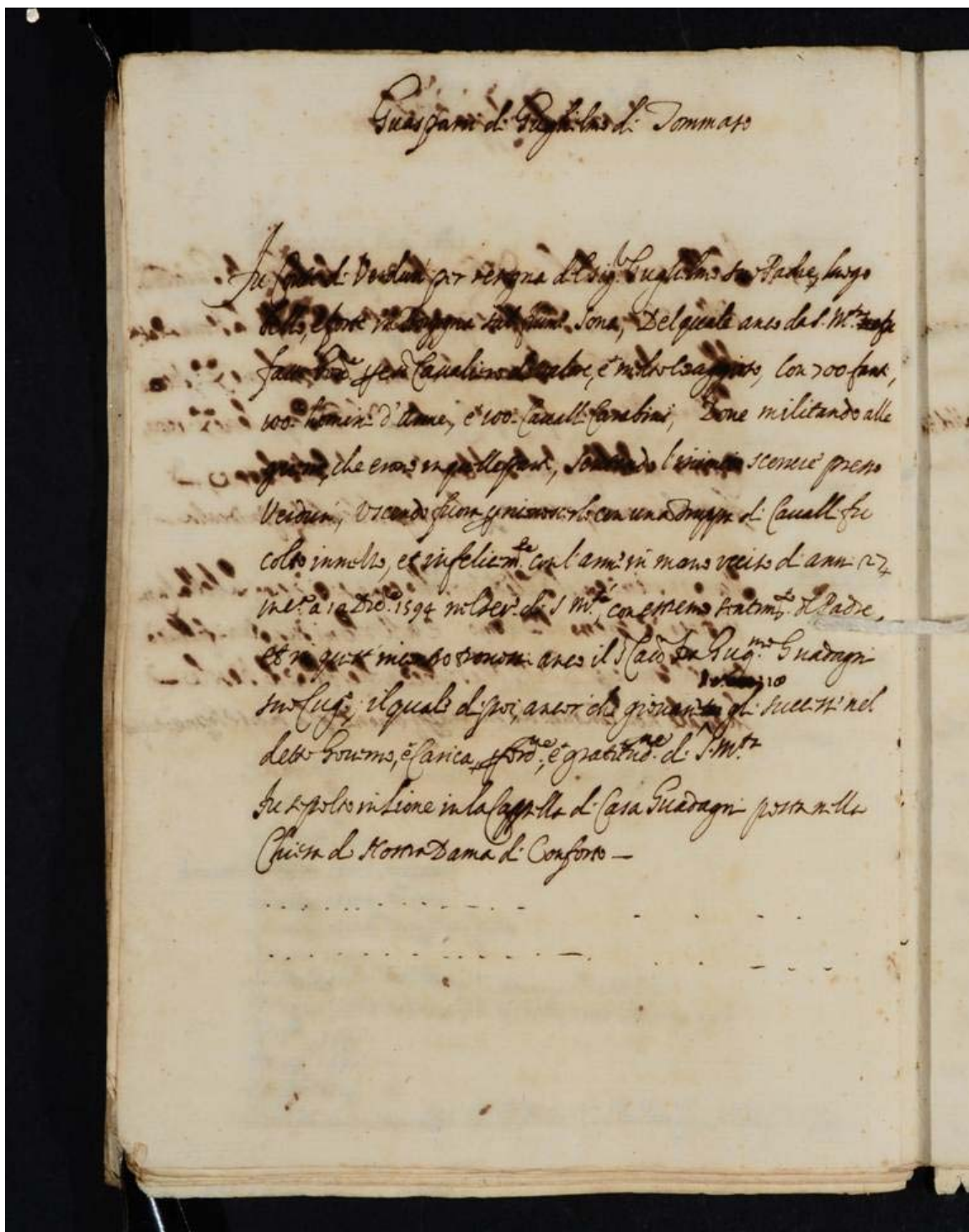
Guadagni dell'Opera Palace with the shadow of the "Cupola" of the Duomo of Florence reflected on its facade on the lower right. Guadagni Crest sculpted in grey stone above the window over the main door.



SCALONE MONUMENTALE: VISTA DEL VANO DAL BASSO

PALAZZO GUADAGNI STROZZI SACRATTI - FIRENZE

Guadagni dell'Opera Palace" inside: main staircase and frescoed ceiling.
Both of the above buildings were built by Vincenzo Guadagni.



Guasparri son of Guglielmo son of Tommaso

He inherited the County of Verdun from his father Guglielmo, Lieutenant of Verdun on the Saone River, in Burgundy, which he defended with great courage, commanding 700 infantry,

100 men of arms and 100 cavalry, during the war raging in that region against the “League” (Ultra-conservative Catholics angry at the King for his leniency towards the Protestants; King Henry IV himself was raised as a Protestant by his mother, but converted to Catholicism to be accepted as a King by the French Catholic majority of the population); when Guasparri left the fortress of Verdun with a group of mounted soldiers, he was attacked by surprise by a strong enemy force; when his horse was killed under him, he continued defending himself with his sword, against overwhelming mounted enemies. His cousin Guglielmo Guadagni, still mounted, fought at his side desperately trying to save his life. Eventually Guasparri was severely wounded and then killed (He was 27 years old, on December 10, 1594, killed while in the service of His Majesty the King). Seeing him dead and unable to do anything else for him, Knight Guglielmo Guadagni was barely able to save his life, opening himself a narrow way of escape hitting his enemy right and left with desperate strength and valor.

Guasparri enjoyed successes in his Government and charge, and His Majesty was grateful to him for his military actions; he was buried in Lyon, in the Guadagni Chapel of Our Lady of Comfort Church.



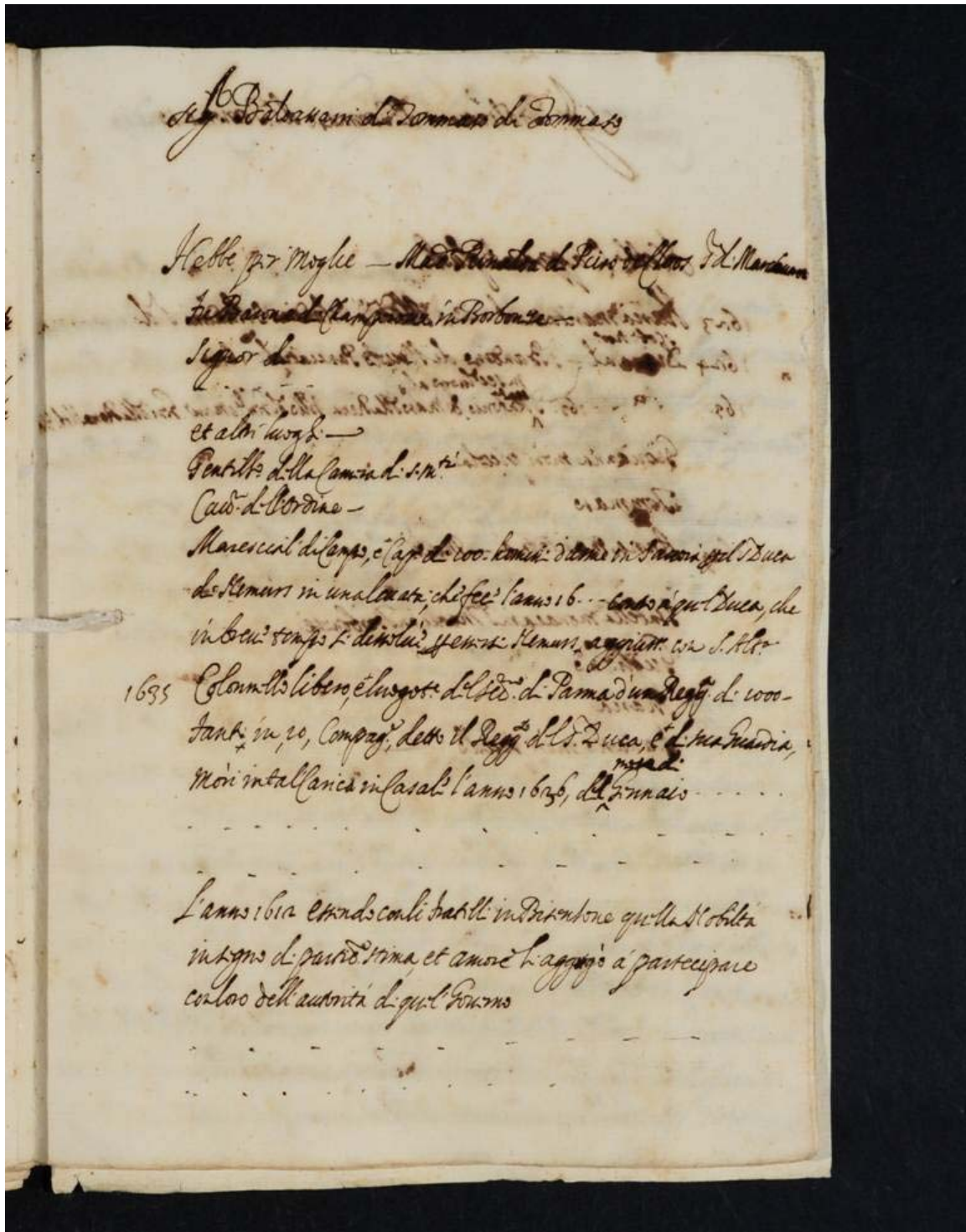
In 1594, the King of France was Henry IV, aka “Good King Henry” (see profile on the left in the picture above of a French coin during his reign, with his second wife, our cousin Maria de’Medici, who gave birth to his heir, our cousin King Louis XIII; both family crests are seen on the opposite side of the coin on the right: the French “Fleur de lys” and the Medici “Balls”). Henry IV married twice, both times to cousins of the Guadagni, the first was Margaret of Valois, daughter of King of France Henry II and of our cousin Queen of France Caterina de’Medici. Her marriage with King Henry IV was annulled in 1599. They had no children.



Our cousin Queen of France Margaret of Valois (1553-1615), daughter of our cousin Caterina de'Medici and King of France Henry II.



Our cousin Queen of France Maria de'Medici (1573-1642), daughter of our cousin Grand Duke of Tuscany Francesco I de'Medici.



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Baldassarre son of Tommaso son of Tommaso

He married Renee' de Clos, daughter of Pierre de Clausse, Lord of Marchaumont.

He was Baron of Champroux in the Boubonnais.

He was Gentleman of the Chamber of His Majesty the King of France.

He was Knight of the Order.

He was Field-Marshal and Captain of 100 men-of-arms in Savoy for the Duke of N...(hard to read) sometimes in the year 16... (Rondinelli does not know the exact year); he fought against that Duke later on.

1635 Free Colonel and Lieutenant of a regiment of 1,000 soldiers for the Very Sereine Duke of Parma. It was called “The Regiment of His Highness the Duke, his special Guard”.



