

Subseries: Gain and expense [622-628] **1664-1711** 808
7 registers

622 [1047, 3] **Dec. 1, 1664 – Feb.6, 1666** 809
“3” Gain Expense [Donato Maria’s?]
Parchment bound register (9x6x1) of 26 written papers.
Attribution to Donato Maria due to the ancient shelfmark and the register date.

623 [501, 5] **Feb. 26, 1666 – May 31, 1676** 810
“5” Gain Expense of marchese Donato Maria A
Parchment bound register with leather support (15x11x2) of 138 papers.
With expenses separated by section.

624 [607, 11] **June 1, 1676 – May 31, 1683** 811
“11” Gain Expense of marchese Donato Maria B
Parchment bound register with leather support (16x11x2) of 119 papers.
With expenses separated by section.

625 [677, 15] **June 1, 1683 – May 31, 1688** 812
“15” Gain Expense [Donato Maria’s] C
Parchment bound register with leather support (15x11x1) of 144 papers.

626 [504, 18] **June 1, 1688 – May 31, 1696** 813
“18” Second Gain Expense [Donato Maria’s] C
Parchment bound register with leather support (16x11x2) of 192 papers.
With expenses separated by section.

627 [495, 20] **1696 – 1711** 814
“20” Gain Expense of the marchese Donato Maria D
Parchment bound register with leather support (14x10x2) of 236 papers.
With expenses separated by section.

628 [486] **June 1, 1711** 815
Gain Expense [of Donato Maria] E
Parchment bound register with leather support (14x10x2) of 238 papers.
With expenses separated by section.

Subseries: Ledgers [629-635] **1663-1712** 816
7 registers

629 [689, 2] **1663 - 1665** 817
“2” Ledger of Marchese Donato Maria
Parchment bound register (12x9x1) of 58 written papers.

630 [500, 7] **March 22, 1666 – June 1, 1676** 818
“7” Ledger of [Donato Maria] A
Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x2) of 14 written papers.

- 631** [496, 6] **May 4, 1666 – June 1, 1676** 819
 “7“*Ledger [of Donato Maria’s things in his own possession] A*
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x11x1) of 22 written papers.
- 632** [608, 12] **June 1, 1677 – June 1, 1683** 820
 “12“*Ledger of marchese Donato Maria B*
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x11x1) of 14 written papers.
- 633** [468] **1683 – May 31, 1696** 821
 “12“*Ledger [of Donato Maria] C*
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (19x14x3) of 288 papers.
- 634** [447] **May 31, 1697 - 1711** 822
Ledger of Donato Maria D
 Parchment bound register (19x14x3) of 285 papers.
- 635** [478] **May 31, 1712 – Aug. 31, 1718** 823
[Ledger of Donato Maria]
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (18x14x2) of 162 written papers.
- Subseries: Debtors and creditors [636-642]** **1665-1718** 824
 7 registers
- It also contains the scrutiny of Debtors and creditors of possessions (1683-1710).
- 636** [499, 4] **1665 - 1676** 825
 “4“ *Debtors and creditors [of Donato Maria] A*
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (15x12x3) of 231 papers.
 With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 637** [541, 10] **1676 - 1683** 826
 “10“ *Debtors and creditors [of Donato Maria] B*
 Parchment bound register with leather supports (16x12x3) of 197 written papers.
 With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 638** [440] **1683 - 1696** 827
Debtors and creditors of Donato Maria C
 Parchment bound register (20x16x5) of 395 papers.
 With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 639** [405] **1696 - 1711** 828
Debtors and creditors [of Donato Maria] D
 Parchment bound register (19x16x6) of 482 papers.
 With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
This yellow bolted cordage covered book titled Debtors and creditors shelf marked D belongs to the very illustrious Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni.

