

**Series: A Lordship of Nachod [8-11]****17th-18<sup>th</sup> century**<sup>12</sup>

2 stacks, 1 envelope, 1 package

During the reorganization of the Archives in 2007, in addition to a stack marked with "A.I" in red ink, we also found an envelope of reuse, marked "A.II", also in red ink, containing "Copies of the correspondence related to the succession to the Lordship of Nachod by marquis Niccolo'." This is the reason why we created a series titled "Lordship of Nachod" with the documents gathered by Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), in the middle of the 18th century. Niccolo' had personally committed himself to recuperate the investiture of the "Lordship of Nachod", even though eventually he was unable to do it.

The stacks are described before the ones organized by Casini, even though the chronological extremes bypass his intervention, because the documents are related to the client of this work, Niccolo' Guadagni, who maybe put them personally where they are at the end of the lawsuit.

On November 5th, 1636, Francesco Ottavio Piccolomini, Knight of Malta and Marshall of the Imperial Army of the Holy Roman Emperor, was made Lord of Nachod, in Bohemia, nowadays in the Czech Republic. In 1676, Niccolo's grandfather, Pierantonio Guadagni (1629-1709), married Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini, daughter of Francesco Piccolomini d'Aragona, Duke of Amalfi, and of Emilia Strozzi. Ottavia's great-uncle was the famous abovementioned Marshall Francesco Ottavio Piccolomini and her brother was Duke Lorenzo Piccolomini, also Field-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince of Nachod. So Niccolo' claimed his rights to the Lordship of Nachod because of his Piccolomini Grandmother, sister of Lorenzo Piccolomini, last Prince of Nachod. Enea Sivio Guadagni, Niccolo's uncle and son of Ottavia Benigna Piccolomini, also started a lawsuit against Prince Giovanni Piccolomini to be recognized as Prince of Nachod (See Stack "E.8").

**8** [813]**January 29, 1757 – May 14, 1785** <sup>13</sup>*"A.I" Correspondence documents and so forth concerning the succession to the Lordship of Nachod by Marquis Niccolo' Guadagni*

Stacks, numeration by matter (1-156)

With inventory by matter

With "Index of letters, rough drafts and other documents in the lawsuit in front of the Provincial Tribunal of Appeal of Prague, for the succession to the Lordship of Nachod".

**9** [814]**May 21, 1785 – June 3, 1787** <sup>14</sup>*"A.II" Correspondence documents and so forth concerning the succession to the Lordship of Nachod by Marquis Niccolo' Guadagni*

Stacks, numeration by matter (1-104)

With index for papers, inventory of matters

And documents concerning the recap for the lawsuit, with index of the matters # 1-26 and coverless register with copy of the deeds of the trial, in German, of October 29, 1787.

With “Index of letters, rough drafts and other documents in the lawsuit in front of the Provincial Tribunal of Appeal of Prague, for the succession to the Lordship of Nachod”.

**10** [839]

**17<sup>th</sup> Century – 18<sup>th</sup> Century** 15

*Petitions, letters and deeds concerning the Principality of Nachod*

Files and loose papers kept in an envelope.

*...with ordination in favor of Count Francesco Ottavio Piccolomini Knight of Malta, General of the Imperial Army (November 5, 1636) and papers connected to the lawsuits brought by Niccolo' Guadagni to inherit it.*

It also includes a file with “Caimes Papers” related to a controversy between Ignazio Caimes and Niccolo' Guadagni for certain warrants (second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century).

The original shelf mark is missing.

**11**

**1785 – 1786** 16

*Lawsuit of Nicolo' Guadagni for the Lordship of Nachod*

Files and printed material contained in a package.

Printed deeds for Niccolo Guadagni's lawsuit to recover the Lordship of Nachod.

Here are pictures and information on actual Prince Waldemar of Schaumburg-Lippe-Nachod, and on his principality of Nachod, which I have already sent you before. This is what maybe Niccolo' Guadagni could have become if he won his lawsuit.

