

Liudolf, Duke of Saxony

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Liudolf (c. 805/820 – 11/12 March 866) was a Carolingian office bearer and count in the Duchy of Saxony from about 844. The ruling Liudolfing House, also known as the Ottonian dynasty, is named after him; he is its oldest verified member.

Life

He was the son of one margrave (German: *Markgraf*) Brun or Brunhart^[1] and his wife, Gisla von Verla.^[2] Liudolf had extended possessions in the western Harz foothills and on the Leine river, he also served as a military leader (*dux*) in the wars of the East Frankish king Louis the German against Norman invasions, the Polabian Slavs, and Great Moravia. Later authors called Liudolf a Duke of the Eastern Saxons (*dux Orientalis Saxonum*, probably since 850) and Count of Eastphalia.

About 830 Liudolf married Oda, daughter of a Frankish *princeps* named Billung and his wife Aeda. By marrying a Frankish nobleman's daughter, Liudolf followed suggestions set forth by Charlemagne about ensuring the integrity of the Carolingian Empire in the aftermath of the Saxon Wars through marriage. Oda died on 17 May 913, supposedly at the age of 107.^[3] They had at least seven children:^[4]

- Bruno (c. 830/840 – 880), succeeded his father as a Saxon leader, supposed progenitor of the Brunonids
- Oda of Saxony (c. 845-874), married to Lothar I, Count of Stade
- Otto the Illustrious (c. 851 – 912), succeeded his brother in 880, father of King Henry the Fowler
- Liutgard (c. 840 – 885), married the East Frankish ruler Louis the Younger, second son of King Louis the German, in 874.^[5]
- Hathumoda (c. 840 – 874), first Abbess of Brunshausen from 852
- Gerberga (d. 896/97), Abbess of Brunshausen from 874
- Christina (d. 919/20), Abbess of Gandersheim from 896/97.^[5]

In 845/846, Liudolf and his wife went on a pilgrimage to Rome, and upon approval by Pope Sergius II they founded a house of holy canonesses dedicated to Pope Saints Anastasius and Innocent around 852. The monastery, duly established at their proprietary church in Brunshausen,^[6] was consecrated by the Hildesheim bishop Altfried and Liudolf's minor daughter Hathumoda became its first abbess. The convent was relocated in 881 to form Gandersheim Abbey, elevated to an Imperial monastery by Liudolf's grandson Henry the Fowler in 919.

While King Louis the German was preoccupied with Imperial politics, Liudolf, relying on the rank as well as the allodial lands he had inherited from his ancestors, rose to a leading position among the Saxon nobles – made evident by the marriage of his daughter Liutgard with King Louis the Younger. He is buried in his proprietary monastery of Brunshausen. His successions by his sons Bruno and Otto met with no resistance.

Liudolf

Count of Saxony



Pedigree of the Ottonian dynasty, *Ludolf dux Saxonie* at the top, *Chronica sancti Pantaleonis*, Cologne, 12th century

Reign 844–866

Spouse(s) Oda of Billung

Issue

Bruno, Duke of Saxony

Otto I, Duke of Saxony

Liutgard of Saxony

Noble family Ottonian dynasty (Liudolfings)

Father Brun (?)

Mother Gisla von Verla (?)

Born c. 805/820

Died 11/12 March 866

Buried Brunshausen Abbey

Notes

1. *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Ed. Hugh Chisholm. Vol 24. 1911. 268.
2. de:Liudolf (Sachsen)
3. Saint Odilo (Abbot of Cluny), *Queenship and sanctity: The lives of Mathilda and The epitaph of Adelheid*. Trans. Sean Gilsdorf. Catholic University of America Press. 2004. 24.
4. Althoff, Gerd; Carroll, Christopher (2004). *Family, Friends and Followers: Political and Social Bonds in Medieval Europe*. Cambridge University Press. p. 38. ISBN 0521770548.
5. *The Rise of the Medieval World, 500-1300: A Biographical Dictionary*, Ed. Jana K. Schulman , 271. Greenwood Press, 2002.
6. Pierre Riche, *The Carolingians: A Family who Forged Europe*, transl. Michael Idomir Allen, (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993), 186.

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| Liudolf, Duke of Saxony Ottonian dynasty | | |
| Born: c. 805/20 | Died: 11/12 March 866 | |
| Regnal titles | | |
| Preceded by ? | Count of Saxony 844–866 | Succeeded by Bruno |

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