- 640** [437] **1711 - 1718** 829
Debtors and creditors [of Donato Maria]
Parchment bound register (22x16x4) of 298 papers.
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 641** [694, 24] **Sept. 1, 1697 - 1718** 830
"24" Debtors and creditors [of Donato Maria]
Parchment bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 60 written papers.
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 642** [692, 17] **1683 - 1710** 831
"17" Scrutiny of debtors and creditors of Possessions B
Parchment bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 76 written papers.
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
The attribution to Donato Maria Guadagni was due to the ancient shelfmarking and the date of the register.
- Subseries: Recollections [643-650]** **1673-1718** 832
8 registers
- Gains and expenses, and various things, recollections.
- 643** [802, 9] **July 16, 1673 - 1679** 833
"9" Gain Expense Debtors and creditors Ledger [of Donato Maria Guadagni] A
Parchment bound register (9x6x1) of 77 papers.
With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).
- 644** [791, 16] **1683 – April 10, 1685** 834
"16" [Daily Recollections]
Parchment bound register (9x6x1).
In this book I will take note of the day by day recollections kept by me, Donato Maria Guadagni.
- 645** [869] **Jan. 17, 1684 – Nov. 22, 1688** 835
Recollections and various expenses
Cardboard bound register (16x5x1 inches).
- 646** [364, 29] **June 1, 1684 – May 27, 1712** 836
"29" Gain Expense of various Things
Parchment bound register (9x6x2) of 365 papers.
In this book in fifth covered by white sheepskin titled "Gain and expense of various Things, kept by me Donato Maria Guadagni, whose previous book will be deprived of amounts of money entered in the cash register under various accounts, like I have spent in several and various things from June 1, 1684 to July 27, 1698, and from then on we will continue to annotate in the same accounts the expenses which we sustained for the same things.
- 647** [810, 49] **Feb. 1, 1692 – Aug. 17, 1694** 837

“49” *Recollections book kept by me Donato Maria Guadagni*

Parchment bound register (9x6x1).

The numeration is attributed due to the marks on the label (it could also be “29”).

648 [867]

July 18, 1696 – April 10, 1702

838

Cash register gain and expense R

Parchment bound register (17x6x2 inches) of 142 papers.

Managed by Sebastiano Cortini.

On the back of the cover there is an India ink drawing of the Guadagni Crest with the Latin motto “arma arcu facienda viro” (“Man must make the arrows for his bow”)

649 [363, 30]

Sept. 1, 1697 – 1718

839

“30” Gain Expense and Recollections [of Donato Maria Guadagni]

Parchment bound register (10x7x1 inches) of 80 pages.

This book covered by white sheepskin titled Gain Expense and Recollections belong to the very illustrious Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni: it will be used to keep track of all the personal gain and expense of the abovementione marchese starting on this September 21, 1697.

650 [396, 33]

May 26, 1706 – 1718

840

“33” Recollections of Marchese Donato Maria

Parchment bound register (9x6x1 inches).

With alphabetical listing (inserted in opening).

Numeration is attributed by the date (As we cannot read the number on the torn label).

Subseries: Various registers [651-653]

1675-1700

841

3 registers

Brief of the documents related to San Leolino del Conte (1675); Administration by Mariano Masi during the volunteer working of Donato Maria Guadagni at the Sanctuary of Madonna del Sasso (Pontassieve) (1694-1696); Inventory of the furniture of the Villa of Torre and Palagio (Barberino di Mugello) of the year 1700.

651 [759]

June 1, 1700

842

Inventory of the furniture, tools and hardware of the Villa della Torre and Palagio

