



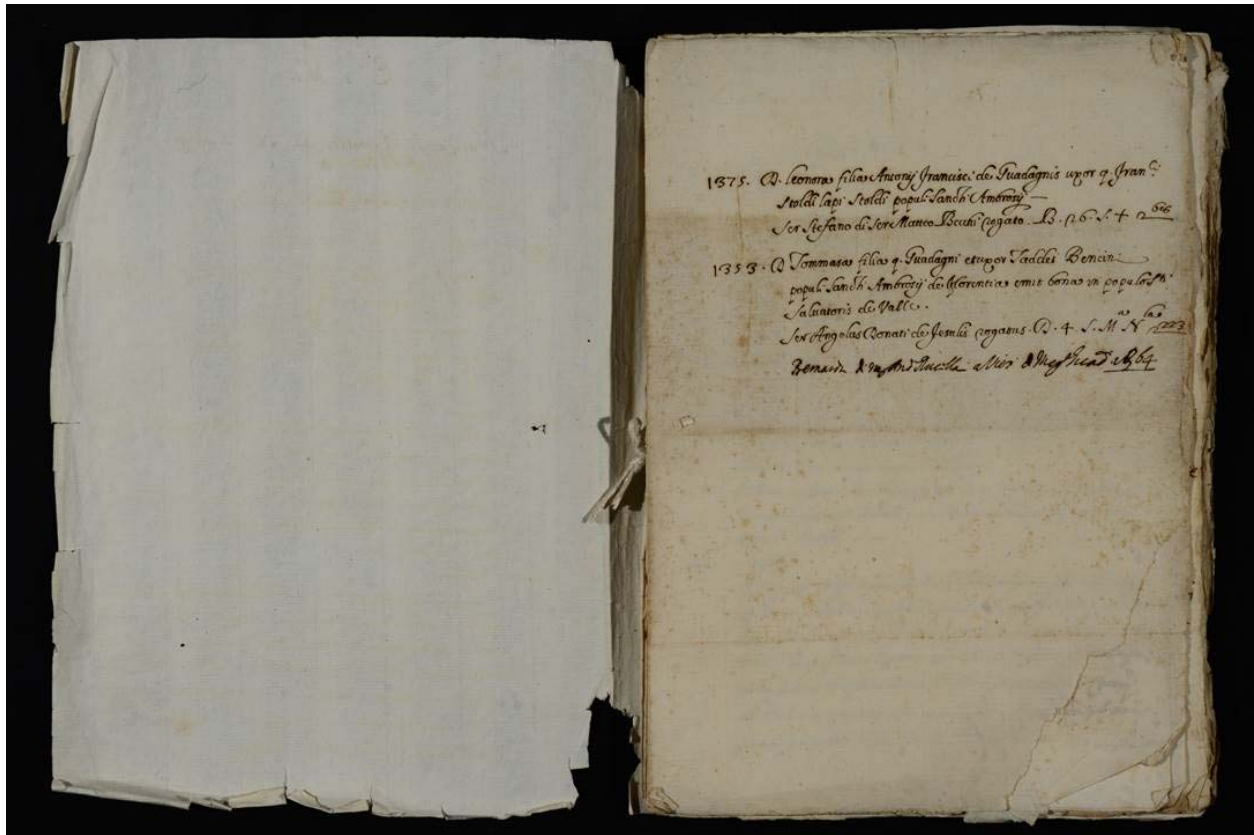
**Cover of the Book with the Family Crest and the title “Guadagni
Memoirs”**

The Document we are now translating is an original document from the Guadagni Archives starting in the year 1309. It is written in Medieval Latin, because Italian had not been invented as a written language yet.

Guadagni Memoirs

E.1 N.1

News (information) on the relationships of the Guadagni



Year 1375. Dame Leonora Guadagni daughter of Antonio son of Francesco Guadagni wife of Francesco Stoldi son of Lapo Stoldi of the Parish of Sant' Ambrogio, Florence (left picture below).

Mister (“Ser” in Italian is an abbreviation of “Messer”, medieval word which meant “Mister”, which has now been replaced in Italy by “Signor”) Stefano son of Mister Matteo Becchi requested it. B.26. S. + 2 ⁶²⁶



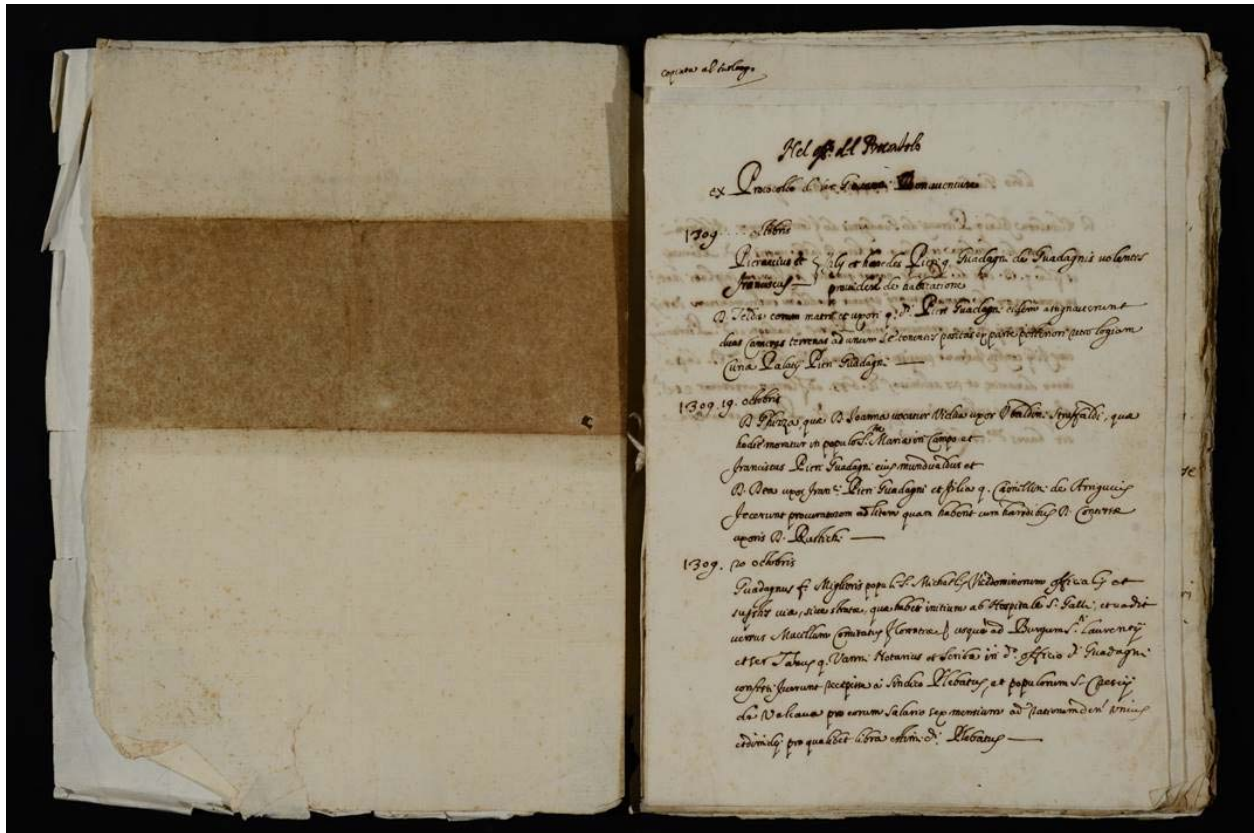
Church of St. Ambrogio, Florence Lapi Palace, Florence Church of Santa Maria in Campo,
Florence, inside and outside, near the Duomo.

1353. Dame Tommasa daughter of Guadagno and wife of Taddeo Bencini from the Florentine Parish of St. Ambrogio of Florence (left picture above) purchased goods in the Parish of Salvatoris de Valle (“Savior of the Valley”)

Mr. Angelo son of Donato of the Gesuli Family requested. D. 4. S. Ma Nla 2223

Bernardo son of Migliore Rucellai to Vieri son of Migliore Guadagni 2564 In the Office of the Proconsul.

The pages of this 708 years old manuscript are not numbered. We will add a number to their translation to keep better track of them. – Page 1



Page 2

In the Office of the Proconsul (administrative authority of the City of Florence)

From the Protocol of Sir Giovanni Monumentum

1309.....October

Pieraccino and Francesco sons and heirs of Piero Guadagni of the Guadagni who are willing to provide a lodging.

Dame Telda with the mother and the nephews of Piero Guadagni assigned two rooms to one of the renters with the doors on the back side of the back court of the palace of Piero Guadagni.



Palace of Piero Guadagni inside the red zone, in the heart of old Florence seen from the sky, in the left picture; Piero Guadagni's palace seen from upfront, including the medieval towers on both sides, in the right picture. It was later bought by our cousins of the Degli Albizzi Family.

October 19, 1309

Dame Ghizza, whom Dame Joanna called widow of Ubaldino son of Struffaldo, who today lives in the Parish of Santa Maria in Campo, "St. Mary of the Field" (near the Duomo of Florence), and Francesco son of Piero Guadagni her "business associate" and Dame Dea wife of Francesco son of Piero Guadagni and daughter of Cionellino degli Arrigucci chose a "procurator" in the fight they had with the men of Countess wife of Rustico.



Regione Toscana

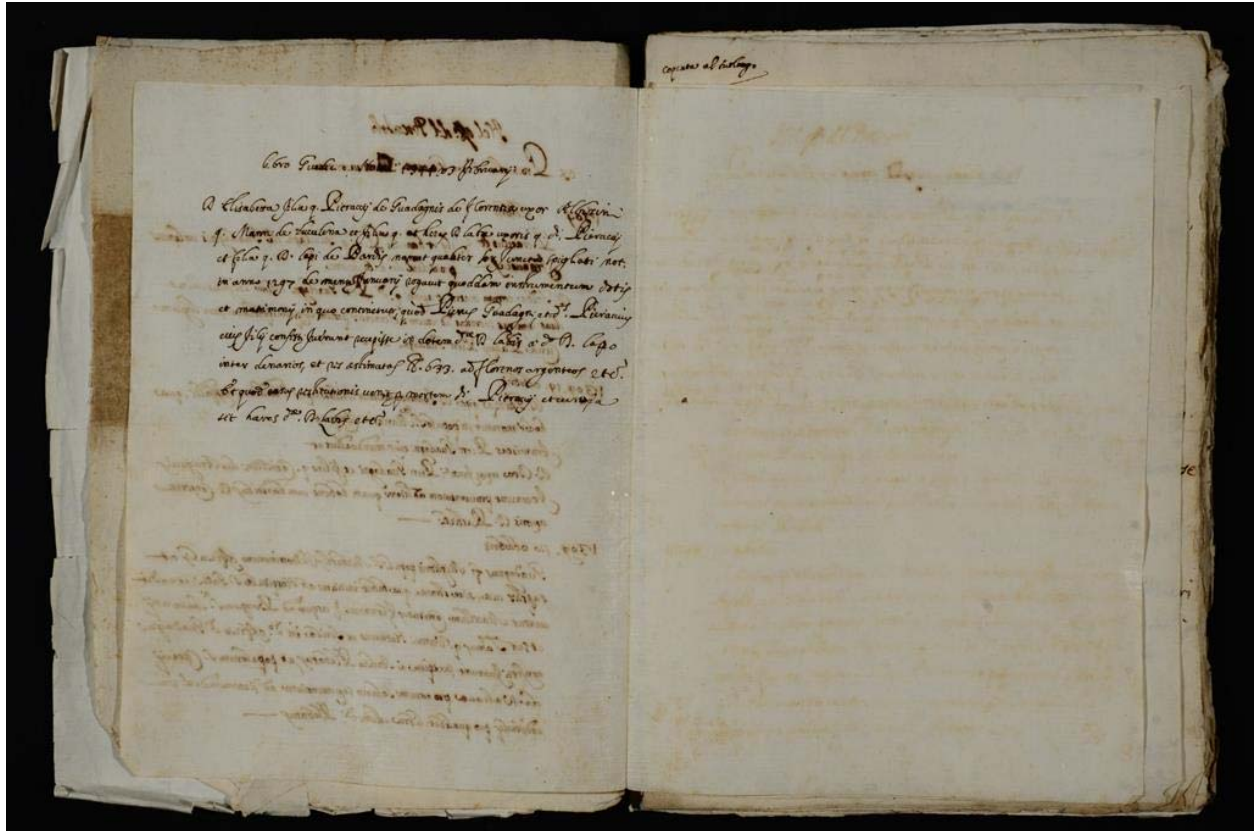
Palazzo Guadagni Strozzi Saccati
Breve guida alla visita



Palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera, now Palace of the Region of Tuscany [that is why three flags are flowing on top of the main balcony: the flag of Europe (left), the flag of Italy (center) and the flag of the Region of Tuscany (right),] used to belong to the Bischeri Family who sold it to the Buondelmonti, who sold it to the **Arrigucci** who sold it to **Alessandro and Vincenzo Guadagni**, sons of Filippo Guadagni, brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni, in 1593. As this new Guadagni Palace was next to the **Opera** del Duomo building, whose "work" ("opera" in Italian) was to repair the Duomo, this branch of the Guadagni were called **Guadagni dell'Opera**; one day, the very wealthy Torrigiani Family were going to be extinct unless our cousin Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera, whose mother was a Torrigiani, dropped his Guadagni dell'Opera Surname and adopted the Torrigiani one inheriting the fortune of that family, which he did. He is thus the ancestor of all the actual Torrigianis, including Raffaele, whose ancestors used to be called "Guadagni dell'Opera", and thus they are our cousins.

October 20, 1309 (one day after the above)

Guadagno son of Migliore of the Parish of San Michele Visdomini, officer of the area that goes from the Hospital of San Gallo (left picture below), towards the Mucillum Committee of Florence up to Borgo (Street) San Lorenzo (right picture below) and Sir Taddeo Vanni Notary and Writer in the Guadagni Office were forced to accept from Mayor Stebato and from the Parishes of Saint.....? (Hard to read) the salary for the month of September according to the national salary calculated by any book estimated by Stefano.



Page 3

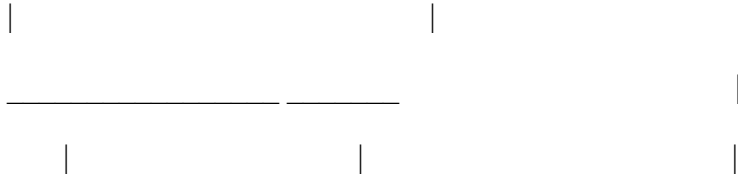
Book Fifteen February 23, 1344.

Dame Elisabetta daughter of Pieraccio (“Ugly Peter”) Guadagni from Florence, wife of Albizzino son of Manni da Luculena and daughter of heiress Dame Labis wife of Pieraccio (see above) and daughter of Lapo de’Bardi tells us how the Law of Giunta Spigliati notarized in the year 1297 in the month of January asked in what measure through the means of dowry and marriage, in which it was contained, Pieraccio Guadagni and his son Pieraccino (“Little Ugly Peter”) were able to receive in dowry from Dame Labis daughter of Lapo in money for a value of 18,633 Florentine silver coins, and so forth. And what restitution after Pieraccio’s death should go to Dame Labis and so forth.

Lapo de’Bardi

|

Pieraccio Guadagni ←-----> Dame Labis Manni da Luculena



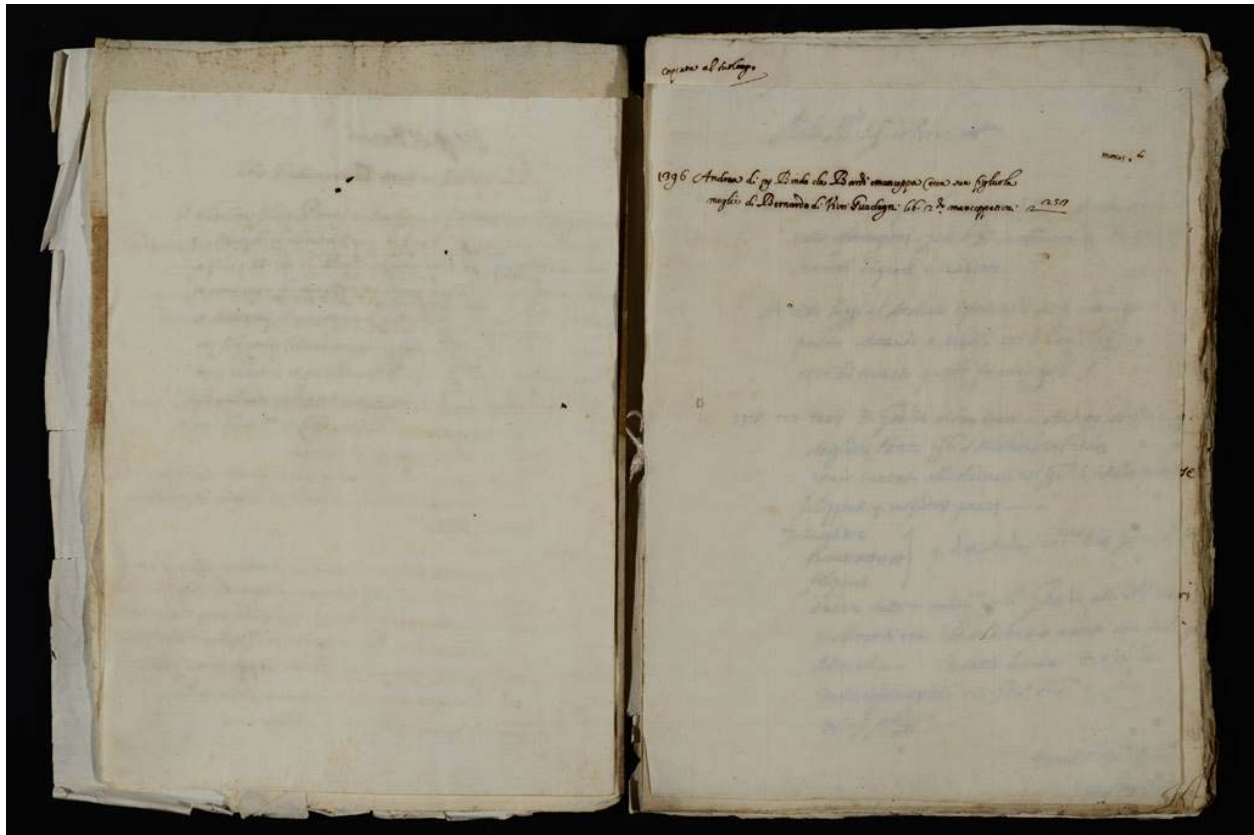
Pieraccino Guadagni Elisabetta Guadagni ←-----> Albizzino



De'Bardi Street, climbing uphill towards the walls of Florence (left), and de'Bardi tower, proudly standing over the entrance of "Ponte Vecchio" (Old Bridge), Florence (right).

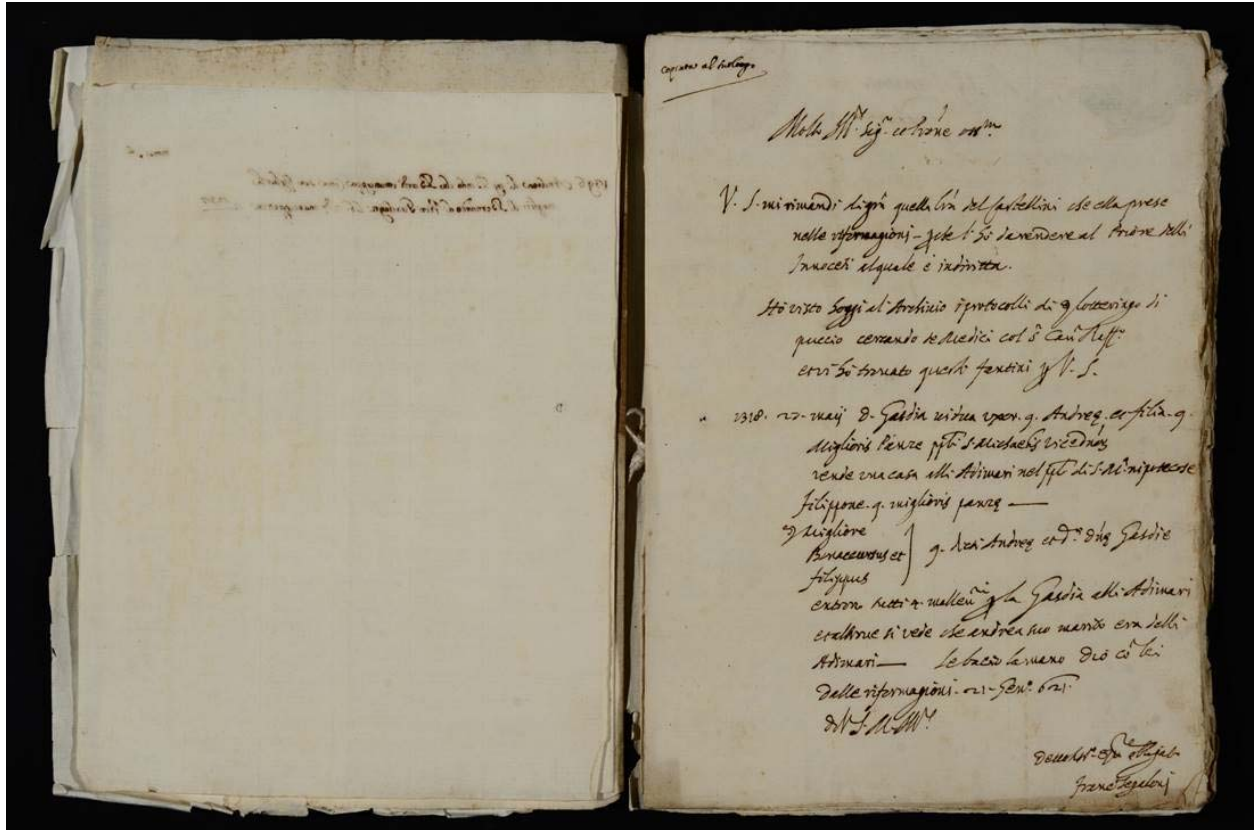


With red bricked wall and red tiled roof as in the picture above, where the wall can be seen also brownish beige, the top of the top of Bardi tower proudly stands, with the big window, on the extreme right of of the “Old Bridge” Ponte Vecchio, with the trees covered hills in the distant center right, towards which Bardi Street climbs from the exit of the Old Bridge.



Page 4

1396 Andrea son of Bindo de'Bardi emancipates his daughter Cecca wife of Bernardo son of Vieri Guadagni book 2 of the "mancoppazioni" (old Latin-Italian for "Emancipations"?) 2 257



Page 5 **Copied where it should be**

To the very famous Mr. Francesco of ours

May Your Highness send me back that list of Castellini that you took in the Riformagioni (“Pardons by Legislation”) because we have to return it to the Prior of the Innocents to whom it is addressed.

I saw today in the Archives the Protocols of Lotteringo son of Guccio looking for some of the Medici Family with the Rector and thus I found these “blessed Images” for Your Lordship.

May 22, 1318. Dame Gasdin, virtuous wife of Andrea and daughter of Migliore Panza Guadagni of the Parish of San Michele in Vidomini sells a house to the Adimari in the Parish of San Michele to the nephew of Filippone Guadagni som of Migliore Panza. Guadagni _____

5) Migliore, Bonaccorso and Filippo sons of Andrea and of Dame Gasdia they all fit in the Warranty of Gasdia Adimari from which we see that her husband Andrea was an Adimari.



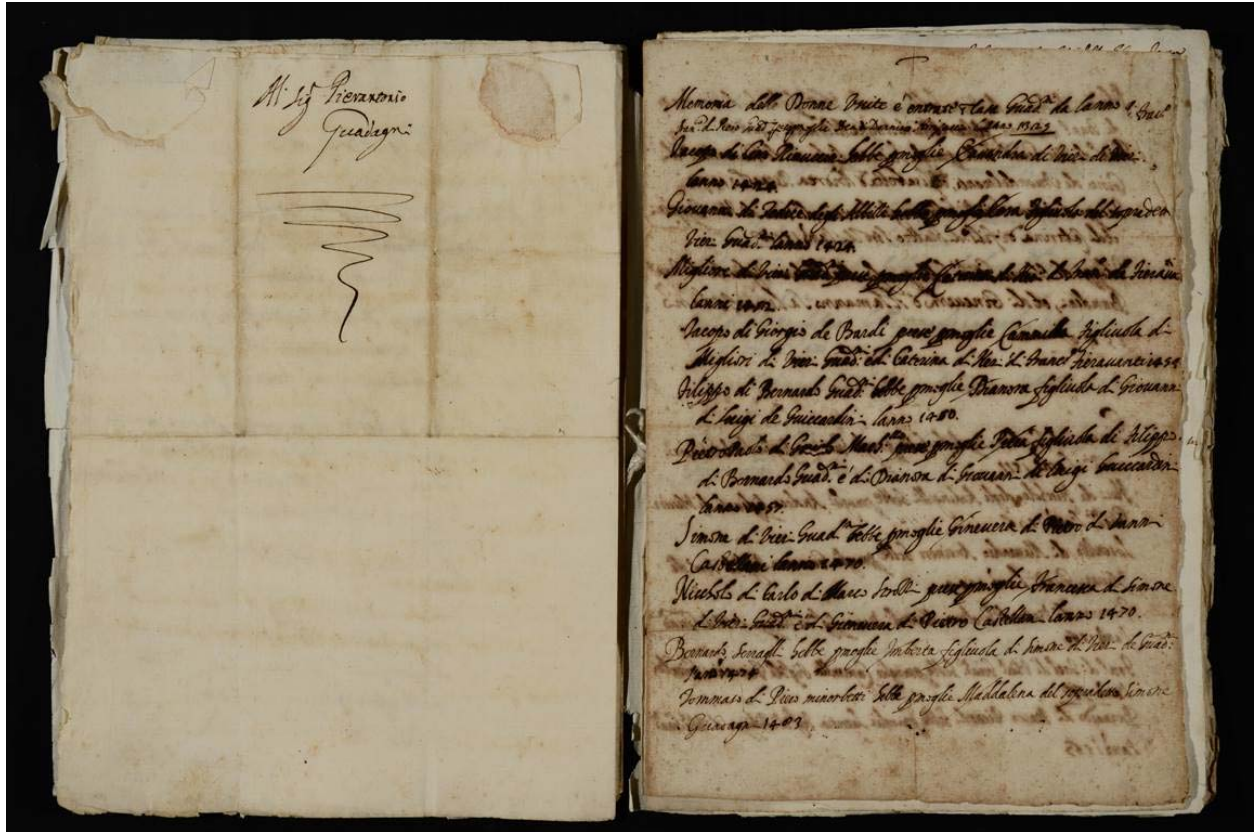
Adimari Tower, Florence



Guadagni Tower, Florence

I kiss your hand and may God save us from the Pardons by Legislation. January 21,
1621

Franco Segaloni



Page 6 (left)

To Mr. Pierantonio Guadagni

Page 6 (right)

Memory of the United Women entered in the Guadagni Family from the year ... [old paper is ripped and the date is missing]. Francesco son of Piero Guadagni who married Dea daughter of Donnino Arrigucci in the year 1325.

Iacopo son of Gino Rinuccini married Cassandra daughter of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni in the year 1424.

Giovanna daughter of Tedice degli Albizzi married the son of the abovementioned Vieri Guadagni in 1424.

Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni married Margherita Fioravanti in the year 1452.

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



Fioravanti Palace, Florence Macchiavelli Palace, Florence Guicciardini Palace, Florence

Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni married Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini in the year 1450.

Pietro Paolo Macchiavelli son of Guido married Piera daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni and of Dianora daughter of Luigi Guicciardini in the year 1457.

Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Ginevera daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani in the year 1470.

Niccolo' son of Carlo son of Marco Strozzi (+1408) married Francesca (1448-1499) daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Giovanna daughter of Pietro Castellani in the year 1470. Niccolo' and Francesca had a son, named Carlo Strozzi, after his grandfather



Our great-uncle Niccolò Strozzi

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

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



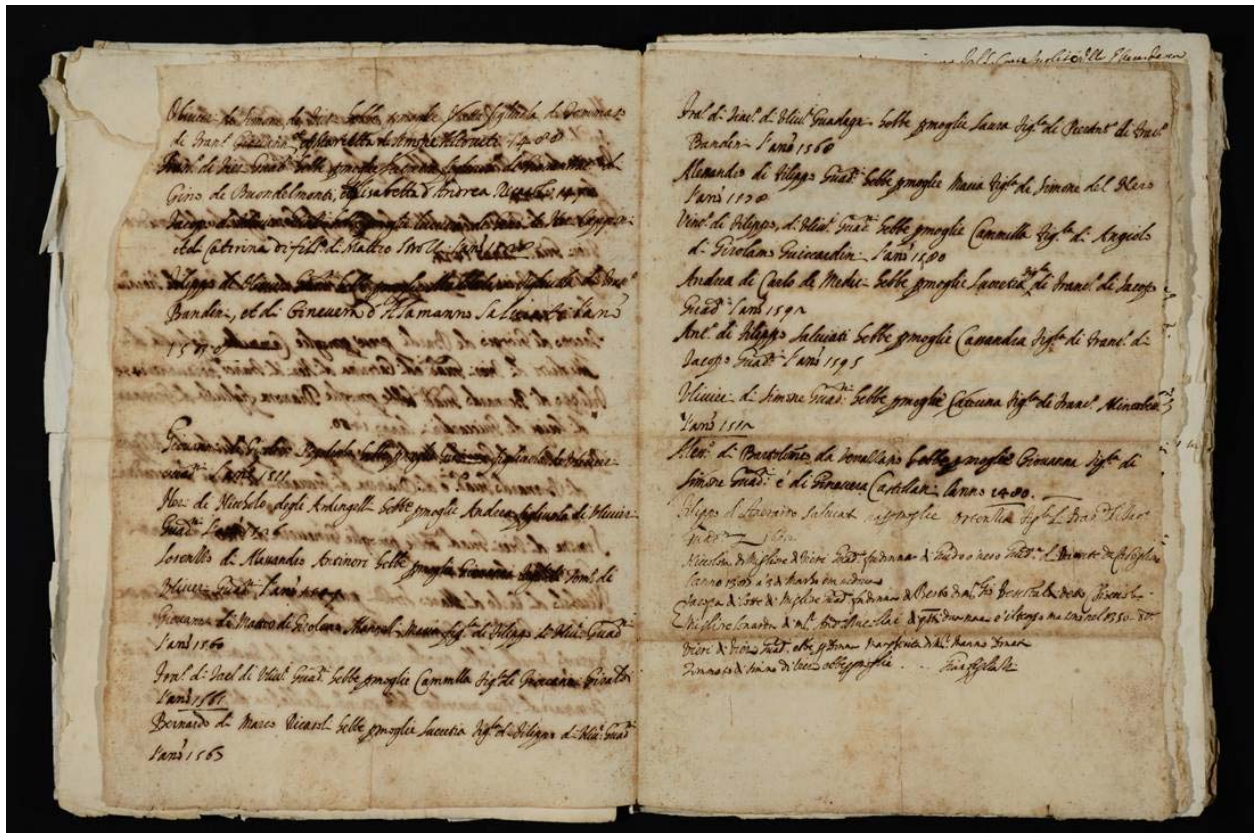
Strozzi Palace, Florence



Serragli Palace, Florence



Minerbetti Palace, Florence



Page 7 (left)

Olivieri son of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Oretta, the daughter of Tommaso son of Francesco Guicciardini and Marietta daughter of Simone Altoviti in 1488.