Francesco

**HH. Prince Waldemar zu**  
**Schaumburg-Lippe, SH.**  
**Waldemar Fürst zu Schaumburg-**  
**Lippe & Family**

PRINZ ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE WALDEMAR, SEINE HOHEIT, HH.  
PRINCE WALDEMAR ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, FAMILY



## HH. Prince Waldemar



Waldemar Fürst zu Schaumburg-Lippe Nachod & Wife Dr. Gertraud-Antonia

**HH. Prince Waldemar zu Schaumburg-Lippe, Sekundogenitur Nachod – THE FÜRST ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE-NACHOD**, was born in Germany at Klein-Glienicke Castle in Berlin. As head of the family (Fürst) he is also head of the princely house of Schaumburg-Lippe-Nachod. He is part of the line of succession to the British throne and cousin of Her Majesty Queen Margreth II. of Denmark: His parents were HH. Feodora, born Princess of Denmark, out of the Danish Royal house, and his father HH. Christian Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, Sekundogenitur Nachod, the proprietor of Náchod- and Ratiborice Palace in Bohemia and Manager of the Genitur Bückebug. Many years he lived in Germany and worked as a sales manager of IBERIA. After the death of his parents he moved to Denmark in 1977 and married the royal Danish court photographer, HH. Anne-Lise Prinsesse af Schaumburg-Lippe, Sekundogenitur Nachod. He also became himself royal Danish court photographer and managing director of the private company Elfelt Royal (1993). His daughter HH. Eleonore-Christine Prinsesse af Schaumburg-Lippe, Sekundogenitur Nachod, was born in 1978. After his divorce he worked as state employee, comunal employee and director of a board. Since a few years he lives in Germany again. On the 20th of September 2008 he married his beloved wife LAbg.aD. Mag. Mag. Dr. Gertraud-Antonia Wagner-Schöppl in the Imperial Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, Austria. She is the mother of their together son Dr. Mario-Max Prince Schaumburg-Lippe as declared by court ruling. The family resides in Germany.

## Prince Waldemar of Schaumburg-Lippe

**Prince Waldemar Stephen of Schaumburg-Lippe** (*Waldemar Stephan Ferdinand Wolrad Friedrich Karl*, b. 19 December 1940 in [Glienicke](#)) is a son of [Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe](#) and [Princess Feodora of Denmark](#), and the great-grandson of [Frederick VIII of Denmark](#).

## Contents

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## Family and life[[edit source](#) | [edit](#)]

His first marriage was to Anne-Lise Johansen, on 10 September 1977, [Queen Margrethe's](#) court photographer, although they subsequently divorced. They had one child:

- HSH [Princess Eleonore-Christine Eugenie Benita Feodora Maria of Schaumburg-Lippe](#) (born 22 December 1978 at [Hørsholm](#), [Denmark](#))

His second marriage was with Karin Grundmann in 2001, whom he subsequently divorced in 2002. And in 2002 he married thirdly Ruth Schneidewind, whom he divorced in 2003.

Prince Waldemar's fourth marriage was with [Gertraud-Antonia Wagner-Schöppl](#) on 20 September 2008. He adopted the adult son of his wife:

- Mario Max Prince Antonius Adolf Albert Isidor Eduard Oliver Gertraud Manuela Edith Helga Magdalena Prinz zu Schaumburg-Lippe<sup>[1]</sup> (born as *Mario-Helmut Wagner*; 23 December 1977 at Salzburg, Austria, German Citizen). He appeared on the Dutch television programme [Coming to Holland: Prins zoekt vrouw](#) in 2010, presumably in search of a Dutch wife. Subsequently, he appeared on the similar US television show [Millionaire Matchmaker](#) in 2011.