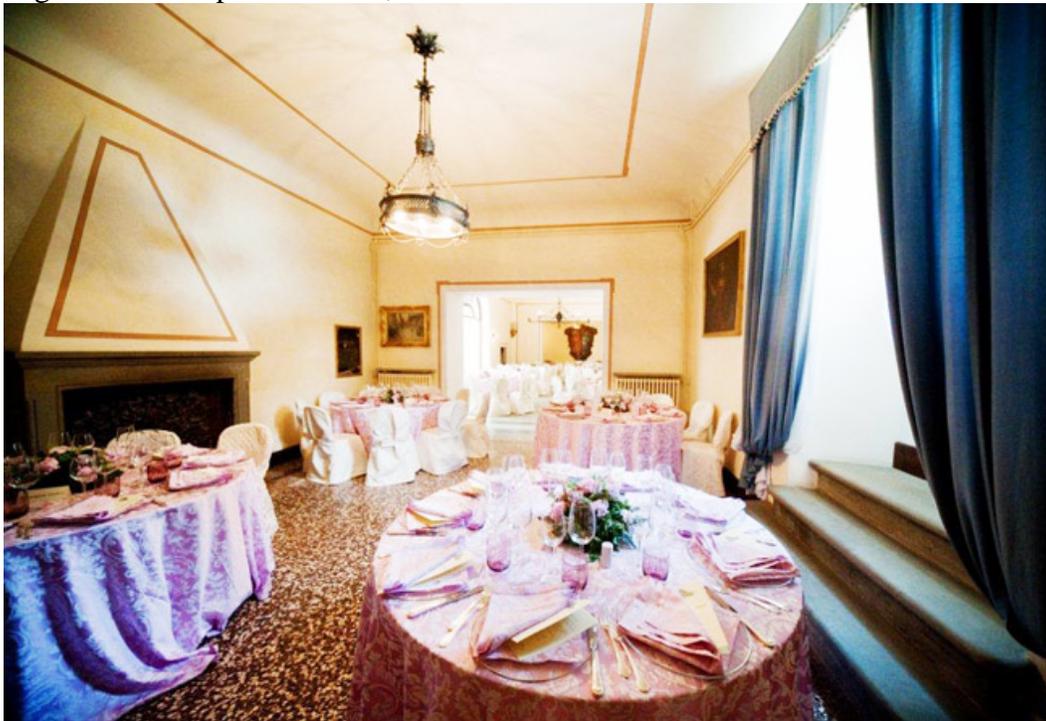
Cardboard bound register (13x9x1 inches) of 88 pages.

...made on this day June 1st 1700 estimated according what was decided in that time sc 1519.





Villa Guadagni della Torre e Palagio (Barberino di Mugello) It used to belong to our direct ancestor Donato Maria Guadagni, 3rd marchese of San Leolino and founder of the Guadagni of Santo Spirito Branch, from whom we all descend.



Dining room of the villa, now a hotel, with the Guadagni and Dufour Berte family crests on the wall at the end of the room.



Guadagi and Dufour Berte family crests in the villa.



Main entrance of the villa.



Villa Torre Palagio, surrounded by a huge park of conifer trees, is reached by a long tree-lined avenue. Very little remains of the 15th century fortified palagio (palace) owned by the Pulci family, where our cousin Lorenzo il Magnifico de' Medici stayed in the company of his literary and poet friends. Today the villa appears in the form it acquired in the 19th century: it has a fine façade decorated with monochrome geometric patterns; the large halls inside have been adapted for use as conference rooms and for banquets.



The park is particularly worth a visit. It contains numerous extremely old trees, including a cypress from California, some impressive Lebanese cedars and a large sequoia of the *Gigantea* genus. Stretching out beyond the forecourt at the front of the villa is a wood of superb white firs, the most majestic trees in the whole park.





Large staircase leading from the villa to the park.

652 [388]

1694 - 1696 843

Administration by Tommaso Masi while our Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni was doing volunteer work at the Sanctuary of Madonna del Sasso
Cardboard bound register (12x9x1 inches) of 6 papers.



Sanctuary of La Madonna del Sasso, Fiesole

653 [892]

1675 844

Brief of the documents pertaining to San Leolino del Conte.

Parchment bound register (11x8x1 inches) of 148 pages

“Compendium breve Statutorum ordinamentorum et novarum [...] Castri et Districtus S. Leolinii seu ad queries tempus Marchionatus Ill.mi D. Donati Marie Guadagni” Latin for “Brief of the Statutes and organization and new information related to the Castle and District of San Leolino in those times owned by the very illustrious Marchese Donato Maria Guadagni.”

With Indian ink drawing of the area map.

We will explore here for the first time our Guadagni fief, the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte.

Ortensia Guadagni (1580-1659), daughter of Francesco Guadagni (1534-1611) and Laura Bandini, widow of the famous astrologer Filippo Salviati (+ 1614), friend of Galileo, was appointed lady-in-waiting of Vittoria della Rovere (1622-1694), Grand Duchess of Tuscany in 1634. Vittoria married Ferdinando II de’Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1633, when she was only eleven years old. Ferdinando (1610-1670) was twenty-three at the time. He had become Grand-Duke of Tuscany in 1621, when he was only eleven, at the death of his father, Grand Duke Cosimo II de’Medici.