Francesco son of Vieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Giovanni Battista son of Gino de' Buondelmonti and of Elisabetta daughter of Andrea Ricasoli in 1490.

Iacopo son of Olivieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Gino (1478-1516) son of Neri Capponi (1452-1487) and nephew of Neri's brother, the famous Florentine hero Piero Capponi (1446-1496), who scared King of France Charles VIII out of Florence, and of Caterina daughter of Filippo son of Matteo Strozzi the Elder.



The famous print of Neri Capponi (center, in front of the open window of Palazzo Vecchio, with the Duomo of Florence in the background,) head of the Florentine Government, tearing the request of the King of France (sitting on the right), who wanted to be paid a very large amount of money, for him and his French troops to leave Florence alone. Angry at Piero's gesture, the King loudly exclaimed: "Then we shall sound our trumpets" i.e. order the French cavalry and army to attack and plunder Florence, to which Capponi answered proudly: "And we shall toll our bells" i.e. have all the churches of Florence toll their bells to call all the population of the city to attack the French in a popular general uprising and house-to-house fighting. Alarmed at the prospect, the King lowered his demands and eventually left the city. My parents owned a copy of the above print which was always hanging on our living room wall and as a child, I always looked at Pier Capponi with admiration. Now, doing this family research I find out he is not only a hero I admire but also my direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni's uncle, so my great uncle and the great-uncle of all of us.



Filippo Strozzi (1426-1491), (picture above) Florentine banker, grandfather of Lucrezia Capponi, wife of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni, and so direct ancestor of all of us.

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

Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori married Giovanna daughter of Tommaso son of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1544.



Tommaso Guadagni aka “The Magnificent” (1495-1544), sculpture and portrait of the same by different artists

Giovanni son of Matteo son of Girolamo Mannelli marries Maria daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni in the year 1561.

Francesco son of Iacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni marries Camilla daughter of Giovanni Girdali in the year 1561.

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

Page 7 (right)

Francesco son of Giacomo son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Laura daughter of Pierantonio son of Francesco Bandini in the year 1560.



Pierantonio Bandini Baroncelli was an Italian banker.

Portraits of Pierantonio Bandini and his wife Maria Bonciani by an unknown Dutch artist (left); enlargement of Maria (right). Francesco Guadagni was Pierantonio and Maria's son-in-law. As Pierantonio and Maria were the direct ancestors of all of us, some of us might have some of their facial traits or expression. Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni dell'Opera married Maria daughter of Simone Del Nero in the year 1578.

Vincenzo son of Filippo Guadagni dell'Opera son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Cammilla daughter of Angiolo son of Girolamo Guicciardini in the year 1580.



Girolamo Guicciardini (1st picture above) is the grandfather-in-law of Vincenzo Guadagni dell'Opera (1546-1601).

Andrea son of Carlo de' Medici (2nd picture above, portrait by famous artist Mantegna; Carlo was the illegitimate son of Cosimo de' Medici the Elder with a blue-eyed cithasian slave, and that is where his blue eyes come from, and the half-brother of Piero de' Medici the Gouty (3rd picture above) and the uncle of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent) (4th picture above) married Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of Francesco Guadagni (direct ancestor of all of us) son of Iacopo in the year 1592. So Andrea de' Medici, 1st cousin of Lorenzo de' Medici the Magnificent married Lucrezia, daughter of our direct ancestor Francesco Guadagni.

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

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

Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano married Giovanna daughter of Simone Guadagni and of Ginevra Castellani in the year 1480. Giovanna Guadagni is the mother of the great explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, named after her, the first European to discover New York Bay, where they have now built the Verrazzano Bridge.



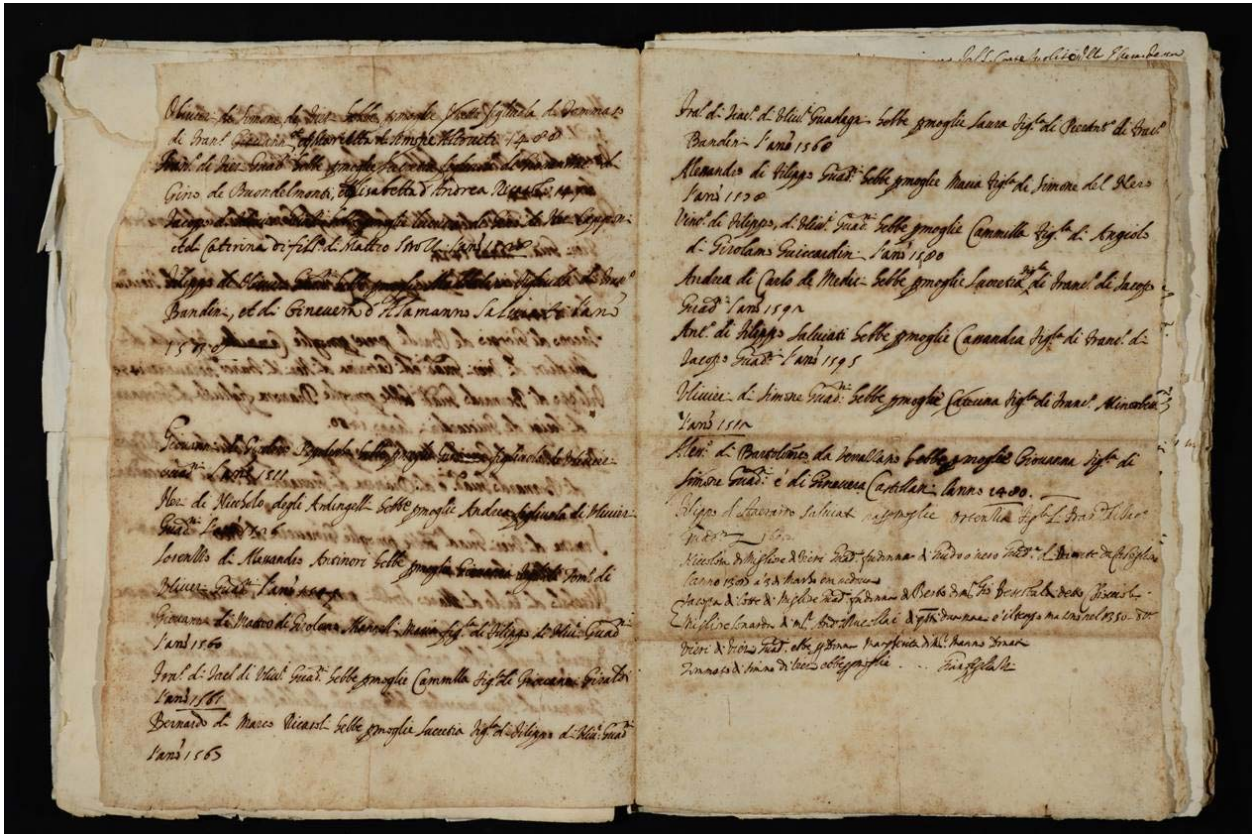
Giovanni da Verrazzano (1485-1528) He has in his eyes the proud and brave look of the Guadagnis.

[Another historical theory however says that Giovanna Guadagni is only the great-aunt of the great-nephew of the explorer himself. Unhappily Verrazzano's birth certificate was lost so the 2 hypothesis continue to stand side by side. Edouard Lejeune, the famous contemporary Guadagni Historian, who is a late dear friend of mine, stands by the first theory]

Filippo son of Averardo Salviati married Ortensia daughter of Francesco Guadagni in the year 1612.



Filippo Salviati (1582-1614) - Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) - Galileo's villa in Arcetri – in it Galileo, Filippo Salviati and his wife Ortensia Guadagni discovered that the Earth turned around the Sun and not the opposite as all humanity had believed until then.



Page 8 (right)

Niccolosa Guadagni, daughter of Migliore Guadagni son of Vieri married Guido da Castiglione, but on March 3rd, 1317 she was a widow.

Jacopa daughter of Cotte (aka “Filippone”) son of Migliore Guadagni married Berto son of Gesubaldo nicknamed “chiocciola” (pronounced Keeocchola, i.e. “snail” in Florentine dialect).

Migliore Leonardo son of Andrea Rucellai of whom we don’t know the exact time but they (father and son) are in the period 1350-1380.

Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni married Margherita daughter of Manno Donati (1320-1374) (great-nephew of Corso Donati +1308 and cousin of Gemma Donati, wife of the famous Italian writer, Poet Dante Alighieri, with whom the Guadagni are thus related).



Our cousin Dante Alighieri, (1261-1321) left picture above, Florentine poet and creator of the Italian Language. He was the first Italian writer to write in Italian and not in Latin, and he was so famous that “his” written Italian, the Florentine, became the official Italian language written not only in Florence but in all of Italy. His most famous work is “The Divine Comedy”, a poem in 3 parts: Hell, Purgatory and Heaven. In the Prologue he introduces himself as lost (he was about 35 years old) in a dark forest and unable to find his way out. Virgil (10/15/70-9/21/19 BC) central picture above, a Roman Poet, finds him and takes him in a long journey through Hell, Purgatory and finally Heaven where Virgil cannot enter (because he is an Ancient Roman

Pagan Poet) but there he finds Beatrice Portinari (right picture above, Dante on the left, Beatrice on the right), a woman he admires, and who shows him around Heaven. During his journey in Hell, Purgatory and Heaven, Dante meets a wide variety of people, good or bad, well-known in his time, at the turn of the 14th century or in the 3,000 years of known history and literature before him. So for anybody in the 21st Century, like we are, it is very exciting to have an ancestor or more of ours met by Poet Dante in his journey in Hell, Purgatory and Heaven 700 years ago. We have the Catellini da Castiglione, in Heaven and we will go and meet them later on.



Ciacco the “Hog” meets cousin Dante in Hell Beatrice (center) introduces Dante (left) to Cacciaguida (right)

In Inferno (“Hell”) 6, Dante asks Ciaccio (a character in Hell), in the left picture above, to tell him the whereabouts of the previous generation’s (1220-1290 AD) great Florentines only to learn that they are among the darkest souls of Hell. Now he asks Cacciaguida, in Heaven, to recount the greatest citizens of his era (Paradise 16: verses 26-27) Cacciaguida talks about the “gente nuova e i subiti ***Guadagni*** (“newcomers to the city and quick ***gains***” (Inferno 16.74) i.e. in the year 1310, when Poet Dante wrote “The Divine Comedy”, the Guadagni were already so rich and famous that their last name was already synonym of “gains and earnings”) and this is written by Dante, the greatest Italian writer of all times and creator of the Italian language, who accepts that “Guadagni” is synonym with “earnings” because the Guadagni Family were already so famous for it in 1310 AD and he uses it as such in the pure and classical Italian “lingua” (“language”) in his greatest book the Divine Comedy, in Inferno, chant 16, verse 73. [Dante asks Cacciaguida who in the flock of the greatest citizens of his era were worthy of the highest offices, , and Cacciaguidas answers that “gente nuova e subiti ***guadagni*** (newcomers to the city and quick ***gains***) brought excess to the City (inferno 16.73).

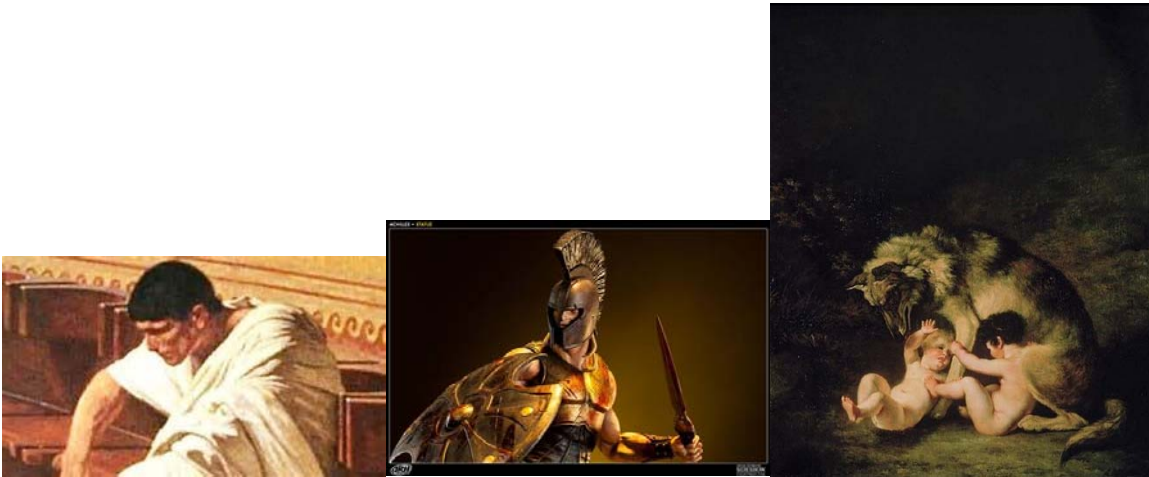
“To earn or to gain in Latin is “mereo”, “mereor”, quite different from the surname “Guadagni”. The words “Guadagno” for earning (and Guadagni for plural: “earnings”)and

“Guadagnare” for “to earn” were soon adopted by all five major European languages: “French: “gain” and “gagner”, “English”: “gain” and “to gain”, Spanish: “gano” and “ganar” Portuguese”: “ganho de” and “ganhe”, and German:”zu gewinnen”.

So obviously Guadagno and Guadagni do not come from Latin or Italian but from the Guadagni Family name, who were so famous in earning and making money that already in Dante’s Middle Ages’ “pure Italian Language” Guadagni meant “earnings” because the Guadagni Family were so famous for it all over Italy and Europe that their family name had replaced Latin words “lucrum, acquirō, and mereo”.

Tommaso son of Mimmo son of Vieri married ...Gianfigliuzzi.

We have already met elsewhere our ancestors Catellini da Castiglione whom Poet Dante meets in the year 1320 AC in Heaven in his wanderings through Hell, Purgatory and Paradise (Heaven) in his Divine Comedy, and our and their direct ancestors Catilina (70 BC) (1st picture below) from Rome and Sergestus from Troy (2nd picture below; at the end of the Trojan War in 1184 BC in which he fought for the Trojans, Sergestus escaped with Aeneas after the conquest of Troy by the Greeks, and ended up in Italy, 4 centuries before the Foundation of Rome by Romulus and Remus in 753 BC)

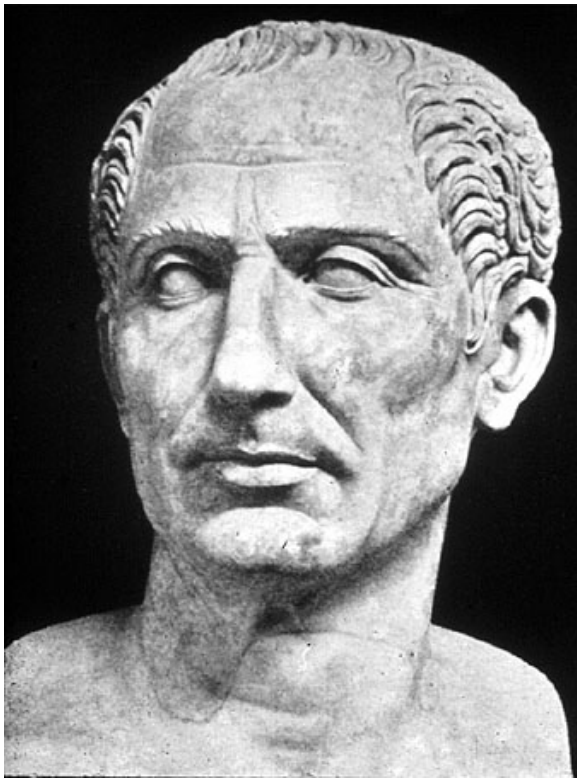


Romulus and Remus are fed by a she-wolf when they were abandoned as babies.

In Biblical times we know that Moses led the Jews out of Egypt in the period of 1393-1273 BC and King David lived from 1040 to 970 BC. So our oldest ancestor and our family can be said to date somewhere between Moses and King David’s time.



Moses and the Ten Commandments by artist Philip de Champaigne (left) King David getting ready to kill Goliath by artist Michelangelo (right).



As Sergestus migrated to Central Italy from Troy, and his descendants/our ancestors became Roman Citizens and part of the Roman Nobility or Patricians, some of them probably met Julius Caesar (left picture above) and Emperor Nero playing the lute (right picture above).

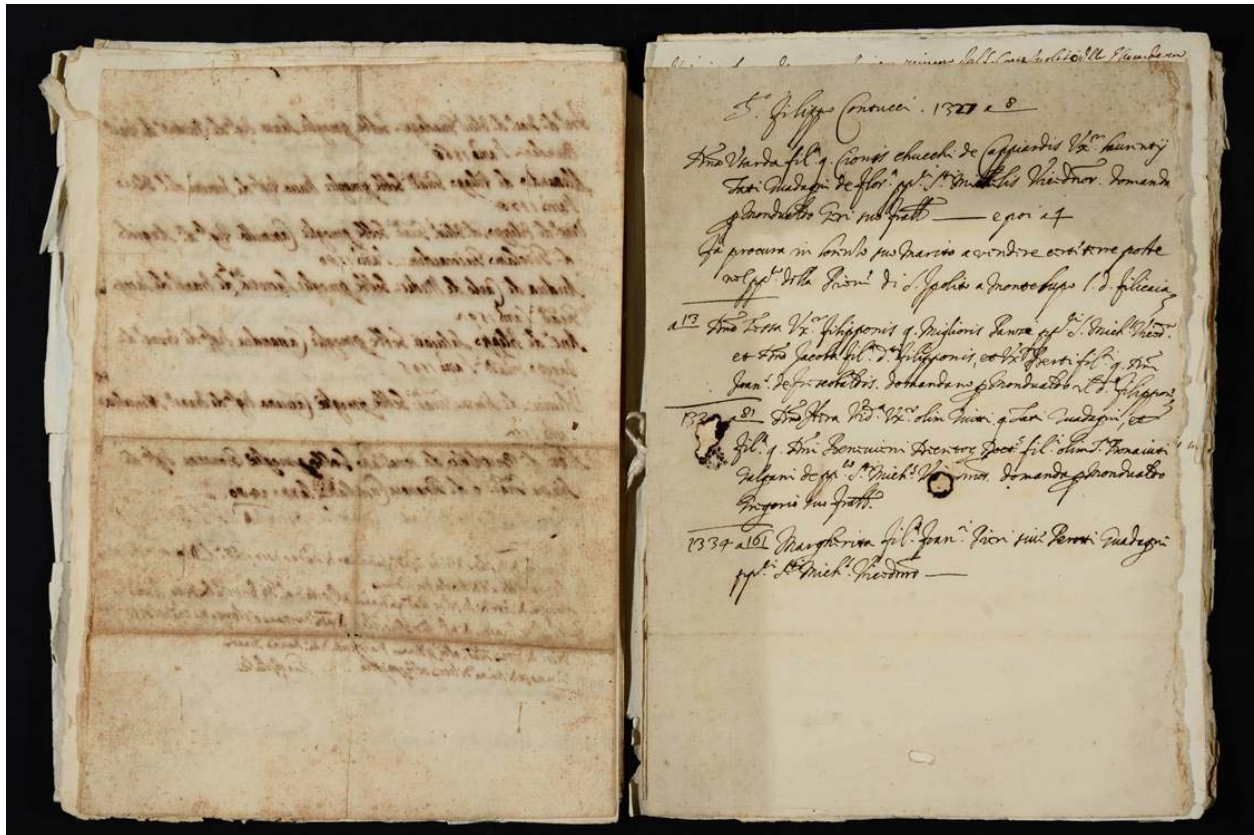


Patrician and noble Roman Ladies during the Roman Empire (some of them were our direct ancestors) on the left; statue of a Roman patrician (maybe our direct ancestor) with “busts” of “his ancestors on the right;. picture of Ancient Rome below.

“ .



On 9/29/1788 our great-great-great-grandfather, Luigi Guadagni (1751-1799), father of Donato, marries Elisabetta Catellini da Castiglione (+1/7/1844), who will become the ancestor of all of us.



Page 9 (right)

To Mr. Filippo Contucci 1327 a 8

Vieri asks Dame Usarda, daughter of Cione Cucchi de Capiardi, widow of Zato Guadagni of Florence, of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini, about her brother Mondualto Gori. _____ and then a +

Usarda Capiardi, daughter of Cione Capiardi married Lorenzo Guadagni in 1328, and became a widow in 1340; in Roglo we find that Cione Capiardi was the husband of Usarda Capiardi, after whom they named their daughter; as we know Lorenzo Guadagni was the son of Zato Guadagni, who was the son of Guadagno Guadagni, and the brother of Migliorozzo (+1333), Giovanni (+1348), Guitto (+1330), Bindo and Guadagno (+1340)]

She does proxy in Lorindo for her husband to thus avenge certain words said to her in the Villa of Ippolita in Montelupo da Filicaia.



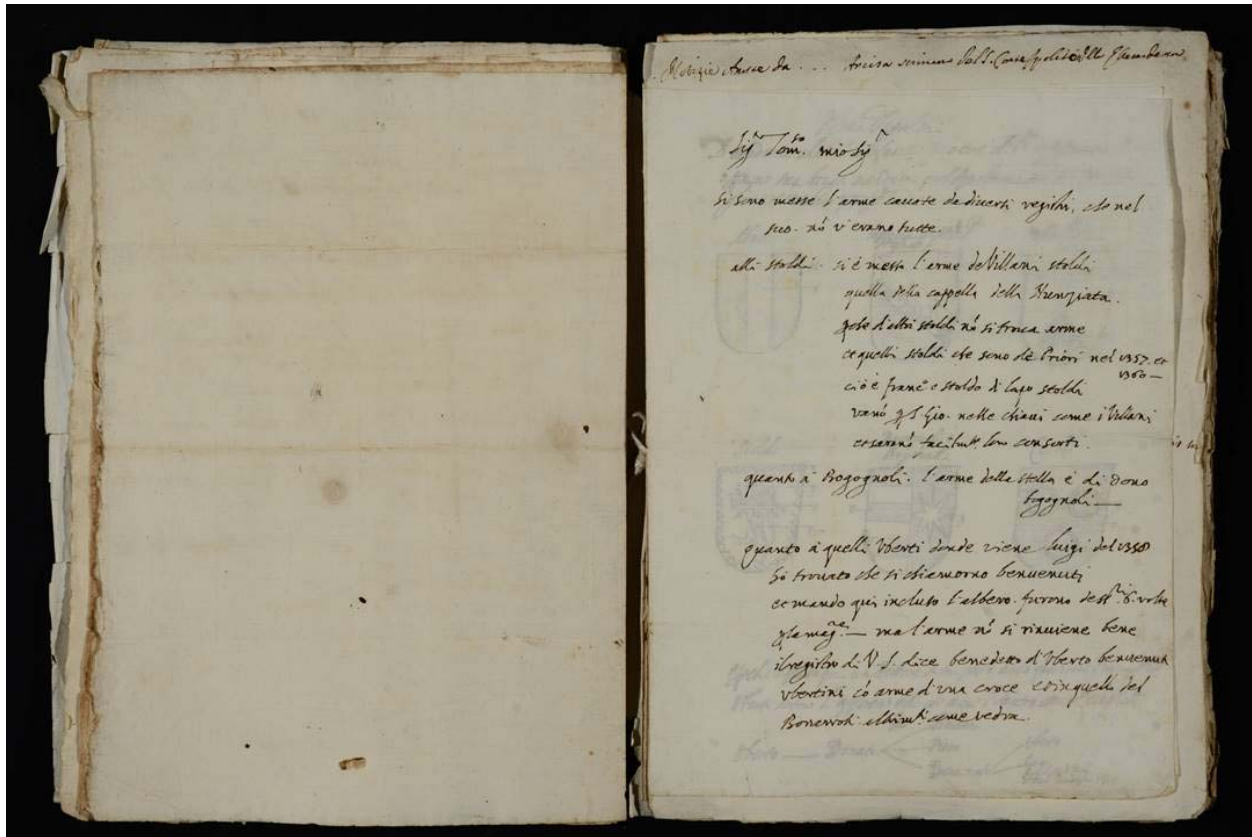
Villa Montelupo da Filicaia

a 13 Dame Tessa widow of Filippone Guadagni son of Migliore Panza Guadagni of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini and Dame Iacopa daughter of Filippone and widow of Uberto son of Giovanni de' Frescobaldi ask for a mortgage from Filippone's funds.

133 81 Dame Nera widow of Guitto (+1330) son of Zato Guadagni and her daughter Dori Berniccioni take care of the son of Bonaiuti Galgani of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini who is ill and ask for help from her brother Gregory.

1334 a 161 Margherita daughter of Francesco Ricci marries Pierotto Guadagni of the Parish of Saint Michael Visdomini.

[According to the date above, the Piero Guadagni (nicknamed "Pierotto" i.e. "little Piero") whom she married could have been the one who signed the peace treaty with the Quittanelli Family in 1341 and died in 1348]



Page 10 (right)

Mr. Tommaso my Lord

The coat of arms taken from various registers did not all fit in yours so we put them in the following:

In the Stoldi Register we put the Crest of the Villani Stoldi of the Chapel of the Basilica of the Santissima Annunziata. We do not find the crests of other Stoldis and the Stoldi that were Priors in the years 1357 and 1360 i.e. Francesco and Stoldo sons of Lapo Stoldi, you can see them in S. Giovanni in the churches (chapels?) like the Villani and you can easily find their spouses [Historian and businessman Giovanni Villani (1276-1348) author of the New Chronicles of Florence, and leading statesman in Florence, married young widow Monna de'Pazzi, who had lost her first husband Vieri Guadagni (1303-1323) when he was 20 years old, and became the stepdad of their son Migliore Guadagni (+1383) from whom we all descend].



Stoldi-Villani chapel in Basilica of Santissima Annunziata on the left. It used to be the oldest Guadagni Chapel but later was named Villani after the marriage of historian Villani with our ancestor Widow Monna de' Pazzi Guadagni, from whom we all descend. Guadagni Chapel painted by artist Bronzino on the right.



Main altar in the Basilica of Santissima Annunziata (the Guadagni Chapel with the Guadagni Crest visible on top is the second chapel on the left behind the main altar. It was painted by artist Bronzino for our diect ancestor Iacopo and his brother Filippo, ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera and Torrigiani, in 1552 (see above picture on the right).

The above mentioned Stoldi Villani chapel, built by Migliore Guadagni's mother and stepdad is not in the above picture, but more upfront in the basilica.

For what regards the Bogognoli the crest with the star belongs to Dono Bogognoli.

For what concerns the Uberti from whom comes Luigi of 1358 we found that they used to be called Benvenuti and I send their family tree here included (see later pages). They were mentioned 6 times but we cannot find their crest in good conditions – the register of Your Lordship says that Benedetto son of Uberto Benvenuti Ubertini had the crest of a cross and in the one of the Bonerroti it is different as you see.

Is the “Bonerroti” surname, listed above, an old form of “Buonarroti” (Michelangelo's surname)?



Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564)



Page 11 (right)

“**Francesco Segaloni**” is written at the top of the page; who is he and why is he there? I checked the name in the computer and I found the Latin text below with the enclosed:

“From the Council of Bavaria (Region of Germany, at that time part of the Holy Roman Empire; Louis IV (in German Ludwig, 4/1/1282-10/11/1347;) called **the Bavarian**, of the house of Wittelsbach, was **King of the Romans** from 1314, **King of Italy** from 1327, and **Holy Roman Emperor** from 1328)

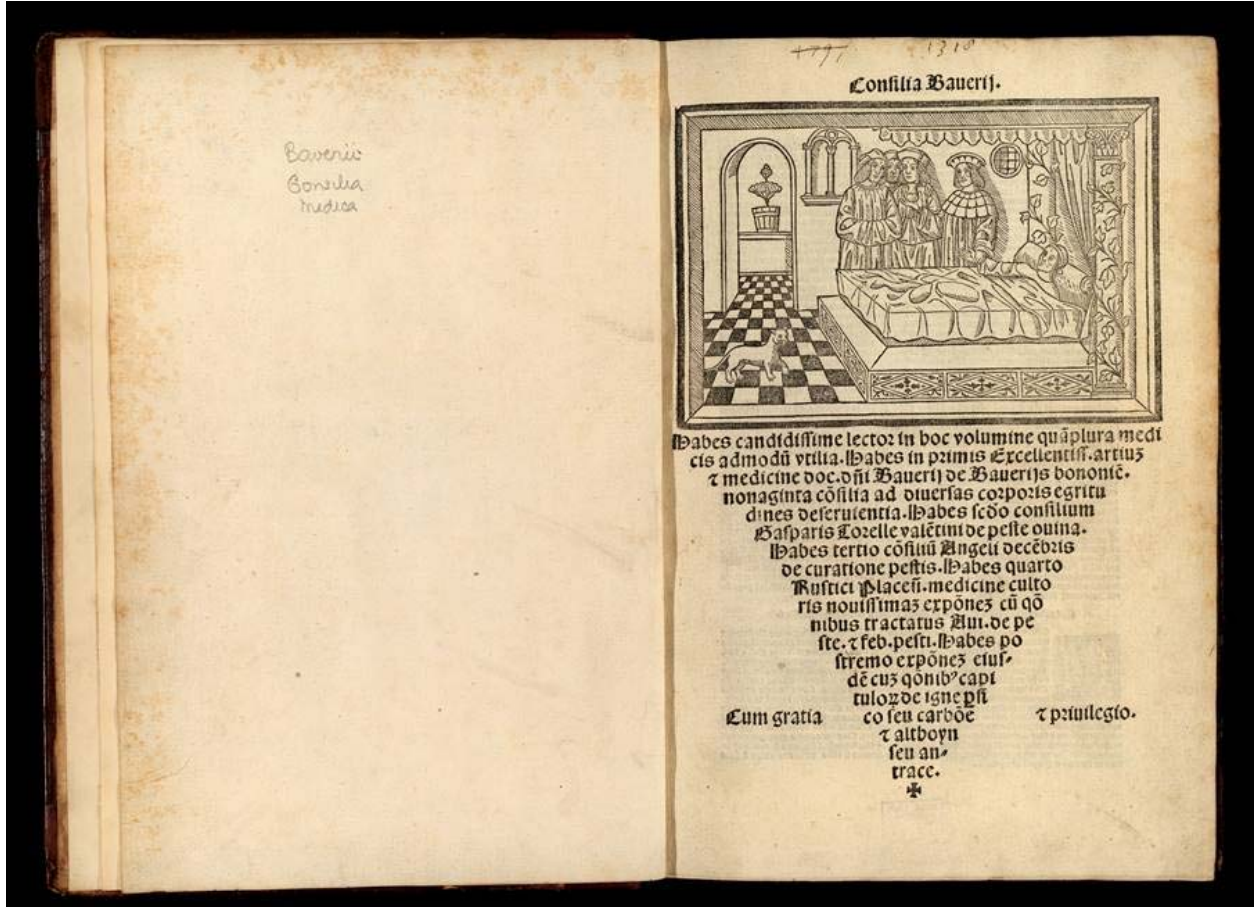


Holy Roman Emperor Loius IV, the Bavarian



His tomb in Frauenkirche, Munich, Germany.

with the year on top “1318” in pencil”, corresponding to the years of the Guadagni Memoirs we are translating now. So I presume Francesco Segaloni is the author of this Latin text below [I found nothing else about him] which was known by his name and one of our ancestors or other author of the Guadagni Memoirs decided to add it in the memoirs at the specific time and place we find it now (see document below).