Odoardo Farnese, Duke of Parma Margherita de' Medici. (1612-1646). The Duke had made an alliance with France in 1633 to counter the Spanish domination in Northern Italy.



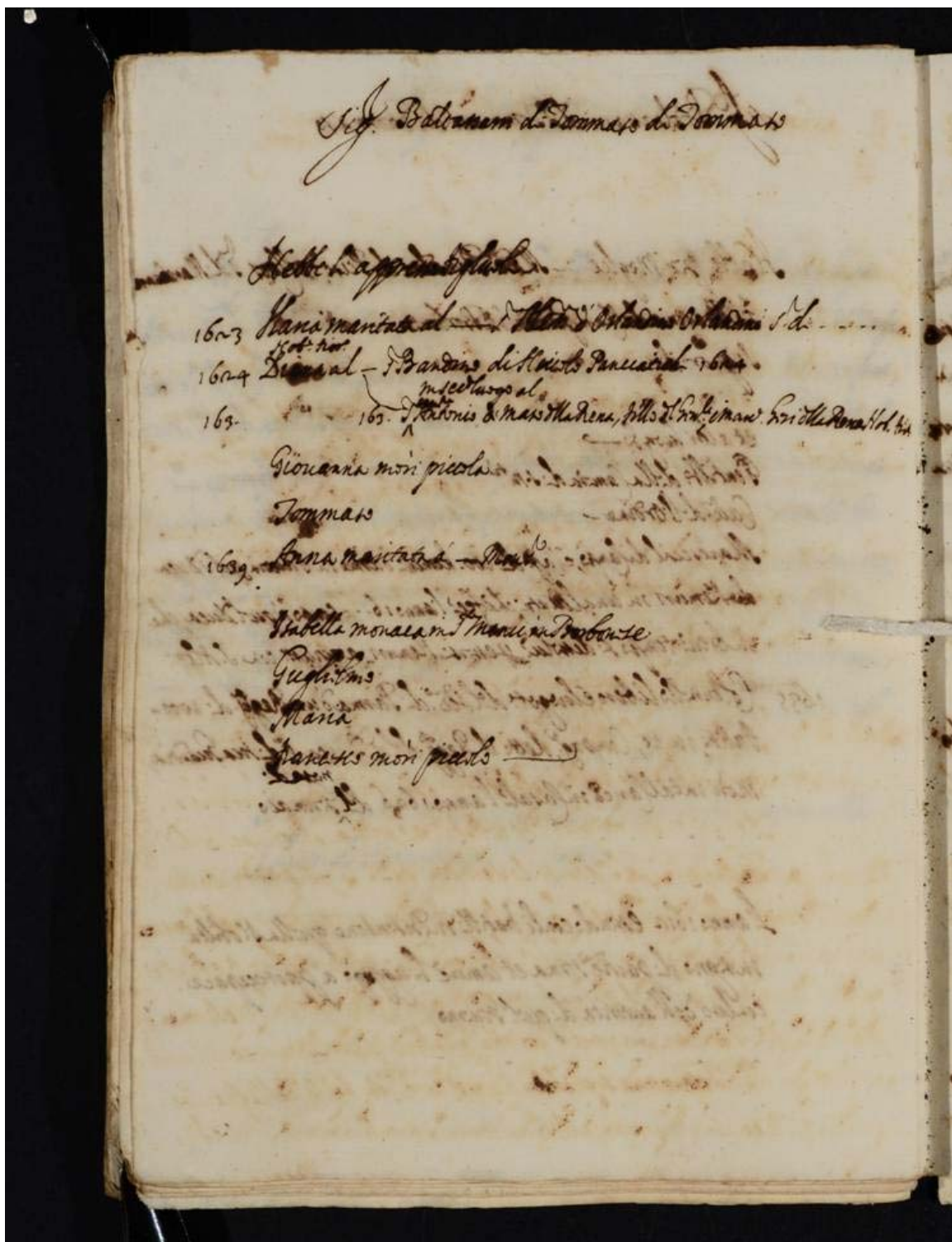
The Duke's wife, our Cousin Duchess of Parma

Baldassarre died as Colonel and Lieutenant of the above Regiment in January 1636 in Casali.

In the year 1612, when he was with his brothers in Besancon, the local Nobility had a great love and esteem for them and invited them to participate in the authority of their Government.



The old City of Besancon, North Eastern France; the three Guadagni brothers were members of their government.



Baldassarre had the following children

1623 Maria married to Alessandro son of Orlandino Orlandini son of ...(Rondinelli leaves it blank)

1624 Diana /married to Bandino son of Niccolo' Panciatichi (+ 1629) 1st husband

163- \ married to Antonio della Rena, Marquis of Giovagallo 2nd husband

Giovanna dies as a child

Tommaso

1639 Anna married Niccolo'

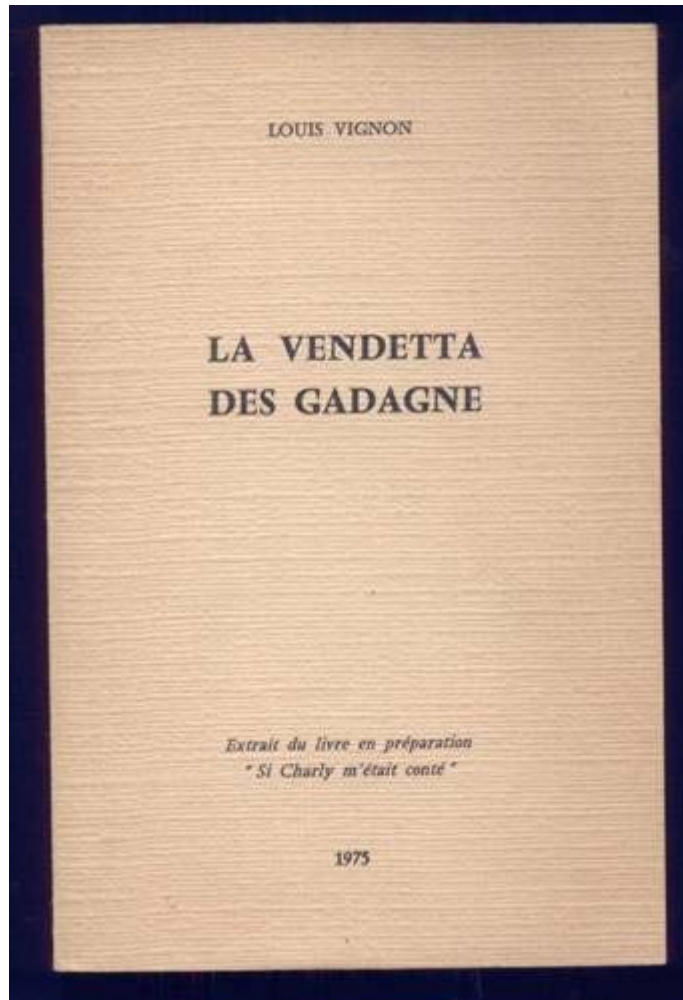
Isabella nun in St. Marie in the Bourbonnais

Guglielmo

Maria

Francesco died as a child

Rondinelli does not mention or seem to know anything about the famous "Vengeance of the Guadagni" when brothers Baldassarre, Claudio and Guglielmo Guadagni, together with cousins and friends, murdered their neighbor the Count of Levy in 1621, for having said in public with contempt: "Who are these Guadagni, "Italian bankers", who don't even have a ("noble") name...?" and insulted the Guadagni Family several other times in public.

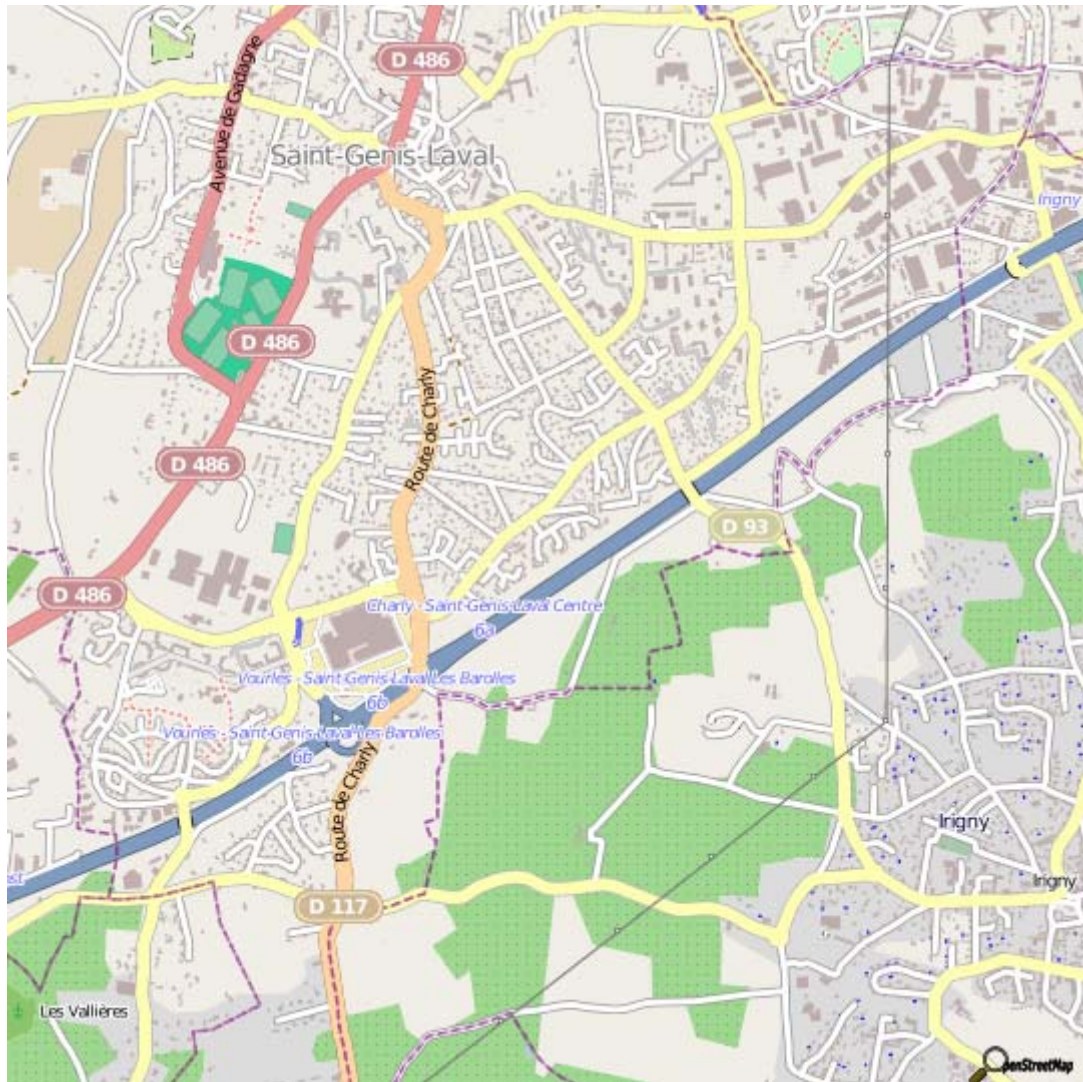


Cover of the book « The Vengeance (« Vendetta » is the Italian word for it, probably chosen because the Gadagne were originally Italian) of the Gadagne » by (« Father ») Louis Vignon. For this murder the three Guadagni brothers were sentenced to death, but they were able to escape abroad. However they lost most of their fortune, confiscated by the Judge, and Baldassarre and Guglielmo died abroad. Claudio was forgiven and was able to return to France, where he became a famous general. No other historian of the Guadagni, has ever known or mentioned anything about it, including Passerini, until French Priest Father Louis Vignon, pastor of the Parish of Charly, where Claudio Guadagni had his castle, saw some papers related to the Murder of Levy and the Trial of the Guadagni Brothers in his Parish Archives, made accurate researches about it, also in Paris, discovered the unknown truth and published his book “The Vengeance of the Gadagne”, in 1975’