Vittoria was only a child when she arrived in Florence. Ortensia Guadagni Salviati was 53, a widow with no children and she was appointed to supervise Vittoria’s education. Vittoria and Ferdinando had their first child in December 1639, when Vittoria

was 17. They named him Cosimo de' Medici, Grand Prince of Tuscany, but he only lived two days. A year later they had another son, but he died "unnamed". Maybe he only lived a few hours.



Vittoria della Rovere (1622-1694)

Two years later, in 1642, they had another son, Cosimo III de' Medici (1642-1743) who became Grand-Duke of Tuscany at the death of his father.



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

Ortensia Guadagni's service was so dear to the Grand-Dukes that she was assigned the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte, with its town and parish, and the parishes of Sambucheta, Vierle, Bucigna and Varena, despite the fact that she was a woman. 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 another favor from the Grand Duke. A certificate granted that, at her death, the marquisate would pass to her brother Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), a senator, and then to his first born descendants. She died on April 12, 1659.

As Tommaso Guadagni died before Ortensia, the Marquisate of San Leolino went to his oldest son, Francesco (1627-1696). For a reason unknown to us, Francesco was granted from Grand Duke Cosimo III, Vittoria's son, that at his death, the marquisate would be inherited by his youngest brother Donato Maria Guadagni (1641-1718),

skipping his brothers Vieri (1631-1708) and Pierantonio (1629-1709). His request was granted and that is why our branch of the Guadagni, direct descendants of Donato Maria Guadagni, is Marchese of San Leolino.



Cosimo III de' Medici Grand duke of Tuscany (1642-1723)





Town of Londa with the torrent. It gives us an idea of what the area of our Marquisate looks like.

On the above map, we can see the extent of our Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte: San Leolino, Sambucheta, Bucigna, Vierle and Varena and Rata. If we turn right at the bottom of the map, we can go to Florence, Pontassieve and Masseto. If we turn left we go to Mugello and our villa of Torre al Palagio.

If we look at the map we see that the biggest town by far is “Londa”. While in 1652, the area San Leolino, Sambucheta, Bucigna, Vierle and Varena and Rata was an independent Marquisate belonging to the Guadagni, with a population of 1,272 inhabitants, nowadays they are all “fractions” of the municipality of Londa, which has a total population, including all the other towns listed in the map, of 1,840 inhabitants.

The municipality of Londa is part of the Province of Florence. The elevation varies from 741 feet to 3,600 feet. The area is 22.9 square miles. The name “Londa” is first mentioned in a document of the year 1028 as “Unda” which means “wave”, alluding to the torrent on which it is situated.



Views above and below of farmhouses and woods of the Marquisate of San Leolino del Conte













Absides of Church of San Leolino



Restoration of the church of San Leolino



Church of San Leolino



Stone image of Saint Leolino The church was 1,000 years old in 2008. It is the oldest church in the Province of Florence.



Aldo Innocenti ©

Church of San Leolino



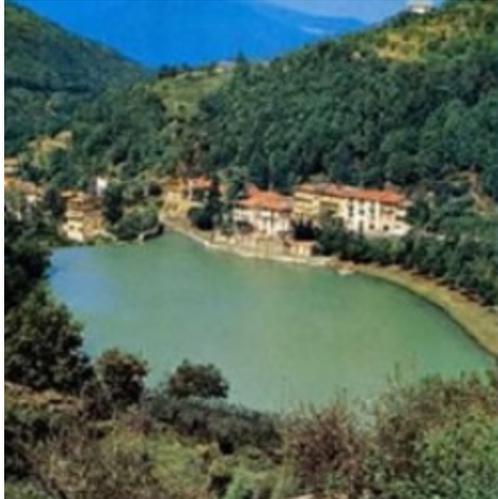
Old sculpture of Bishop Saint Leolino



Door of San Leolino Church with image of the Saint on the wall on the right



Crucifix 1006 years old in front of the Church of San Leolino, built in the year 1008.



Town of Londa on the Londa River

Series: Maria Maddalena Corsini married Guadagni

845

Maria Maddalena Corsini (+1679), daughter of Bartolomeo, sister of the future Pope Clement XII Corsini, was Donato Maria Guadagni's (1641-1718) first wife.