In this volume o very candid lector you will find many useful admonitions about babies. In the first excellent medical arts and documents done in Bavaria and its Barony ninety Councils and deferent corporations studied the sicknesses. The babies in this Concilium had the plague contracted from sheep. The babies in in the third Council were cured by the Angels with the pest treatment in December. The babies of the fourth Council were cured with very new medicines from a treatise on plague of February 7th.



Colomberg Castle in Bavaria, Germany



Rotherburg, Bavaria, Germany



Map of Bavaria and a few pictures of the same. Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria, Germany

Map of Bavaria: it is the largest of the States of Modern Germany and it is located in the Southern Eastern Border of Germany, bordering with Czech Republic, Austria and Switzerland, not far from the Northern Border of Italy. Its capital is Munich.

“To the Council of Bavaria” (written above the illustration)

“You will find in this book, o very candid reader, what is more useful to physicians today (in the year 1318 AD), for their own use, concerning newborn babies in the very excellent arts and medicines of the Doctors in Bavaria of the good country of Bavaria originating from ninety councilors coming out from different corporations of excellent bearing (“deference”). The babies in this Council contracted pestilential germs of plague from sheep. From the beginning the babies at the third council of December were treated to cure the plague. The babies of the fourth were treated with the newest medicines. It seems right that no babies living in the country should be exposed by the medical doctors to the germs discussed by us here, concerning the plague, On February 7, we will be able to expose the babies attacked by the plague.

With grace and privilege.

This translation is not perfect also due to the difficulty of reading the old Gothic characters in which it was written, fcdq.

Let us go back to the illustrations on page 11.:

On the first shield we see on the top of it the word “Abati” which is the family name, like Guadagni, Torrigiani and so forth. The two parallel side strips are colored “n” (“nero” which means “black”); the central strip is colored “b” (“bianco” which means “white”).

On the second shield, in the center, “Supplicia” (name?) wife of Santo Stefano (nobility title) and a diagonal stripe with three little wolves climbing from right to left) and the word “lupi” meaning “wolves” in Italian. The background of the diagonal stripe says “b” (“bianco” = white); the “lupi” wolves says “n” “black” and the background says “r” i.e. “rosso” (red).

The third shield has “della Casa” (an old noble surname) or “of the House i.e. Family of the shield-bearer” written on top and a tree standing on a small heap of stones with the top written word on the left is “ulivo” i.e. “olive tree” color “ulivo” i.e. olive green on the top, “b” meaning “white” for the background and “a” meaning “arancio” Italian for “orange”.

The following row has 3 family crests, of 3 noble Florentine families, listed on top of the shields from left to right “Stoldi”, “Bogognoli” or “Bogognuoli” and the 3rd one is “Cerchi” the head of the “White” or “Ghibelline” (for the Emperor) party of Florence. Also Cousin Dante, in the great political late 13th century conflict between the party for the Pope and the party for the Emperor, was for the Emperor, even though he had married Gemma Donati, sister of Corso Donati, who was for the Pope.



Corso Donati, head of the “Black Party” for the Pope, (played by actor Henry George above left) was the brother in law of Cousin Dante. His great-niece, Margherita Donati was Vieri

Guadagni's (1369-1426) wife. Vieri de' Cerchi, played by an actor (left person in the above right picture) was the great-uncle of Caterina Soderini Antinori, great-niece of Manetto Portinari, brother of Beatrice, the woman admired by Dante. He was also the nephew of Corso Donati, cousin of Migliore Guadagni. So the Guadagni, one of the most important and wealthy families of Florence, were related to both sides.

The "Stoldi" crest has a winged eagle with the body and paws and tail of a lion and the colors listed for it are 2 "r"?= rosso = red, 1 "g" = giallo = yellow and 1 "n" = nero = black. The "Bogognoli" has a capital G, "yellow", an "r", "red", an "a" = "arancione" = "orange" and a small "g" = yellow. The "Cerchi" has a "g" for "yellow" and an "a" for "orange".

I am waiting here for a painter (i.e. an artist) who could help me by telling me if Uberti near the following name is related to the person shown below.

/ Giovanni

Uberto__Donato_____ / Piero Uberti

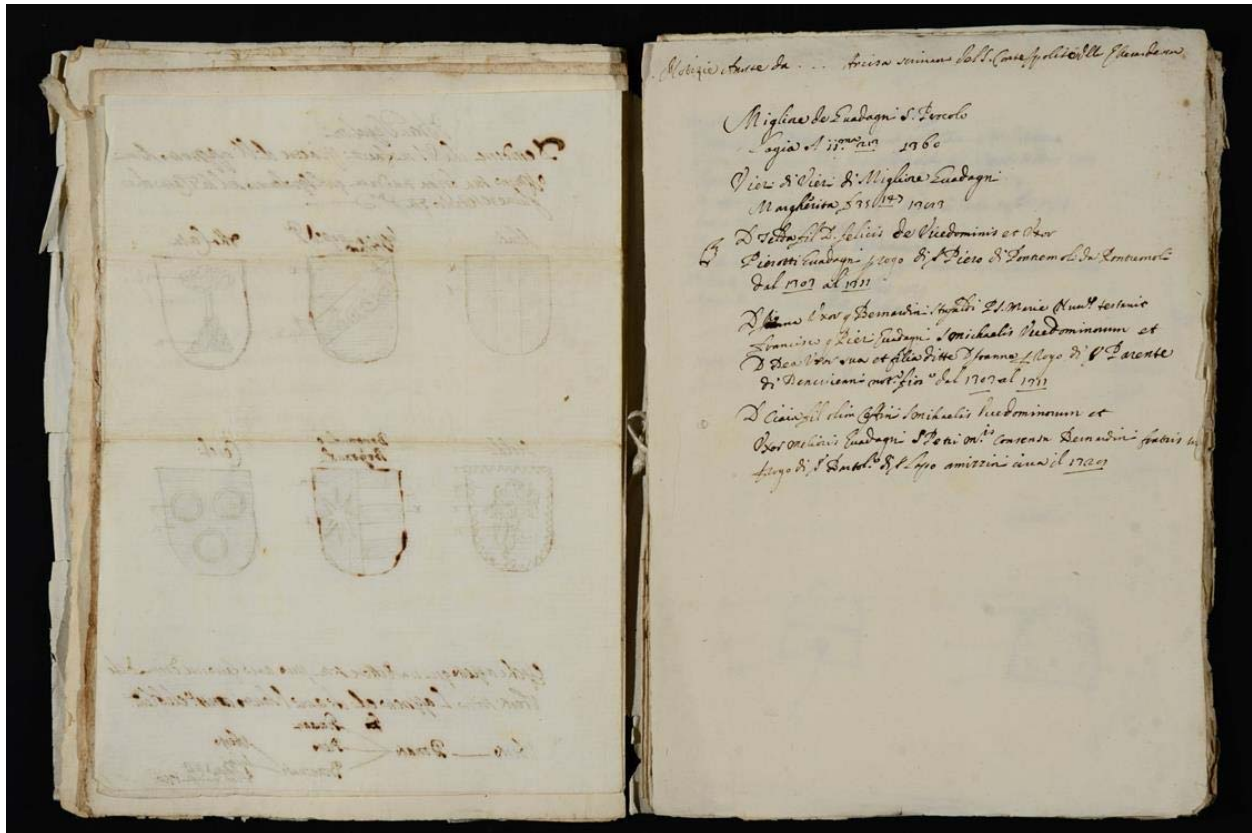
\ Benvenuto /

\ Luigi / Nicoletta daughter of

Migliore

\ Vieri Guadagni 1358

I would like Your Lordship to please send me that little Sepolto (tomb?) and the House which I will give back to you.



Page 12 (right page)

Informations from Ancisa, “scrivano” (“scribe”) of Count Ippolito della Gherardesca.

Migliore Guadagni of the Parish of San Procolo married Lagia 213 in the year 1360. (see façade of the church of San Procolo below, on the left and inside of the church on the right and below. San Procolo is a romanesque church located in via de’ Giraldi, Florence, between Borgo degli Albizzi and Via Ghibellina and Piazza del Duomo, the old elegant part of Florence, where Palazzo Guadagni dell’Opera and Palazzo Guadagni di San Clemente are also located. When the Medici Grand-Dukes bought the Pitti Palace and moved to the other side of the Arno River, the Guadagni bought the Palazzo Dei, in Santo Spirito Square, close to Piazza Pitti, and also the Torrigiani built their large garden on the Pitti Palace side of the Arno.]



Vieri son of Vieri son of Migliore Guadagni

Marries Margherita for \$35 147 in the year 1383.

Dame Telda daughter of Dame Felicia Vicedomini and of Pierotto Guadagni, was the wife Piero of Pontremoli from Pontremoli from 1307 to 1311.



Two pictures of Pontremoli, Tuscany

Dame Giovanna wife of Bernardino Stufaldi of the Parish of Maria Annuziata leaves her estates to Francesco and Piero Guadagni of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini and Dame Dea heir and daughter of the above Giovanna leaves to a relative of Bencivenni her Florentine possessions from 1303 to 1311.



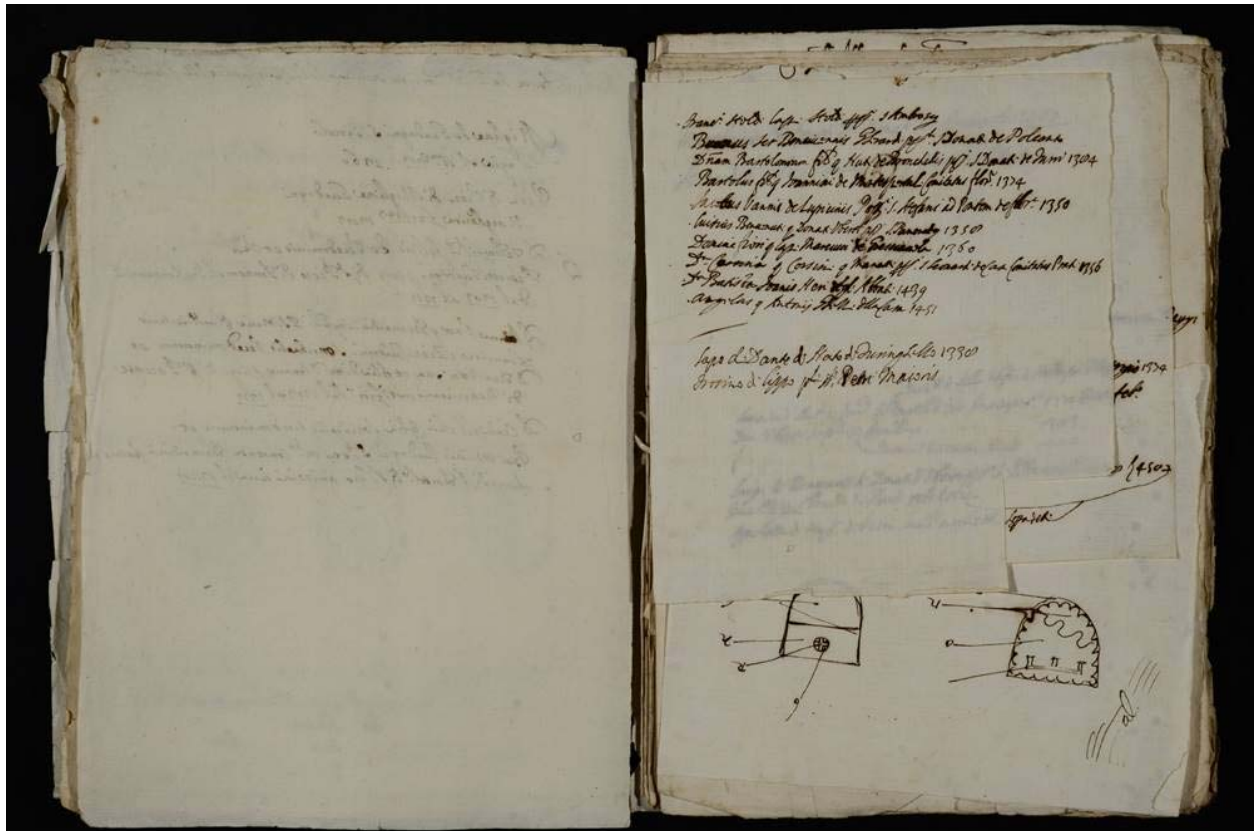
Basilica of Santissima Annunziata Church of St. Michael Visdomini (left of the picture)
and Duomo of Florence in the background.

His wife Dea and the daughter of the above Giovanna live in the house of a relative of Bencivenni in Florence from 1309 to 1311.

Dame Ciaia daughter of Ceffini of the Parish of St. Michael Visdomini and wife of Migliore Guadagni of the Parish of San Pietro allows her brother Bernardino from the town of San Bartolomeo di San Lapo to live with them until about the year 1328.



Town of San Bartolomeo di San Lapo, 2 pictures above



Page 13 (right page)

Francesco son of Stoldo son of Lapo Stoldi of St. Ambrogio.

Ser Bencivenni Gilardi son of Tommaso di Polcanto.

Dame Bartolommea daughter of Hugo de Bronchelis son of Donato de Turri 1384.

Bartolo Vannini of the Committee of the Materpostali, Florence 1374.

Iacopo son of Vanni de Lupicini in Poggio Santo Stefano at Ponte del Fiore 1350.



Poggio Santo Stefano

Luigi Benvenuti son of Donato Uberti 1358.

Lord Fiori son of Lapi Maremmi di Gessinari 1360

Dame Carmina daughter of Corsini son of Manatti in San Leonardo in the House of the Knights of Prato 1356



Corsini Palace, back yard park with statues; the Corsini are cousins of the Guadagni.

Dame Battista daughter of Giovanni of Ranieri degli Abati 1439 (marries Matteo Guadagni). [Matteo Guadagni was elected to public office in 1411 and 1433, mayor of Monterappoli, Pontorno and Granaiolo in 1406, of Castel Franco and Santa Maria a Monte in 1408, of Carmignano in 1410 and Ponsacco and Capannoli in 1416. In 1415 he was appointed governor of the fortress of Pisa]. If not the last descendant of her family, she was at least the heir of the main branch. She brought her husband Matteo Guadagni, in dowry, many properties listed in the cadastral register of 1470. However it seems that she was accused of being a witch by the Inquisitor, tortured on the wheel, her arms were rendered unable to do anything and seven of her teeth were pulled by torture.

The Abati are also an ancient Florentine Family important mostly between the 12th and the 13th centuries. A famous member of the Family was Bocca (i.e. “mouth”) degli Abati great-grandfather or uncle of the above Battista degli Abati, wife of our great-uncle Matteo Guadagni and so he was also a great-uncle of ours. Cousin Dante puts our great-uncle Bocca in Hell, even though he was his cousin, as Dante’s mother was Donna Bella (“Pretty Woman” in English) degli Abati, because in the battle of Montaperti Bocca cut off the hand of our cousin Jacopo de’Pazzi, who was carrying the Guelph (for the Pope) banner, creating thus confusion among the Guelph cavalry, who were thus defeated by the Ghibellines (for the Holy Roman Emperor).



Battle of Montaperti 9-4-1260.

In that tragic battle, our great-uncle Gianni Guadagni (also great-uncle of the above Matteo Guadagni and so also of his wife Battista della Scala), fought for the Guelphs under the banner of Ruggerino of Fulcone, maybe that was the banner that cousin Iacopo de'Pazzi dropped when Bocca degli Abati cut off his hand, and lost against the Ghibellines. After that defeat the Guadagni were forced to leave Florence and live in exile until the Guelph victories of Benevento (1266) and Tagliacozzo (1268) brought the Guelphs back to power.

Dante put Bocca in the second lowest and worst zone of Hell where the traitors of their countries are located forever stuck in a frozen frigid lake (picture below). During the Divine Comedy, while Dante is crossing the lake with his guide Roman Poet Virgilius, he inadvertently trips on the head of a damned person half coming out of the frozen surface of the lake.



In his

Divine Comedy Dante says that he does not know whether he tripped on Bocca's head by choice, destiny or divine will. At the kick he inadvertently gets from Dante, Bocca curses and mutters about the vengeance of Montaperti where, thanks to his cutting off of Iacopo de'Pazzi's hand and making him drop his banner, the Ghibellines defeated the hated Guelphs. Dante who is first of all a lover of his City, gets angry and full of suspicion asks for the Damned's name. Bocca does not answer so Dante kneels down on the ice, grabs the suspect by the collar and tells him that if he does not answer he will pull off his hair. Bocca remains silent so the Divine Poet (as Dante is called) pulls out a strand of Colla's hair violently (see picture above by famous artist Gustave Dore'). As far as I know this is the only time that Dante gets physically violent in all his Divine Comedy. Both Bocca and Dante are close cousins of ours so that makes the story much more interesting.

Ranieri degli Abati (Bocca's grandson)

Guitto Guadagni + 1330

|

|

Giovanni degli Abati

Migliore Guadagni

|

|

Battista degli Abati + 1492 - marries - Matteo Guadagni +1453

|

|

Mattea b.1449

Matteo 1453-1500

Mattea Guadagni marries Alossio Baldovinetti



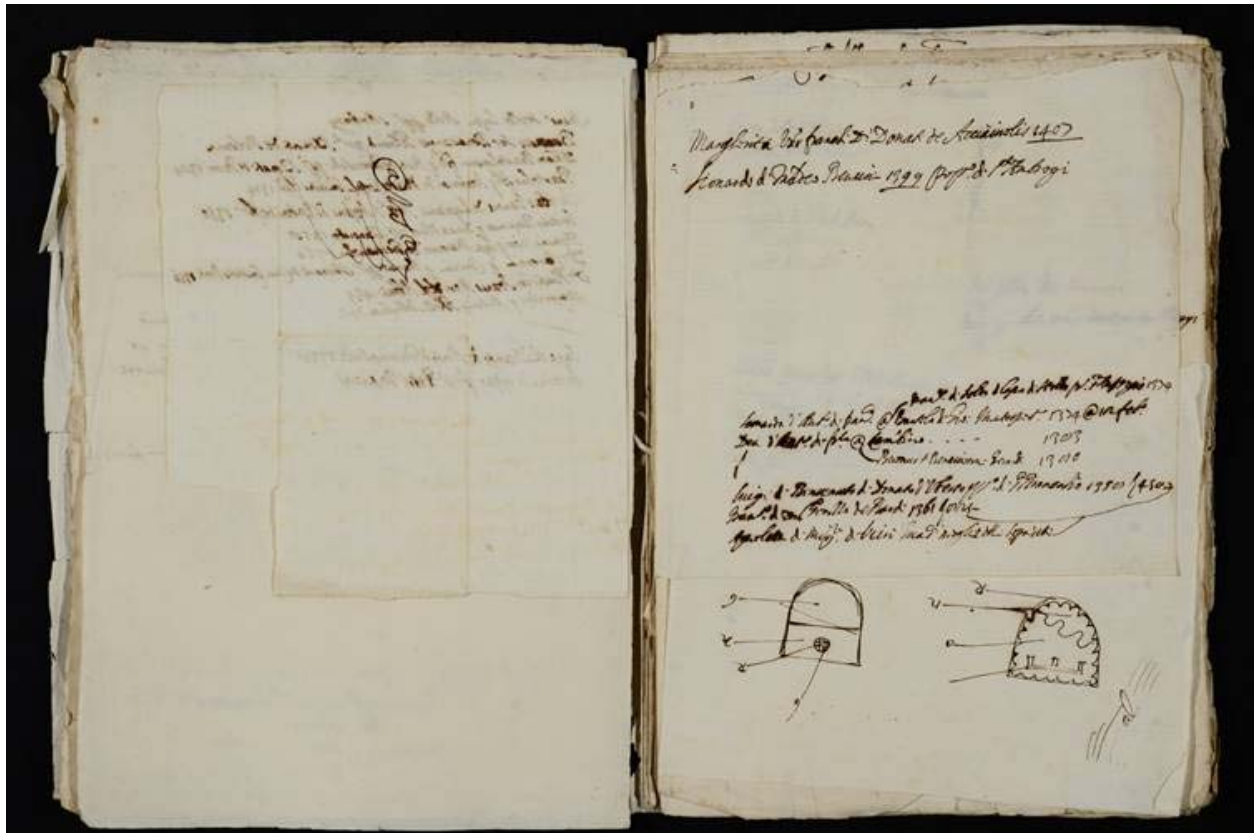
Alossio Baldovinetti (+ 8/29/1499)

Battista son of Giovanni Neri degli Abati married Matteo Guadagni in 1437 with two children Mattea, in 1449, and Matteo in 1453 (we talked about her above).

Argesilao son of Antonio Grilli della Casa 1451

Lapo son of Dante son of Stefano Turinghiello 1338

Cosimo son of Lippo son of Pietro Maionis



Page 14 (right page)



Margherita Ghini wife of Francesco son of Donato Acciaiuoli +1407
 Acciaiuoli Family Crest.

Donato Acciaiuoli is the brother-in-law of Paolo Rucellai +1381, 1st cousin of Vieri Guadagni's (1369-1426) mother, Bernarda Rucellai +1417.

Lionardo son of Mateo Bencini 1399 Parish of Sant' Ambrogio.

Leonarda daughter of Antonio son of Francesco Guadagni marries a) Francesco son of **Stoldo of Lapo Stoldi** in 1374 b) Bartolo of Giannino from Montespertoli in 1374.



Family crest of the step-dad of our common ancestor Migliore Guadagni, Historian Giovanni Villani, son of Villano son of **Stoldo**. Stepdad Villani is a very important Italian historian of his times. As we remember Vieri Guadagni, 1303-1323, the direct ancestor of all of us, Guadagni and Torrigiani, died when he was only twenty years old, leaving his young wife, Monna de'Pazzi as a young widow with a newborn baby Migliore Guadagni (from whom also we all descend). Monna then married Giovanni Villani who took care of little Migliore and raised him together with his older children from an earlier marriage. In his Nuova Cronica or New Chronicles, a 14th century History of Florence, Villani's interest in and elaboration of economic details, statistical information and political and psychological insight mark him as a more modern chronicler than contemporary late medieval Europe. His Cronica is viewed as the first introduction of statistics as a positive element in history.



Medieval illustration for Step-ancestor Villani's book of the construction of the Cathedral of Florence.



Medieval illustration of the army of the Holy Roman Emperor but it looks more like the contemporary Florentine army (says the artistic critic of the painting) This is what our Florentine ancestors looked like when they went to war in the late Middle-Ages (even though they probably had the Florentine Fleurdelys instead of the German Eagle on their shields).

Step-ancestor Villani also wrote the first biography of his contemporary cousin Dante (see below an old portrait of Dante from a fresco in the Palace of the Judges in Florence).



Dea daughter of Antonio son of Bernardo marries a) Cambino in 1303 &

b) Bruno Benencioni Girardi in 1310

Luigi of Benvenuto of Donato of Uberto son of Brancaccio 1358 – 1450

Bernardo son of Cammillo de'Bardi 1361 to 1425(?)

Agnoletta daughter of Migliore of Vieri Guadagni was the wife of Franceschino de'Bardi.



Page 15 (right page)

Costanza (nicknamed Cecca) daughter of Andrea de'Bardi

Costanza married Guglielmo de'Pazzi in 1354 and they are the direct ancestors of all of us:

|
Andrea de'Pazzi 1372 – 1445

|
Piero de'Pazzi 1416-1464

|
Costanza de'Pazzi

|
Camilla Martelli

|
Maria de'Pazzi

|
Matteo degli Albizzi 1540 – 1580

|
Maria degli Albizzi

|
Maria Martelli +1671

|
Elisabetta Strozzi +1682



Our direct ancestor Elisabetta Strozzi is also the mother of Pope Clemente XII Corsini (1652-1740, see left picture above) who is thus the great-uncle of all of us, and niece of Cardinal Neri Corsini (1614-1678, see right picture above, who is the great-great-uncle of all of us)



Corsini Family Crest (above left) and Corsini villa of Mezzomonte (here above).

|

Maria Maddalena Corsini + 1679 is also the sister of the above Pope, and she marries our direct ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718) and she is also the daughter of our direct great-great--grand-mother Maddalena Macchiavelli Corsini who bought the Corsini Villa of Mezzomonte and the Palazzo Corsini of Lungarno Corsini, Florence (above and below).



Two rooms of the Corsini Palace in Florence (see the Corsini crest on the lower halves of the walls in the right picture above).



Palazzo Corsini in Lungarno Corsini, Florence, reflecting in the Arno River.

|

Neri Andrea Guadagni 1673-1748

|

Donato Guadagni 1719-1797

|

Luigi Guadagni 1751-1799

|

Guadagno Guadagni marquis of San Leolino

Bernardo Guadagni son of Vieri son of Migliore

Battista son of Giovanni son of Neri degli Abati

Matteo Guadagni son of Migliore

Savian Canaglione son of Stefano della Costa

“Lingua d’oca” 6 miles from...?

Marco Paolo...or other City of the County.

The two shields upside down at the bottom of the page have the colors Yellow (“g” for giallo), Red and Black (“n” for nero) on the left and “o” for “oro” (gold) “n” for black and “r” for red on the right.



Page 16 (right page)

On the above page 15 we find seven family crests relating to seven families. We will analyze the seven crests one by one, from the top left to the bottom right, adding a brief history of each family and analyzing their relationship(s) with the Guadagni.

1. Tornabuoni_



By comparing the medieval drawing above with the medieval painted sculpture in the above picture we see striking similarities and that the “g” stands for “giallo” (yellow or gold) and the “v” for verde (green).



Another sculpture and a colored drawing of the Tornabuoni Crest. A silver shield with a red cross stands in the center of the crest.

The Tornabuoni, like the Guadagni, are an old noble Florentine family. They are very closely related to the Guadagni and are our direct ancestors, and through them we are closely related to the Medici and several French and English Kings and Queens.

Simone Tornaquinci (he was a banker and changed his surname in Tornabuoni because he thought it sounded more aristocratic; “buono (s.) buoni (pl.) mean “good” in Italian).

Francesco Tornabuoni +1456

Francesca Tornabuoni marries Vieri Guadagni, direct ancestor of all

of us, including the Torrigiani. Vieri and Francesca have 9 children:

Lucrezia Tornabuoni marries Margherita, 1402

Francesco 1400-1457, Maddalena +1457,

Piero de' Medici the Gouty **1411-1468**

Migliore 1403-1457, Manno 1407-1481, **Simone**

and they are the parents of Lorenzo (direct ancestor of all of us, including the Torrigiani), Cassandra, the Magnificent and ancestors of Malatesta, 1413-1454, Niccolosa, +1476 all the Medici of the senior branch and several Kings and Queens of France and England who become our cousins through our common ancestor Simone Tornaquinci later Tornabuoni.



Our great-aunt Lucrezia Tornabuoni (1425-1482) and her husband great-uncle Piero de' Medici the Gouty and their sons our great-cousins Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449-1492), right picture above, and his brother Giuliano (1453-1478) 1st picture below. The latter was the father of Pope Clement VII, (1478-1534) also our cousin (2nd picture below) and was murdered on April 26, 1478, in the Duomo of Florence, by another cousin of ours, Francesco de'Pazzi (1444-1478) (3rd picture below).



Giuliano de' Medici



Pope Clement VII



Francesco de' Pazzi



Cousin Francesco de' Pazzi (left) stabs to death Cousin Giuliano de' Medici while Lorenzo the Magnificent (right) desperately tries to come and help his younger brother.

Del Benino: I found the above family in the list of the old noble families of Florence and I found their family crest below similar to the one in the Guadagni Family Memoirs.

We found in Roglo some relationships of the Del Benino vs. the Guadagni and viceversa during the Renaissance, which is the time when this document was written:

Carlo del Benino is the brother-in-law of Andrea Strozzi +1515 whose first cousin, Giovanna Ricasoli (1468-1519) is the grandmother of Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556), founder of the Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani Branch and niece of Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569), our direct ancestor.

Ginevra del Benino's sister-in-law, Maddalena Martelli, is Niccolosa Guadagni degli Albizzi(+1476)'s grand-daughter.

Jacopo del Benino's sister-in-law Luigia de'Pazzi is the great-grand-daughter of Francesco Tornabuoni (+1436), who is our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426)'s brother-in-law.

We could find hundreds of other relationships of the del Benino with the Guadagni during the 15th Century in Florence so obviously they belonged to the same noble milieu when these Family Papers were written.



There are plenty of del Benino crests, all similar, we picked this one because of the inscription underneath: “Piero son of Niccolo’ son of Andrea Del Benino”, captain, 1489”, and “Pietro son of Ghirigoro del Penino 144?”, and “Francesco son of Niccolo’ del Benino 14..”



Villa of Colonnata, Sesto Fiorentino, near Florence

Our great-uncles Count Giovan Francesco and Orlando del Benino inherited the above villa of Colonnata from their stepfather Marquis Ferrante Capponi in 1688.

3. Petriboni (I could not find any Petriboni Crest similar to the one indicated in the Guadagni Document above but however extensive information on the Petriboni Family and their relationships to the Guadagni).

The Petriboni are our cousins: in the year 1398, Iacopo Petriboni married Iacopa Guadagni, daughter of our direct ancestor Migliore Guadagni, +1383. By the way I found out that Iacopa's brother, Vieri Guadagni +1368, our direct ancestor, is the great-uncle of Pierantonio Bandini, Marquis of Antrodoco, +1592, direct ancestor of Francesco Barberini Colonna, Prince of Palestrina, 1772-1853 (whose cousin's cousin Tommaso Manni (1758-1817) married Maria Antonia Ginevra Buonarroti, great-great-great-niece of Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) see picture below. I could not resist announcing that Vieri Guadagni and Michelangelo are cousins of cousins i.e. the Guadagni and the Buonarroti are two families of Florentine artists somewhat related.



Page 17 (right page)

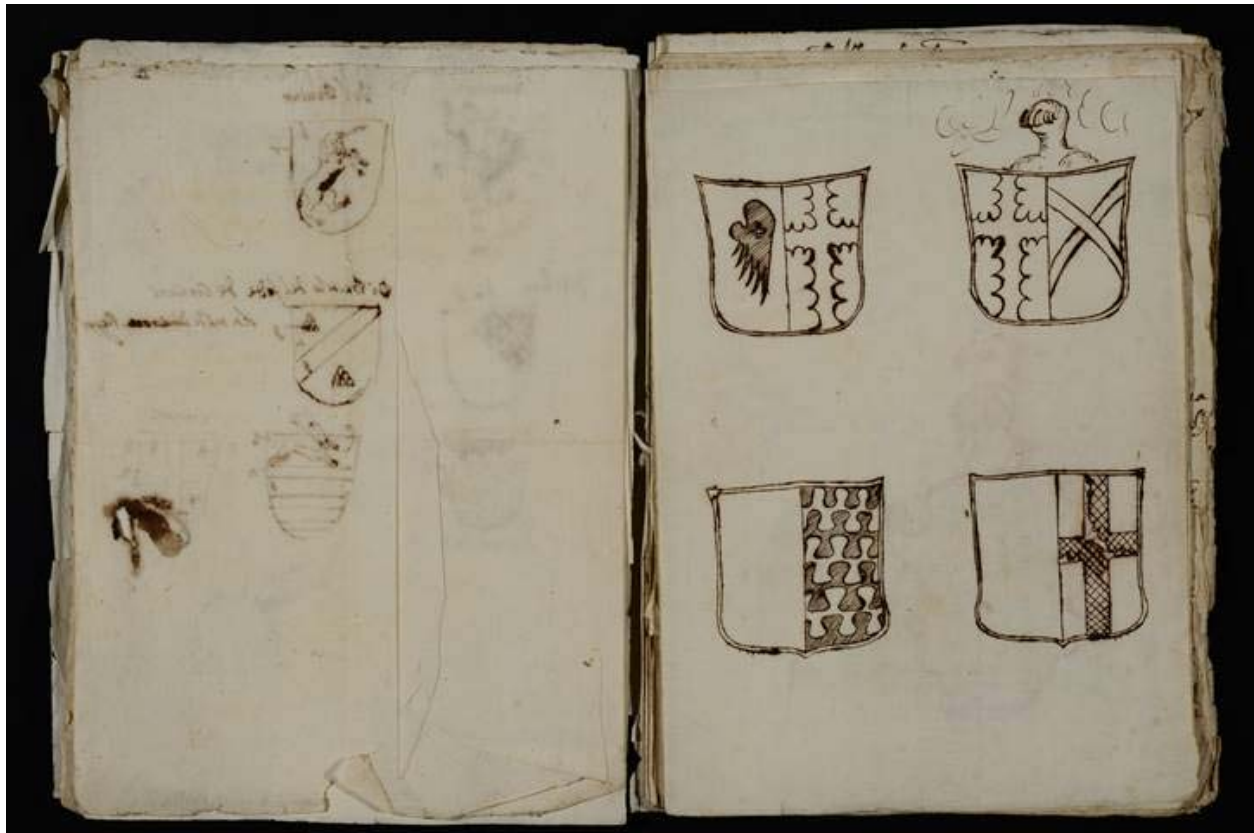


Di Bartolo del Fede de Crociani Family Crest above, which does not correspond to the one in the Guadagni Memoirs; the last name “di Bartolo” i.e. “son of Bartolo or Bartolomeo” was very common in Italy among the nobility during the Middle Ages because of the love and admiration of the Catholic believers for St. Bartholomew. A derivation of the above name was “Bartolini” and our cousins “Bartolini Baldelli” and friends “Bartolini Salimbeni” testify to it. However I could not find any family crest similar to the one in the Guadagni memoirs.