While visiting the Guadagni Museum of Lyon, Uncle Adriano Guadagni saw a copy of the book on sale at the Museum and bought it. He gave a copy of it to Uncle Vieri who invited Father Vignon to Masseto for a few days. 70 years old Father Vignon really enjoyed his stay at Masseto and dedicated more than a whole chapter in the 3rd volume of his book “The Annales of Charly” to it. I read it and it is fun reading. It was December and Father Vignon, for example, recounts how he “almost froze to death” taking a bath in the old bath-tub of 1,000 years old Villa of Masseto and other fun details. He had a great time however and didn’t regret one second of it.

Father Vignon's books started being published in France, including the chapter on Masseto, so French historians realized that the Guadagni Family were not only an historical important family of the past, after whom the Historical Museum of Lyon, the second most important museum in France and one of the most important in Europe, was named, but a healthy and alive family, still owning old villas in the Tuscan hills and living in Florence. When the Mayor and the City Council of St. Genis Laval finished building the new Gadagne Avenue ("Guadagni" Avenue) in St. Genis Laval, they officially invited marchesi Vieri and Adriano Guadagni to come and officially inaugurate the new Guadagni Avenue. Vieri and his second wife (his first wife, fascinating Aunt Bebe', had died, even though she was still alive when Father Vignon spent a week in Masseto a little while before) and Adriano went and cut the ribbon of inauguration of the new Avenue de Gadagne.

In the map of the town of St. Genis Laval, a few miles from Lyon, France, on the upper left side you see Avenue de Gadagne (in "black characters on red road line") going down and meeting "D486".



A large rectangular green surface at the intersection of "Gadagne" and "D 486" indicates the beautiful park, with trees, fountains, different levels, stone staircases and grottos, of the Gadagne

Castle of Beauregard, bought by Pierre Gadagne (1491-1540) and inherited by his brother Thomas II (1495-1543) and finally by his nephew Thomas III (1539-1594), who will transform the Medieval fortress in a beautiful Renaissance Castle, with a façade very similar to Masseto, the villa near Fiesole which is the cradle of the Guadagni Family, owned by them for 1,000 years. The Gadagne are Barons of Beauregard. Powerful ruins of the Castle of Beauregard can still be admired today and part of the Park is an historical monument and part of it is a beautiful park for children and adults, in the heart of the town of St. Genis Laval, next to Avenue de Gadagne.



Park of the Gadagne Castle of Beauregard in Saint-Genis-Laval and partial view of its ruins, picture above and three below.





In the above mentioned map, from Saint-Genis-Laval and “D 486”, starts “Route de Charly” in light orange, from top to bottom. It is a road leading to the Castle and Fief of Charly, belonging to “Lord of Charly” Claude de Gadagne, second son of Thomas III. The castle is still surrounded by a water-filled moat and has a draw-bridge. It has a large square inner courtyard, surrounded by high walls and four powerful towers.



Gadagne Castle of Charly (two pictures above and picture below)



In the meantime in Denver, Cousin Vieri Guadagni had gently offered me to become the “Guadagni Historian” and to assemble and translate in English all the Italian and French official documents and books related to the History of the Guadagni. He sent me to Florence to meet Adriano and Uncle Vieri and my mother, who had just lost my father and was still living in her apartment in Via Guicciardini, a few yards from the Ponte Vecchio and a few blocks from the Torrigiani Palace. I met with Adriano, Uncle Vieri, my mother and Giuseppe Torrigiani (Raffaele’s father) and told them about Vieri’s project and they all approved it and thought it was a very good idea.

Later historians of the Guadagni, like Edouard Lejeune and Daniel Thuret, mention the vengeance of the Guadagni and its consequences on some members of the Family, accurately. I had the privilege to meet and become the friend of all three, Vignon, Lejeune and Thuret, and other contemporary historians, like Henri Guignard. Also Carlo Guadagni met and befriended Lejeune and Guignard, and Raffaele and Giuseppe Torrigiani met Lejeune in Tuscany, where the French historian had gone to make more researches on the Guadagni Family. My son Pierantonio and I met Father Vignon in Charly and spent a pleasant day with him, touring the Guadagni castles of Charly and Beauregard.

He was born in **1575**. His parents, Thomas and Helene de Gadagne, wanted him to become a priest and be educated in the seminary of Tournon. However, Guglielmo preferred a military career. In 1587, he hears that there is a war in Burgundy and he runs away from the seminary when he is only twelve. He sells the few personal objects he has taken with him in his flight in order to have a bit of money to survive. He goes and tries to enlist in the French camp. However, one of the officers of the camp is his brother-in-law the Lord of Grossouvre who tells his parents. They resign themselves to accept his choice but send him to learn the military arts in a much calmer area, in a garrison station at the borders of the Duchy of Savoy. Later he becomes a cornet-player in the brigade of the Marquis of Saint-Geran, Governor of the Bourbonnais.

When Guglielmo is seventeen, his father sends him with his brother, Baldassarre and his cousin Guasparri to the court of the Grand-Duke of Florence to perfect his knowledge of military arts. Florence's Grand-Duke Ferdinando I de' Medici's wife is French Princess Christine of Lorraine, whom the Guadagni hosted three years before in their Castle of Beauregard, near Lyon, on her way to Florence to marry Ferdinando. The marriage was organized by their cousin Abbot Giovambattista Guadagni.



Princess Christina of Lorraine (1565-1637)



Ferdinando de' Medici Grand-Duke of Tuscany (1549-1609).

Three years before, in 1589, when she was 24 years old, on her way to Florence to marry Ferdinando de' Medici, Princess Christine of Lorraine preferred to spend three days with her Guadagni cousins in their Castle of Beauregard, rather than in the palace of the Seneschal of Lyon, in Lyon. Her cousins were Baldassarre more or less 18 years old, Claudio 16, and Guglielmo 14, more fun and closer to her age than the formal older company of the Seneschal and his counselors.



Tommaso Guadagni III (1539-1594), baron of Beauregard and father of Baldassarre, Claudio and Guglielmo.



Claudio Guadagni (1573-1641), Lord of Beauregard and Charly, brother of Baldassarre and Guglielmo.



Guadagni Castle of Beauregard, vault.

While his older brothers stay in Florence, Guglielmo goes to the Island of Malta, where he becomes a Knight of St. John. For a whole year he stays in Malta to complete his novitiate as a knight. Afterwards, he returns to Florence, where he joins Baldassarre and Guasparri. Together the three young Guadagni return to France.

He is almost killed on December 12, 1594, when he is nineteen, while he is bravely fighting side-by-side with his cousin Guasparri, in an ambush of the Ultra-Catholic League, near Verdun. When Guasparri falls from his wounded horse, and continues fighting on foot against his numerous surrounding mounted enemies, until he dies, Guglielmo remains at his sides until the end, then barely manages to escape. Guasparri was Governor and Count of the stronghold of Verdun. After his cousin's death, Guglielmo is appointed new Governor and new Count of Verdun by His Majesty King Henry IV himself.



King of France Henry IV in the Battle of Ivry by artist Peter Paul Rubens.

As Governor and Count of Verdun, Guglielmo fights for 5 years under Marshal de Biron in the Burgundy Campaign. He is noticed for his courage in battle.



Marshal de Biron (1562-1602)



On June 5, 1595, in the battle of Fontaine Francaise, Burgundy, 3,000 French soldiers helped by 200 peasants defeated 12,000 Spanish and Catholic League troops. Our cousin French King Henry IV (see picture above on a white horse) participated himself in the battle leading the charge and, judging not to have enough troops to defeat the much larger Spanish Army, made the Royal decision himself to quickly enrol 200 local French peasants in his army.

Under Marshal de Biron, Guglielmo learned good military discipline. At the end of the Burgundy Wars Guglielm returned to Malta. In 1590 he is appoined Captain of the Cavalry of the Island of Gozo, a small island close to Malta and part of it.



Gozo, smaller island on the upper left, and Malta, larger island on the lower right.

When the Turks attack the Island of Gozo, in great numbers, Guglielmo is the one who saves it. With 60 horsemen, and a military stratagem, he stood out by being able to make 2,000 Turks, disembarked from 30 warships, return to Galicia and damage their ships, by ordering his men to advance by very narrow streets and hiding behind little low hills, and at a quick signal of his, at full speed, have them appear suddenly in front of the enemies, who not knowing how many they were, and thinking they were more than they really were, and struck by surprise, in great disorder ran for their ships, some of them drowning in their haste, so that Guglielmo was a shining example of the ingenuity and bravery of the Knights of the Order of Malta.

[It is interesting to compare Rondinelli's recount with Passerini's below]

“The Turkish captain Pasha has already disembarked with 2,000 troops. Relentlessly Guglielmo leads his cavalrymen against the Turks, even though they outnumber him many times. Finally, the Pasha gives the order to re-embark on the galleys, leaving many of his men dead or injured on the island”.



Citadel of Gozo, Malta

1600 In the years **1600 and 1601** he was captain of the Galley of St. George with which he was in Florence for the marriage of Queen Mother Maria de' Medici, wife of King of France Henry IV the Great, with a large escort of the Order of the Knights of Malta to escort Her Majesty to the Port of Marseilles, France.



Contemporary Knights of Malta in their traditional costumes (above and below)



An official delegation of the Knights of Malta going to a meeting with the Pope, in St. Peter's Square a few years ago. The traditional white cross of the Knights of Malta can be seen in their

red combat flags and on their black Military Order Coats. The Sovereign (i.e. it is an independent country of its own, not belonging to any other country, even though its territory includes only part of St. Elmo Fort in Malta and some offices and apartments in Rome, Italy), Mmilitary Orderr of Malta (often abbreviated in S.M.O.M.). Like the Vatican, it has its own seat at the United Nations.