Corsini Palace on Lungarno Corsini, Florence.

In 1649 Maria Maddalena Machiavelli, the wife of Marchese Filippo Corsini, purchased the above palace from Grand Duke Ferdinando II de' Medici. Originally

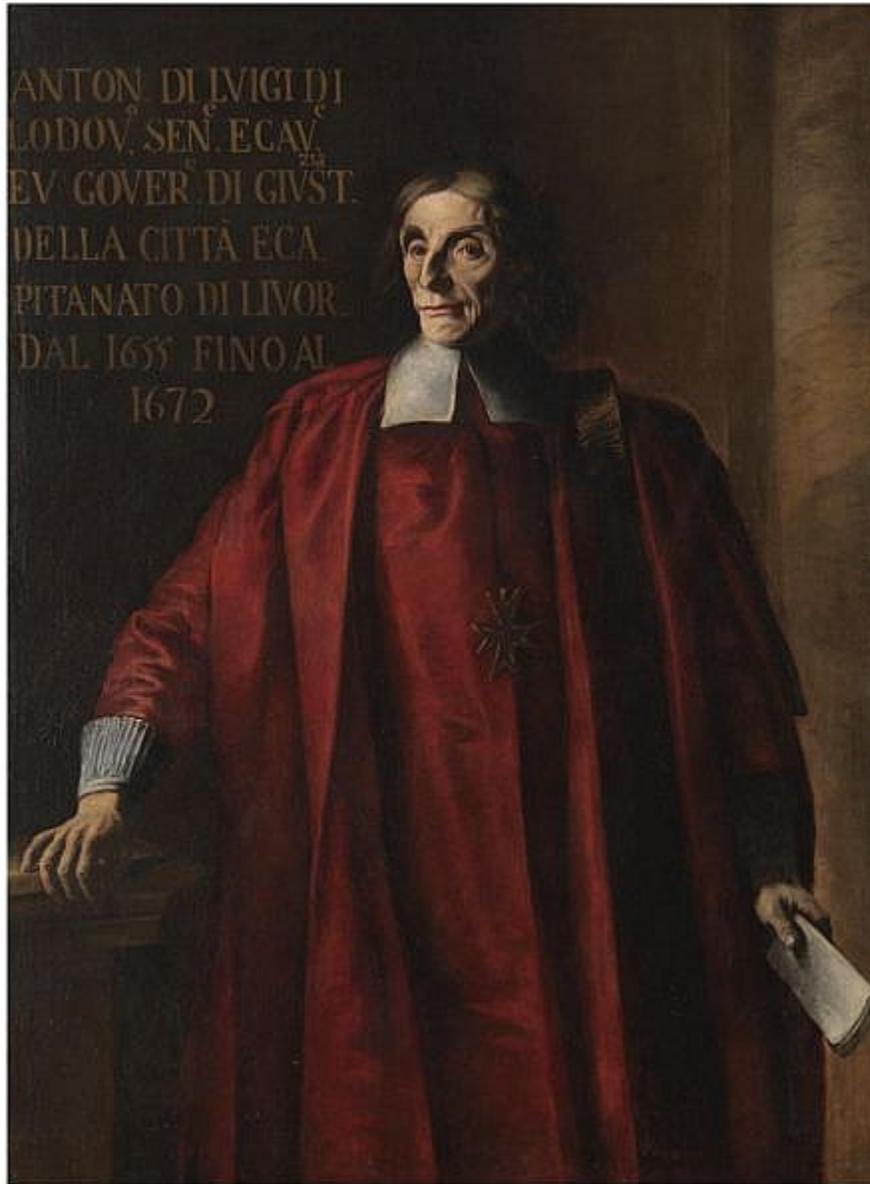
Palazzo Corsini was called a “casino” (a small house surrounded by a large garden like the Guadagni “Nunziata” Palace) and it belonged to the Ardinghelli Family , as we remember the managers of the Guadagni companies in the 17th century and the direct ancestors of the Guadagni dell’Opera and Torrigiani families.