For Paliani (a former municipality in the island of Crete, Greece, see picture below) I could not find any

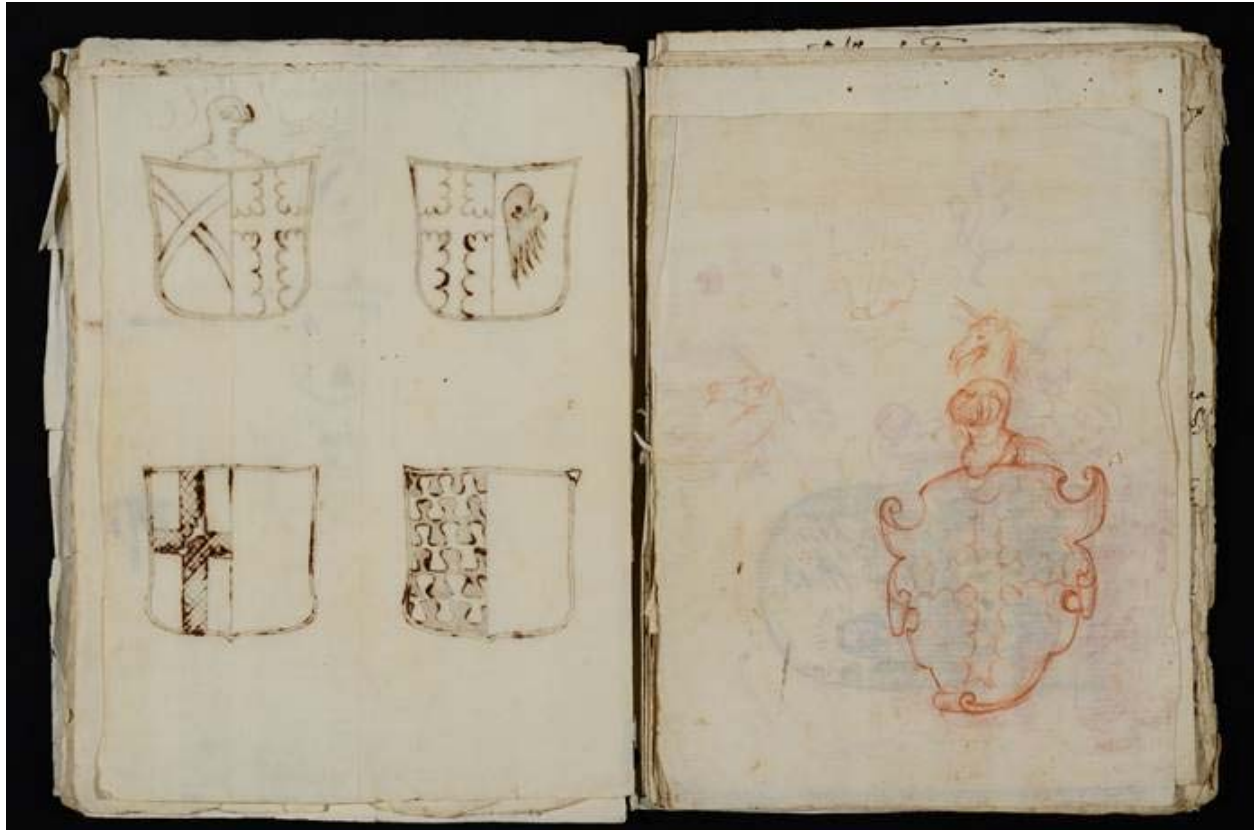


Family name or coat of arms and the same goes for Ceffini and Ciampoli.



Page 18 (right page)

The top two family crests contain the Guadagni crest and another one, probably of the mother or father, and the bottom two contain other two crests, the one on the right being a Cross but not the Guadagni one as it has no thorns.



Page 19 (right page)

On the right page we see the Guadagni Crest with the thorned Cross and the knight helmet and unicorn on top of it but with no crown of “Marchese” (of San Leolino) on it, because this drawing was made earlier than the year 1634, when our great-aunt Ortensia Guadagni, widow of Filippo Salviati and Lady-in-waiting of Grand Duchess of Tuscany Vittoria della Rovere, was assigned (even though she was a woman) the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte, with its town and parish, and the neighboring parishes of Sambucheta, Vierle, Bucigna and Varena.



Vierle



Sambucheta



Bucigna



Bucigna

It extended over an area with a circumference of eight miles, containing a total of 300 houses and 1,272 inhabitants. Ortensia had the duty of maintaining an army of 69 men, at the service of the Grand Duke. On February 21, 1652, she obtained from the Grand Duke a certificate granting that, at her death, the marquisate would pass to her brother Tommaso, a senator, and then to his first born descendants. [Right now, Charles Migliore Guadagni is the Marquis of San Leolino, at his death it will go to his only son, John Guadagni. At John's death it will go to Vieri Guadagni of Denver, and then to his oldest male descendant].

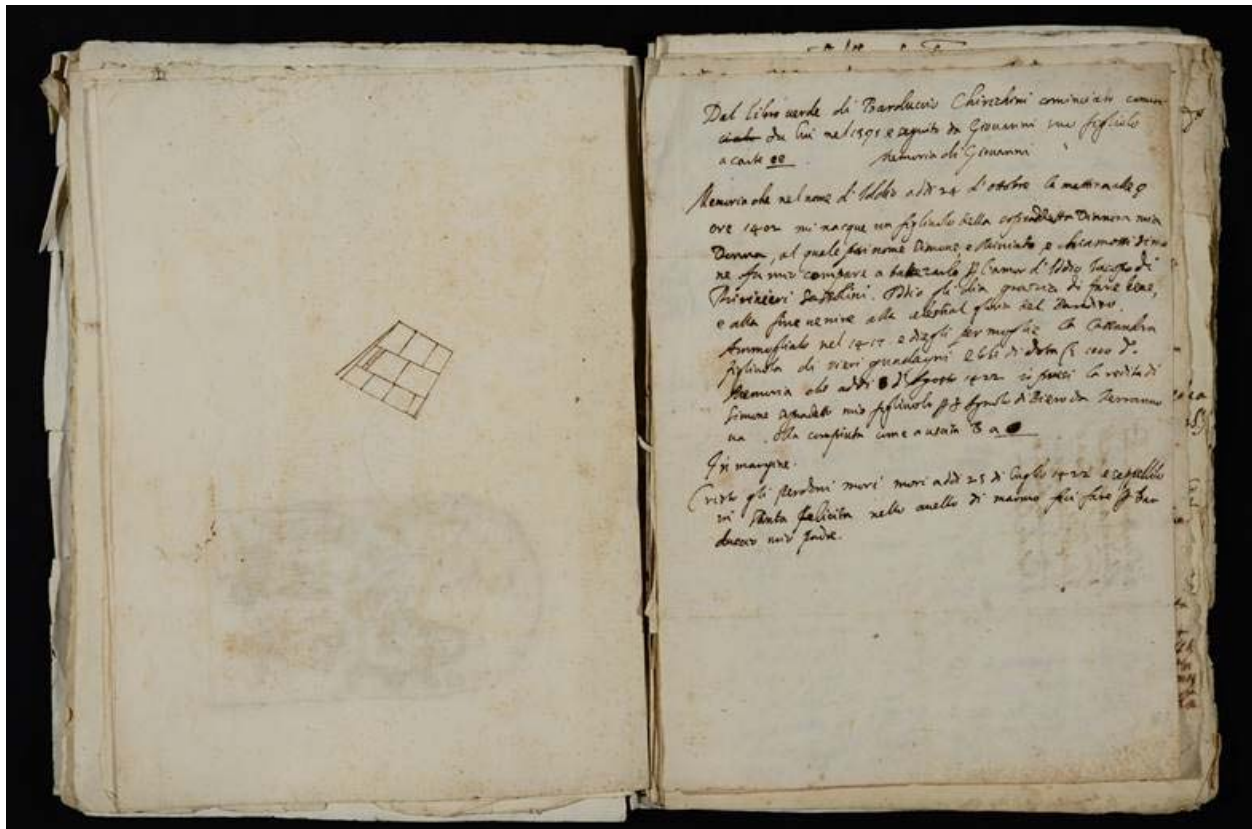


Remains of the Castle of San Leolino, after being bombed during World War II (it is still owned by the Family, but by the Dufour Berte Branch, who inherited it from Ottavia Guadagni (born in 1817), only daughter of Marchese of San Leolino Neri Guadagni (1790-1862) last male of the senior branch, while we all descend from his first cousin, Donato Guadagni. Ottavia married Marchese Knight Commander Massimiliano Dufour Berte on 10/5/87. We kept the title of Marchese di San Leolino, but the Dufour Berte inherited the castle and the fief from their Guadagni ancestors.



Page 20 (left and right pages)

The page on the left has a classic Guadagni Crest of the early baroque period (beginning 17th century), though we don't have a date on it, with a classic family crest little rampant lion on top of the page. On the right page we have, rotated on the side, a baroque style probably also 17th century ink drawing of Mary, Joseph and Baby Jesus escaping to Egypt on a donkey.



Page 21 (right page)

From the green book of Barduccio Cherichini started by him in the year 1395 and continued by his son Giovanni at page 88 . Remembrance by Giovanni. [I have found nothing on Cherichini Father and Son anywhere except in Passerini's Guadagni History, Chapter 2, Family Tree, "Simone son of Giovanni Barducci (Latin genitive (son) of Barduccio) Cherichini married Cassandra Guadagni in 1418"]

"Remembrance that in the name of God in the morning of October 24th at 9 AM of the year 1402, a son was born to me by my abovementioned Woman Dianora, whom I named Simone and Miniato, (often Italian Catholic children have more than one name, Miniato being the name of his Godfather), who Baptized him for the love of God Iacopo son of Privinieri Sassolini).

May God grant him the Grace to do well and to finally join Him in the celestial glory of Paradise. I had him get married in 1417 (when he was fifteen) and gave him as wife Cassandra, daughter of Vieri Guadagni, who gave her a dowry of 1,000 Florins (currency of Florence). We remember that today August 12, 1422, I took the inheritance of the abovementioned Simone my son for the one of Agnolo son of Piero da Verrazzano which they will keep for the usual time until it is over, I presume.

May Christ forgive him, he died today July 25, 1422 and I buried him in in the Church of Santa Felicita in the marble ring which I had done for my father Barduccio.

The funeral monument of Barduccio Cherichini was located in the Chapel dedicated to St. Catherine of Alexandria, nowadays to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Church of Santa Felicita, but nowadays it is located in the Front Porch of the Church.



Front Porch of Santa Felicita, Florence: our great-uncle Barduccio is buried there. As a college student, I used to live on the 5th floor of the house on the right of the Church, guest of my Uncle Cosimo Rosselli Del Turco and his wife Aunt Beatrice Guadagni, my mother Isabella's older sister. Every Sunday I would go to Mass in Santa Felicita, entering by the front porch, not knowing I was stepping a few feet from the tomb of great-uncle Barduccio Cherichini.

His monument was made with a "big head" by famous artist Vasari, so it was nicknamed "Zuccone" i.e. Italian expression meaning "big squash" i.e. "big head".



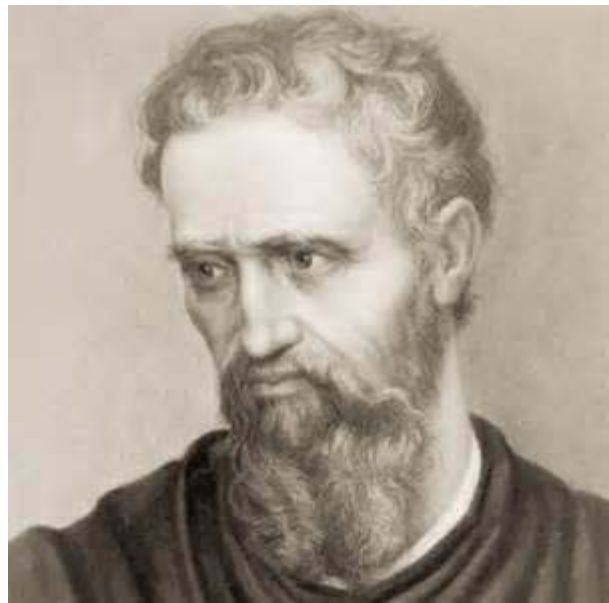
Artist Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574)

Page 22 (left page rotated)

Annotation of a family relationship between Guadagni and Barduccio Cherichini, found in a book of his *[Simone son of Barduccio Cherichini, whose son Giovanni, married Cassandra Guadagni, daughter of Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426) and of Francesca Tornabuoni, both direct ancestors of all of us, including Torrigiani and Dufour Berte, in 1418]...as an annotation that Mr. Michelangelo Buonarroti is the uncle of some members of her (Cassandra Guadagni's) family, written on June 15th 1510. However Simone Cherichini died a few years later and Cassandra remarried this time with Iacopo Rinuccini, in 1422. Through Roglo we find a link between Cassandra Guadagni and Michelangelo passing through common relatives of the 18th century, like Francesco Barberini Colonna, 1772-1853, our ancestor, who is cousin of a cousin of Maria Antonia Ginevra Buonarroti 1772-1825, great-niece of Michelangelo, however how could Michelangelo know about it three centuries earlier? There must be another much closer contemporary link between Michelangelo and the Guadagni, which Roglo ignores, and I hope we will find it [by translating these ancient Guadagni documents we are finding historical and cultural facts that nobody has ever known before us].*



Tommaso II Guadagni 1495-1543



Michelangelo Buonarroti 1475-1564



By the way, the abovementioned Barduccio Cherichini, grandfather of Giovanna Guadagni's husband, Simone Cherichini and who is thus the great-uncle of all of us, had his complete portrait, head and body, sculpted by one of the most famous early Renaissance sculptors, Donatello. Barduccio's sculpted figure (see two pictures above) was destined to adorn, with three others statues the façade of Santa Maria del Fiore, the Cathedral of Florence, aka the Duomo (see right picture below). Donatello was asked to sculpt a prophet of the Old Testament for the façade of the Duomo, who, like Habakuk, Elija or Elisha, would talk for the freedom of the People of God against the Babylonian or Assyrian occupations, and he portrayed, in an Old Testament garment, Barduccio Cherichini, because he admired the latter for his righteous anger in the face of injustice and irrepressible need to correct error, giving voice to truth.

As this statue of Cassandra Guadagni's grandfather-in-law was more beautiful than anything famous Donatello had ever done, the artist affectionately nicknamed it "Zuccone" (i.e. "Squash-head"), which in Italian is affectionately used to define a "bald man" and he used to swear by it, saying: "By the faith I bear to my bald man." In Florentine dialect "fare lo zuccone" i.e. "act like Zuccone" also means "being hard-headed" if one persists in his endeavours in spite of what seem like overwhelming difficulties; as a child, if I would persist in what seemed to be hopeless endeavors, my mother, Isabella Guadagni, would tell me jokingly: "Francesco non fare lo zuccone", i.e. "don't act like Zuccone", I don't know if she knew she was referring herself to her great-uncle Barduccio Cherichini, at least I didn't. While Donatello was working upon his

sculpture, he would look at it and say, “Speak, speak!” and would order it to talk to him. On the right picture above we see Zuccone’s detailed sculpted face. Immediately the Florentine people loved this statue and still call it “Zuccone” nowadays.



Donatello (1386-1466), self-sculpted portrait above, is one of the greatest and most famous Florentine sculptors of the early Renaissance (see four of his famous sculptures below).



David - sling and the stone



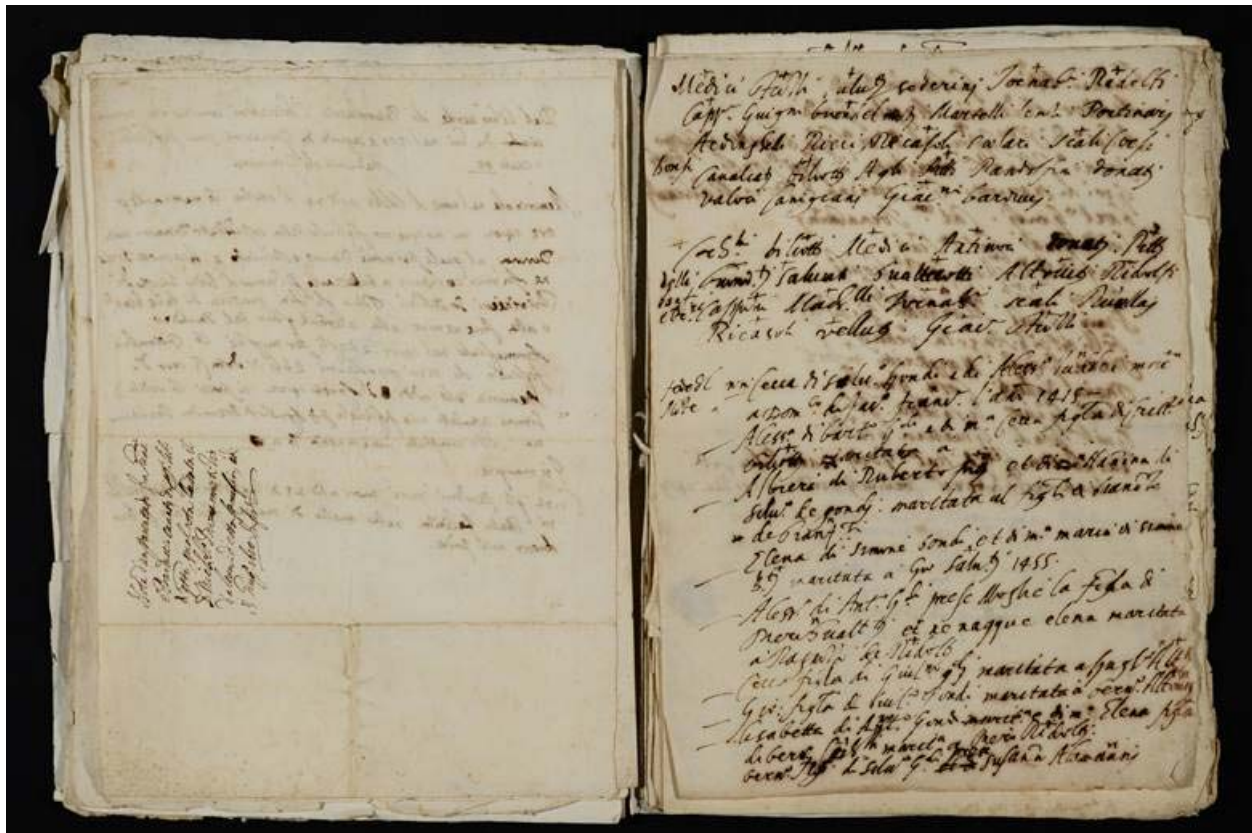
Mary Magdalene



Detail of another statue of David



Judith and Holofernes



Page 22 (right page)

Medici, Strozzi, Soderini, Tornabuoni, Ridolfi, Capponi, Giugni, Buondelmonti, Martelli, Lenzi, Portinari, Ardinghelli, Ricci, Ricasoli, Scali, Corsi, Bonfi, Cavalcanti, Biliotti, Pitti, Pandolfini, Donati, Valori, Canigiani (all names of noble families of Florence).

Biliotti, Medici, Antinori, Donati, Pitti, Altoviti, Ridolfi, Capponi, Martelli, Rucellai, Ricasoli, Velluti (same as above, some names are listed in both). The Guadagni name is missing because these are the Guadagni Archives written several centuries ago and the Guadagni knew they were noble, and everybody else knew it too, so they felt they did not need to list themselves in them.

Cecca, daughter of Salvestro Gondi and Alessandra Taddei (Roglo has “Donati (and thus our cousin)” instead of Taddei) married Domenico Federighi in the year 1415.

Alessandra, daughter of*** [*** means “hard to read and/or decipher”] and of Cecca (diminutive of Francesca) daughter of ***Giliotti married ...

Albiera daughter of Ruperto and of Nannina daughter of Silvio Gondi married the son of Giannozzo ***

Elena daughter of Simone Gondi (+1453) and of Maria daughter of Simone Buondelmonti (1387-1437) married Giovanni Salviati (1419-1533) in the year 1455; Giovanni is the great-great-great-uncle of Filippo Salviati (1582-1611) who married Ortensia Guadagni, 1st marchese of San Leolino, and was Galileo's friend.



Gondi Palace in Florence.

Alessandro son of Antonio Gondi married the daughter of Piero Gualtierotti and he had a daughter Elena who married "Ragazzi"? (hard to read) de'Ridolfi.

Cecca daughter of Giuliano *** married Guglielmo *** (Altoviti (?) hard to read)



Bindo Altoviti by Raphael

Giovanna daughter of Giulio Gondi married Bernardo Altoviti

Elisabetta daughter of Amerigo Gondi and of Elena daughter of Germano was married to Neri Ridolfi.



Ridolfi Family Crest in the Chapel of the Fleurdelys, Florence Portrait of Neri Ridolfi (right)

Germano son of Sela married Susanna Alamanni.

Dal Libro verde di Barduccio Chirichini cominciato comin-
ciato da lui nel 1595 e seguito da Giovanni suo figliolo
a carte ee. Memoria di Giovanni

Memoria che nel nome d'Adolfo addi 24 d'ottobre la mattina alle 9
ore 1402 mi nacque un figliuolo della sopraddetta Diana mia
Donna, al quale posi nome Simone, e chiamato e chiamato di mo-
re fu mio compare a battesimo ff Camo d'Adro Jacopo di
Trivinceri Salsolini. Poche si dia grazia di fare bene,
e alla fine venire alla celestia gloria del Paradiso.
Anno 1417. e diedgli per moglie la Cassandra
figliuola di Piero Guadagni e che di dote fu 1000 d.
Memoria che addi 8 d'Agosto 1422 si prese la veduta di
Simone sopraddetto mio figliuolo ff Agnolo di Piero di Ferranno
una. Alla compiuta come a carta B a

Si mangere.

Visto gli pessoni mori mori addi 25 d'Agosto 1422 e seppellito
in Santa Felicità nella quello di marmo fu fare ff Bar-
duccio mio padre.

From the green book of Barduccio Cherichini (husband of Cassandra Guadagni, daughter of Vieri) that Barduccio started in 1395 and followed by his son Giovanni in twenty two pages.

Memoirs of Giovanni Cherichini, great-gredson of the above Giovanni sculpted by Donatello, and great-nephew of Vieri Guadagni.

Memory that in the name of God today October 24th at 9;15 in the morning I had a son from the abovementioned Dianora, “my Woman” (I presume Barduccio means “my Wife”), whom I named Simone and Miniato, and we called him Simone, co-witness at the Baptism for the love of God was Iacopo son of Priviniero Sassolini.



Sassolini villa near Montevarchi, Arezzo. It is now a hotel.

May God give him the Grace to do good and at the end take him to the heavenly glory of Paradise. I had him get married in 1417 and I gave him for wife Cassandra, daughter of Vieri Guadagni who brought him a dowry of 1,000 Florins.

Remembrance that today August 2nd, 1422, I took the pension of Simone known as my son, for Agnolo son of Piero da Verrazzano at an expense of 75%. As we remember the Guadagni became related to the Da Verrazzano when famous explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano’s father married Giovanna Guadagni to whom explorer “Giovanni” owes his name. So 63 years before the birth of the famous Florentine explorer the Guadagni were already having business with the Verrazzanos.



Explorer great-uncle Giovanni da Verrazzano (1485-1528); his ship “La Dauphine”;



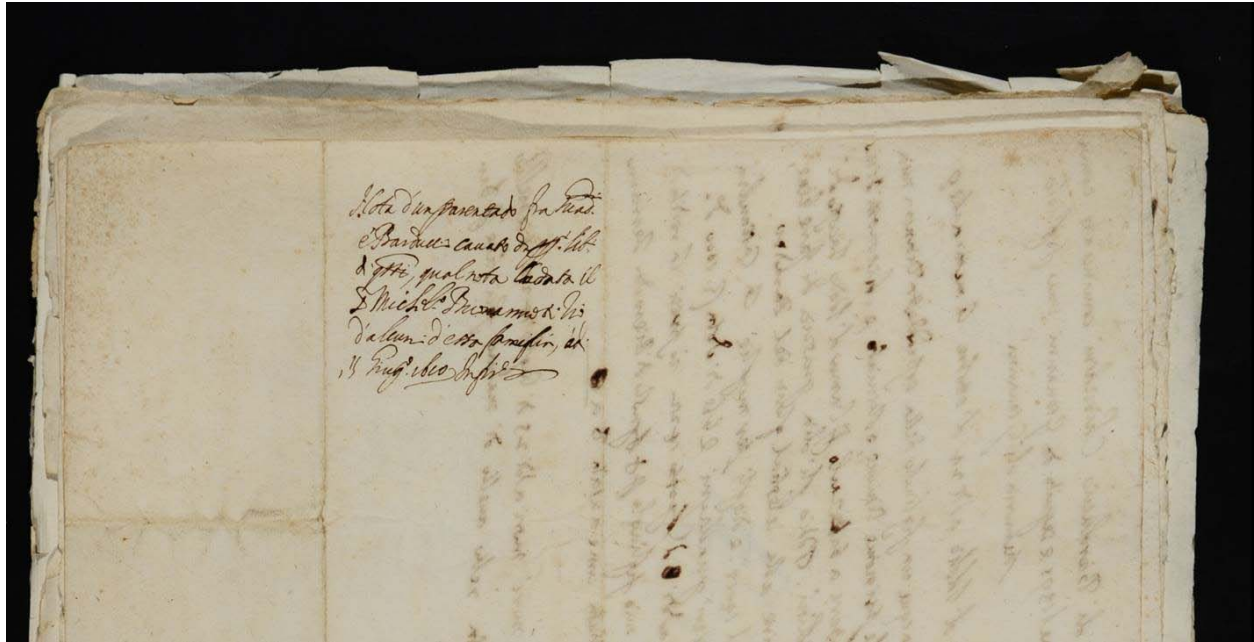
Verrazzano's voyage of 1524: the Bay of New York was first discovered by Giovanni Guadagni's son, Giovanni da Verrazzano, great-uncle of all of us.



Verrazzano Castle in Greve, Chianti, Tuscany.

In margin:

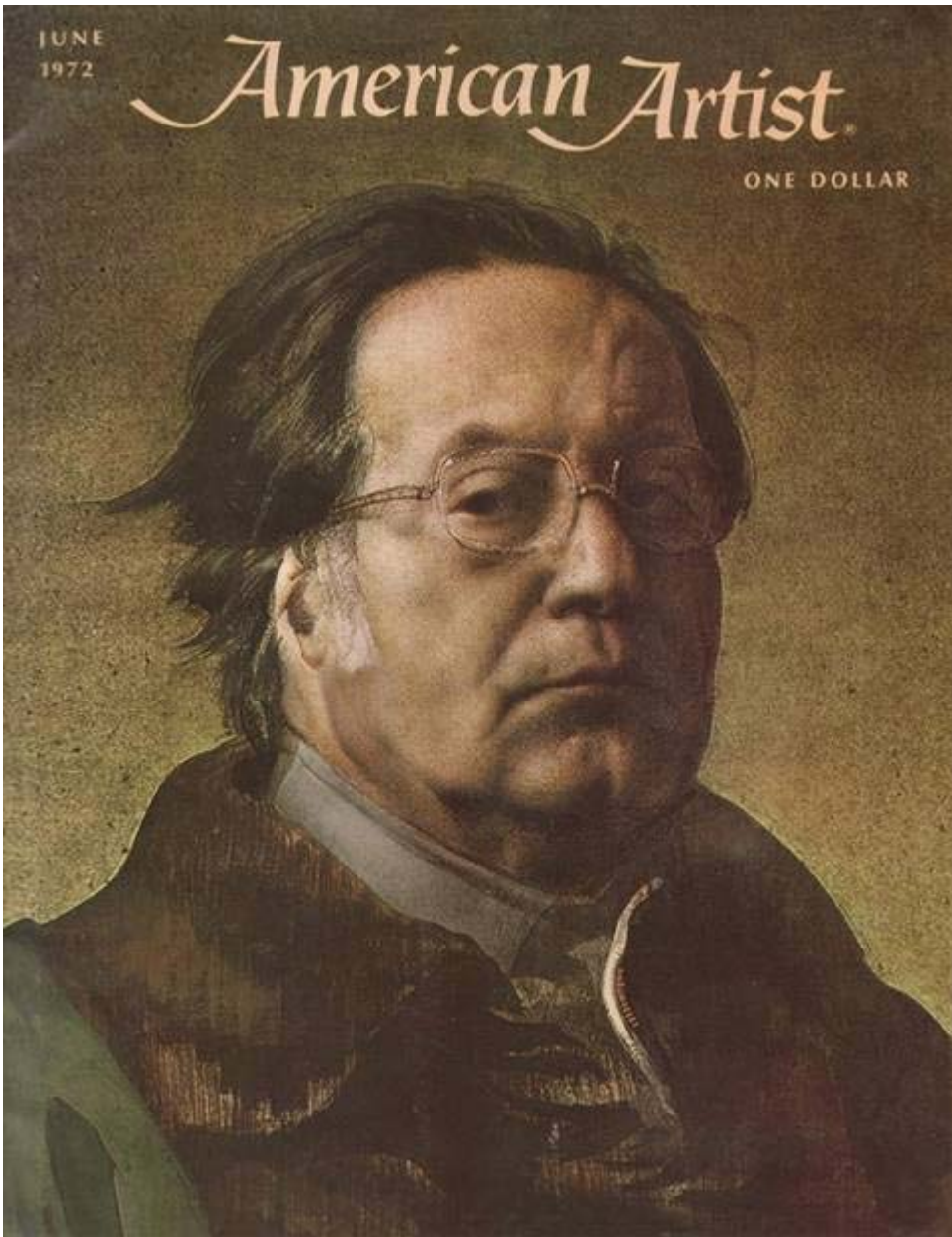
May Christ forgive him, he died today July 26, 1422 and is buried in Santa Felicita in the ring of marble that I had made for my father Duccio (i.e. Barduccio).