Although related to the [Danish Royal Family](#), under Danish law, Waldemar is not in line to inherit the throne as he is not a descendant of [Christian X](#). He is, however, currently number 1449 in line of succession to the British throne, being descended from [George II of the United Kingdom](#), through his daughter [Queen Louisa of Denmark and Norway](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

Since 2010, Waldemar claims the title of "*Fürst zu Schaumburg-Lippe-Nachod*" and the style "[His Highness](#)".<sup>[3]</sup> *Fürst* is a German title usually reserved for heads of princely families. Since the Nachod branch of the Schaumburg-Lippe family was never a sovereign or independent house in its own right,<sup>[4]</sup> these claims are demonstrably false. Furthermore, Waldemar is the second-born of the Nachod branch, whose head is his elder brother [Prince Wilhelm of Schaumburg-Lippe](#) (born 1939).<sup>[5]</sup>



Possibly in 2010, Prince Waldemar successfully applied for the entry of "*Seine Hoheit Fürst Waldemar*" (*His Highness Fürst Waldemar*) as his official [nom de plume](#) into his personal documents; however, he had not previously worked as an artist or author under

this name, which according to German law would be the legal requirement for such an entry.<sup>[6]</sup>

# Náchod

Náchod	
Town	
	
	
Flag	Coat of arms
<b>Country</b>	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>
<b><u>Region</u></b>	<a href="#">Hradec Králové</a>
<b><u>District</u></b>	<a href="#">Náchod</a>
<b>Commune</b>	<b>Náchod</b>
<b>River</b>	<a href="#">Metuje</a>
<b>Elevation</b>	346 m (1,135 ft)

<b>Area</b>	33.32 km <sup>2</sup> (12.86 sq mi)
<b>Population</b>	21,559 (2006-10-02)
<b>Density</b>	647 / km <sup>2</sup> (1,676 / sq mi)
<b>First mentioned</b>	1254

Location in the Czech Republic

**Wikimedia Commons:** [Náchod](#)

**Statistics:** [statnisprava.cz](http://statnisprava.cz)

**Website:** [www.mestonachod.cz](http://www.mestonachod.cz)

**Náchod** (Czech pronunciation: [ˈnaːxɔt]; German: *Nachod* [ˈnaːxɔt]); is a town in the [Czech Republic](#), in the [Hradec Králové Region](#). Náchod lies in the valley of the river [Metuje](#), in northern parts of the upland [Podorlická pahorkatina](#). The town has a castle, and a brewery which until 2009 was owned by the town itself.

Náchod was founded in 14th century by knight Hron of Načeradice, who founded a castle on a strategical place, where local trade road reaches the [defile](#) called Branka. The first written note dates back to 1254.

Until 1918, Náchod was part of the [Austrian monarchy](#) (Austria side after the [compromise of 1867](#)), head of the district with the same name, one of the 94 *Bezirkshauptmannschaften* in [Bohemia](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

## Castle[[edit source](#) | [edit](#)]



Nachod marketplace and castle around 1740.

Hron from Náchod founded Náchod castle in the mid 13th century. The Náchod castle has a rounded tower and palace, which are typical of the [bergfrit/keep type](#). In 1544 Zikmund Smiricky bought the castle area and rebuilt the castle to the [Renaissance style](#). Then the castle was confiscated and the House of Trcka gained possession of the castle. In 1634 Adam Erdman Trcka was murdered in [Cheb](#) and the castle was confiscated again.<sup>[2]</sup>

In this time [Ottavio Piccolomini](#) came to Náchod and started embattle the castle. From 1632 Piccolomini started convert the castle to the [baroque style](#) under the direction of [C. Lurago](#) and G. Pieroni. After Ottavio's second marriage with Marie Benigna, they relocated to Vienna where Ottavio died when he fell off a horse in 1656.



Nachod church and castle during the 1866 war.