Pope Benedikt XVI meets with Grand Master of the S.M.O.M., which is a Sovereign Catholic Order.

1601 August 17 Guglielmo commanded the landing of four galleys of the Order of Malta, being the Captain of the San Giorgio (St. George) Galley, near the Turkish Passana' Fortress.

February 1604 ...Having captured the town of Adimani, in Caramani, he led his war-ships in full day against the Turkish harbor and captured eleven of their ships, and 35 bronze Turkish cannons, and kept the enemy harbor under his command for eight days and then he also conquered the City of Hama.

From 1612 to August 1613 He attacked and conquered the Turkish City of Maometta with 5 Galleys of the Order of Malta, bombed first by the Knight of Malta Brother Guglielmo Guadagni; however the Turks on top of the city walls threw stones at him and he was hit and at the door of the City he was attacked by 30 enemy soldiers



City of Hama, Syria, at that time part of the Turkish Empire, picture above and below





and treated very badly. However he attacked and was able to conquer the City.



Galleys of the Knights of Malta (two pictures above).



Turkish fortress in Romania in 1601.



16th century Turkish warship



16th century warship cannon



Turkish attack

1604 Altogether Guglielmo was able to apprehend 55 bronze cannons and capture 400 Turks as slaves and he occupied the city for ten days, however the Turkish inhabitants of the city offered him contaminated water to drink and he got a serious infection which made him suffer for a long time.



Ottoman Janissaries, elite infantry of the Turks.

1606 Guglielmo conquered “Fenicia” in an attack during the day with only two ships and captured many slaves, guns and 20 cannons.

1607 He participated in the battle of Bona, Algeria, North Africa, under the Grand Duke of Tuscany, where he commanded both the vanguard and rear guard during the landing and he conquered the Castle after several hard fights, because the Turks never came out of the walls of the town, as long as they could defend themselves hiding behind the walls.



Ancient city of Bona, Algeria, aka Annaba

1600 Guglielmo found himself commander of the galions of the Tuscan Fleet, and tried twice, helped also by the galleys of the same fleet to attack the Fortress of Laja, where he led the attack and landing of the troops of all the ships and even of the Knights of St. Stephen, but, as they found the fortress well guarded by the Turks, the cavalry was able to reembark on the galions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with good military discipline and no disorder, and everybody complimented Guglielmo for it.



Badge of the Order of the Knights of St. Stephen, founded and awarded by the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

20

2207. 160

1600 With the galions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany he attacked a Turkish fleet, of many vessels, supported by gallleys, which was a brave endeavor to attack such a large sea army. The combat lasted the whole night and part of the following day. They captured the great Galion of the Wife of the Sultan and found on it more than one million gold crowns, and they captured other galions, with a total of more than two millions gold crowns.



Wife of the Sultan by artist Titian, 1550

Later on he burned the galion of the Sultan's wife with all the wealth on it for fear that somebody might fight his own allies to grab it and keep it. On his way back he found out that Grand-duke of Tuscany Ferdinando had died, so he made a trip to France, to the Court of King Henry IV, who greeted him really well and asked him to stay at his service with a very large and honorable salary. However, as Guglielmo had already promised the new Grand-Duke of Tuscany Cosimo II de'Medici to stay at his service in Italy, he returned to Italy, telling the King that as soon as he had finished his trip with the galions of the Grand Duke, he would return to France, but the death of the French King a short while later, canceled this project. Guglielmo returned to Tuscany and then went off to a new trip to the Middle East with his galions with which on August 20th, 1610...

Capitolo. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*

1610. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1611. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1612. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1613. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1614. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
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1616. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1617. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
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1619. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1620. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*

*
1619. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1620. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1621. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1622. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
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1626. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1627. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1628. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1629. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*
1630. *Capitolo di Domini & Domine*

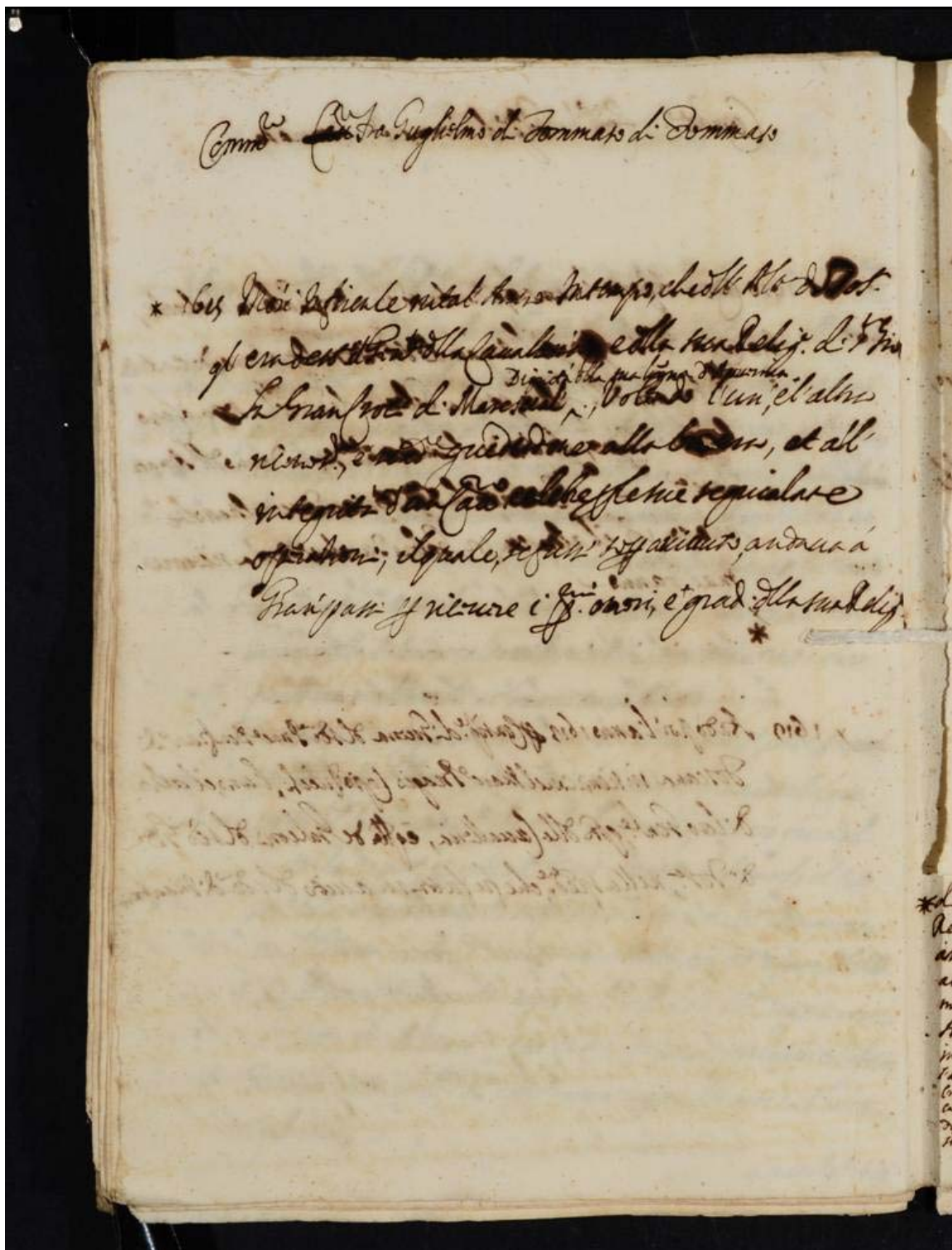
...Guglielmo met and fought against 23 Turkish galleys.

1610 October 20th Guglielmo confronted and fought against many Turkish Galleys. Under his command his ships fought against the whole army of Turkish Galleys, with no damage or loss to his Tuscan Fleet. He fought the Turks other times, once against 10 of their Galleys, another time 12, without ever damaging any of his ships.

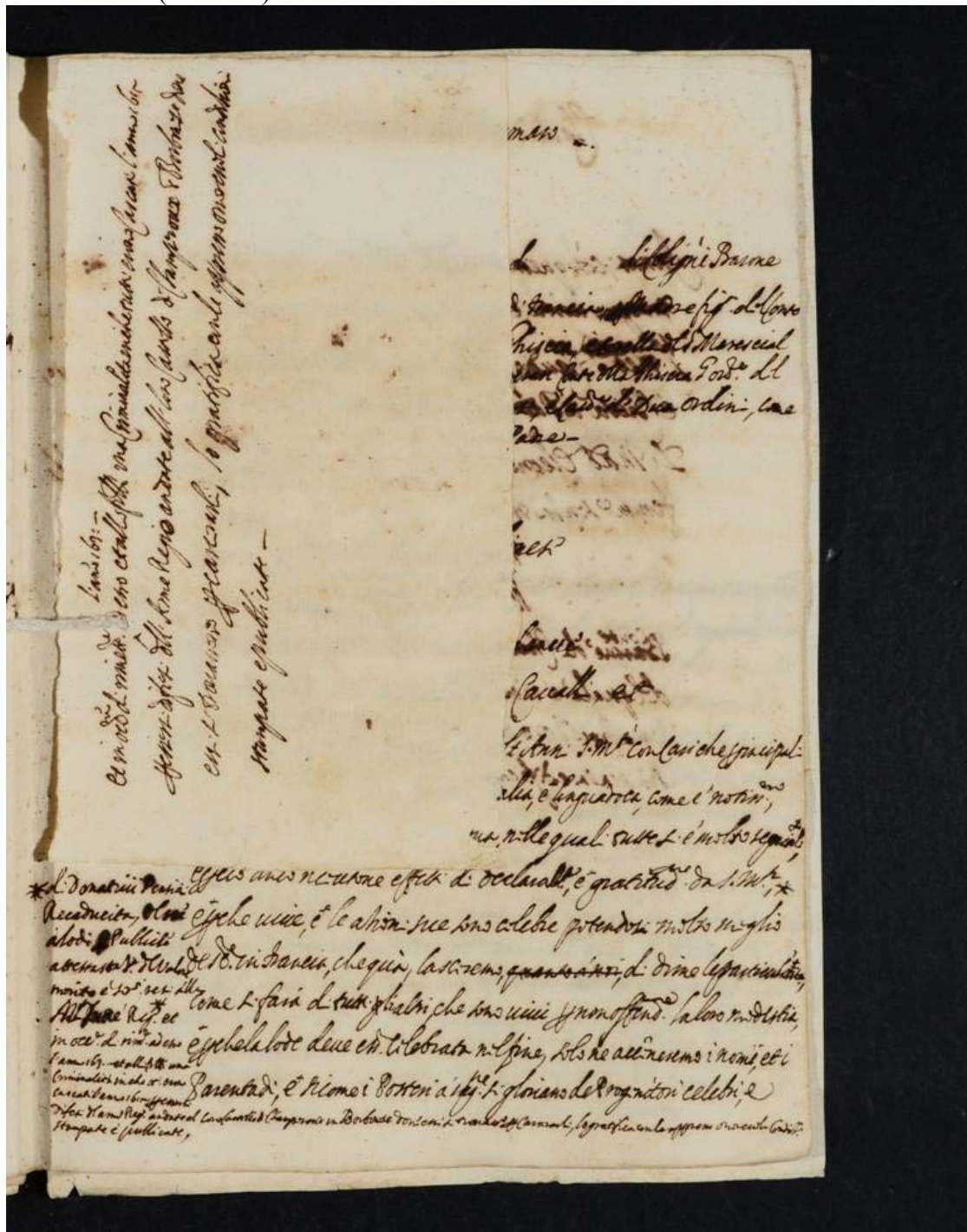
*At this point of his handwritten text, Rondinelli leaves a bold star * and two blank lines with little dots*

.....