Page 23 rotated (part II)

With your permission, I will add again the following page 23, enlarged and rotated), with more personal additions:

Annotation of a family relationship between Guad (agni) and Barducci taken from a book of the latter which says that Michelangelo Buonarroti is the uncle of some members of that family, today June 15 1520. *(I deduct that Michelangelo is our relative or the relative of our cousins Barducci, anyway closely related to us- I am an artist and I was told more than once that my painting style recalls Michelangelo's, once even by my Florentine art teacher Ms. Simi, who had also been the art teacher of the famous Italian artist Pietro Annigoni (1910-1988), (whose self-portrait, portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and portrait of President Johnson you can see below)– maybe some of Michelangelo's blood runs in my veins, and in several Guadagni's also who were and are artists, Tony Gaines, Bernardo Guadagni, Guadagno Guadagni, Dino Guadagni and others– note of Francesco Carloni de Querqui) so it seems that Michelangelo's blood runs deep in the Guadagni Family.*



Self-portrait of artist Pietro Annigoni (we had the same art teacher, Ms. Simi)



Queen Elisabeth II by Pietro Annigoni (1956).



President Johnson by Annigoni.



Simi Art Studio: Ms. Simi (Annigoni's art teacher and mine), is the elder lady sitting upfront on the right (in both pictures), correcting the drawing of a student of hers.



Ms. Simi's art studio was located just in front of this old medieval tower, in Piazza Piave, Florence. My mother Isabella Guadagni, who had studied art in the Art Academy in Paris, sent me there every day for a year when I was 18, to see whether I wanted to become an artist as my main profession or just keep it as a pleasant and creative hobby. A cousin of Aunt Tecla Guadagni, on her husband's side, Niccolo' d'Ardia Caracciolo, also attended Ms. Simi's Art Class with me (see a landscape and a self-portrait of his below). He is now a famous well known artist. The first day he came to Simi's art studio, and I was there, he started painting the portrait of the model in Picasso's style. Little skinny old Ms. Simi gently approached him and taught him a few things. You can see the results in his paintings below.





Landscape and self-portrait, by Niccolò d'Ardia Caracciolo (1941-1989) whose grandmother, Virginia Vivarelli Colonna, is Aunt Tecla Guadagni's sister-in-law.

[I am proud that Pietro, Niccolò and I were, even if at different times, pupils in the same art class, under the direction of the same art teacher, Ms. Simi; Niccolò and I are nephew and son of two Guadagni sisters, so I feel somewhat justified about talking of our artistic endeavors, which I had never done before]

Medici Fatti, alu^o sodering, Joenab. Nidoth
Capp. Guigni buondelmo^o Martelli con^o Portinari
Acdragheli Ricci, Ricapoli, Calari, Scali, Orsi
Bonf. Canale^o Gilvoti Agli Pitti Pandolfini Donati
Valori Sanigiani Giac^o barduci.

+ S. di lotti Medici Antinori Donati Pitti
delli Guadagni Sallustiani Altrius Nidoth
danti Capponi Mad. di Pignati scali Nidoth
etc. Ricasoli Vellug. Giac. Pitti.

forede n^o sece di salu. bradi e di Aless^o Valtoci m^o
Nube a a Don^o di salu. frant. l'anno 1418.

Aless^o di Bart. fig^o di m^o con^o fig^o di frant.

Ortolano maritata a
Alberici di Roberto fig^o et di Marina li
Silu. le gondi maritata al fig^o di sanolo

* de Bran^o
Elena di Simone son^o et di m^o marci di Simone
fig^o maritata a Gu. Salu. 1455.

Aless^o di Ant. fig^o prese Moshe la fig^o di
Pereci Sualt^o et se ragque Elena maritata
a Pagu^o de Nidoth

con^o fig^o di Guil^o fig^o maritata a pag^o Al^o
Giv. fig^o di Guil^o fig^o maritata a Ferr^o Altrius

Isabetta di Ag^o fig^o maritata a Ferr^o Altrius
di Bern^o fig^o maritata a Pereci Nidoth.
Cec^o fig^o di Salu^o fig^o maritata a Susana Altrius

Page 27

Medici, Strozzi, Soderini, Tornabuoni, Ridolfi, Capponi, Giugni, Buondelmonti, Martelli, Lenti, Portinari, Ricci, Ricasoli, Cavalcanti, Biliotti, Pitti, Pandolfini, Donati, Canigiani.

Biliotti, Medici, Antinori, Donati, Pitti, Salviati, Altoviti, Ridolfi, Capponi, Martelli, Tornabuoni, Scali, Rucellai, Ricasoli, Velluti. These are lists of noble Florentine Families similar to the ones a few pages above, I skipped the ones of which I could not decipher the names. Cecca, daughter of Salvestro Gondi and Alessandra Taddei married Domenico Federighi in the year 1415.

Alessandra daughter of Bartolo Gondi and of Maria Cecca daughter of Giliotti is married to

Altiera daughter of Ruperto *** and of Nannina daughter of Silvia Gondi married the son of Brando de' Franceschi *[many of these names are very hard to read and partially guessed – however they are all written witnesses of historical late Medieval marriages which nowadays are able to enlighten and complete many private family trees.]*

Elena daughter of Simone Gondi and of Maria daughter of Francesco...? Or Fiammetta...? Married Giovanni Salviati in 1455.



View of the Duomo and Giotto Bell Tower from the terrace of the Gondi Palace in old Medieval Florence.

Alessandro son of Antonio Gondi married Piero Gualtierotti's daughter and they had a daughter named Elena married to Ragazzi de Ridolfo.

Cecca daughter of Giuliano married Guascone Altieri.

Giovanna daughter of Giulio Gondi married Germano Altoviti (?)

Lisabetta daughter of Antonio Gondi and of Maria Elena daughter of Liberato Gondi married Piero Ridolfi.

Germano daughter of Sela Gondi married Susanna Alamanni.

Maria⁺ Gostan la Gondi
 Mother Antoina Angela Gondi
 Aless.⁺ di Giovanni⁺ et di m⁺ Rosa⁺ di Filippo⁺ Gondi
 Franc⁺ Jovan⁺ Margherita⁺ Gondi
 Giovanni di Marco⁺ G. Marina di Piero⁺ Maria⁺
 Gio:⁺ Gondi. Cat.⁺ Jovan⁺
 Gio:⁺ Gondi. Cat.⁺ Siah
 Guglielmo⁺ Gondi
 Marco⁺ Gondi. Margherita⁺ Gondi
 Simon⁺ Gondi. Margherita⁺ Gondi
 Belli⁺ Gondi. Angela⁺ Gondi
 Piero⁺ Gondi. Margherita⁺ Gondi
 Piero⁺ Gondi. Rosa⁺ Gondi
 Jac.⁺ Giac.⁺ Isabella⁺ Gondi
 Guis.⁺ Gondi. Ginevra⁺ Gondi
 Elisabetta⁺ Gondi. G. Gondi nata di m⁺ et
 Lena⁺ figlia di Piero⁺ Gondi nata di m⁺ et
 Piero⁺ Gondi. 1457

Alamanni Maria married Costanzo Gondi

Matteo Antonini married Angela Gondi.

Alessandro son of Piero Capponi and of Rosa Trinelli (?) married Filippo Gondi.

Francesca Tornabuoni married Giovanni Gondi.

Carlo Gondi married Caterina Tornabuoni.

Guglielmo Rucellai married Caterina Gondi.

Marco Ricci married Maria (?) Gondi.

Stanislao (?) Gondi married Marinetta Ridolfi

*** (hard to read) married Angela Velluti

Piero Gondi married Margherita Velluti

Piero Velluti married Cora Gondi.

Jacopo Giovanni married Elisabetta Gondi.

Guitto Gondi (Gondi Palace, Florence, below left) married Ginevra Strozzi (Strozzi Palace, Florence below right) – the two palaces are about 4 blocks apart.



There seems to be several Gondi in our document: the fact is that Guadagni and Gondi are very closely related: Vieri Guadagni's (1369-1426) wife, Francesca Tornabuoni, is the great-aunt of Girolamo Gondi's (1472-1557) wife, also named Francesca Tornabuoni(+1555)

Elisabetta, daughter of Antonio Gondi and of Elena daughter of Alberto Rondinelli married Piero Ridolfi in 1485.



Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, Florence, now Region of Tuscany Palace. Pietro Guadagni dell'Opera (1773-1848), whose parents were Giovambattista Guadagni and Teresa Torrigiani, adopted the Torrigiani surname to be able to inherit their fortune and carry on their family name, as the latter had no male heirs to continue it.

Guadagni, Strozzi and Gondi were among the richest families of Florence.

Elisabetta daughter of Antonio Gondi and of Elena daughter of Lena Corbinelli married Piero Ridolfi in 1485.

di Hero
Bandini
Ricci
Mannelli
Cappi
Antinori
Adinolfi
popoleschi
Gualdi
Gonnam

passi
interd.

L'anno 1400, Maria moglie di ber. do. tua
dazi, e figlia di Filippo di Piero Strozzi

Mineo beth Tom. Mineo beth
Castellani b. meura figlio di Piero Lupani e belani, moglie
di Simone di vicij d'ua. l'anno 1457
Scolari Caterina donna di fe. d'vicij, l'anno 1427
di faccia Matteo di faccia l'anno 1469
perauanti Tota, figlia di ber. di fe. perauanti
e moglie di Migliore di vicij d'ua.
l'anno 1457.

1457

Del Nero

Bandini

Rich. (?) Sometimes the writer abbreviates the name of a noble family.

Mannelli Pazzi \

Capponi ... (?) /

Antinori

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

Popoleschi

Giraldi Giovanni

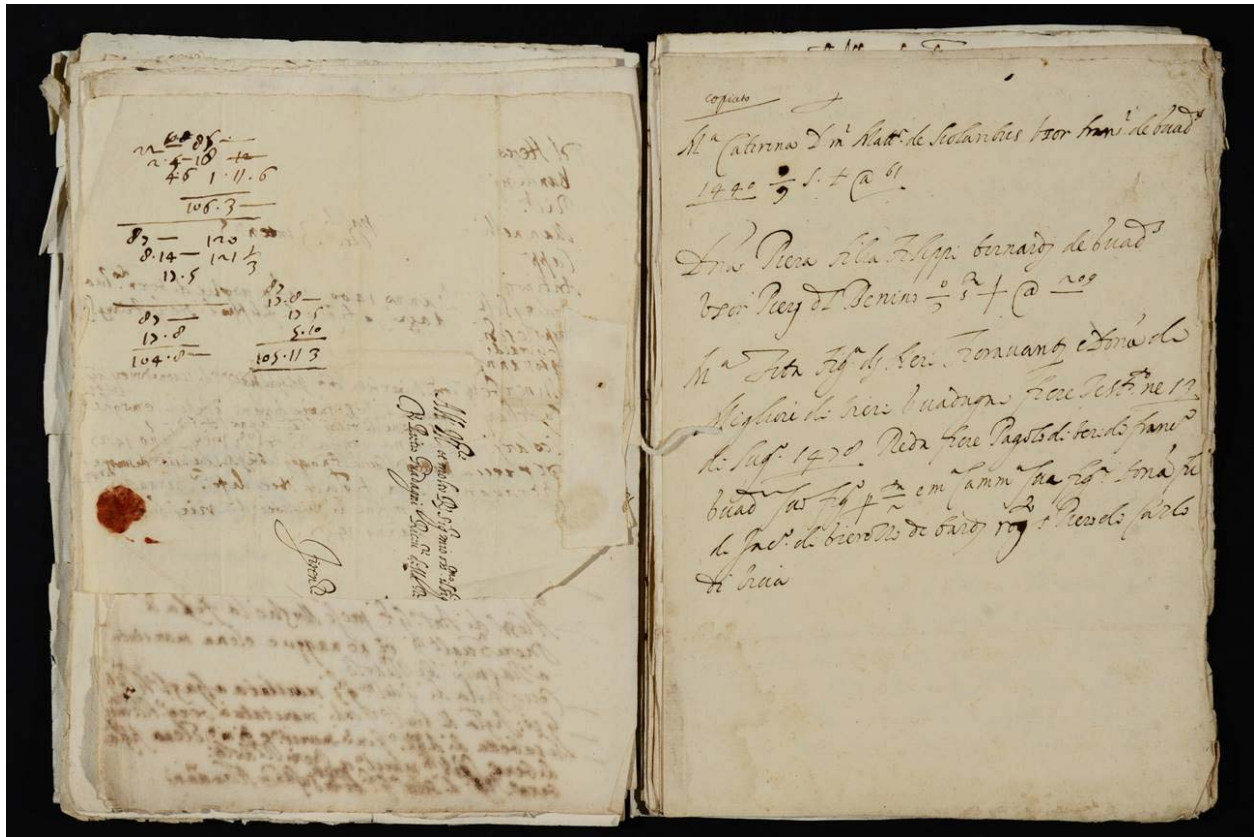
Minerbetti Tommaso Minerbetti married Maddalena Guadagni daughter of Simone son of Vieri in the year 1469.

Castellani Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani married Simone son of Vieri Guadagni in the year 1457.

Scolari Caterina was the “woman” (i.e. wife) of Francesco Guadagni son of Vieri in the year 1427.

Del Caccia Matteo Del Caccia married Lisabetta Guadagni daughter of Simone son of Vieri.

Fioravanti Zita daughter of Neri son of Francesco Fioravanti married Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni in the year 1457.



Page 30

(written sideways on the right)

To the very illustrious and very reverend My Lord Pietro Guadagni...

There is a Red Seal on the bottom left corner of the page.

copiato

M^{re} Caterina Vⁿⁱ Matt^{re} de Scolambus suor Fran^{co} de buad^o
1440 $\frac{2}{7}$ s. t. ca^o

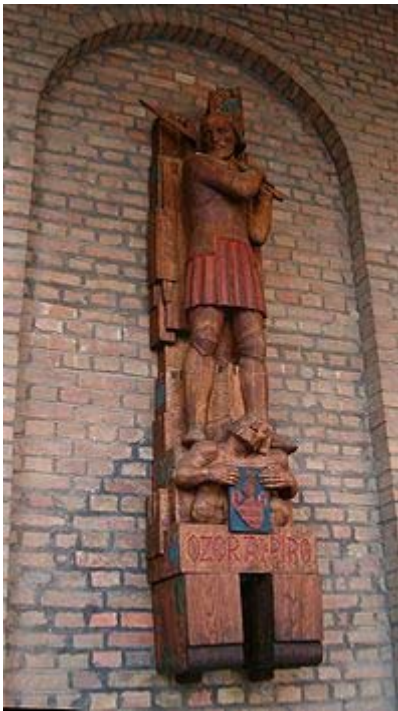
M^{re} Pica s^{ra} Felipi bernard^o de buad^o
suor Reg^o di Benino $\frac{2}{5}$ s. t. ca^o 209

M^{re} Rita s^{ra} Felipi Formant^o e Am^o de
Migliori de Bari buad^o suor Test^o ne 12
di Lug^o 1470. Pica suor Pag^o de ber^o de Fran^{co}
buad^o suor $\frac{2}{7}$ s. t. ca^o em lamm^o sua s^{ra} Am^o de
di Fran^{co} de biero^o de bardo reg^o s. Pirelli s^{ra} de
di buad^o

The word Copied and the contour of a “fish” are on the first line.

Dane Caterina daughter of Matteo degli Scolari and wife of Francesco Guadagni in the year 1440.

This first line is in Latin: they write “Caterina Mattei de Sclaribus uxor Fran. de Guadagnis.” which means “Caterina daughter of Matteo degli Scolari wife of Francesco Guadagni”. Matteo Filippo degli Scolari (+1426), nicknamed “Pippo Spano” was a general and confidant of King Sigismund of Hungary against the Turks (picture of his statue below). “Pippo” is an abbreviation of “Filippo” and “Spano” means “General” in Hungarian. He is one of the most famous and daring European generals of the Middle Ages.



(According to)

____ 0/9 S.T. AT 61.

Dame Piera daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni, is wife of Piero Del Benino

Dame Tita (“Margherita”) daughter of Neri Fioravanti and wife of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni made a will on July 13th, 1478 for Rita, heiress of Paolo son of Neri son of Francesco Guadagni and her daughter Cammilla wife of Jacopo son of Pierozzo de’Bardi, countersigned by Piero son of Carlo Guadagni.



Fioravanti Palace, Pietrapiana Street 32, Florence

a. d. 15. agosto 1825. fu maritata ^{L. An. a} figlia
 di Olivero Guad. a Heri & Piero Hedeng Selly.
 per test. di V. G. di 1000 di parte e 1300 - 2000
 e 1500. t. du. ann.
 a di 12 maggio. ab. heri & heri e pres. di Heri.
 suo pres. confessore Sant. Sant. 1100 - 1000. rog.
 P. Pref. Macally not. al pod. a
 a 10. di maggio 1831. Heri ass. p. pod. di messa
 p. pod. di teste di 1500 -
 a di 12 maggio 1831. pod. di 1500. e Heri
 Olivero Hedeng Selly rog. P. Pref. Macally.

Figliuoli di Tomm. miner betto in pro
 di Tomm. et di rhimeri ved. in et. m. d. m. d.
 fu p. via di m. Madelena, della di Tomm.
 e rhimeri di 1000 Guad. 1820.
 fece test. clauso suede m. p. uterina
 sua figlia emiglia all. loca di Jac.
 Pulci, con cui si tocca la metà di essi
 a rhimeri, et a Tomm. di 1000 Selly. rog.
 P. Pref. Macally in capo m. d. m. d.
 l. m. d. Macally a di 12. m. d. p. m. d.
 a di 12 feb. 1823. ven. l. m. d.
 in vita sua, cui est. P. Pref. Macally.

Today August 15, 1525. Anna, daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni was married to Neri son of Piero son of Nicola Ardinghelli with a dowry of first 300 and then 500 Florins in two years.

Today May 12, 1526, Neri son of Piero and brother of Nicola, discovers in the oven of San Santi 1,100 Florins-----of silver.

On May 10, 1531, Neri offers her a dowry of 500 Florins.

On May 12, 1531, Neri and Luigi Ardinghelli signed a paper for the Prefect Mannelli.

The sons of Tommaso Minerbetti and the ones of Tommaso and of Ulivieri Guadagni wanted to see in which way and how Maria Maddalena sister of Tommaso and Ulivieri on March 8, of the year 1528, wrote her last will and made her heir her daughter Caterina at that time wife of Iacopo Pulci, of 1300 Florins, with charge that half of it would go back to her brothers Ulivieri and Tommaso and their descendants, in case there were no more male heirs from the Guadagni. Dame Caterina passed away on February 25, 1533.

1462. Filippo, e Lodovico di Guido delli Albizzi figli di Simone
duca d'Atene e sulbanus del re di Persia e fratello d'Alaspa
e di Simone suo.

1463. Famiglia moglie di Jacopo di Gerardo de' Bardi figli d'Alaspa
di Simone suo.

figli di vicini di vicini, dell'ultima moglie fuor di Margherita Maria
Simone Malatesta, e della prima moglie fuor di

Vicini di Margherita d'Alaspa e di Simone di vicini

Jacopo di Gerardo de' Bardi.

Reverendissimo Antonio d'Alaspa e Simone suo. dicca
in questa carta.

April 28, 1465. Filippo and Tedice sons of Giovanni degli Albizzi and nephews of Simone Guadagni obliged themselves (took a loan) on the bank of Simone son of Rede son of Antonio della Casa and of Simone Guadagni.

1463 Cammilla, wife of Francesco son of Geraldo de'Bardi niece of Simone Guadagni.

The sons of Vieri son of Vieri's second wife were Migliore, Manno, Simone and Malatesta Guadagni and of the first wife, Francesco Guadagni.

Vieri son of Migliore is the nephew of Simone son of Vieri.

Giacomo is the son of Geraldo de'Bardi.

Ginevra Ca...*(hard to read) was talking about Rede son of Antonio della Casa and Simone Guadagni.

Fogli Atti no. di marzo 1595

H. P. e. D. ... Carlo Cudicini de' Libri del'

Pio: di Ricci de' Medici: delle mogli Mannina
Pueri,

Da memoria della famiglia de' Pitti: Hans de' Pueri
de' Pitti de' Pueri Pitti

Piero di Luca di' Albini: delle mogli Pindella
di Pindo della Pitta e di' Giovanni di' M. Simone

Nelle
queste parti
delle
Pueri
delle
delle
delle

Giovanni son of Bicci de Medici, founder of the Medici Dynasty, married Mannina Bueri



Giovanni de' Bicci de' Medici (1360-1429) in a Renaissance portrait (left) and in a movie picture (right).



Giovanni di Bicci's wife Mannina Boeri



Piero de' Medici the Gouty (1416-1469)

Giovanni de' Bicci's grandson, Piero the Gouty, was Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426)'s nephew, thanks to Vieri's wife Francesca Tornabuoni. All the Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte descend from the above Vieri and Francesca Tornabuoni Guadagni, so all the Guadagni and their offspring are closely related to the Medici Family.

From Memories of the Pitti Family written by Bonaccorso son of Neri son of Bonaccorso Pitti.



Bonaccorso Pitti, Florentine merchant and adventurer.

Bonaccorso was the brother-in-law of Vieri Guadagni's (1369-1426) nephew, Giovanni Tornabuoni.



Pitti Palace, center, and Boboli Garden which reached the outer walls of Florence, on the left. The Fortress of the Belvedere, upper left, was a Government fortification built to defend that part of the city walls of Florence. The Belvedere Fortress is now a museum. The Pitti Palace, nowadays three times as large as it was in the picture, was the Florentine Residence of the King of Italy, when Italy was a Kingdom. Now it is one of the two most famous art Museums in Florence. Our house in Florence faced the façade of the Pitti Palace, above the roofs of smaller neighboring houses. So my father, Tonino Carloni, a staunch Royalist, died with a smile at 75, in his living room, facing the windows of the façade of the Pitti Palace, which used to be the Florentine residence of his beloved King of Italy, His Majesty Umberto II of Savoia 1904-1983 (picture below).



Rede son of Antonio della Casa and Simone Guadagni were saying that ...*hard to understand*.

Giacomo is son of Geraldo de' Bardi

Rede son of Antonio della Casa and Simone Guadagni were saying that ...*hard to understand...*

From Memories of the Pitti Family of Manno son of Buonaccorso son of Neri son of Buonaccorso Pitti.

1414 Piero son of Luca degli Albizzi married Bindilla daughter of Bindo della Tosa and of Francesca daughter of Simone Tornabuoni.

In the margin on the left we see added that: "This Francesca was wife of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni". That is correct and is recorded in Guadagni Family History Tree Plate Two, and Guadagni Historical Notes Plate Two Number 7 with ample details on their lives. So Francesca married both Bindo della Tosa and Vieri Guadagni, the latter after the death of the first.

1367

In d. 3. di marzo 1895 fu adotta in Kuwota vedendo
figli di discipline Guadagni, moglie di Guido di
Dante da fattigione di Popolo di S. Sofia radicata
contenente certa terra fatta di la adotta

1406 condachi estratto dal primitto di S. Stefano
di S. Stefano mandati non da che veni fatti

Commissio Generale Generale mandare che
si seppellito con grand onore e ser
Nella copia di S. Stefano che mi mandata non
volta ni che hanno di vien di vien

1412

fu detto nel 1412 creta nota che mi mandata
che donne di S. Stefano in case appaite
che detto S. Stefano pagliato proprio l'anno 1490
La buona copia di S. Stefano di S. Stefano di S. Stefano
La quale fu creta di S. Stefano di S. Stefano di S. Stefano
Citta di S. Stefano

vieni maike 1412 onel 1487 fanno banda
Li Guadagni che fanno S. Stefano era
vieni de ma S. Stefano di S. Stefano di S. Stefano
estrapata S. Stefano di S. Stefano di S. Stefano
L'anno 1452 fanno S. Stefano di S. Stefano
L'anno 1490 Epimone l'anno 1490

1419

figli di discipline Guadagni andi S. Stefano al con
Impen e tan ad S. Stefano

On March 3, 1387, Niccolosa, widow and daughter of Migliore Guadagni and wife of Guido son of Dante da Castiglione of the Parish of St. Agata (? Hard to read) ratifies and consents to a certain sale made by the above mayors in the year 1426, _____ extracted from the provision of the motivations of the things sent to me ("me" is the actual narrator), it does not say that Vieri was General Commissary or General and that he was buried with great honors.



Medieval Burial

In the copy of the (Family) Tree that you sent me once it is written that of three women living in a house it appears that the abovementioned Franco married in the year 1490 Lucrezia daughter of Giobatta son of (our cousin) Gino Buondelmonti, and sister of Antonio Buondelmonti, Archbishop of Florence (1532-1542).



Florence: Palace of the Archbishop in the left, back, and Baptistry upfront built originally in the 4th or 5th century A.D. (in the last century of the Roman Empire) in the center.



Illustration from our great-uncle Villani's history book "New Chronicle"), showing the Barbarian King Totila razing the walls of Florence in the 6th century, leaving the Baptistry intact.

On March 3, 1387, they obtain that the abovementioned Mrs. Niccolosa, widow, daughter of Migliore Guadagni and wife of Guido son of Dante da Castiglione of the Parish of Arba (?) ratify and consent to a certain sale made by the abovementioned.

1426 Mayors ----- Extracted from the chronicle of the Motivations of the things sent to me, it doesn't say that Vieri was General Commissary or that he was buried with great honors. In the copy of the Family Tree that you sent me once, there is a written Franco son of Vieri son of Vieri, who was among the "Seniors" in the year 1425 and in the note that you sent me in addition to the women living in the house it appears that Franco Guadagni married in the year 1490 Lucrezia, daughter of "Giobatta" (Florentine nickname for "Giovambattista" i.e., John the Baptist), son of Gino Buondelmonti [Also Passerini states that Francesco Guadagni, nicknamed "Franco" son of Vieri son of Vieri, married Lucrezia daughter of Ghino Buondelmonti, after his first wife Caterina Scolari died in 1443.] The Buondelmonti are a noble ancient Florentine Family, like

the Guadagni, but also the protagonists of the bloodiest Family Feud in the History of Florence, recounted by our step-ancestor famous historian Giovanni Villani, stepfather of Migliore Guadagni, who is direct ancestor of all of us, including Torrigiani and Dufour Berte.



The “Buondelmonti murder”, from an illustrated manuscript of Guadagni’s great stepdad Giovanni Villani’s Nuova Cronica in the Vatican Library.

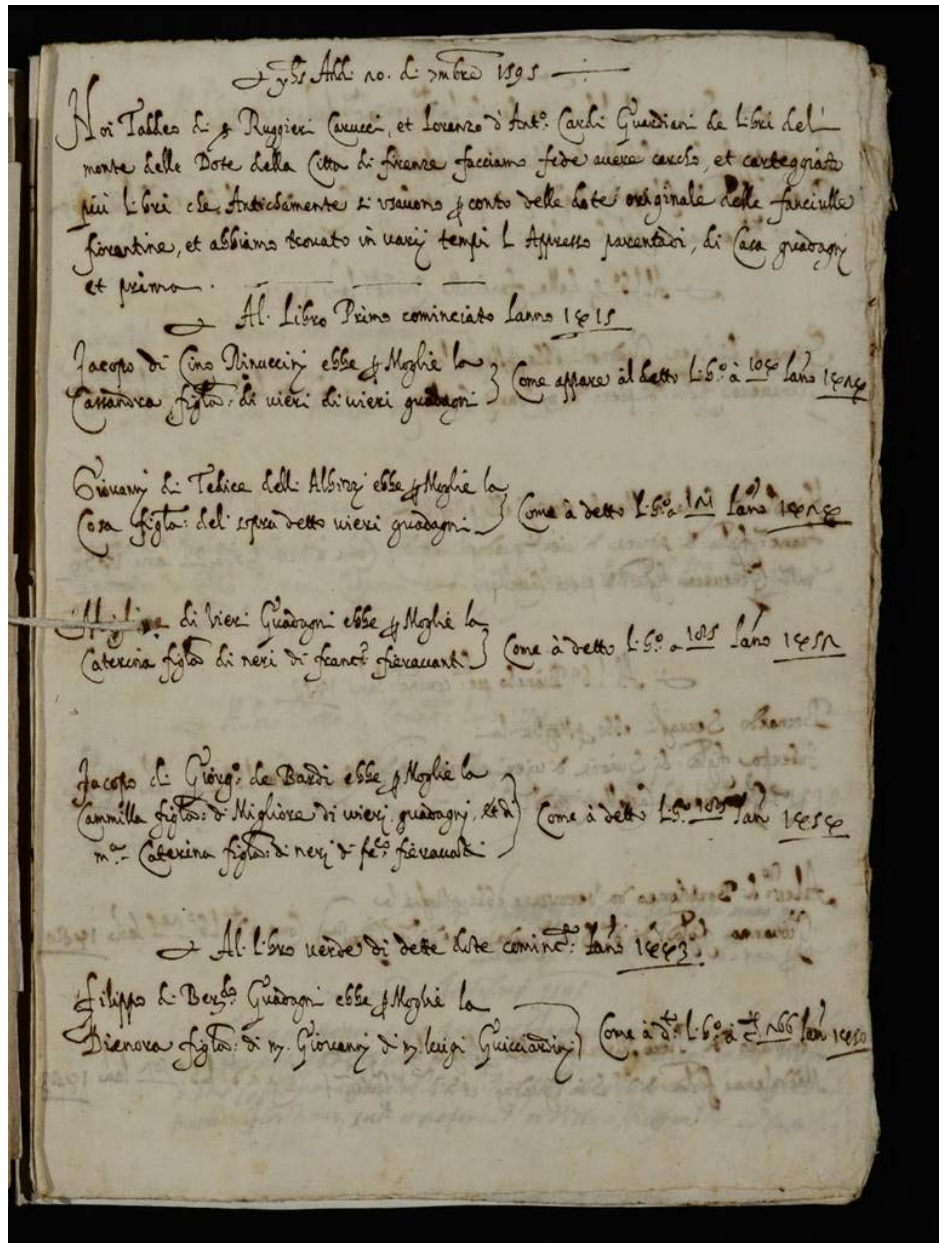
Buondelmonte was murdered by the Amidei after having broken his engagement with one of the family’s female members. [As we know, our direct ancestor Francesco Guadagni, was married to Lucrezia Buondelmonti after the death of his first wife Francesca Tornabuoni. On the other side in 1501, Niccolò Amidei married Caterina Corsini, related to the Guadagni]

Francesco Guadagni’s wife, Lucrezia Buondelmonti, was the sister of the Archbishop of the City of Florence Benedetto Buondelmonti.

Vieri died in 1426, and in 1434, the Guadagni were sent into exile and these were, if Bernardo was alive, three sons of his, Filippo, Antonio and Giovanni and the abovementioned Vieri son of Franco, and

Migliore, Francesco and Simone sons of Vieri in the year 1452, Franco in the year 1450 and Simone in the year 1470.

Migliore Guadagni was sent as Ambassador to the Commissary of the Emperor and then to Pope Boniface VIII (whom, as we remember, Cousin Dante sends to Hell in his Divine Comedy as a "Simoniac" i.e. one who makes money from his clerical position).