In 1639 the castle was damaged by the Swedish army. Then the Náchod castle was embattled again. In 1721 a storm damaged the main castle tower and this was an opportunity to start another renovation. In 1751 the granary was built and the French garden was founded over the castle moat. Since the end of the 18th century the castle was an important cultural centre (for example, theatre performances or concerts were there four times a week).

[Duchess Wilhelmine of Courland, and of Sagan](#) (Czechised name version: *Kateřina Vilemina Zaháňská*), this historic person features in the novel [Babicka \(The Grandmother\)](#) by [Bořena Němcová](#)) inherited the Náchod manor in 1800 from her father [Peter von Biron, Duke of Courland, and of Sagan](#). In 1866, during [Austro-Prussian War](#), the Nachod castle was a military hospital. Presently, we can visit the castle interior. There are interesting collections from Prince [Ottavio Piccolomini](#)'s time (for example tapestries). Also, there are Gothic cellars or the observation tower to see.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Economy[\[edit source\]](#) | [edit](#)

### Náchod brewery[\[edit source\]](#) | [edit](#)

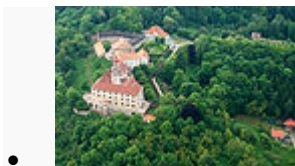
Náchod town has a brewery built in 1872,<sup>[4]</sup> which sells a range of beers under the Primátor brand name.<sup>[5]</sup> The town authorities agreed in February 2009 to sell the brewery for €5.3m to Liberec Investment Fund (LIF), the owners of [Svijany](#) and Rohozec breweries.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Notable people[\[edit source\]](#) | [edit](#)

The former [Prime Minister of the Czech Republic Josef Tošovský](#) was born here, as were the architect [Jan Letzel](#), scientist [Petr Skrabanek](#), the writer [Josef Škvorecký](#) and the football player [Vratislav Lokvenc](#).



Castle





Air photo of castle



New Town Hall



Castle



Hotel "U Beránka" and theater



Austrian KK 2 kr stamp, cancelled NACHOD in 1889.



Passport stamp from border crossing into [Kudowa](#) during the communist era.

## Section: Annunziata Branch – Patrimonial Entries 11

This section of patrimonial writings belong to the Nunziata Guadagni Branch, so called because they lived in the palace built by Tommaso Guadagni (1582-1652), son of Francesco (1534-1611), in 1639 and his sister Ortensia (died in 1659), widow of Filippo Salviati and 1st marchese of San Leolino. Their palace was built behind the Santissima Annunziata church, that is why they were called the (An)Nunziata Branch, replacing the Houses of the Wool Craft ("Arte della Lana"). Now it is called San Clemente Palace, because its last private owner was the Duke of San Clemente, and it is now the siege of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Florence.

As we mentioned above, it was Francesco Casini who put in order the papers of the Guadagni Archives, in the years before 1769. He " separated, as exactly as possible, the writings belonging to each department, with the distribution of many loose stacks, each one with its own repertory"; these were the words he wrote in his introduction to his alphabetical repertory addressed to his client Niccolo' Guadagni (1730-1805), son of Ottavio (1684-1746). From this dedication it seems that Niccolo' had given the same work also to other people, who however were unable to complete the job.

The stacks described in this section are characterized by an alphanumeric shelf mark: the letters denote the series to which the papers belong and the numbers their chronological sequence on the shelf.

Letters A-B-C are absent from the shelf-marks because Casini used them to mark the registers concerning the administration of the Guadagnis' personal belongings and of their farms. We will find their description in its due place.

All the envelopes contain, at their opening, the 18th century summary of their folder. We will give a brief description, with the original title, the size, the chronological extremes and the total numbering given to the whole archives at the end of the paper reorganization. For the analytical description of the documents we suggest you consult the complete inventory, in the inventories room of the State Archives of Florence.

### **Series: A Lordship of Nachod [8-11]**

2 stacks, 1 envelope, 1 package

**17th-18<sup>th</sup> century** 12

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Files and loose papers kept in an envelope.

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