After the two blank lines, Rondinelli continues: “ **1613** Later on, in the year 1613 with six Warships of the Grand Duke of Tuscany together with Marshal Biagio CapoZucchi, both Cavalry Generals in the expedition made to help the Duke of Mantua



- **1615** He died in Florence in that year, in the time that he had been told by the Cavalry and by the Order of Malta; he received the Great Cross of Marshal; if he had lived longer he would have quickly earned the greatest honors and ranks of the Order of the Knights of St. John (of Malta). *



Translation of the sideways half vertical page:

“”

The year 1613: ---

And in order to put this and other facts in a Criminality in which everybody had fallen in the year 1615 to have defended themselves from the Royal Police in their Castle of Champroux in the Bourbonnais where they found themselves besieged, is explained also by the honorable conditions which were printed and published. --- “”

Rondinelli refers himself to the Guadagni brothers besieged in their castle of Champroux by the King's Police after their fight with the Count of Levy.

Rondinelli seems to hint at the fact that in the year 1615 the French Guadagni defended themselves from the Royal Police in their Castle of Champroux because they had fallen in a criminality in which everybody had fallen (i.e. “duelling was illegal but accepted and esteemed by the nobility to defend their honor and that of their family and they had killed the Count of Levy to defend the honor of the Guadagni Family which the Count had publicly insulted and tarnished over and over again”) is explained also by the honorable conditions which were printed and published, continues Rondinelli hinting at the fact that only the 3 Guadagni brothers were sentenced to death, but they escaped to Florence and later were forgiven, everybody else had to pay fines or spend a short time in jail or no punishment at all). On his return to France Carlo Guadagni became a brilliant officer of the King of France and fought in the siege of the Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle and in many other battles and military campaigns, and for his deeds was completely forgiven and rehabilitated by the King, while Guglielmo became a commander of the Catholic Orders of the Knights of Malta, and Baldassarre was an officer of the Duke of Mantua in Northern Italy and died of a wound in combat))

He is Lord of Beauregard, Laye, Oullins, Charly, Pravieux and all the properties around St. Genis Laval.

He is Knight of the Order

He is captain of a company of Light Cavalry (“Lancers”)

He is field-marshal of a regiment of 600 cavaliers.

He is Field-Marshal

He has kept this command for many years mostly in the Wars in Germany, in the Siege of La Rochelle, in Italy, in Languedoc, as it is very well known, in the Wars of Burgundy, where everything is well recorded, such as he has received declarations of gratitude from Sovereigns, and his actions and deeds are famous, more in France than here (in Italy) and we will not say too much for those who are still alive (Claudio Guadagni will die on March 25, 1641, while Rondinelli’s book ends in 1639) so as not to offend their modesty, and where instead we have to celebrate their fame, we will only touch upon their names and their relations and as their future descendants will pride in well known and famous ancestors, so they will be able to rejoice in descending from people famous in virtues and qualities.

Further historical information on Claudio Guadagni not found in Rondinelli,
as it happened close to or after Rondinelli finished writing his book in 1639.

Claudio fights in the Wars in Germany and in the Siege of La Rochelle, where he is able to daringly blow up the Door of Maubec, last Protestant defense against an invasion by the ocean on March 9, 1628.



Maubec Door in the fortifications of La Rochelle

He is promoted “aide de camp” of Marshal de Schomberg on July 24, 1632, and, on September 1, 1632, participates in the Battle of Castelnaudary, in Languedoc, Southern France.



Gaston, Duke of Orléans (1608-1660), younger brother of King of France Louis XIII, by artist Van Dyke

Gaston was called “Monsieur” (In France the younger brother of the King was always called “Monsieur”)



Marshal Henri de Schomberg



Henri II, Duke of Montmorency (1595-1632)

Gaston, Duke of Orleans and younger brother of King of France Louis XIII, had convinced Henri II de Montmorency and his rebel forces to march against the forces of Marshal de Schomberg and his aide de camp Claudio Guadagni, loyal to the King of France, to oust the King's chief minister Cardinal de Richelieu (see picture below).

Two years earlier, in the Battle of Avigliana (July 10, 1630), Montmorency had defeated a Spanish Army by leading the royal gendarmes in a charge across a ditch, capturing the Spanish Commander Doria with his own hands and reportedly fighting like a common soldier until the Spanish withdrawal from the field.

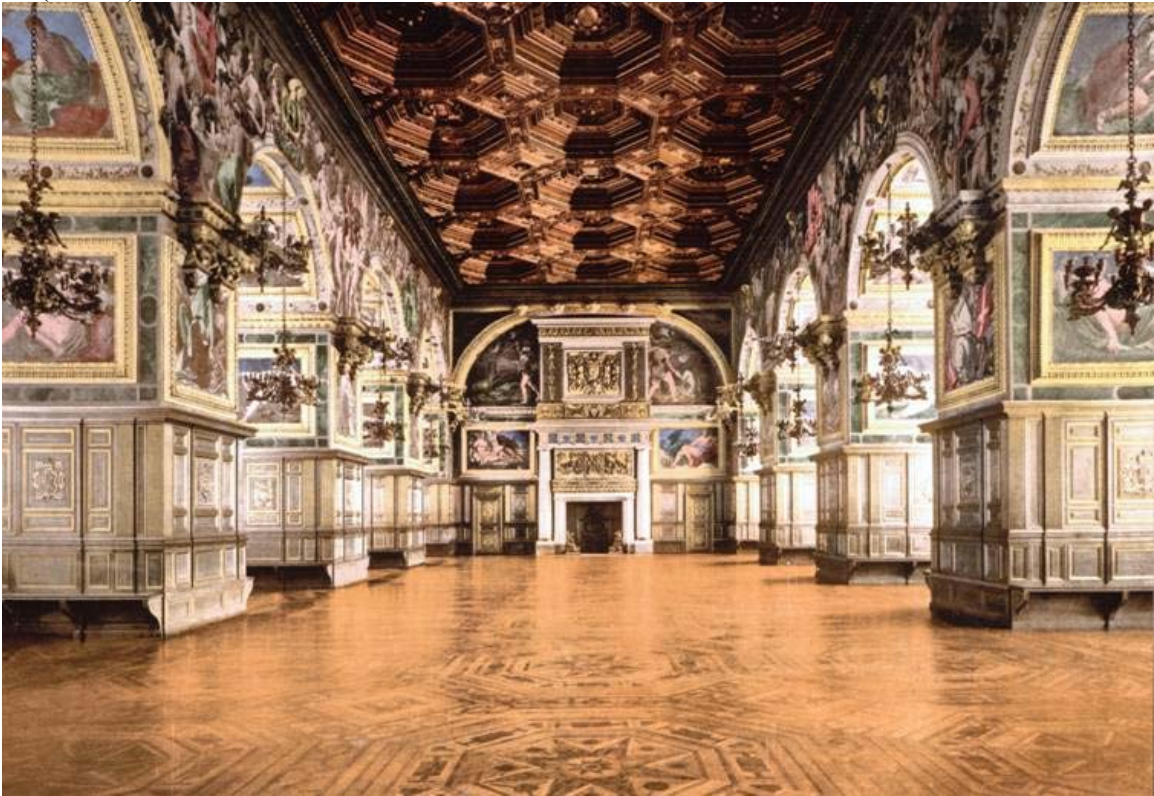
Trying to emulate his victory at Avigliana, Montmorency led a charge into the royal camp at the head of a few horsemen and cut his way through six ranks of infantry amidst a continued shower of shots. However Claudio Guadagni saw him, understood his plan and spurred his horse at full gallop towards him, followed by other French Royalist soldiers. Suddenly Montmorency's horse dropped dead and he stood up severely wounded, ready to fight to the end. Claudio and his companions arrived at that moment and captured him, even though Claudio was wounded in the capture by some of Montmorency's soldiers, ending the battle and winning the day.

Montmorency was executed as a traitor on October 30, 1632, 2 months after his capture in the battle by Claudio Guadagni.

The grateful King of France granted Claudio a Pension of 3,000 Pounds. Less than 2 years after the battle, on May 1634, from his Castle of Fontainebleau (Versailles did not exist yet), King of France Louis XIII granted Claudio Guadagni "Letters of Forgiveness", reestablished him completely with all his rights and privileges and allowed him to attend the King's Court as before.



Royal Castle of Fontainebleau, residence of the Kings of France for eight centuries outside and inside (below)



King of France Louis XIII

Claudio fights in Holland under Marshal de Breze' and Gaspard de Chatillon.



French Marshal Urbain de Maille'
Marquis of Breze' (1597-1650)



Gaspard IV de Coligny
Marshal of Chatillon

In the Battle of Les Avins, Belgium, on May 20, 1635, 35,000 French led by Breze' and Chatillon, attacked and defeated 14,000 Spanish, led by Thomas Francis de Carignan, Prince of Savoy. The Spanish Army was inferior in numbers, surrounded and completely defeated in just a few hours. Some 5,000 Spanish were killed or wounded, 1,500 captured and the rest scattered. The French had only 260 casualties, one of whom was Claudio Guadagni, who was wounded, as he fought bravely in the first lines, as usual.



Thomas Francis of Carignan by artist Van Dyck



Claudio Guadagni, Lord of Beauregard



Battle of Les Avins, Belgium

Claudio takes advantage of his recovery to go and recruit an important company of cavalry in Germany, after request of Cardinal de Richelieu (1585-1642), chief minister of Claudio's cousin, King of France Louis XIII.