From the Acts of September 1595

We Taddeo son of Ruggieri Carucci and Lorenzo son of Antonio Cardi Gualtieri of the “Libri del monte” (“Books of the Mountain or of the Bank”) “delle Dote della Citta’ di Firenze” (“of the Dowries of the City of Florence”) we swear having looked for and read more books than were used in the Olden Days regarding the original dowries of the Florentine girls and we have discovered in various times the following relationships of the Guadagni Family and before.

_ On the First Book started in the year 1415

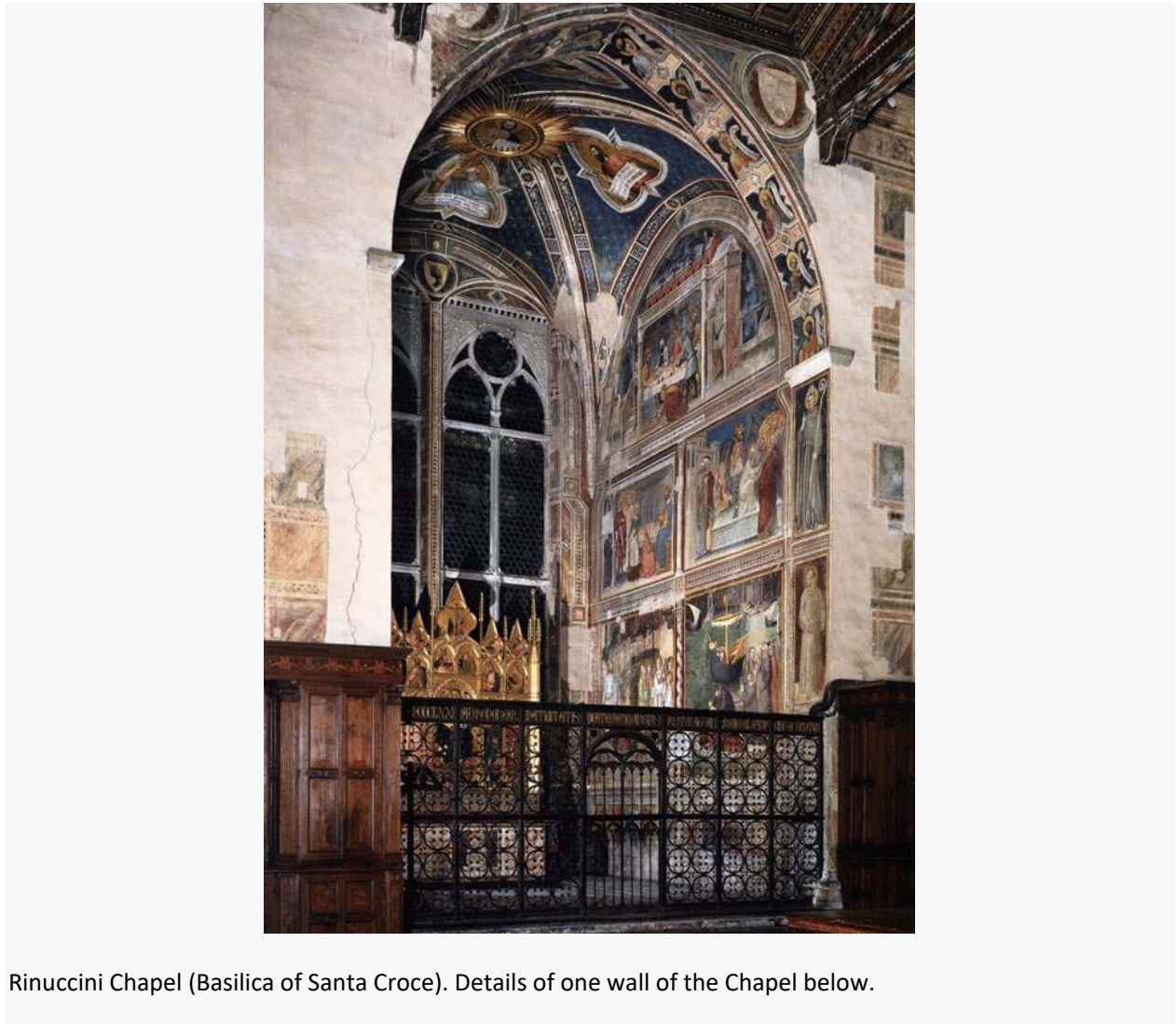
Iacopo son of Cino Rinuccini married Cassandra daughter of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni as it appears in the above book at 104 of the year 1414



“Historical memories of Filippo (Brother-in-law of our great-aunt Cassandra Guadagni) son of Cino Rinuccini from 1282 to 1440 with the continuation by his sons, Alamanno and Neri, until the year 1504: followed by other unreleased documents of Florentine History extracted from the original codes and preceded by the genealogical History of their family and by the description of the noble family chapel of Santa Croce, with documents and illustrations.

”Santa Croce is the principal Franciscan church in Florence and a minor basilica of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the burial place of some of the most illustrious Italians, like Michelangelo, Galileo and Machiavelli.

The Rinuccini (Guadagni related) Chapel is one of the most important and beautiful chapels of the Basilica of Santa Croce and it has been of the Rinuccini since 1370, when artist Giovanni da Milano painted the famous frescoes (see below).



Rinuccini Chapel (Basilica of Santa Croce). Details of one wall of the Chapel below.



Ricordi storici di Filippo di Cino Rinuccini dal 1282 al 1460 colla continuazione di Alamanno e Neri, suoi figli, fino al 1506 : seguiti da altri monumenti inediti di storia patria estratti dai codici originali e preceduti dalla

Storia genealogica della loro famiglia e della descrizione della cappella gentilizia di S. Croce, con documenti ed illustrazioni

Historical memoirs of Filippo son of Cino Rinuccini from 1282 to 1460 continued by his sons Alamanno and Neri, until 1506: followed by other unreleased documents of history of Florence extracted from original codes and preceded by the genealogical History of their family and by the description of the noble chapel of Santa Croce ("Holy Cross"), with documents and illustrations.

Giovanni son of Tedice degli Albizzi married Cosa daughter of the abovementioned Vieri Guadagni as it appears registered in the above book at 1021 in the year 1424

Our great-uncle Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni married Caterina daughter of Neri son of Francesco Fioravanti as it appears in the above mentioned book at 1025 in the year 1455.

-

Jacopo son Giorgio de Bardi married Cammilla daughter of Migliore son of Vieri Guadagni and of Maria Caterina daughter of Neri son of Franco Fioravanti. So our direct great-uncle Migliore Guadagni married Maria Caterina daughter of Neri Fioravanti. In internet the following brief extract was published on our direct great-uncle's father-in-law "Neri Fioravanti:" (whose portraits are the two Renaissance paintings and one Renaissance sculpture below).

"A Medieval Architect in Florence: Neri di (son of) Fioravante or (Latin Gentive) Fioravanti:

"Frankly speaking I think that this ingenious architect is by far underestimated or at least has not attracted publishing houses to invest money on a book revealing how outstanding our direct great-uncle's father-in-law has been for the Florentine skyline, given that he has constructed **Ponte Vecchio** after a devastating flood in the year 1333. Since then the Old Bridge (Ponte Vecchio in Italian) has perfectly stood all other serious troubles. Neri Fioravanti has also built the "Loggia della Signoria" in the homonymous Piazza in Florence, the spectacular Grain Market Hall, turned later into the most fascinating free-entry museum for Renaissance sculpture – Orsanmichele – and last but not least, the soaring dome of the Cathedral of Florence – Santa Maria del Fiore.

The Cathedral was obviously built by Filippo Brunelleschi, but planned again by our too little famous architect, who presented his final model for the vast dome in 1367.



Neri Fioravanti, above two portraits and portrait bronze sculpture of him.



Loggia dei Lanzi or della Signoria, built by our great-uncle's father-in-law Neri Fioravanti, on the right of Palazzo della Signoria. Many famous Renaissance statues are located in it.



Another view of the Loggia dei Lanzi: you can see Michelangelo's David on the left of the picture and Cellini's David in the Loggia upfront in the left arcade and a statue of Giambologna (the kidnapping of the Sabine) in the right arcade. Other famous statues are located in the back.



Orsanmichele, Florence by our direct great-uncle's father-in-law Neri Fioravanti



Ponte Vecchio in Florence by our direct ancestor's great uncle's father-in-law architect Neri Fioravanti.

In the green book of the above dowry we start from the year 1663:

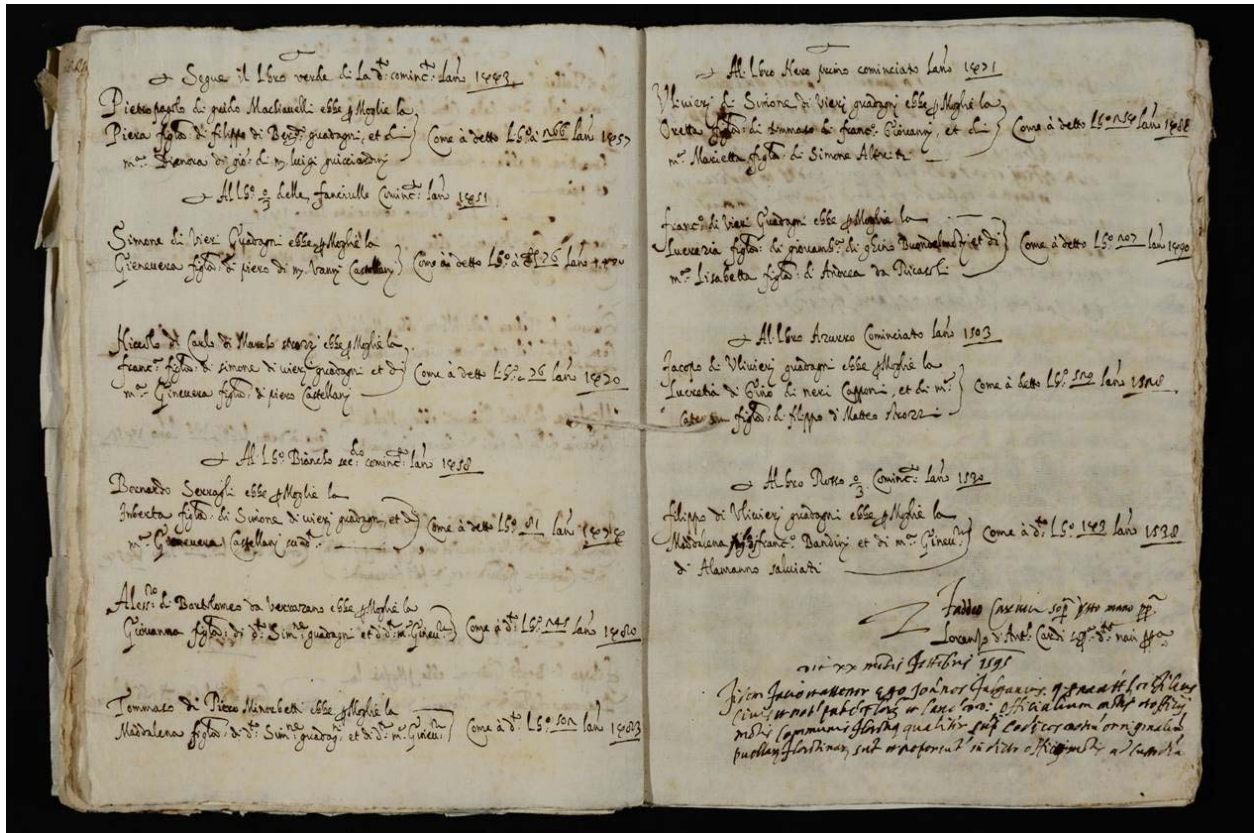
Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni married Dianora daughter of Giovanni son Luigi Guicciardini, as it is written in the above book page 266 of the year 1650.

Bernardo says: “There is no love for your Dome (=Duomo, the Dome of the Cathedral of Florence, see picture below, symbol of Florence itself) i.e “there is no love (in you) for your city”.



Duomo (Cathedral with Dome) of Florence. The dome itself was built by our great-uncle Neri Fioravanti (see above) and Brunelleschi.

In the green book of the dowries we see that in the year 1663 Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni married Dianora son of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini. As it is said in the 6th chapter of I / 66 of the year 1650.



Page 37 (left)

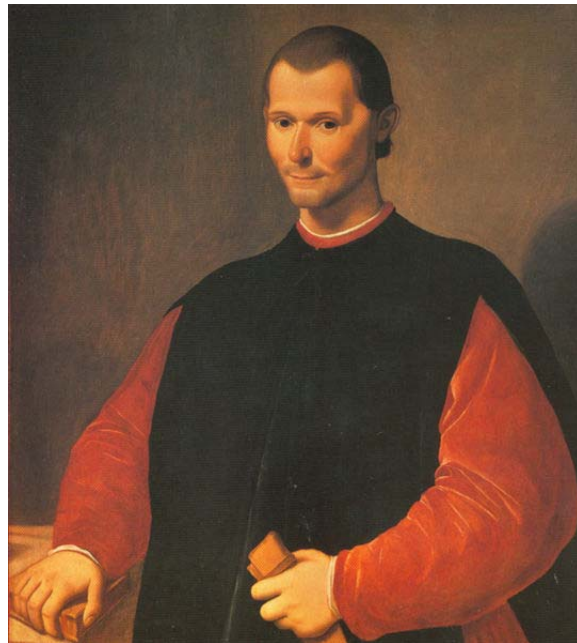
Follows the green book of the Dowry (?) started in the year 1443

Piero Paolo son of Guido Machiavelli married Piera daughter of Filippo son of Bernardo Guadagni and of Dianora daughter of Giovanni son of Luigi Guicciardini as we said in the Book # 44 of the year 1447.

Thus by the marriages of Filippo Guadagni, son of our direct great-uncle Bernardo Guadagni, brother of Vieri Guadagni, our direct ancestor, and of his daughter Piera, the Guadagni became related to the Guicciardini and the Machiavelli, whose family members Francesco and Niccolo', were and still are among the best authors of the Italian Renaissance and of World Literature.



Francesco Guicciardini 1483-1547 *The History of Italy*



Niccolo' Machiavelli 1469-1527 *The Prince*

- To the Book 0/3 of the girls started in the year 1451

Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Ginevera, daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani (In contemporary Italian we say “Ginevra” but during the Renaissance they said “Ginevera”) as it is said in Book at page 76 in the year 1470.

Niccolo’ son of Carlo son of Marcello Strozzi married Francesca daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Ginevra daughter of Piero Castellani as it is said in the Book page 76 of the year 1470.

Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Ginevra daughter of Piero son of Vanni Castellani
as we said in book 50 of the year 1474



Portrait of Niccolò’ Strozzi (1411-1469), top and left, sculpted by Mino da Fiesole, bottom right; Niccolò’ is our great uncle’s Simone Guadagni’s son-in-law (see below).

Niccolò’ son of Carlo son of Marcello Strozzi married Francesca daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Ginevra daughter of Piero Castellani as we said in book 76 of the year 1420.

To the 15th White in the year 1458

Bernardo Serragli married Imberta daughter of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni and of Ginevra Castellani.

As we said in the L5 (Luglio (July) 5th) of the year 1474.

Alessandro son of Bartolomeo da Verrazzano married Giovanna daughter of Simone Guadagni and of Maria Ginevra on July 6th of the year 1480

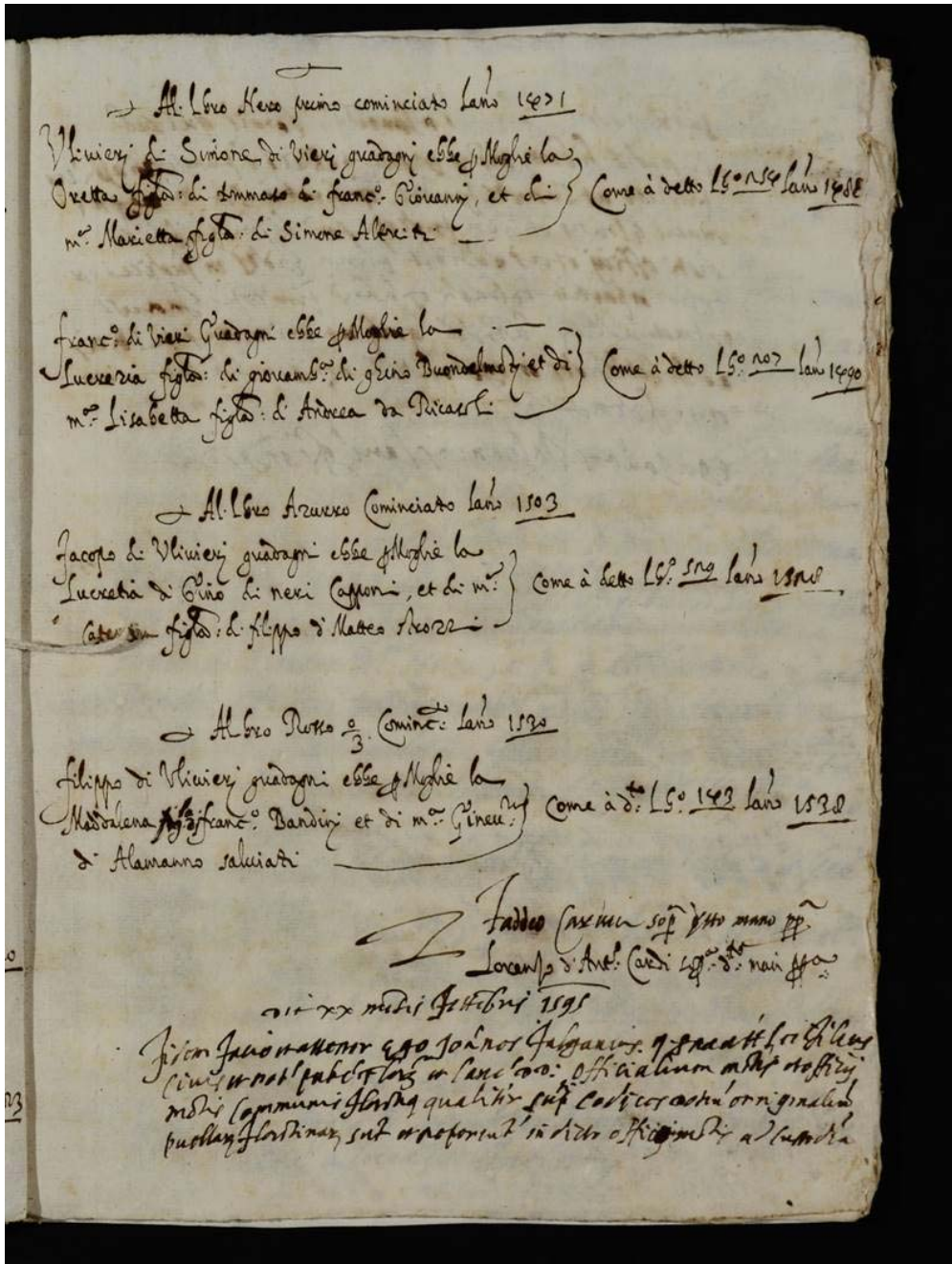


Famous explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano (1485-1528) son of Alessandro da Verrazzano and Giovanna Guadagni.



Giovanna Guadagni as played by an actress in a movie.

Tommaso son of Piero Minerbetti married Maddalena daughter of Simone Guadagni and of Maria Ginevra as we said in Book 5 in the year 1483.



To the Black Book started in the year 1471

Olivieri son of Simone son of Vieri Guadagni married Oretta daughter of Tommaso son of Francesco Giovanni and of Marietta daughter of Simone Altoviti. As he said L5o N6 the year 1488



Portrait of Bindo Altoviti by Raphael. He was probably related to our direct ancestor Oretta Guadagni, granddaughter of Simone Altoviti and I do see a lot of that “wild, untamed Guadagni charm in him”, which the Guadagni shared with the Altoviti, their direct ancestors.

Francesco son of Vieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Giovanna daughter of Ghino Buondelmonti and Lisabetta, daughter of Andrea da Ricasoli. As it was said L 50 207 the year 1490

To the Blue Book started in the year 1503

Jacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Lucrezia daughter of Gino son of Neri Capponi and of Caterina daughter of Filippo son of Matteo Strozzi as it is recorded in the L 50 509 of the year 1528

Iacopo Guadagni's father, Olivieri (1452-1541, he died at 89 years old), our direct ancestor, was the 5th of 10 children: Francesca, Imberta, Iacopo, Tommaso Ist (who started the French Branch in Lyon), Olivieri, Leonarda, Giovanna (who married explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano), Migliore, Maddalena and Francesco.

Olivieri Guadagni himself had 11 children: Simone, Piero.Giovambattista, Ginevra, Tommaso II (direct ancestor of all the French Guadagni), Iacopo (direct ancestor of all the Guadagni di San Leolino (us) and di Montepescali), Francesco, Filippo (direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera, later Torrigiani), Elisabetta, Paolantonio and Andrea.

To the Red Book started in the year 1530

Filippo son of Olivieri Guadagni married Maddalena daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Maria Ginevra daughter of Alamanno Salviati as it is recorded in the L 50 143 of the year 1530

Taddeo Casemiri undersigned with his own hand

And Lorenzo son of Antonio Carli undersigned with his own hand.

Twentysix of the month of September 1595.

I faithfully certify that I am Giovanni Galgani, the son of a citizen of Florence (*...hard to understand*, also because it is in Latin rather than Italian) who grew up in Florence in the years 1500s, heir to the Offices of Florence by common law and having superior intellectual qualifications so in proportion to the official job of custody of Taddeo son of Cornelius...(hard to read the handwriting and understand)

3
supra radiorum hinc et inde a sanctorum et laicorum qui sed
cupatis librorum in die officio publico et patet in offi-
fuerit ut Curator fuerit et hinc et inde a
muri et hinc et hinc fuerit sed hinc fuerit
dici officij et hinc ad hinc hinc in iudicio et
et hinc a hinc et hinc et hinc fuerit hinc
et hinc a hinc hinc quod ut in iudicio publico
ad hinc hinc et hinc in originali hinc
et in hinc

ego Johannes Galganius hinc et hinc

**Same as above*...hard to understand!!

.....

Signed by "I, Giovanni Galgani.

Page 39 of the Guadagni Memoirs

Brother Piero Guadagni was accepted in the Holy Order of St. John in Jerusalem (aka Holy Order of Malta). He was blood cousin of Guglielmo Guadagni, who, after Piero was captured by the Turks in the battle of St. Elmo, in the year of the War of Malta (1565), redeemed him for his merits.



Guadagni Palace in the Island of Malta

Picture below: the Turks on the right attack and capture St Elmo Fort, located on the left, at the edge of the island).



St. Elmo Fort, Malta.

Piero was made Captain of a Galley of the Holy Order of Malta, right picture below) and then he was promoted commander of the new rebuilt Fortress of St. Elmo of the new City of Malta and

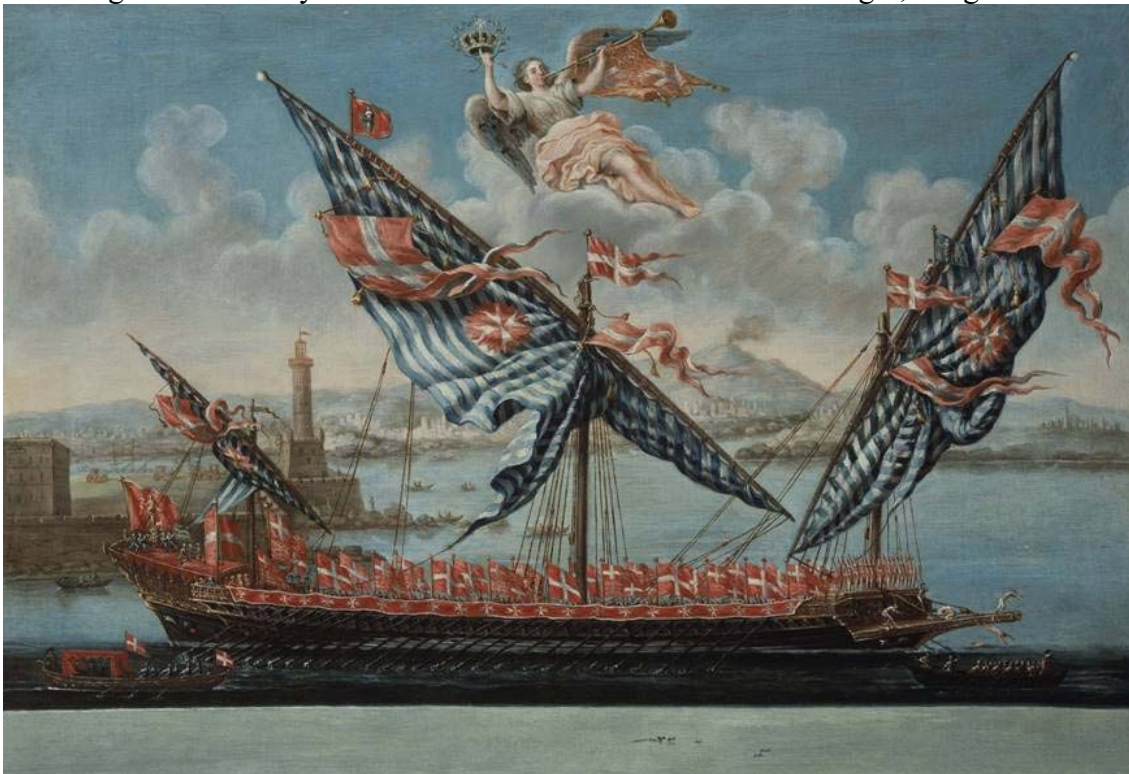
then receiver of the abovementioned Holy Order in the Priory of Pisa, and Lieutenant of the Very Reverend Grand Master of Malta in the abovementioned Priory of Malta.



Knights of the Holy Order of Malta



Piero Guadagni, Knight of Malta



Galley of the Order of Malta in the 16th Century



Knights of Malta patrolling the City Walls



Cross of the Knights of Malta. It says "Sovereign" Order, which means internationally independent.



Cardinal of Florence Giovanni de' Medici,
when he was a child (1544-1562)



Cardinal Bernardo Salviati (1508-1568)



Giovanni de' Medici the Younger (9/29/1544-11/20/1562, see also left picture above) was the second son of Cosimo I de' Medici, our cousin and Grand Duke of Tuscany and Eleonora of Toledo. While his elder brother Francesco went on to a political and military career and eventually became 2nd Grand Duke of Tuscany, Giovanni had reserved for him the ecclesiastical career.

After having been Archbishop of Pisa, he was created cardinal in Santa Maria in Dominica by Pope IV in the consistory of January 31, 1560, aged only seventeen. Probably already suffering from tuberculosis, Giovanni died two years later in Livorno, from a malaria attack.

Bernardo Salviati (2/17/1508 – 5/6/1568) was an Italian “condottiere” (leader of the professional military free companies i.e. “mercenaries”), son of Jacopo Salviati and of our cousin Lucrezia de’ Medici.



Jacopo Salviati in his uniform of “Knight of Malta”.



Our cousin Lucrezia dei Medici

From an early age, Bernardo was a knight of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem, obtaining the grade of Admiral in the Military Order of Malta, which he represented as ambassador before Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, at Barcelona. He also fought against the Republic of Siena during the Italian Wars.

He became Grand Almonier of our and his cousin Queen of France Catherine de' Medici.

Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of the same Francesco and older sister of Cassandra, married Andrea of the Medici Family, cousin of Cosimo the Elder and Lorenzo the Magnificent. Lucrezia and Andrea had 2 sons, and one daughter, Vincenzo, Silvestro and Ottavia de' Medici.

Giovanna, daughter of Tommaso Guadagni and sister of Guglielmo Guadagni (i.e Guillaume de Gadagne, Lord of Boutheon) married Lorenzo Antinori.

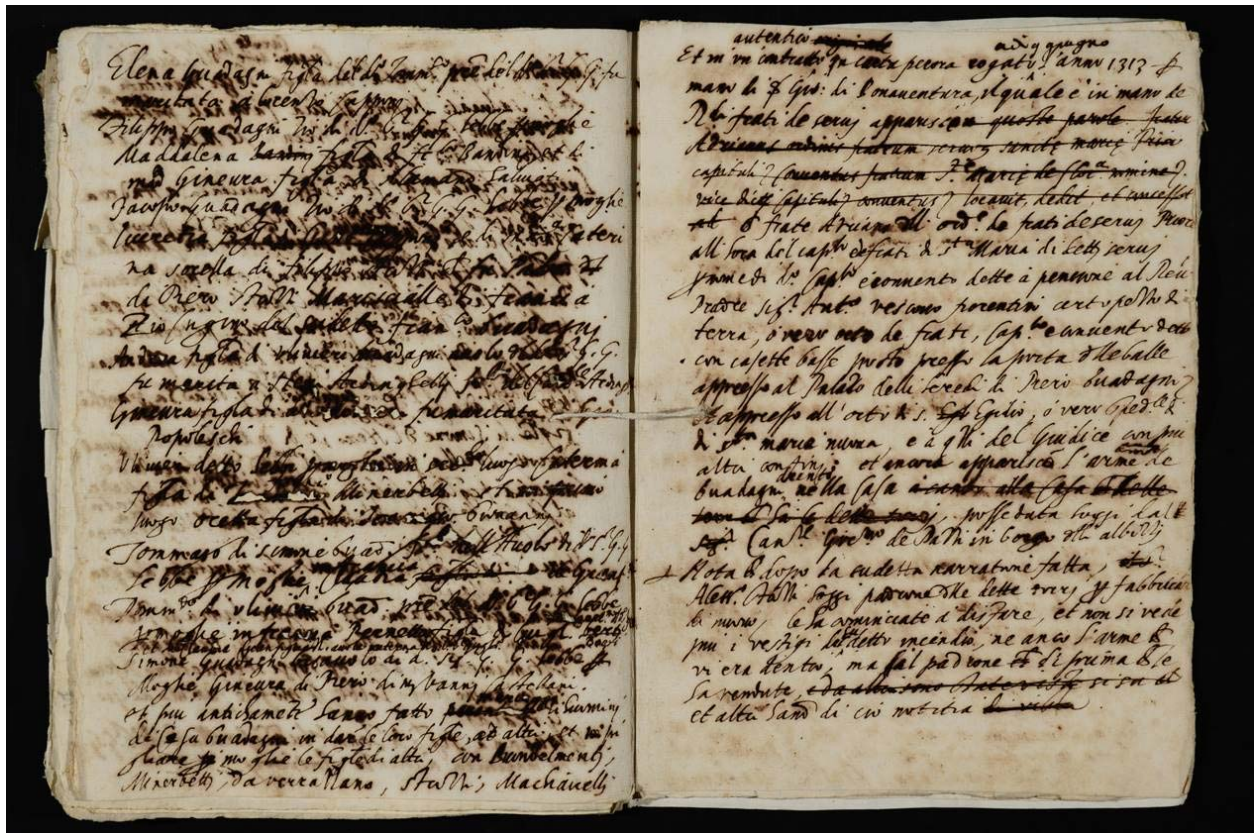


Guillaume de Gadagne



Tommaso Guadagni II

The rest of this page is full of important family information and relations of the Guadagni but too many words are crossed out and it is next to impossible to read.



Page 41 (left)

Elena Guadagni daughter of Tommaso, marries Lorenzo Capponi, aka Laurent Capponi, Baron of Crevecoeur (1515-1573, see picture below).



Laurent Capponi (1515-1573) Baron of Crevecoeur

Filippo Guadagni (1504-1555), uncle of Vieri Guadagni, married Maddalena Bandini daughter of Francesco Bandini and of Ginevra daughter of Alessandro Salviati.



