

Dedo von Wettin and Adelheid von Wettin in the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy
~<https://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/MEISSEN.htm#Adelheiddied1071>

MARKGRAFEN der LAUSITZ 1046-1123, MARKGRAFEN von MEISSEN 1089-1123 (WETTIN)

DEDO [II] von Wettin, son of **DIETRICH Graf in Eilenburg**, Graf im Hassegau und Siusli [Wettin] & his wife **Mathilde von Meissen** (-Oct 1075). The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*filios: Fridericum, Dedonem, Thiemonem, Geronem, Conradum, Riddagum, et filiam Hiddam*" as children of "*comes Tidericus*", specifying that "*secundus filius Dedo obtinuit marchiam Hodonis marchionis, qui heredem non habuit*". Graf im Gau Siusli 1043. **Markgraf der Niederlausitz** 1046. Graf im südliche Schwabengau [1046/68].

m firstly (after Apr 1039) as her second husband, **ODA der Ostmark**, widow of **WILHELM [III] Graf von Weimar**, daughter of **THIETMAR [IV] Markgraf der Ostmark** & his wife --- (-before 1068). The Annalista Saxo names Oda as wife of "*Willelhelmus comes de Wimmare*" and records her second marriage to "*Dedoni marchioni*", but does not give her origin. The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*Odam matrem Othonis marchionis de Orlamunde*" as wife of "*secundus filius [comitis Tiderici] Dedo*".

m secondly (1069) as her second husband, **ADELA de Louvain**, widow of **OTTO Graf von Weimar** Markgraf von Meissen, daughter of **LAMBERT II Comte de Louvain** & his wife **Uda of Lotharingia** (-1083). The Annalista Saxo records "*Adhelam de Brabantia, ex castello quod Lovene dicitur*" as wife of Markgraf Otto, and later her second marriage to Otto's stepfather. The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*viduam eius [=Othone marchione]...nata de Brabancia ex castello quod dicitur Levene, erantque fratres eius Heinricus comes et Reiherus*" as second wife of "*Dedo marchio*", but does not name her. "*Heinricus...rex*" confirmed donations to St Servatius at Maastricht by "*marchio Otto de Thuringia eiusque uxor Adela*" by charter dated 21 Sep 1062, in the presence of "*Friderici ducis, Godefridi marchionis, Lamberti comitis de Brusela filiorumque suorum, Winrici de Wivsehel*".

Graf Dedo [II] & his first wife had [three] children:

1. **DEDO [III]** (-murdered 1069, before 26 Oct, bur Meissen). The Annalista Saxo names him "*Dedo iunior*" and his mother "*Oda mater Ottonis de Orlagemunde*" when recording his murder while relieving himself at night. **Markgraf der Niederlausitz**.
2. **ADELHEID** (after 1039-[26 Jan] 1071, bur [Melk]). The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*Adelhidis...[et] Agnes*" as the two daughters of "*secundus filius [comitis Tiderici] Dedo*" and his wife Oda, naming "*Hernesto marchioni de Bavaria*" as husband of Adelheid and "*Luppoldum marchionem*" as their son. The *Annales Gotwicensis* record the death in 1071 of "*Adalheit marchionissa*". The necrology of Melk records the death "*VII Kal Feb*" of "*Adalheida marchionissa ux Adalberti marchionis Austrie*". At first sight, "*Adalberti*" has assumed to be an error for "*Ernesti*" as the latter's wife is the only known "*marchionissa*" of that name. However, the entry may alternatively refer to the otherwise unknown first wife of Markgraf Adalbert. The necrology of Kloster Neuburg also records the death "*VII Kal Feb*" of "*Adelheidis marchionissa*" but does not name her husband. **m** as his first wife, **ERNST Markgraf of Austria**, son of **ADALBERT Markgraf der Ostmark** [Austria] & his first wife --- (-killed in battle near Homburg/Unstrut 9 Jun 1075, bur Melk).
3. **[AGNES]**. According to the Annalista Saxo, the wife of "*Fridericus comes*" (=Friedrich [I] Graf von Goseck, Pfalzgraf von Sachsen, from the context) was "*filiam Dedonis marchionis, sororem iunioris Dedonis et ex matre Ottonis marchionis de Orlagemunde*". The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*Adelhidis...[et] Agnes*" as the two daughters of "*secundus filius [comitis Tiderici] Dedo*" and his wife Oda, naming "*Friderico comiti*" as husband of Agnes and "*Adelbertum archiepiscopum, Dedonem et Fridericum palatinos comites, et filiam nomine Odam quam Adelbertus quidam nobilis cognominatus Seveke de Summerschenburc accepit uxorem*" as their children, presumably based on