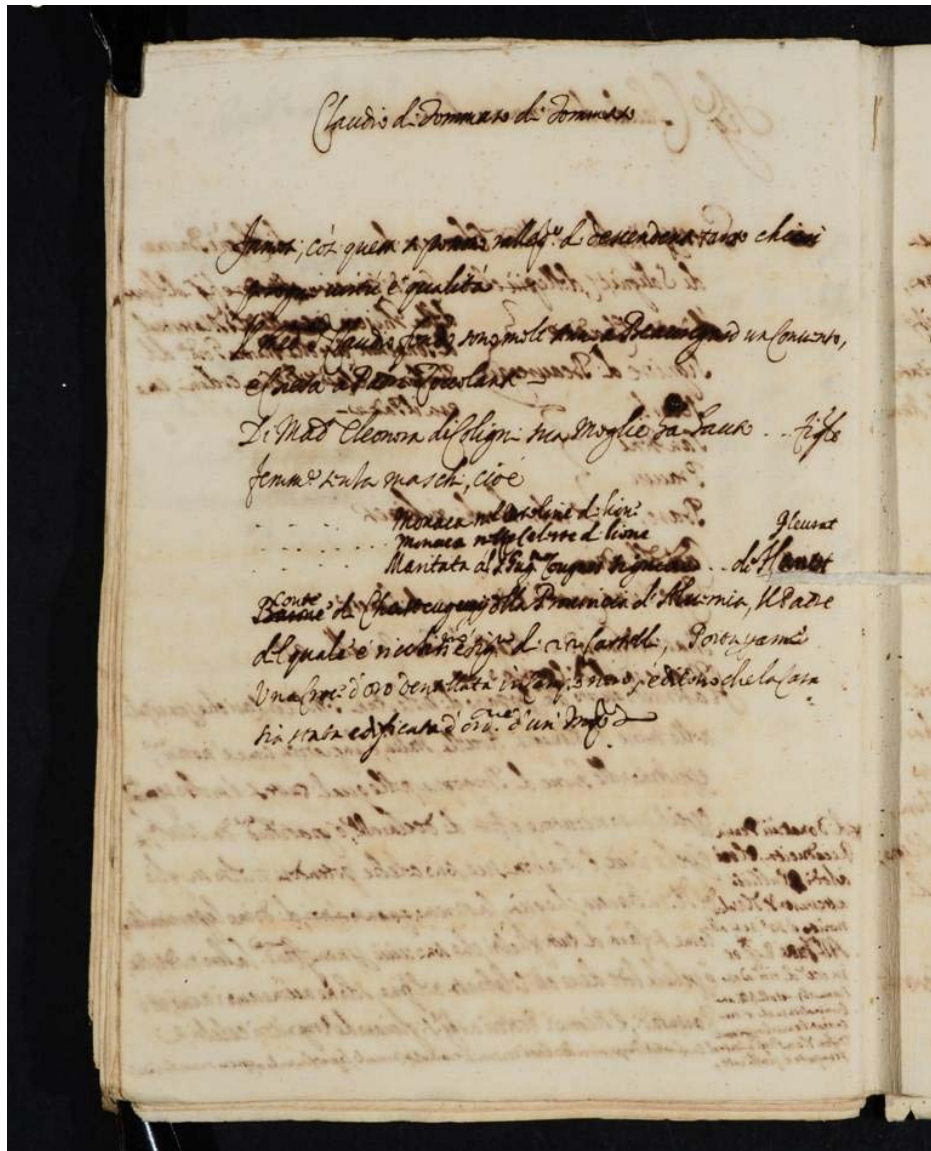


Cardinal de Richelieu

Claudio also fought in Italy and in the wars in Burgundy, where he stood out in the attack to the Castle of Chevreux on May 18, 1637 in Franche-Comte'.



Castle of Chevreux in Franche-Comte'



Claudio son of Tommaso son of Tommaso

Claudio's Faith is known by many in Beauregard by his building a Convent for the Recollects Fathers.

From his wife Eleanor of Coligny he had four daughters and no sons:

Anne marries Guillaume de la Queuille, Count of Chateaugay near Tournol, whose father is very rich and Lord of many castles. The Family Crest is a "Golden Cross with Thorns" (like the Guadagni's) but on a "black background", and the Family was started by an order of a Holy Roman Emperor.



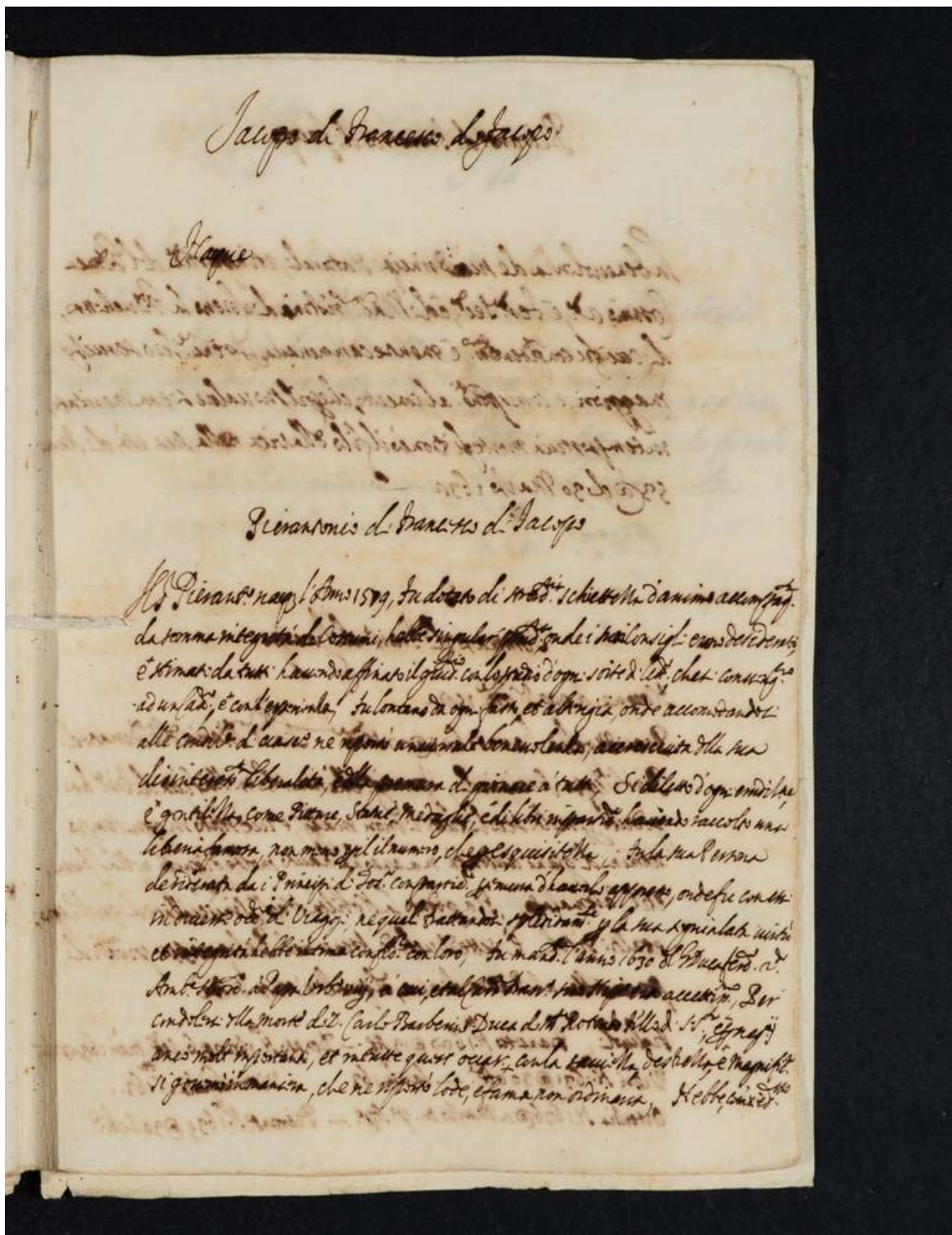
Castle of Chateaugay

Jeanne and Claudine will be nuns in the Convent of Saint-Pierre-les-Nonnains in Lyon.

Gabrielle, born in 1609, became a nun in the Monastery of Saint Ursula in Lyon, and after having been a nun for over 70 years she became Superior of a Convent of Annonciades Celestes, founded by a cousin of her father, named like her, Gabrielle de Gadagne. Gabrielle died on February 25, 1697, and is destined to be canonized.



Sisters of Saint Ursula



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Jacopo son of Francesco son of Jacopo

Nothing is written by Rondinelli under Jacopo's name.

Pierantonio son of Francesco son of Jacopo

Pierantonio was born in the year 1579; he was gifted with an extraordinary candor of soul, accompanied by a the highest integrity of manners and a unique intelligence so that his advice was desired and esteemed by everybody, as he had sharpened his judgement by studying all sorts of books that can be suggested to a Knight and with his personal experience he was far from any ostentation and haughtyness, so as to adjust to each person's condition and he was never known to be malevolent, his gentleness increased by his unselfish generosity, always trying to help everybody, he was a lover of art and beauty, collecting paintings, statues, medals, and books; he had assembled a famous personal library, as much for its large number of volumes as for their exquisite qualities. It was considered the largest private library in Florence. The Princes of Tuscany (i.e. the Grand Dukes) enjoyed his company and wanted him to be always with them, so he was invited to go with them in several long trips, during which he had intimate confidence with them because of his well known virtue and integrity.



St. Francis of Assisi in ecstasy
the wounded
By Caravaggio
Jerusalem

Tasso, by Artist



Apollo and Daphne by Bernini



“Erminia discovers
Tancredi” in the
Delivered by Torquato
Guercino in 1619



Cecilia Gonzaga designed by Pisanello in 1447

Examples of Pierantonio Guadagni's world (above): Paintings, sculptures, books and medals.

Medici Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Tuscany and their six children during Pierantonio Guadagni's life: as Rondinelli states above, Pierantonio intermingled with them.



Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando II de' Medici (1610-1670)



Grand Duchess of Tuscany Vittoria della Rovere (1622-1694), Ferdinando II's wife.