The palace is a late baroque building, and this is obvious throughout, from the roofs decorated with statues and terracotta vases – a novelty for Renaissance Florence – and the main, U-shaped courtyard that opens towards the Arno riverbank. The two men responsible for the Corsini Palace were our great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather Bartolomeo Corsini (1647-1705), father-in-law of Donato Maria Guadagni, and direct ancestor of all the actual Guadagni, and Filippo, grandson of Bartolomeo and 3rd cousin of our direct ancestor Donato Guadagni, 5th marchese of San Leolino.

The construction continued non-stop for 50 years. The magnificent decorations, that were done between 1692 and 1700, belong to one of the finest and most intense moments of Florentine painting. The outstanding painters include Anton Domenico Gabbiani, Alessandro Gherardini and Pier Dandini.



Anton Domenico Gabbiani (1652-1726); Group portrait of three gentlemen- (self-portrait).



Alessandro Gherardini (1655-1723): Portrait of Anton Luigi Serristori



Pier Dandini (1646-1712) spring time

Below are a few selected views of the inside of the Corsini Palace, some of its artistic treasures and shows. It is still privately owned by our cousins.









Alessandra Guicciardini Corsi Salviati
**AFFRESCHI
DI PALAZZO CORSINI A FIRENZE
1650-1700**







XXV BIENNALE
DELL'ANTIQUARIATO
2019 - 2020

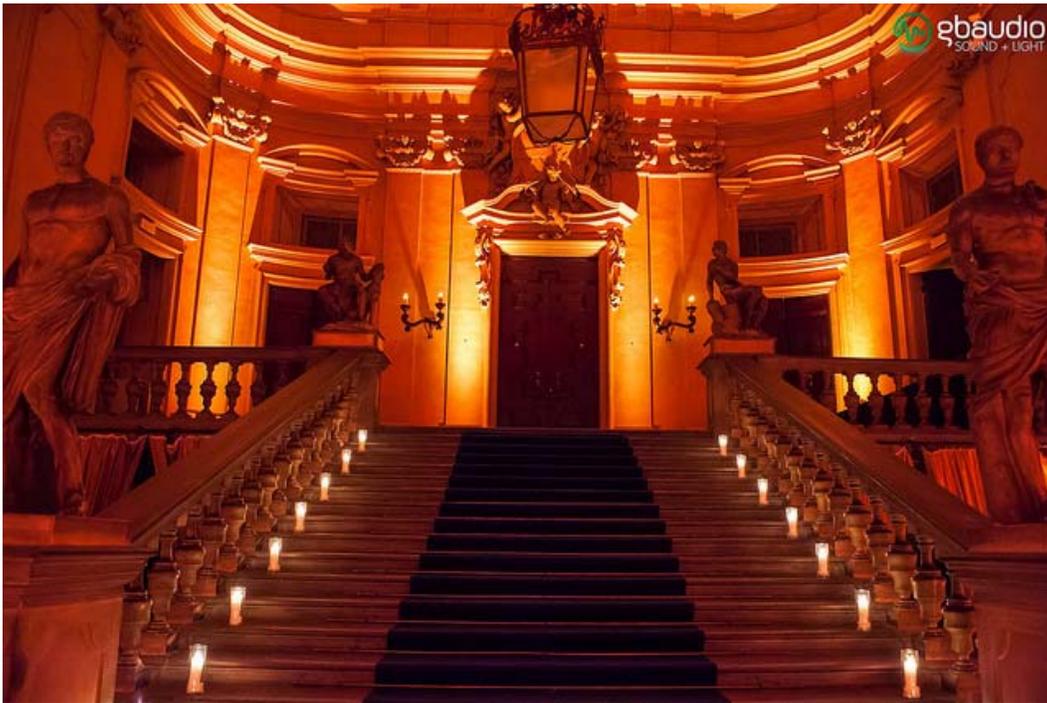
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Fireworks from Corsini Palace



Main staircase of Corsini Palace





Inside courtyard of the Corsini Palace by night (above) and during the day (below),





Subseries: Gains and expenses [654]

1673-1678

846

1 register

654 [793, 8]

Dec. 4, 1673 – Dec. 3, 1678

847

Guadagni 1673 - 1678

Parchment bound register (9x6x1 inches) of 44 papers.

Gain and expense by Maria Maddalena Corsini Guadagni for cash which will be given her and that will be paid by her starting on this day.