Giovanni Bandini (picture above), uncle of Maddalena Bandini Guadagni and great-uncle of all the Guadagni Torrigiani (Maddalena Bandini's husband is Filippo Guadagni, brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni and ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera Torrigiani.

Iacopo Guadagni (our direct ancestor) uncle of Lucrezia **G**uadagni, Andrea **G**uadagni and Tommaso **G**uadagni which the text calls G., G., and G. married Lucrezia daughter of Gino Capponi (picture below), son of



Gino Capponi (1478-1516), our direct ancestor.



Jacopo Guadagni (our direct ancestor) uncle of Lucrezia **G**uadagni, Andrea **G**uadagni and Tommaso **G**uadagni which the text calls G., G., and G. married Lucrezia daughter of Gino Capponi (1st picture above), son of Neri Capponi (2nd picture above), our direct ancestor, and of Maria Caterina sister of Filippo Strozzi aka Giovambattista Strozzi, (1489-1538) (left picture below), father of Pietro Strozzi, Marshall of France (1510-1558) (right picture below) and uncle cousin of his dear Francesco Guadagni. So the two generals are our direct great-uncles (you can find their lives in detail in internet and in history books).



Our great-uncles Filippo and Piero Strozzi



Artist Pontorno's self-portrait in our cousins Capponi's Chapel (Florence)

Andrea, daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni, son of Simone Guadagni, married Neri Ardinghelli, brother of Cardinal Ardinghelli (1 & 2nd pictures above: you can read: Nic. (colo'=Nicholas) Ardinghellus (Latin for Ardinghelli) Card. (inal) on top of the left portrait. The one on the right was painted by famous artist Pontorno (see picture above).

Ginevra, daughter of Ulivieri Guadagni (our direct ancestor) married Giovanni Popoleschi.

[in the book "Florentine Patricians 1492-1512 – *A LIST OF NAMES AND REFERENCES IN CHRONICLES* we find "Giovanni Popoleschi son of Bartolommeo" accepted position as Officer".

Ulivieri nicknamed "Ceffa" (hard to read) Guadagni (1452-1541) married Caterina daughter of Minerbetti after having lost his first wife Oretta daughter of Tommaso Giovanni.

Tommaso son of Simone Guadagni son of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni married Peronetta de Buatier.

Tommaso son of Ulivieri Guadagni married Peronette Berti daughter of Guglielmo Berti.

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

In the Guadagni Family they gave their daughters to Buondelmonti, Minerbetti, da Verrazzano, Strozzi, Machiavelli.

autentiche ~~scritte~~ adi 9 giugno

Et in un contratto ~~scritto~~ ^{scritto} per conto persona rogato l'anno 1313 per
mano di ~~frate~~ ^{frate} ~~frate~~ ^{frate} di Bonaventura, il quale è in mano de
N. de' frati de seray apparsa con queste parole. ~~frate~~
~~frater noster ordinis s. marie de s. marie de s. marie de s. marie de s. marie~~
~~capituli conuentus s. marie de s. marie de s. marie de s. marie de s. marie~~
~~vice dicti capituli conuentus locavit, dedit, et concessit~~
~~ad frate Aruina de s. marie de seray Prior~~
all'ora del capitulo de frati di s. Maria di Letto seray
giouedi di s. capitulo e conuento dette a penone al Reu.
Padre sig. Ant. vesouo parentini art. v. p. m. d.
terra, o vero orto de frati, capitulo e conuento detto
con casette basse poste presso la porta d'Heballe
appresso al Palazzo delli Seray di Piero Guadagni
e appresso all'orto di s. Egidio, o vero pedale
di s. maria nuova, e a gli del Giudice con più
altre confini, et ancora apparsa l'arme de
Guadagni nella casa ~~incasa~~ ^{dentro} alla casa ~~della~~
~~torre di s. marie de seray, posseduta oggi dall~~
sig. Can. Gio. de' Patti in Borgo d'Heballe
Nota che sopra la suddetta narrazione fatta, ~~etc.~~
Alex. Patti saggi padrone delle dette mure, et fabbrica
di mura, ce la annunciate a disfare, et non si vede
più i restigi del detto incendio, ne anco l'arme de
vi era dentro, ma sal padrone et di prima de
sa rendute, e da allora sono ~~interiti~~ ^{interiti} si sa et
et altri sardi di cui notitia ~~si sa~~

And in an authentic contract of Parchment Mostafizur on the day of June 9th of the year 1313, handwritten by Saint Giovanni di Bonaventura (1221-1274, left picture below, an Italian medieval Franciscan scholastic theologian and philosopher, who was the seventh Minister General of the Order of the Friars Minors, he was also Bishop of Albano, right picture below), which is in the hands of the Friars of the Order of the Servants, the following words appear:

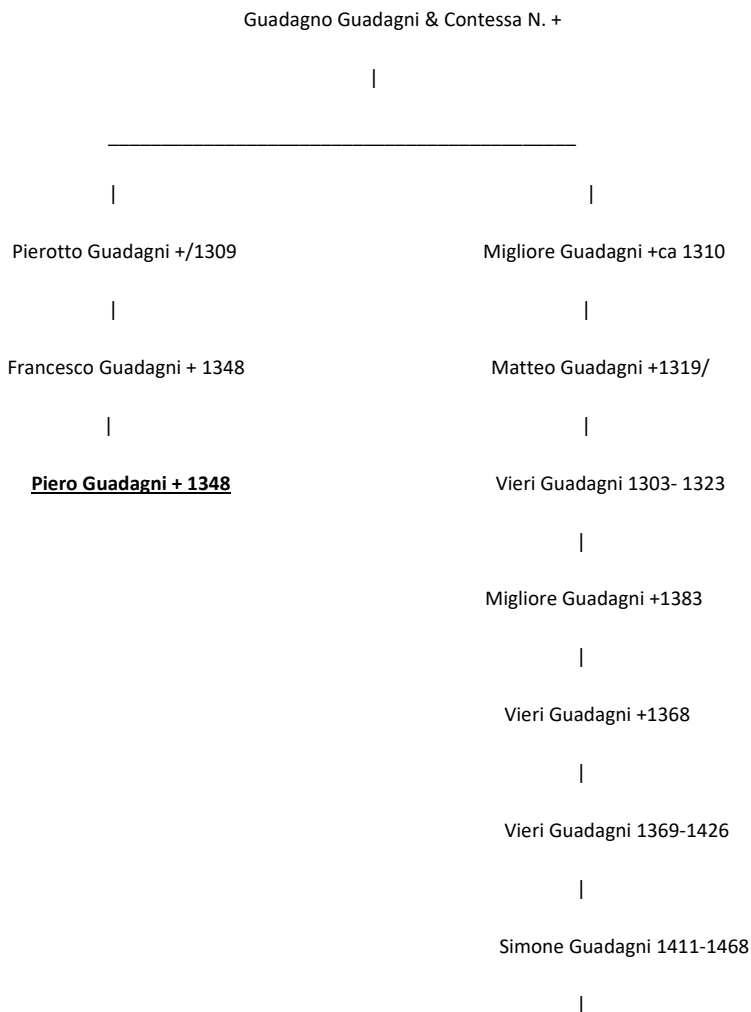


“Brother Adriano of the Order of the Friars of the Servants of Holy Mary, Prior of Chapter 7 of the Convent of the Friars of St. Mary of Florence was nominated vice-director of Chapter 7 of the Convent. Brother Adriano rented to Rev. Father Antonio, Bishop of Florence a certain piece of land, with small houses near the San Gallo Door and the Palace of the heirs of Piero Guadagni (+1348), near the Orchards of St. Egidio i.e. the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, and near the Palace of the Judge and other buildings, on one of which we can still see the Guadagni Family Crest on the house next to the House of the Servants of St. ***(hard to understand), nowadays owned by Count Girolamo de’Pazzi in Borgo (Medieval name for “street”) degli Albizzi.



Three pictures of Borgo degli Albizzi, one of the oldest and most beautiful and famous Medieval streets of Florence

Note of Francesco Carloni de Querqui: “According to “Roglo” (International Encyclopedia of the European Nobility) Piero Guadagni, son of Francesco Guadagni and of Taddea Arrigucci, died in 1348 (maybe of plague because his father Francesco died in the same year) with no direct heirs (see family tree below). So the palace of the “Heirs of Piero Guadagni”, probably became the palace of his cousin Migliore (+1383),” our direct ancestor”, see family tree below, and of his descendants who were his only Guadagni heirs.



Olivieri Guadagni 1452-1541

|

Iacopo Guadagni 1497-1569

|

Francesco Guadagni 1534-1611

|

Tommaso Guadagni 1582-1652

|

Donato Maria Guadagni 1641-1718

|

Neri Andrea Guadagni 1673-1748

|

Donato Guadagni 1719-1797

|

Luigi Guadagni 1751-1799

|

Donato Guadagni 1794-1878

|

Guadagno Guadagni 1833-1905 (see left picture below)

|



Luigi Guadagni

|

Antonio Guadagni aka Tony Gaines & Dolores Mapelli

|



Tecla Guadagni Smith

Vieri Guadagni

Carlo Guadagni

(picture on the right)

Kevin

Megan

Dino

Sterling

Lucas

Arielle

Gabriella

Isabella

Anthony

Gianna

Kristina

Madison

Nicholas

il gl. fea Previ

È fu ricevuto nella sacra Religione di S. Gio: di S. Eras.
Fea Previ guadagnò l'ingegno personale di d. S. G. Luigi
il gl. fea Previ doppo esser fatto Armi da Turchi in
S. Eras. l'anno della guerra di Malta, et ricattato
fa ^{per} suoi meriti fatto Capitano di Galera della sacra
Religione di Malta, et di poi Castellano della fortezza
nuova rifatta di S. Eras. della città nuova di Malta
e di poi ricevuto alla detta sacra Religione nel pro-
cato di Pisa, et luogotenente d'Almirante e R. Capitan
maestro di Malta in d. Pirato.

Guadagni Memoirs page 42

Guicciardini, Fioravanti, Bardi, Albizzi and other Florentine noble families testify of the efforts being made to find out the family relationships among themselves, during which they have interviewed several married women, some of whom are presently alive (i.e. in the 16th century).

Page 43 of the Guadagni Memoirs

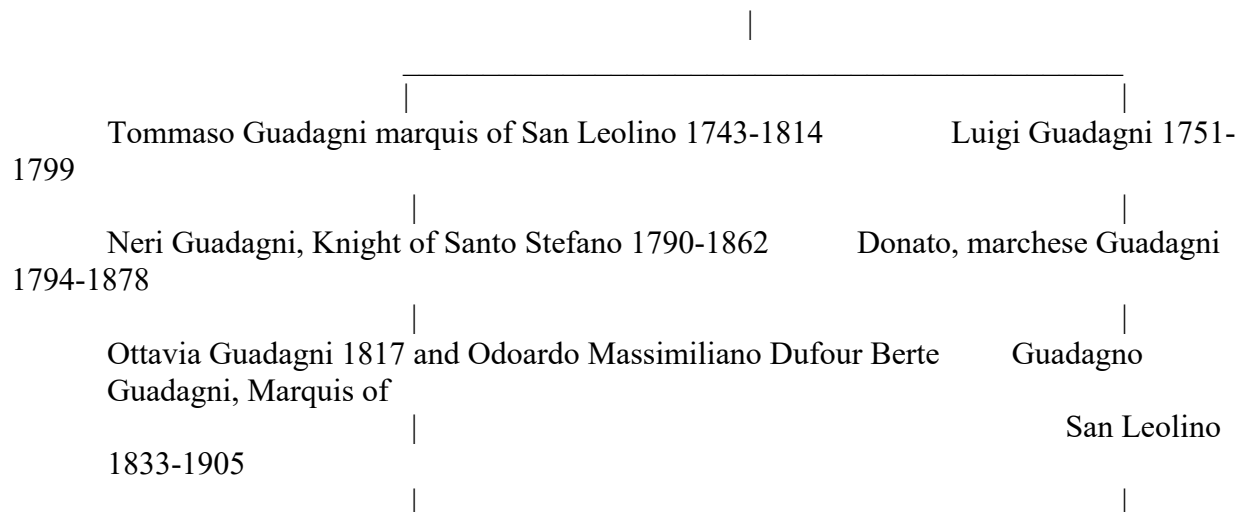
He answered about men and women of the above family (Guadagni) who have lived and live a splendid life and how dames and gentlemen of the same live as Florentine noble people do and have contracted marriages with noble people of this City (Florence) and so forth.

[We will now interrupt our translation for a few seconds and take a quick stroll around the Guadagni Palaces and villas so as to illustrate the above sentence of the Guadagni Archives i.e. “the above Guadagni Family who have lived and live a splendid life”:

To my knowledge, the Guadagni are the only family in Florence who owned **four** large palaces as private residences and lived in them: we will list them and illustrate them below:

1. Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito (so called because it is located in the “Santo Spirito Square”): it is the most important building in one of the oldest and most beautiful squares of Florence and is considered the most beautiful Florentine Renaissance Palace of its kind. The palace is still owned by the direct descendants of Neri Guadagni (1790-1862) i.e. our cousins (Marchesi) Dufour Berte (see family tree below) [When I was a young college student in Florence in the years 1963-1968, I would often meet cousin Marzia Dufour Berte, 2 years younger than me, at some large Florentine Nobility Ball] The Guadagni of Santo Spirito Palace, which is still called Guadagni Palace, still belongs to the Marchesi Dufour Berte nowadays. Part of it is now rented to a famous hotel, named Hotel Palazzo Guadagni.

Donato Guadagni, marchese of San Leolino 1719-1797 & Caterina degli Alessandri
1724-1782



Massimiliano Dufour Berte 1847-1912 and Elisabetta Bernardo
Guadagni Luigi Guadagni &

Melzi d'Eril & Madeleine Querqui Antonietta Revedin

*** Dufour Berte Isabella
Guadagni Antonio Guadagni & Antonio Carloni &
(Roglo does not tell us his first name and I don't remember it)
Dolores Mapelli

Marzia Dufour
Berte Francesco Bernardo Eleonora Tecla Vieri Carlo



1. **Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito (Square)** [The two windows wide four story house on the left also belongs to the Guadagni Palace; we can see the Guadagni-Dufour Berte coat-of-arms sculpted on it] The architect was Simone del Pollaiuolo nicknamed “Il Cronaca”, even though some say “Baccio d’Agnolo”.



Simone del Pollaiuolo aka “il Cronaca” (1457-1508) Under the picture it says: “Simone aka Il Cronaca, Florentine Architect”

Baccio d’Agnolo (1462-1543) his studio was the resort of the most celebrated artists of the day, including Michelangelo and Raphael



Michelangelo (1475-1564)



Raphael (1483-1520)

Images of the interior of the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito, part of which is now the private residence of its owners, our cousins marchesi Dufour-Berte, who inherited the palace from Ottavia Guadagni, only daughter of Neri Guadagni, Knight of Santo Stefano 1790-1862 [and last of her Guadagni branch, 3rd cousin of our great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni] and part is rented to a famous Florentine hotel: Hotel Palazzo Guadagni.



Famous loggia on top of the Guadagni Palace, imitated by many Florentine palaces, by day and by night, from which you can see a large part of Florence and the surrounding hills and the clouds of the “beautiful Florentine sky”.



Bedrooms and halls of the Guadagni di Santo Spirito palace, still owned by our cousins Dufour Berte, here below.





Several centuries old wrought iron gate and light fixture in the Guadagni Palace.









The abovementioned Brother Piero was received in the Holy Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Brother Piero Guadagni, was a cousin of Guglielmo Knight of Malta, and, after he was captured by the Turks in the Fortress of St. Elmo in the year of the War of Malta, he was ransomed for his merits and made Galley Captain of the Holy Order of Malta and after that Commander of the newly rebuilt Fort of St. Elmo of the new City of Malta; soon after that, he was appointed receptor of the Holy Order of Malta of the Priory of Pisa and lieutenant of the Most Very Reverend Master of Malta in said Priory.





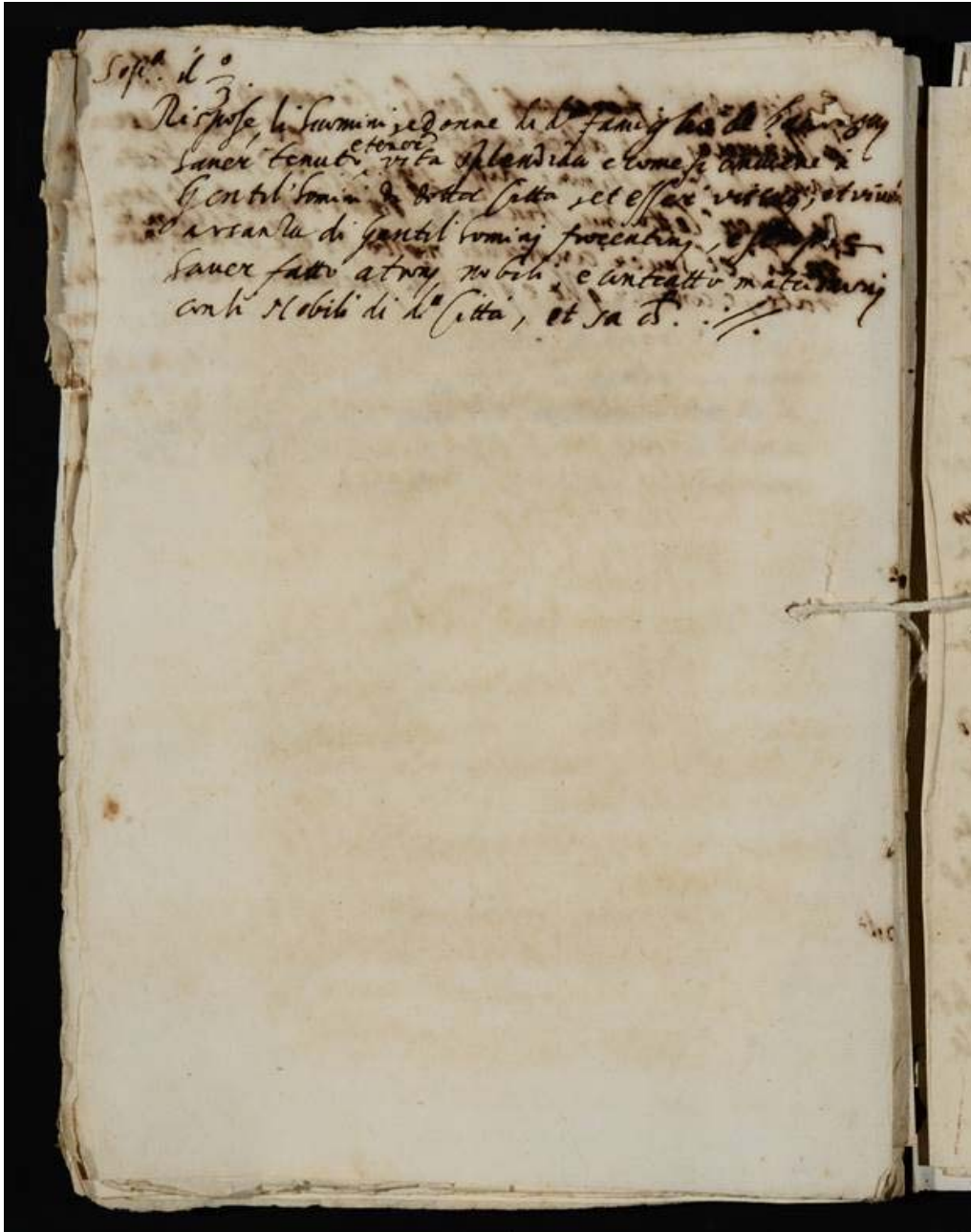
Two pictures of Fort St. Elmo, Malta: the top picture is from the front, the second picture is from above.



Great Siege of Malta by the Turks, 1565

The Italian title under the picture says: "Siege and cannoning of St. Elmo today May 27, 1565."

Guicciardini, Fioravanti, Bardi, Albizzi, Rinuccini and other noble Families whom I met, introduced us to Guadagni Family members, and relations and witness who were able to show us their background; several of them were married women who are presently alive.



The above narrator continued and answered: "Men and women of the Guadagni Family have kept and keep a splendid way of life as dames and gentlemen, and in fact they have lived and live as Florentine gentlemen and have contracted marriages with the nobles of this City of Florence and so forth...."(see picture below)





VISTA DEL PALAZZO DA PIAZZA DUOMO

PALAZZO GUADAGNI STROZZI SACRATI - FIRENZE

Guadagni dell'Opera del Duomo Palace in Piazza del Duomo, the most important square of Florence.



View of the same in the sun with the shadow of the nearby “Duomo” of Florence on its lower right side, and the Guadagni family crest sculpted on grey stone above the main door.

Now it is the headquarters of the Florentine police and regional administration of Tuscany.



Frescoes from the ceilings of the Guadagni del'Opera Palace

Guadagni Palace of San Clemente (below)



Other pictures of the Guadagni di San Clemente Palace side and back yard (below)





Backyard and park of the above.

(As Florence was, and still partially is, surrounded by Medieval walls to protect it from enemy attacks, each square foot of land inside the walls was and still is very expensive. In spite of it, the Guadagni had enough money to have a large and beautiful private park built around their palace); ceiling and wall frescos of the same below.



Ceiling fresco with St. Martin cutting off half of his cloak to give it to the poor beggar.



Interesting fresco in the ceiling of a room in the Guadagni di San Clemente Palace: two little angels are holding a cross and a banner that says "in hoc vinces" (Latin sentence meaning: "In this (sign i.e. the cross) you will win").

Tradition says that Pagan Roman Emperor Constantine the Great (306-337) had a dream the night before attacking his enemy rival Roman Emperor Maxentius: in it he saw two angels carrying the cross as in the picture above and saying "In hoc signo vinces" ("With or in this sign you will win"). So he immediately had a cross painted on the shields of all his soldiers, even though he was a pagan, and the following day, he

completely defeated his enemy in the battle of the Milvian Bridge (Ponte Milvio in Italian) on 10/28/312 AD. Maxentius was even killed in the battle. Constantine immediately became Christian and converted the whole Roman Empire to Christianity.



Roman Emperor Constantine



Rival Roman Emperor Maxentius



Roman soldier in Emperor Constantine's times (280-337 AD): there is a definite Guadagni family look in him.



Battle of Ponte Milvio



Ponte Milvio as it is today (with the Italian flag on top of its tower), still standing over the Tiber River 1,706 years after the battle that made Rome and all its Empire Christian.

The two little angels in the above Guadagni Palace fresco are saying the same thing, holding the cross, (except that the cross in the fresco is the "**Guadagni Family Crest Cross**): they seem to say: if you **are a**

member of the Guadagni Family with the Golden Cross with Thorns as a Family Crest you will win. A

further possibility that the above painting slightly suggests, as it clearly says the message God sent to Emperor Constantine before the battle of Ponte Milvio, is that one of Constantine soldiers kept his shield with the cross on it and took it back home with him. The family motto "I or it will be exalted" under the Guadagni Family Cross reminds us of "In this sign (the Cross) you will be victorious". Eventually this soldier settled in Fiesole, adopted the shield with the cross as his family crest and is the ancestor of all of us. However where do the thorns come from, as they were not in Emperor Constantine's dream? In Tuscany, and I know it by having owned for many years La Traversa, a mountain house which I inherited from my grandfather Bernardo Guadagni, and which used to belong to Tony Gaines' parents, bushes with thorns grow everywhere, and it could be that our ancestor the Roman soldier, built a cross in his yard to remind himself and his descendants of the victory at Ponte Milvio, and bushes with thorns grew up all around it. There might have been other crosses or tombs in Fiesole close to his. When they would ask him: "Which is your cross?" he would answer "La croce spinata" (The cross surrounded by thorns)...Which would mean that our earliest direct ancestor lived in the 1st half of the 4th century, seven centuries before historian Passerini starts the history of the Guadagni Family, and it would make us one of the most ancient historical families in world history.



Guadagni Palace of Porta a Prato (4th and most recent Guadagni Palace) partially behind and on the right of the "Porta a Prato" (Florentine walls door leading to the City of Prato) with an Italian flag lying on its central

balcony. This is where our grandfathers Luigi and Bernardo Guadagni grew up with their father Guadagno and their mother Luisa Barlow Hoy. The palace belonged to their grandmother Luisa Lee Guadagni.



Our great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni (1833-1905) on the left (he grew up in the Guadagni Palace of Porta a Prato), and famous legendary general Giuseppe Garibaldi, under whose command he fought heroically winning the battle of Volturno, thus uniting all of Southern Italy to the rest of Italy. There is an astonishing similarity in their nonchalant posture and in the expression of their face (and in their long beard).



Guadagno was a heroic Garibaldino officer in the battle of Volturno 9/26-10/2/1860 (picture above), where the 25,000 Italian volunteer troops of Garibaldi, wearing red shirts, defeated the 45,000 Bourbon troops of the Kingdom of Naples, thus allowing all of Southern Italy and Sicily to join and be part of the Kingdom of Italy.



Page 45 (left page)

In the book marked **p_o 3_67**, we read that on April 21, 1550, Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori (see Antinori Family Crest below left) married in Lyon, France, Gianna Guadagni daughter of Tommaso son of Ulivieri Guadagni (direct ancestor of all of us) at the end of May 1549. [Tommaso aka Thomas de Gadagne, 1495-1544, see right picture below, was an older brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni 1497-1569 and of Filippo Guadagni dell'Opera 1504-1556, who was instead the direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani, including our cousin Raffaele]



Our cousins Antinori's family crest Our great-uncle Tommaso Guadagni (1495-1544)

Her dowry was received and compiled by Donellino (hard to read) a notary of Lyon on May 1549 and out of this contract the tutors of the above Gianna gave her a necklace worth 100 Florins (?) and four rolls of drape and similar according to what was transmitted to us. In the book D 208 it says that Giovanni son of Matteo son of Giacomo Mannelli, Florentine citizen from a Magalotti ancestor, married Maria daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni.

In the abovementioned tax of the duty countersigned in the same way as you can see below, we noticed the family relationships and marriages contracted between the Guadagni Family and other noble families of Florence in the way we noticed it and as it has been copied in the books word by word as it will appear below.

In the book marked 163 of the Parish of Santa Maria Novella (old Florentine church, see picture below) **28** you can read what follows:

“Giovanni Grisoni (last name is hard to decipher) of the People of the City of Florence confessed that he stole merchandise due to the wife of the son of Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) for a total of 1,600 coming from Mister Strozzi damaging it in a way and a manner that could not be repaired on March 18, 1511. [Our direct ancestors Ulivieri Guadagni and his wife Oretta Giovanni had eleven children, nine boys and two girls; one of the boys, Iacopo, was the direct ancestor of all the Guadagni, another, Filippo, was the direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell’Opera Torrigiani The above Tommaso, was the direct ancestor of all the French Guadagni. The above document does not specify the name of this “son of Ulivieri Guadagni” or of his wife; in case the son was our direct ancestor Iacopo,(1497-1569), his wife was Lucrezia Capponi (+1537), our direct ancestor, and her picture is below at left and Capponi family crest is below on the right (as we notice above the crest itself we see a crown of “nine balls” i.e. crown of a Count, different from the crown of Marquis that the Guadagni have.



Lucrezia Borgia Guadagni, direct ancestor of all of us



Capponi Family Crest



Crowns (from left to right) of Count (Capponi), Marquis (Guadagni) and Duke

... _____ R 1600

The following is the traditional hierarchical order of the nobility:

- Pope like Pope Francis
- Emperor (a king is crowned as emperor by a Pope, as superior to him, before God and men, not viceversa)

of England)

Medicis)

King (like Queen Elizabeth

Prince
Grand-Duke (like the

Duke
Marquis
Count
Baron
Noble
Knight
Squire
Commoner
Serf

However the age of the nobility title is also important: a medieval Baron is considered more important by fellow nobles than a 19th century Prince.

Example: the Guadagni are Marquis of San Leolino, the French Branch are Dukes of Gadagne, Counts of Verdun and Barons of Beauregard, Francesco Carloni is a Knight, the Torrigiani are Marquis and Dukes of Santa Cristina, etc.

This is what is written in the book A 177:

Neri Ardinghelli (see picture left below as a child) married Andrea daughter of Oretta and Ulivieri Guadagni on May 12, 1526 _____ R1,100 after request of Pierfrancesco Machiavelli.



Neri Ardinghelli

Feci fede per me cancellario della Gabelle de' Contratti della
 Città di Firenze come nelle infrascritti libri publici esistenti
 In detta Gabella countersignati nella maniera che di sotto si
 dirà appariscono notati gli nomi parimenti et matrimoni
 fatti per la Casa de' Guadagni con altre Casate di Firenze
 nella maniera che apparisce notato in ogni libro copiato
 di tutto per me de Verbo ad Verbo come appresso cioè et per
 Nel libro seg^o 163 di quartiere di S. maria nouella ad
 si dice così
 Johannes Gyroni maritus opulenti huiusmodi fuit confessor
 suadet pro dote et dote eius uxoris filii Olivarii de
 Guadagni R 1600 annis et sic et alii et de annis melis
 et panis sine donacione et de annis octonibus die octava
 martij 1511 R 1600 d'arg^o
 pro regala manna octaviani et hanc et ripa
 Nel libro A 127 quartiere S. Spirito et si dice così
 Petrus de' Medici de' d' d' d' d' d' confessor est de parte dotes
 Andreæ de' Medici et filii Olivarii de' Guadagni R 1100 annis
 In anno die 12 may 1516 R 1100 d'arg^o
 pro regala et Petri fransisci de' Marchalibus
 segue di là

Page 45 (35 right)

I testify for myself, Chancellor of the Gabelle ("taxes") of the Contracts of the City of Florence as in the existing transcribed public books in the above mentioned taxes countersigned in the way that we will mention below, appear noticed the books of family relationships and marriages made for the Guadagni Family with other noble families of Florence, in the way that it appears to have been noticed by who has

completely copied them all for me word by word as it appears below. In the book marked “163” of the Neighborhood of Santa Maria Novella **28** written in red numbers (in Florence business street numbers are written in red with a little red “r” next to it (“r” = rosso = red in Italian) while private address numbers are written in black).

[] The following and other information which I will add or have added to the literal translation of the Guadagni Memoirs can be interesting to better understand the historical times which the Memoirs refer to or to learn interesting unmentioned details connected to them; however I will include them between [] so if you are not interested or just want to read them later, you can easily notice them and skip them. Thank you



Fcdq]

[The façade of the Basilica of Santa Maria Novella,(see picture above) completed by Leon Battista Alberti in 1470. Chronologically, it is the first great basilica in Florence, and is the city’s principal Dominican church. The church, the adjoining cloister, and chapter house contain a multiplicity of art treasures and funerary monuments. Especially famous are frescoes by masters of Gothic and early Renaissance. They were financed by the most important Florentine families, all of them related to the Guadagni.



The most important is the Tornabuoni Chapel (left picture above), where also young Michelangelo participated in the frescoes. Portrait of Giovanni Tornabuoni (right picture above), kneeling in the chapel, by Renaissance artist Domenico Ghirlandaio (left picture below). Francesca Tornabuoni, wife of our direct ancestor Vieri Guadagni (1369-1426) with whom she had 10 children, the sixth of whom, Simone Guadagni (1411-1468) is the direct ancestor of all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte. The above Giovanni Tornabuoni is the nephew of Francesca Tornabuoni and Vieri Guadagni and 1st cousin of all of their children, including our direct ancestor Simone.