Cardinal Gian Carlo de' Medici (1611-1663)
Piacenza) 1612-1679



Margherita de' Medici (Duchess of Parma and Piacenza) 1612-1679



Mattias de' Medici Governor of Siena (1613-1667) Francesco de' Medici (1614-1634)
Archduchess of Austria Anna de' Medici (1616-1676)



Cardinal Leopoldo de' Medici (1617-1675) by artist Baciccio

In the year 1630 Pierantonio Guadagni was sent by Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando II as Ambassador to Pope

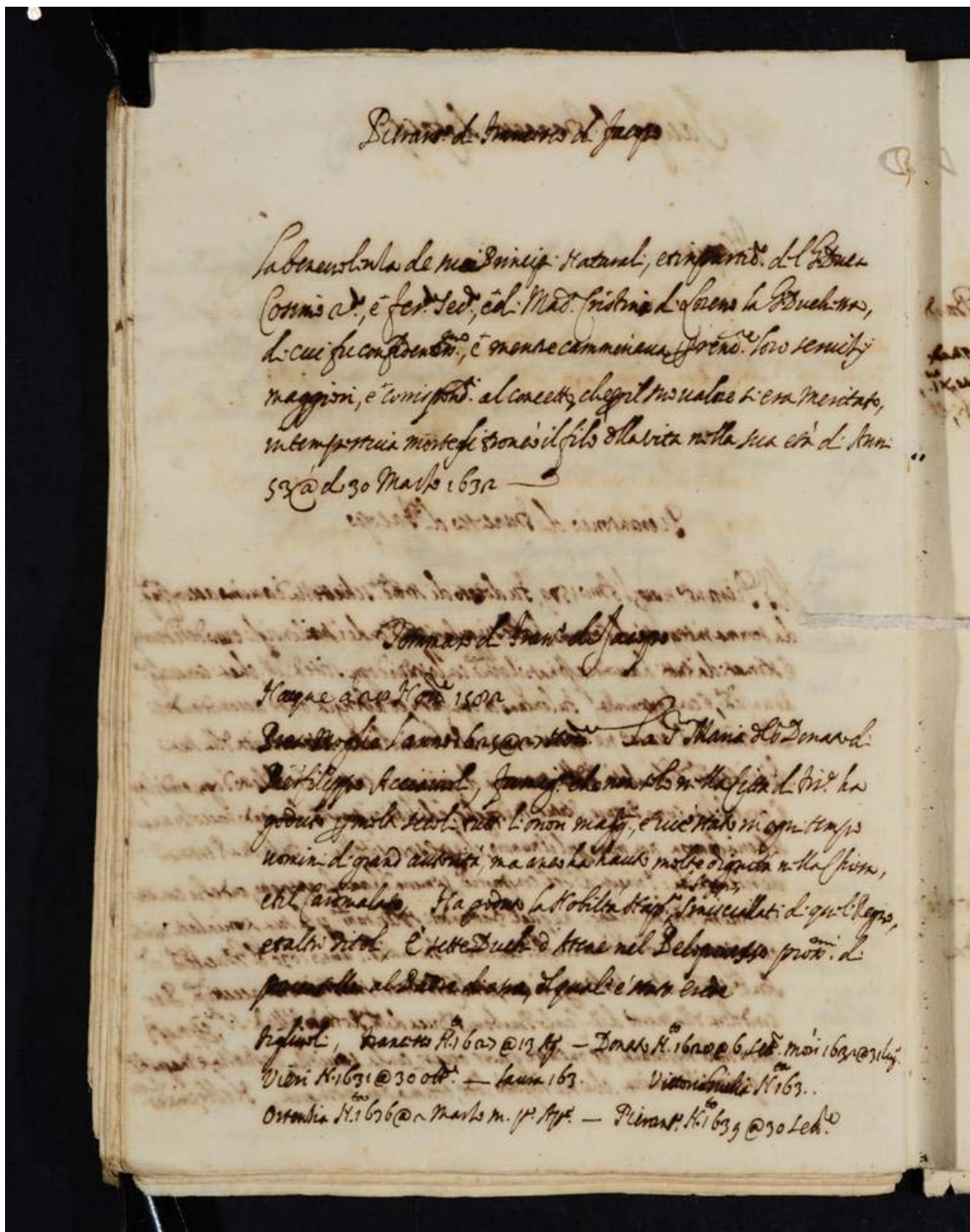


Pope Urban VIII Barberini (1568-1644)



Cardinal Francesco Barberini (1597-1679)

Urban VIII Barberini and to his nephew Cardinal Francesco, to offer condolences for the death of Carlo Barberini, Duke of Monte Rotondo (1562-1630), older brother of the Pope and very important personality, and in all these occasions his behavior and intelligence gained him extraordinary praise and renown.



He had the benevolence of his natural Princes and mostly of Grand-Duke Cosimo II and the fervent friendship of his wife Grand-Duchess Maria Cristina of Lorraine, of whom he was the confidant, and while he was giving them even greater services and corresponded to the esteem that his capacity deserved, an untimely death ended his life at 53 years of age on March 30, 1632.



Backyard of the Guadagni “Nunziata” Palace where Pierantonio Guadagni liked to stroll, immersed in deep thoughts.

Tommaso son of Francesco son of Jacopo

He was born in 1582.

In 1626 he married Maria daughter of Donato son of Pierfilippo Acciaioli, a family that has enjoyed for many centuries the greatest honors not only in the City of Florence, having had in every century men of great authority, but also of great dignity in the Catholic Church, including Cardinals. They are also part of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Naples and had seven Dukes of Athens in the Peloponnese.

Tommaso and Maria had nine children:

Francesco 1627-1696 2nd Marchese of San Leolino

Donato 1628-1632

Pierantonio 1629-1709 who became Marchese of Montepescali

Vieri 1631-1708

Laura 1633-1703

Vittoria 1635-1680

Ortensia 1637-1637

Donato Maria 1641-1718, who inherited the title of Marchese of San Leolino from his older brother Francesco (skipping Pierantonio, who then bought the Marquisate of Montepescali) and

from whom we all descend (Guadagni and Dufour Berte) Donato Maria also bought and enlarged and embellished the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito, which now belongs to the Dufour Berte
Anna Maria 1643



Door in the walls of the town of Montepescali, fief of the Guadagni

Filippo son of Senator Alessandro son of Filippo (Passerini only mentions his name, nothing else. All this information of Rondinelli on Filippo Guadagni is completely new for the Guadagni Family)

He was born on **March 23, 1582** in Florence

He went in the Order of the Theatine Regular Clerics in **1603** and called himself Don Filippo of...? (Rondinelli's handwriting is not always easy to read)

1627 His Order elected him "General (of his Order) of Italy" for several years in the Capuletina Region, and his wise government of the Order was very much appreciated and he was elected a second time.

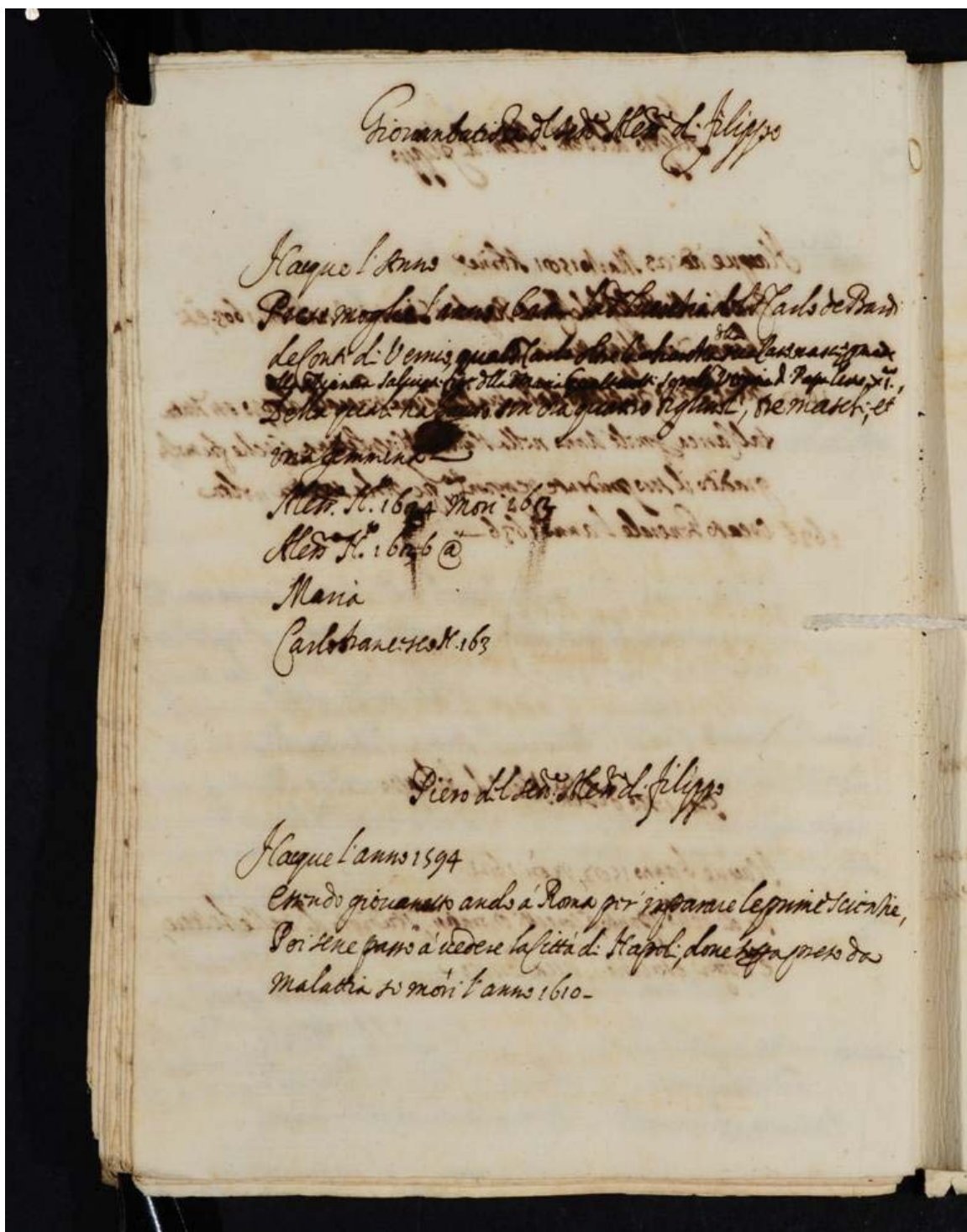
1636 He was "created" General (instead of "elected" as in 1627, I presume it was a higher promotion)

Francesco son of Senator Alessandro son of Filippo

He was born in the year **1587**, he died in **1621**.

He had a beautiful spirit and honorable concepts; he studied Literature and every Knightly exercise.





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Giovambattista son of Senator Alessandro son of Filippo

He was born in the year (Rondinelli leaves it blank) Passerini says May 19, 1593
 He married Lucrezia daughter of Carlo de' Bardi Count of Vernio and of Dianora Salviati
 They had three sons and one daughter:

Alessandro born in **1624** died in **1630**

Alessandro born in **1636**

Maria

Carlo Francesco born in **163...**

(this limited information is also due to the fact that Rondinelli's History of the Guadagni Family ends in the year 1639)

Piero son of Senator Alessandro son of Filippo

He was born in the year **1594**

When he was very young he went to Rome to study the first sciences.

Then he went down to Naples to see the city but he caught a disease and died in the year **1610**.

17th Century famous Neapolitan artist Domenico Gargiulo paints scenes of 17th Century Naples when our great-uncle Piero Guadagni went and visited it at 16 years old.



Neapolitan Monks thank God for having escaped from the Plague.