the same source. This is impossible chronologically as the children of Markgraf Dedo must have been born after 1039, the earliest date of his marriage, while Friedrich von Goseck died in [1042]. The *Chronicon Gozecense* apparently identifies the correct origin of Agnes, wife of Friedrich von Goseck, when it names "*Oudam*" as daughter of "*comes Fridericus [et] Agnam...de Wimare*", the latter being the sister of Oda der Ostmark's first husband Wilhelm [III] Graf von Weimar (see THURINGIAN NOBILITY). The question remains whether these sources should be interpreted broadly as meaning that Markgraf Dedo [II] did have a second daughter named Agnes by his first marriage and that she was married to another individual named Friedrich. **m FRIEDRICH** "Graf in Sachsen".]

Graf Dedo [II] & his second wife had two children:

4. **HEINRICH** ([1070]-1103). The Annalista Saxo names "*Heinricum marchionem de Ilburh et Conradum comitem*" as sons of Dedo & his second wife. Graf von Eilenburg. **Markgraf** der Niederlausitz. He succeeded in 1089 as **HEINRICH I Markgraf von Meissen**. **m** ([1101/02]) as her third husband, **GERTRUD von Braunschweig**, widow firstly of **DIETRICH [II] Graf von Katlenburg** [Stade] and secondly of **HEINRICH "der Fette" Graf von Northeim**, daughter of **EKBERT I Graf von Braunschweig Markgraf von Meissen** & his wife Irmgard [Aemilia/Immula] di Susa ([1065]-9 Dec 1117). The Annalista Saxo names "*Gertrudem, filiam Ekberti marchionis senioris, matrem Richenze imperatricis*" as wife of Graf Dietrich [II]. In a later passage, it names "*Gertrudis soror Ecberti marchionis iunioris*" as wife of Heinrich, specifying that she escaped with difficulty after her husband was killed. The *Genealogica Wettinensis* names "*Gerdrude que erat de Brunneswich*" as wife of "*marchio Henricus*". Heiress of Braunschweig. The *Annales Sancti Blasii Brunsvicensis* record that "*Gertrudis marchionissa filia Ecberti*" was the founder of "*Sancti Egidii in Brunswik*". The *Libro Memoriarum Sancti Blasii* records the death in Dec 1117 of "*domina Ghertrudis marchionissa iunior*". Markgraf Heinrich I & his wife had one child:
 - a) **HEINRICH** (posthumously [1103/04]-1123). The Annalista Saxo names "*Heinricum marchionem iuniorem*" as son of Markgraf Heinrich II & his wife, and specifies that he is supposed to have died childless. He succeeded from birth as **HEINRICH II Markgraf von Meissen** und der Niederlausitz, Graf von Eilenburg. The *Annales Veterocellenses* record that "*Henricus Lusizensis marchio*" died childless in 1124 and that "*neptis sue Richize imperatricis*" arranged the transfer of all his properties. **m ADELHEID von Stade**, of **LOTHAR UDO III Graf von Stade, Markgraf der Nordmark** & his wife Irmgard von Plötzkau ([1098/1106]-). The Annalista Saxo records "*Heinricum marchionem et duas filias*" as the children of Lothar-Udo & his wife. The *Annales Stadenses* names "*marchio Hinricus, putativus frater Rikencem imperatricis*" as husband of the daughter of "*marchio Udo [et] Ermengarda*" but does not name her. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.
5. **KONRAD** (-killed in battle by the Wends). The Annalista Saxo names "*Heinricum marchionem de Ilburh et Conradum comitem*" as sons of Dedo & his second wife, specifying that Konrad was "*a paganis occisus*".