Artists Ghirlandaio (self-portrait, left picture) and famous sculptor, painter and architect Michelangelo Buonarroti (as a young man by Rembrandt, right picture) and in a self-portrait by himself (below), frescoed the chapel of Vieri Guadagni's nephew.



Giovanni Grifoni Boniperti (???) (hard to read handwriting), ... citizen of Florence confessed that he was given a product of ...by the wife of the son of Ulivieri Guadagni (our direct ancestor) for the price of 2,600(?) on the day of March 8, 1511. _____ it was signed by the hand of Ottaviano, Chancellor of Ripa.

In the book A 177 Neri Scolari son of Ardinghelli, husband of Andrea Guadagni, daughter of our direct ancestor Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541)...on May 12, 1526.



Cardinal Niccolo' Ardinghelli (1502-1547), relative of the above

Neri, son of Nicola Ardinghelli, confessed he received the dowry of 1,600 florins (?) from the family of Andrea Guadagni on May 12, 1526, signed by Pier Francesco Macchiavelli.

[Our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni, brother of Andrea, was the cousin of Ippolita Rinuccini, daughter-in-law of the famous writer Niccolo' Macchiavelli (1469-1527, see picture below), the author of The Prince".]



Niccolo' Macchiavelli (also spelled "Machiavelli")



Page 46 (left)

In the book marked P 0/3 67 it is written

On April 20, 1550

Lorenzo son of Alessandro Antinori confirmed his marriage in Lyon, France, with Gianna Guadagni, daughter of Tommaso II (picture below), who was the son of our direct ancestor Ulivieri Guadagni and great uncle of all of us, for the end of May 1549; her dowry was received and compiled for 7,000 units of wine countersigned by Pietro otherwise by Pietro Donellino Notary of Lyon before May 3rd, 1549, and in this contract the brothers and tutors of the above Gianna (Guadagni) gave a necklace of 100 gems, and four rolls of drape to be given to Gianna Guadagni plus 1,000 similar according to the agreement made about the payment of the dowry (sometimes it is difficult to understand the original 5 centuries-old handwriting..



In the book signed D208 by Gianna Guadagni it says that Giovanni son of Matteo son of Giacomo Mannelli, Florentine citizen through Antonio Magalotti and his brother Gamerrano Savuto Idota, sons of Maria, daughter of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni, were given by Giovanni Unamano 1,200 florins marked in the yellow book [41](#) and similarly 3,614 from Italy on August 10, 1560, signed by Fioravante and Giovanni son of Matteo.

From Galgano

1,200 \

+ 3,614 /

Jacopo di Olivieri Quadagni et Jacopo fil. furono
confessi in data di m. l. ... di Giovanni
Giraldi et donna di ...
et donna ...
ma ... 1567 ... 6000 d. 97

Bernardo di ...
di ...
et ...
et ...
... 1567 ... 4000 d. m.

Jacopo di Olivieri Quadagni et ...
confessi ...
Laura ...
... 6000 d. m. ...
... 1568 ... 6000

Alexandro di ...
...
... 1570

Page 47 (translated from Page 36 in the original document)

In the book countersigned B209 of the neighborhood 4 27 it says how Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569) son of Ulivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) and nephew of Francesco Guadagni was sent as Florentine Ambassador to the King of France Charles VIII.



Charles VIII, King of France, called the “affable” (“kind”) (1470-1498, died at 27 years old), see portrait above [We were already blood cousins of the Medici in 1470 but not yet of the Kings of France, which we became only in 1533, when cousin Caterina de’Medici married King of France Henry II, who was a 4th cousin of his predecessor King Charles VIII, so the above king does not yet have the typical Guadagni features, as all the French kings descendants of Queen Catherine de’Medici and King Henry II of France and of her cousin Queen of France Maria de’Medici and King of France Henry IV do, as both Medici Queens of France are the direct descendants of Francesco Tornabuoni, whose sister Francesca Tornabuoni married Vieri Guadagni and is the direct ancestor of all of us, including Torrigiani and Dufour Berte. That is why all of us Guadagni and all of the Kings of France after King Henry II [except King Henry IV who however married our direct cousin Maria de’Medici, so all his children and descendants descend from the common ancestor Simone Tornabuoni, father of Francesco Tornabuoni and of Francesca Tornabuoni married to Vieri Guadagni are also related to us] are blood related to us. Can we find any common Guadagni features in their portraits below and say that the Kings of France and us Guadagni “look alike as two drops of water” (Florentine expression)? We have already mentioned Kings of France Francis II, Charles IX and Henri III, with their portraits; we will now list all of the remaining Kings of France’s portraits from Louis XIII to Philippe Auguste and see their resemblances with us or with any of our ancestors and descendants as the same blood runs in our veins:



King Louis XIII (1601-1643) (he personally reminds me a little bit of Carlo – the same half-joking, half-serious expression – we definitely see we are related)



King Louis XIV (1638-1715), aka the King-Sun; the same expression as Dino when he is looking at you and thinking and is going to say something.



King Louis the XV, aka Louis the Beloved, (1710-1774) reminds me of Anthony and Lucas



King Louis XVI (1754-1793) King Louis XVIII (1755-1824)



abcgallery.com - Internet's biggest art collection

King Charles X (1757-1836) Here is a “Guadagni quintessential”, a prototype of what we all are and look like, “strikingly handsome, daring and unbelievably charming” with the typical Guadagni nose like the “beak of an eagle”.



King Louis Philippe I (1773-1850) (he reminds me more of the Torrigiani Branch of the Family; of course the more the number of generations between the common ancestor and his descendants grows, the less the original similarity can be detected). He is the last King of France, in spite of changing his name in “King of the French” to win more popular vote; in 1848 a popular revolution sent him in exile and France became a republic, then an Empire (with Emperor Napoleon III, nephew of Napoleon I) and then again a republic.

Carlo Guadagni has just sent us the pictures of the portraits of Francesco Guadagni (b. 1464) son of Simone Guadagni (1st picture below) and of Vieri Guadagni (b.1369) son of Vieri Guadagni (2nd picture below) sent to him by Cousin Raffaele Torrigiani and painted by artist Giacinto Botti;

Francesco was born in 1464, direct great-uncle of all of us, Guadagni, Torrigiani and Dufour Berte, and was sent as Florentine Ambassador to the King of France Charles VIII, see Francesco’s portrait below by Giacinto Botti 1603-1679), in 1496 (so Francesco was 32 years old at the time of the portrait).



Portrait of Vieri Guadagni (son of Vieri Guadagni), Gonfalonier (President of the Republic) of Florence in 1426 by the same artist Giacinto Botti.

[The above mentioned artist Giacinto Botti, painter of the above portraits of Francesco Guadagni (b. 1464) son of Simone and of Vieri son of Vieri Guadagni (b. 1369), direct ancestor of all of us, was a visual artist; several works by the artist have been sold at auction including "HEAD OF A YOUNG BOY" sold at Sotheby's London "Collections" in 2014 for +159% above estimate at Sotheby's London.



“Head of a young boy” and



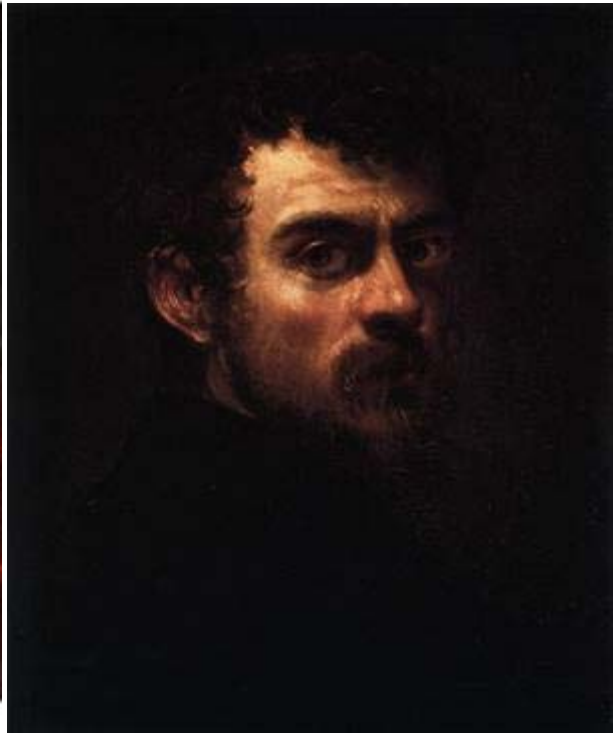
"..." (I could not find the title of this painting) by artist Giacinto Botti.

translation of page 47:

Continuation of the

(Both our direct ancestors) were allowed a dowry of 1,000...? (Difficult to read) from Giovanni Giraldi (1496-1558) related to Iacopo Guadagni [*Iacopo Guadagni's first cousin Luisa Strozzi's (+1534) step-daughter, Luisa Capponi (1548-1585), was Giovanni Giraldi's daughter-in-law*] Six thousands are divided between Tommaso and the giver with the intervention of Angelo son of Batista but (...hard to read)...on August 26, 1569.

In the book on July 24, 1567, were married, as we say, in secret by a Carmelite Monk in front of St. Stefano in the presence of Gonfaloniere Gaudi Gambo, Bernardo [no last name is written; however, in Roglo (Historical Encyclopedia of the nobility, whose general manager is a great friend of ours and correspondent and distant cousin, Daniel Thuret) we find that Lucrezia Guadagni married Bernardo Ricasoli, so I presume this is the Bernardo which the Guadagni Document mentions] and Lucrezia Guadagni, daughter of Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556), younger brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni and himself ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera later Torrigiani, whose dowry, was of 6,000 golden coins.



“Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556)” (left) by Tintoretto (self-portrait of Tintoretto right), one of the greatest Venetian artists of the 16th Century, author of the two masterpieces shown below “Paradise”, detail, and

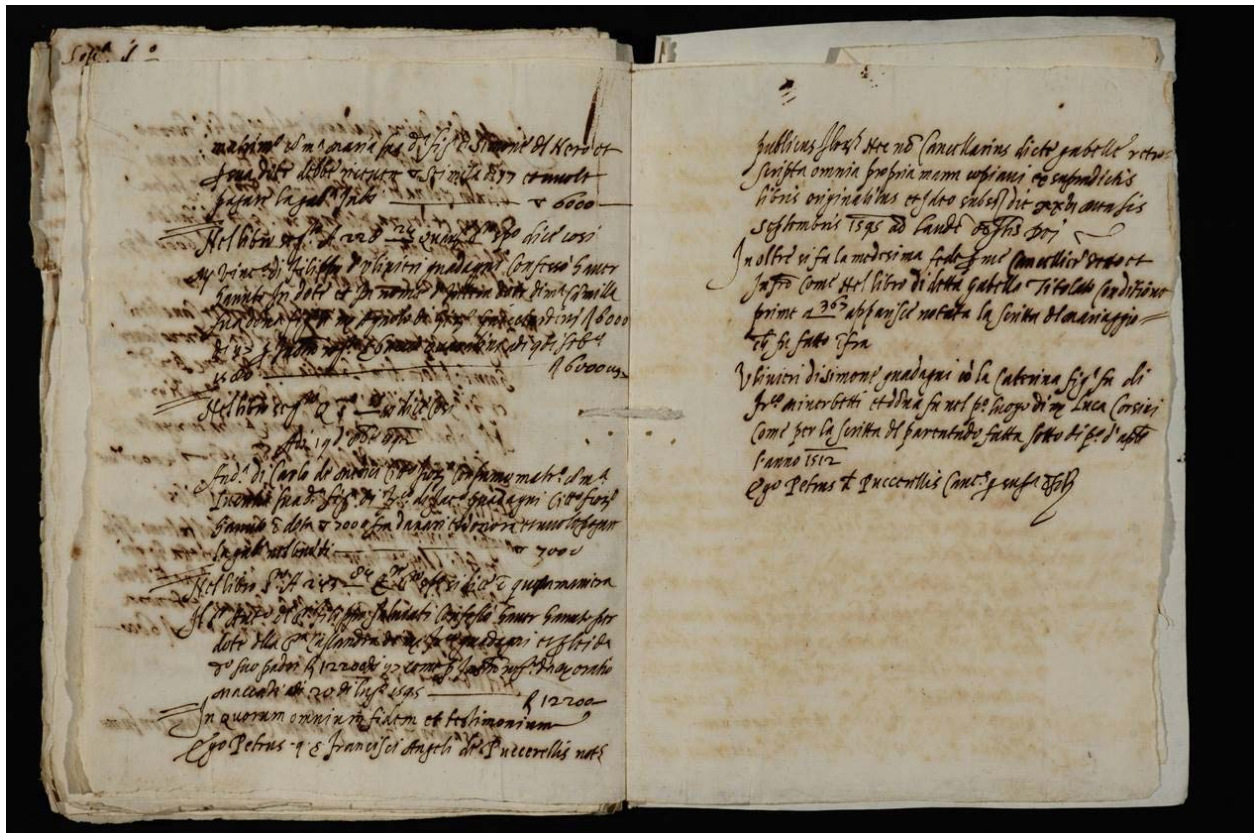
"Last Supper"



In the book 216 page 89 it says that Iacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni and his son Francesco with his father's consent confessed the dowry in the name of God of Oretta Goggi, daughter of ...of said Francesco Guadagni.

Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni, Florentine citizen, married Maria daughter of Simone Del Nero who brought him a dowry of 6,000 Florins.

(see page below)





Del Nero Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, Florence and Del Nero ("of the Black") family crest, above the main door.

Eventually Alessandro inherited his wife Maria Del Nero's fortune and the Del Nero Palace became known as Guadagni dell'Opera Palace. When Pietro Guadagni adopted the Torrigiani surname to inherit the Torrigiani fortune his palace became known as Torrigiani Palace. As Torrigiani Palace faces the Arno River on its back, when the City of Florence built the streets "along the Arno" River (called Lungarno (pl. Lungarni)), the street between the Arno River and the back of the Torrigiani Palace was named "Lungarno Torrigiani" and so it is still named today. It goes between the Ponte Vecchio and the Ponte alle Grazie ("Bridge of the Graces"). It is one of the most beautiful and elegant "Lungarni" in Florence, because only palaces of the Florentine nobility face it and are reflected in the Arno River, in the old historical center.



Lungarno Torrigiani, along the Arno River, between the Ponte Vecchio, on the right, and Ponte alle Grazie, on the left, both bridges being out of the picture. The large yellow-greyish Palace on the extreme left of the picture, with the large covered “loggia” on its stop floor and part of its left cut out is the Guadagni dell’Opera later Torrigiani Palace, which gives the name to the Lungarno Torrigiani (see picture of its façade on the left picture, two pictures above).



Complete Picture of the back of the Guadagni Del Nero Torrigiani Palace.

As far as I know, the Guadagni Family is the ONLY Family in Florence that has five large grandiose historical palaces in Florence, i.e.: Guadagni dell'Opera Del Nero Palace, see 4 pictures above, Guadagni di Santo Spirito Palace (our branch, still belongs to our cousins Guadagni-Dufour Berte), left picture below, Guadagni di San Clemente (built by the Guadagni, the last owners were the Dukes of San Clemente, now it is the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Florence), right picture below, Guadagni dell'Opera del Duomo (because it was close to the workshop of the opera del Duomo (work for the construction of the Cathedral of Florence i.e. the "Duomo"), two pictures afterward, Guadagni di Porta a Prato, the most recently owned by our family where our great-grandparents lived and our grandparents grew up, it is a large palace but more recent



Palazzo Guadagni di Santo Spirito



Palazzo Guadagni di San Clemente



Palazzo Guadagni dell'Opera (with the shadow of the Cupola of the Duomo of Florence on the lower right of its façade)



Guadagni Palace of Porta a Prato, Florence



Guadagni Palace of Porta a Prato, two windows, 1st and 2nd floor, are visible on the right, behind the Medieval City Door of Porta a Prato.

As far as I know, our great-grandfather, Guadagno, and grandfathers Guitto, Giacomo, Tommaso, Luigi and Bernardo grew up there, and finally the Guadagni dell'Opera, later named Torrigiani Palace, on Via de'Bardi and Lungarno Torrigiani when Pietro Guadagni adopted the Torrigiani's name and fortune (largest palace in the picture on the far right below, the right half of it is cut off from the picture)



Torrigiani Family Crest (a tower with 3 stars: "Torrigiani" means "the people who live in the tower and/or who own the tower (tower is "Torre" in Italian)

In the book 228 26 it says that Vincenzo son of Filippo (ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani) son of Ulivieri Guadagni (ancestor of all of us) confessed that he gave 5 more ...? in dowry...Cammilla Guadagni daughter of Agnolo son of Gigi Guicciardini...16,000 Florins (?)

In the above mentioned book 21 it says that Andrea son of Carlo de' Medici of the City of Florence confirmed the marriage of Lucrezia Guadagni daughter of Francesco son of Iacopo Guadagni of the City of Florence with a dowry of 7,000 Florins.

In the Book year 1632 it says that Antonio son of Gian Filippo Salviati confessed to have given a dowry of Cassandra daughter of Iacopo Guadagni to his father of 1,220 Florins as said of July 20th 1595.

According to the faith and witness of everybody I, Pietro and Francesco son of Angelo Puccerelli with a not public act in the Chancery of Florence, say to the Public Officer and Chancellor of the City of Florence that everything concerning the Tax of the Chancellor's Office copied in the original books in the day of September 26, 1595 is... (Hard to understand).



Chancery of Florence (left) and interior of the same (right).

Page 47 (translated from Page 36 in the original document)

In the book countersigned B209 of the neighborhood 4 27 it says how Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569), our direct ancestor, son of Olivieri Guadagni (1452-1541) and his son Francesco were given in dowry by Camilla daughter of Giovanni Giraldi six thousand coins in a contract signed by Batista..... (? hard to read) on April 26, 1567.

In the book 215 57 they say that Bernardodowry of Lucrezia...daughter of Filippo Guadagni of 6,000... (hard to read).



Filippo Guadagni (1504-1555), younger brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni and starter of the Guadagni dell'Opera Branch (one of his descendants, Pietro, eventually adopted the Torrigiani surname to inherit their large fortune), by artist Tintoretto (left); main entrance of the Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, now Region of Tuscany Palace, with the Guadagni Crest still on top of the central window of the second floor, above the main entrance of the palace (right).

(By the way Lucrezia Guadagni married Bernardo son of Marco Ricasoli in 1566 and Piero son of Antonfrancesco Scali in 1590).



Ricasoli Palace in Florence (above) alongside the Arno River.



Canto degli (Street of the) Scali, Florence (top); roof of a house in Canto degli scali, with the palazzo Vecchio's tower in the back (bottom).

Giovanni tells of the fact that 1638-1563-4000... (hard to read)

In the book B216 99 it says that Jacopo son of Ulivieri Guadagni (direct ancestors of all of us) and his son Francesco gave the dowry of Oretta Goggi, daughter of ...son of Francesco Bandini (father-in-law of

Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556), who is the brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni and ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera and Torrigiani) wife of the abovementioned Guadagni, of 6,000 coins of Mr. Guadagni..... on June 2, 1568_6,000 coins.

[The above-mentioned **Francesco Bandini**, great-uncle of ours and direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell'Opera-Torrigiani, because *his daughter Maddalena married our great-uncle Filippo Guadagni*, was the reason why one of the most famous "Pietà" of Michelangelo, called after him "**Pieta' Bandini**", picture below, was not completely destroyed by its author in a moment of rage.



[Parts that Michelangelo chiseled off the statue when he destroyed it.]

"Michelangelo gave the broken Pietà to great-uncle Francesco Bandini. While it was still in Michelangelo's house, the Florentine sculptor Tiberio Calcagni, inquired after a long discussion why he had destroyed so admirable a performance. Michelangelo replied that he had been driven to it by Urbino, his servant, who urged him every day to finish it. Besides, a piece had broken off the arm of the Madonna. This and a vein which appeared in the marble had caused him infinite trouble and had driven him out of patience.

He would have dashed the group to fragments, if Antonio had not advised him to give it to someone, even as it was. Sculptor Tiberio offered Antonio two hundred crowns in gold to persuade Michelangelo to allow Tiberio to finish the group for great-uncle Francesco Bandini, that the labor already spent on it might

not be lost. So Michelangelo gave them the pieces, which they instantly carried away. These were put together by Tiberio, and certain parts, I know not what, added. But the death of great-uncle Bandini, of Michelangelo, and of Tiberio himself, left the work unfinished after all.” It is however, now, proudly exhibited, in the Museum of the Opera of the Duomo, in Duomo Square, Florence”. Interestingly enough the above museum of the Opera del Duomo is attached to the Guadagni dell’Opera Palace of Piazza del Duomo, Florence. so the statue has remained in the proximity of the Guadagni home.

As Francesco Bandini’s daughter, Maddalena, married Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556), great-uncle of ours and direct ancestor of all the Guadagni dell’Opera-Torrigiani branch of the Family, and the Renaissance families were closely knit together, we can presume that Michelangelo’s Bandini Pieta’ was kept in Francesco’s living room where Maddalena and Filippo Guadagni dell’Opera and their children Giovambattista (1542-1591), Lucrezia, Pietro (1544-1592), Alessandro (1545-1625), Vincenzo (1546-1601), Maria (+1591) and Giulio, (1550-1574) were often invited and while the parents were talking about “grown-up” stuff, our Guadagni young cousins were joyfully climbing up and down Michelangelo’s Pieta’ and running all around it with joy and fun.



Old Michelangelo’s self-portrait as the face of Nicodemus in great-uncle Bandini’s Pieta’ (left) and in real life (right).

And as Iacopo Guadagni, (our direct ancestor) 1497-1569, was Filippo’s older brother, he and his wife Lucrezia Capponi (+1537) and their three children: Tommaso, (1531-1558), Francesco (1534-1611),

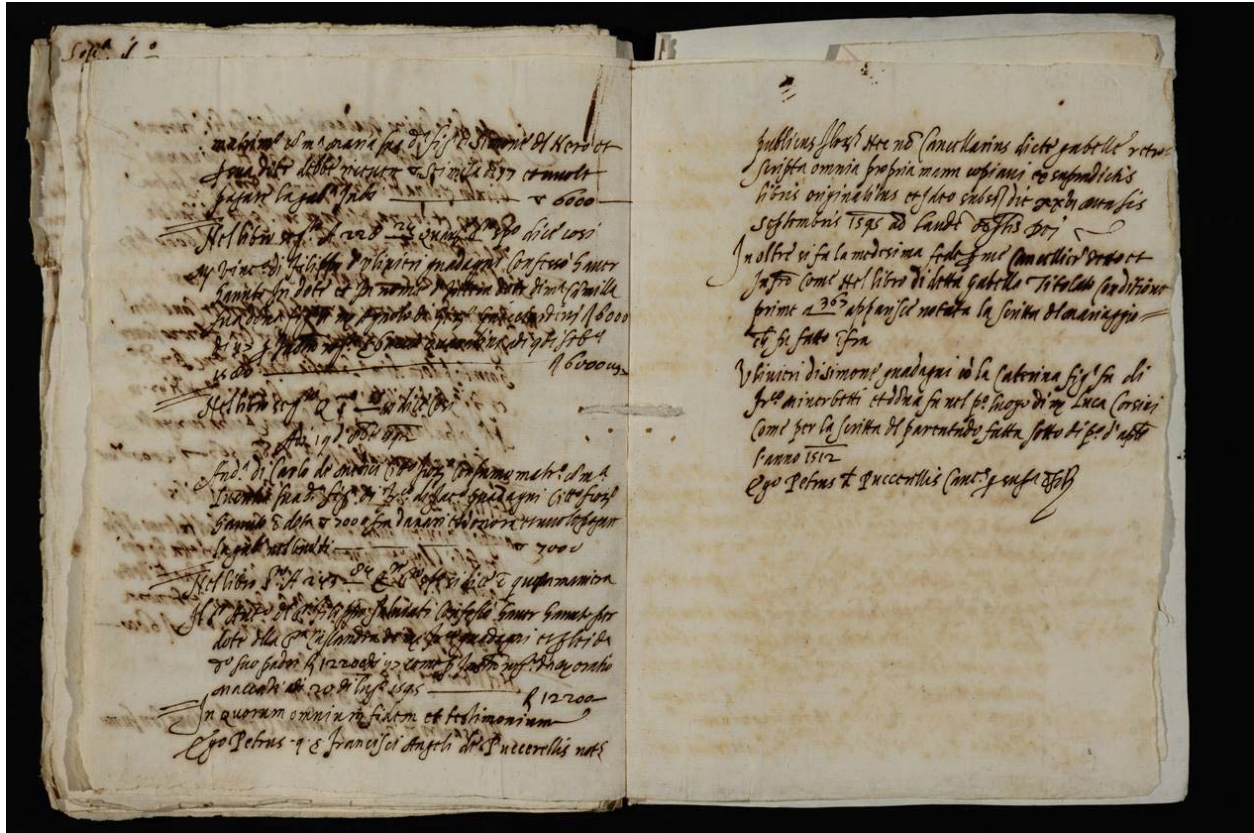
from whom we all descend, and Gino (1536-1593) would probably often join in the fun. As Michelangelo's *Pieta'* probably remained in the Bandini's living room for many centuries, the fact that several Guadagni generations grew up next to one of Michelangelo's masterpieces might partially explain the Guadagni Family's traditional love of art and artistic talent.

In the book marked y q j [1.68](#) it says that: (last line of Page 47)

Today March 14, 1578 Alessandro Guadagni (1545-1625) son of Filippo Guadagni (1504-1556, Florentine citizen, who is the younger brother of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni, 1497-1569) confirmed that (following page below)



Ulivieri (1452-1541) (picture above), son of Simone Guadagni and father of Iacopo and Filippo Guadagni, is the direct ancestor of all of us. He is portrayed here as "Commander in Chief".



Page 48 (translated from Page 37 of the original document)

...Massimo and Maria among the children of Simone del Nero must receive 6,000 coins legally paid.

Relationship between Simone del Nero and Alessandro Guadagni and Vincenzo Guadagni:

In the book [228_26](#) it says that Vincenzo Guadagni (1546-1601) son of Filippo (1504-1556 - ancestor of the Guadagni dell'Opera Torrigiani) son of Olivieri Guadagni (1452-1541 - ancestor of all of us, including the above), confessed to have given in dowry and in the name of Giulia the dowry of his wife Cammilla Guicciardini, daughter of Agnolo Guicciardini (1506-1567), son of Iacopo Guicciardini (1480-1552) of 6,000 coins.



Agnolo Guicciardini (1506-1567)



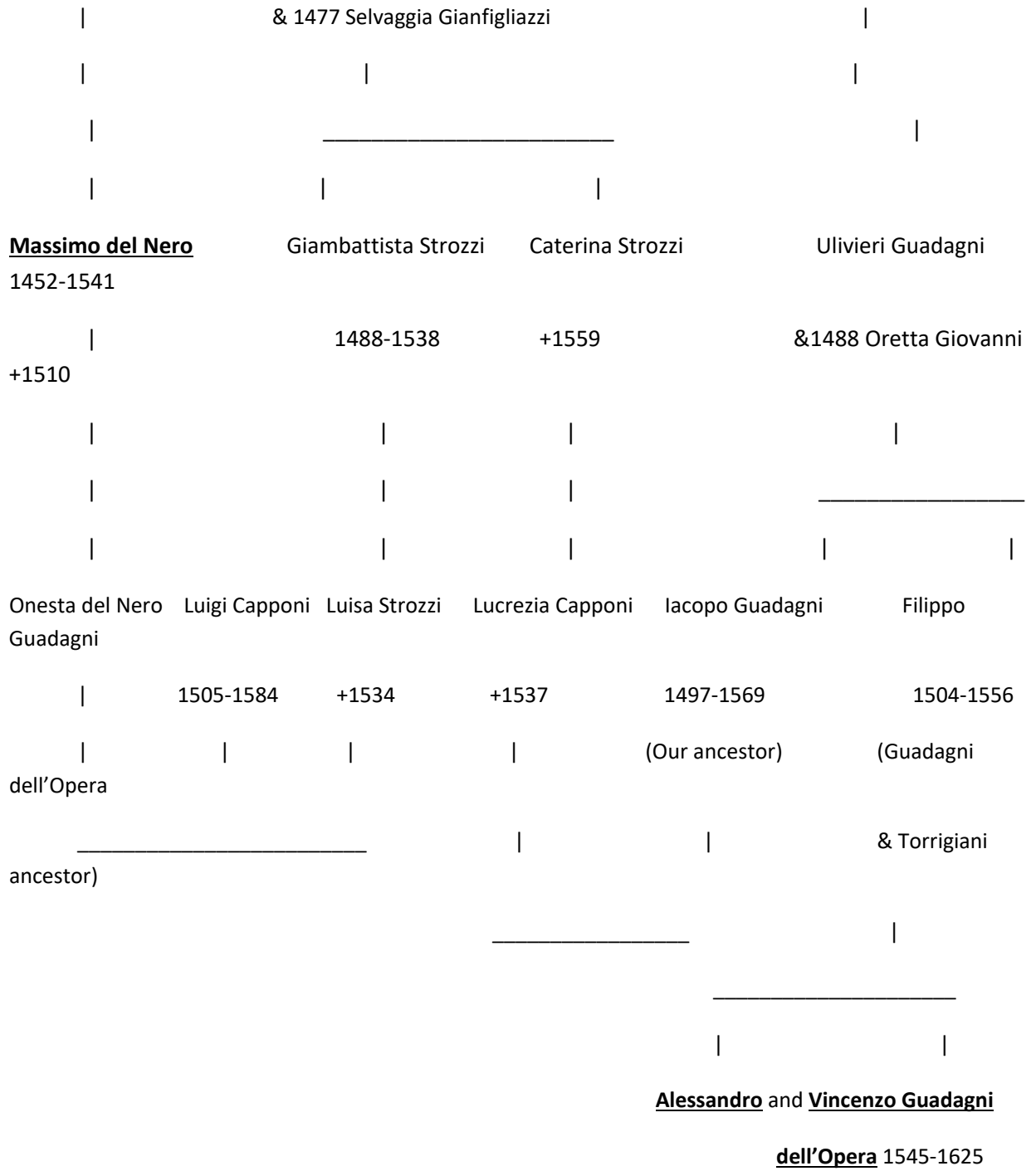
Guicciardini Street, Florence (bottom), going from Ponte Vecchio to Piazza Pitti.

Family relationships between Massimo del Nero and Vincenzo Guadagni:

Simone del Nero

Filippo Strozzi 1426-1491

Simone Guadagni 1411-1480





Palazzo del Nero, Florence, later inherited by the Guadagni dell'Opera Torrigiani and now known as Torrigiani Palace.



Capponi Palace, Lungarno (road along the Arno River) Torrigiani, Florence.



Guadagni dell'Opera Palace, Square of the Duomo, Florence

Page 48 (translated from Page 37 of the original document)

In the book marked y q j [1.68](#) it says that;

Today March 14, 1578 Alessandro son of Filippo Guadagni, Florentine citizen, confirmed that Massimo and Maria among the children of Simone del Nero must have received 6,000 coins [Simone's grandson-in-law, Luigi Capponi (1505-1584) was the 1st cousin by marriage of our direct ancestor Iacopo Guadagni (1497-1569)] paid by...?(no name) and 6,000.

In the book [228_26](#) it says that Vincenzo (1546-1601) son of Filippo son of Ulivieri Guadagni, confessed to have given in dowry and in the name of Giulia the dowry of his wife Marchioness Cammilla Guadagni daughter of Agnolo Guicciardini (1506-1567), son of Iacopo Guicciardini (1480-1552) of 6,000 coins.