Market Square in Naples



17th Century Neapolitan gamblers

Baldassarre Guadagni d'Hostun, whose mother was Diana Guadagni, daughter of Guglielmo Guadagni III, and father was Antoine d'Hostun, was made universal heir by his grandfather Guglielmo Guadagni III under the condition of keeping the Guadagni surname. His grandfather Guglielmo Guadagni III was Marchese of Baume, Count of Verdun and of Boutheon, Baron of Ruinat, Arlene and other fiefs.

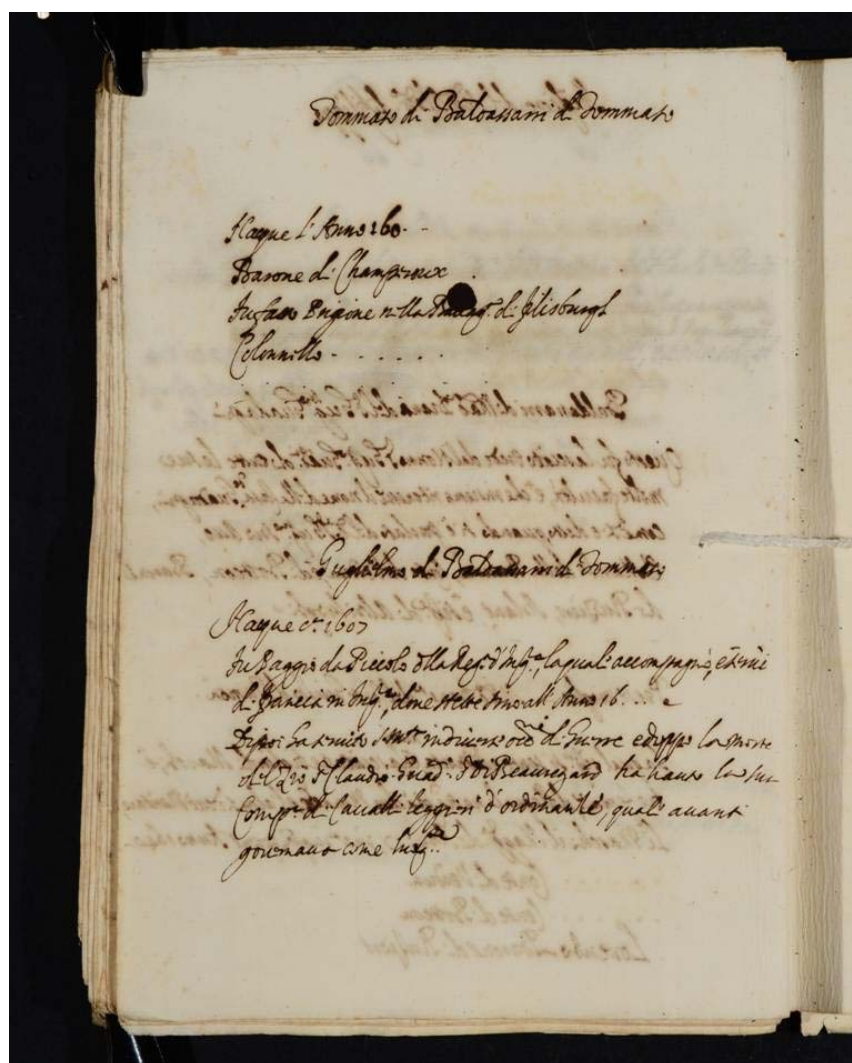
Baldassarre married **Francesca** daughter of Count Just **de Tournon**...

We heard that Francesca died, leaving three sons and three daughters, two of whom are already nuns (Rondinelli is writing about things happening around the year 1640, or just before, when he finished writing his book on the History of the Guadagni Family), and the other has to get married, the oldest son is seventeen years old, in this present year 1640.

.....Count of Verdun

.....Count of Boutheon

Lorenzo Baron of Ruinat



Tommaso son of Baldassarre son of Tommaso

He was born in the year 160.-

Baron of Champroux

He was captured and imprisoned in the Battle of Philisbourg.

He was made Colonel.....

Guglielmo son of Baldassarre son of Tommaso

He was born in 1607.

As a child, he was a Page of the Queen of England, with whom he went from France to England and stayed there until the year 16....

[From these scant information, that I have found nowhere else, we can deduct that Guglielmo Guadagni was a Page of his cousin Henrietta Marie, Princess of France and Navarra, who on June 13, 1625, when Guglielmo was 17 or 18 years old, married King Charles I Stuart of England, Scotland and Ireland and moved to England with him.



Queen Henrietta Marie of England, Scotland and Ireland (1609-1669), daughter of our cousins King Henry IV of France and his wife Queen of France Maria de'Medici. She married King of

England, Scotland and Ireland Charles I Stuart (1600-1649) and was the mother of the two successive Kings, Charles II and James II, but moved back to France in 1644, during the English Civil War against her husband the King, who was eventually defeated and beheaded in 1649. The North American Province, later State, of Maryland, was named after her.



King of England, Scotland and Ireland Charles I Stuart, husband of our cousin Henrietta Marie, and “our cousin” by marriage. In Latin his name is “Carolus” and two colonies, later states of the U.S.A., North Carolina and South Carolina, were named after him in 1729, by his son, our blood-cousin, King Charles II of England, Scotland and Ireland. So, as Guadagni, we can say that three American States, Maryland and the two Carolinas, are named after our cousins.



Our blood-cousin King of England, King”, 1st cousin of Scotland and Ireland, Charles II (1630-1685) son of our cousin grandmother Maria de’ Queen Henrietta Marie. **Guadagni and** most of the Kings and



King of France Louis XIV (1638-1715) aka “The Sun-King Charles II of England, Scotland and Ireland, and Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte through his Medici. Through our common direct ancestors **Vieri** **his wife Francesca Tornabuoni** we are blood-related to Queens of Europe.

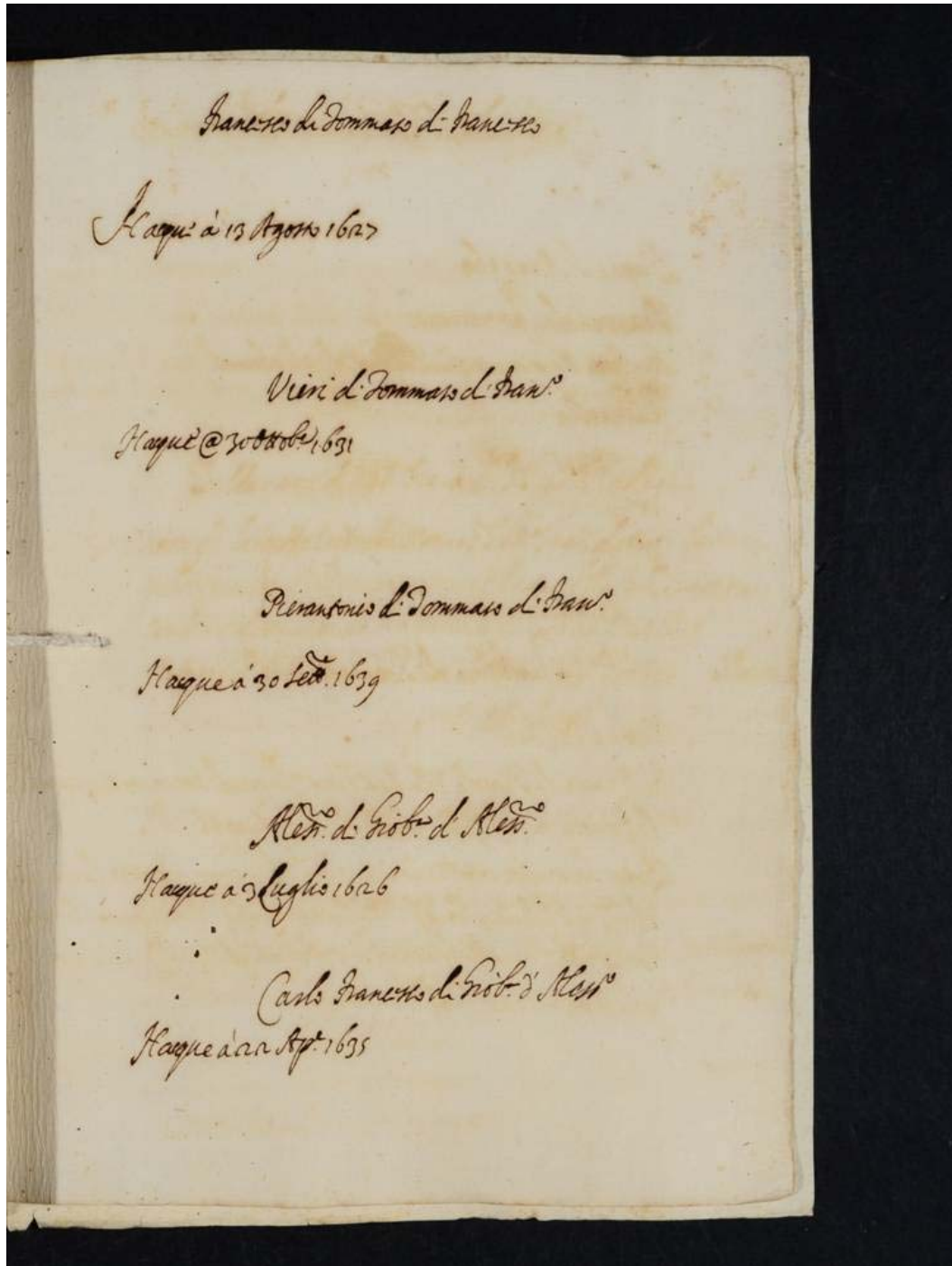


Giovanni Tornabuoni, Vieri's nephew, by famous artist Ghirlandaio in the Tornabuoni Chapel in Florence.



Henrietta Marie as a young French Princess; that's probably when Guglielmo Guadagni, two years older than her and her cousin, started being her Page, following her for a few years in England when she got married with the King of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Later on, His Majesty the King of France sent Guglielmo Guadagni to war and after the death of his uncle Claudio Guadagni, Baron of Beauregard, he commanded a Company of Light Cavalry, of which he had been a Lieutenant earlier.



Francesco son of Tommaso son of Francesco

He was born on August 13, 1627.

Vieri son of Tommaso son of Francesco

He was born on October 30, 1631

Pierantonio son of Tommaso son of Francesco

He was born on September 30, 1639.

Alessandro son of Giovambattista son of Alessandro

He was born on July 3, 1626.

Carlo Francesco son of Giovambattista son of Alessandro

He was born on April 22, 1635.

- End of Historian Rondinelli's Detailed Guadagni History.

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(which, as we remember, ends in the year 1639, when the above little Carlo Francesco Guadagni is only four years old and Pierantonio Guadagni, two names above, is a newborn baby.)