

# Wedderold-1200-1700-inEnglish

This text is a transcription from the [Warburger Stammtafeln](#), Volume 1, sections 285-286, by Josephine and Gio Wiederhold, and then translated, in sections, using Google translate and many edits and clarifications by Gio. References to wikipedia (English and German were added as well. Reviewed by George Molenkamp.

Abbreviations are expanded according to the provided chart: **Abkürzungen**.

## Text related to Tables 285---286 Wedderold

A patrician council family in Marsberg, then in Volkmarsen and Warburg, with branch that went to Homberg and Felsberg, 1200 -1700.

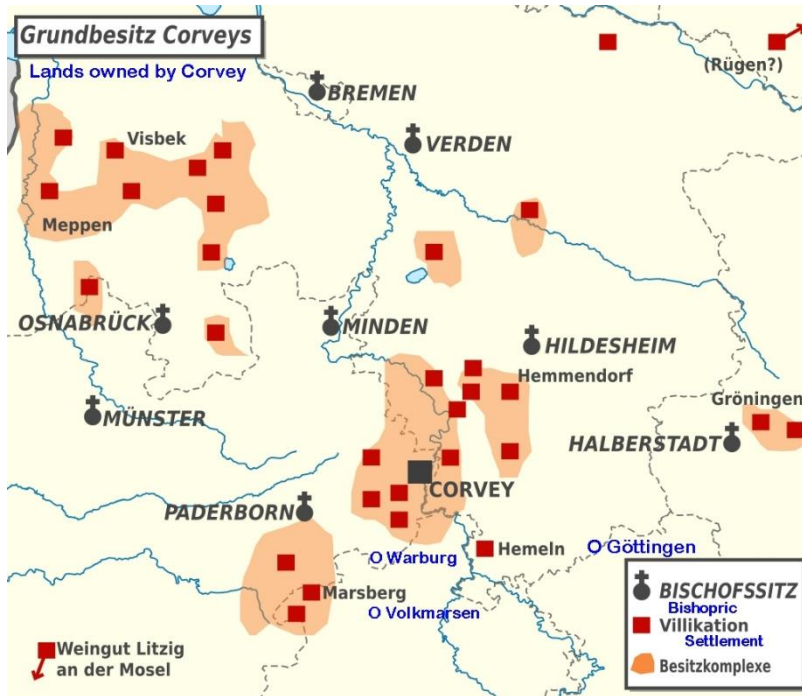
Whether the witnesses cited as "Widerold" in 1123 and 1148 already belong to the family described here is uncertain. They testified for the monastery Neuenheerse and for the bishop of Paderborn.

The Wedderold family was undoubtedly the most important and influential family in the Middle Ages in Marsburg and Volkmarsen, they also determined the affairs in these two small towns. How strong their influence was in Marsberg is shown by the fact that in 1254 alone three brothers sat together in Town Council. The founding of the town Obermarsberg (Stadtberge) took place in 1229 and certainly their father was already a councilor at the town's founding.

Their father is probably Volland, from the 1229-41 cited as mayor and from 1244-38 judge in Marsberg. He had possibly a Scherve as his wife, as one of the sons carried the first name Wiegand, which was also used at this time in the Scherve family (Table 249, around 1470 a Alheid Wedderold marries a Scherve descendant). A kinship with the family Körbecke (Table 145, I assume that a daughter of Volland married Alrad von Körbecke, cited in 1235 at Marsberg), where the name Nicholas was in use, also seems to exist. In 1263, for example, Nicolaus von Körbecke was a councilor together with his "nephew" Heinrich, who is probably identical with the 1269 named councilor Heinrich Widerhold. Only since 1268 the family name Wedderold is called also by the first name.

In the following generation the name **Volland** with the surname Widerhold appeared. Thus, of the three brothers of 1254: Wedderold, Wiegand, and Nicholas, all counselors, Wedderold was the name given as the founding family. About descendants of Wigand and Nicholas nothing could be determined. Perhaps Wigand is identical with Wigand von Scherve, 1253-1267 councilman. In 1275, Wigand von Cligen and his brother Nicolaus were councilors; these too could be brothers mentioned above. This Wigand of Cligen could be found already in 1263 as a councilor.

Since Marsberg and Volkmarsen belonged to the Reichsstift Corvey, the Wedderolds were fortunate to be lienholders of properties between Marsberg and Volkmarsen in Corvey, and were also lenders to the [Abbey of Corvey](#).



(The [Reichsstift Corvey](#) is a territory governed by the abbot of Corvey. It is located in what is now southern Westfalia, north of Hessen and west of Sachsen, along the Weser river. While the area actually owned (shown on page 4) is only ~10x30km, the abbey had the rights to collect tithing from many surrounding lands, given as donations from kings and nobles.

The abbey could obviously accommodate many [Benedictine](#) monks [Photo by Arimja @Wikipedia 2016]. )



**Eckehard I.** is possibly identical to councilor Eckehard 1280-98, alderman in Volksmarsen, documented as Eckehard I. Wedderold.

His mother could be a von Warburg, because during 1251-65 there was a Eckehard von Warburg, who could be his godfather. In 1327 his son testified that his late father Eckehard Wedderold had given an annuity in his memory to the [Dominican](#) monks in Warburg, the [Franciscan Friars Minor](#) in Geismar, and the nuns at Wormeln and Arolsen.

**Arnd I.** (Arnold, Nolte) ∞ N. Beckmann: There was at this time a Beckmann family (councilor and sheriff) in Landau and Rhoden.

**Detmar II.** In 1352, the chaplain to Volkmarsen Detmar Wedderold made a donation to the monastery Wormeln, in memory of his dead (†) parents and the nun Adelheid in Wormeln, daughter of † Conrad Biermann.

**Wedderold III.** On 10.5.1332 he was given by Ulrich von Escheberg a quarter leasehold tithing rights to the village Wetter just south of Volkmarsen, an area of about a square mile just north of the Ruhr river near Hagen. In 1347 he sold property at Mederich (near Volkmarsen, only the street name remains) to Johann Runst. On 23.1.1352 Gertrud Pelcam, widow of Heinrich von Cleysemer in Volkmarsen, ceded the rights to those 2 farms in Heiligenforst at Mederich, which then became leaseholds owned by Dietrich W. Wedderold the younger, Detmar W., son of Eckhard Wedderold.

**Wedderold IV.:** In 1359 he bought 2 buildings near Volkmarsen from the monastery Willebadessen.

**Wedderold V.**(correction from source): Moved to [Homberg and Felsberg](#). The monastery Hardehausen had there and in Fritzlär possessions, and thus probably tithing rights for properties of the monastery Hardehausen being the reason of the change of residence. (Another motivation was likely their employment). First name and same coat of arms are sufficient proof that this is the same family. This line has spread in Hesse. The family history Wedderold-Wiederhold is published in the family association and will not be followed here. (to be scanned and posted)

**Detmar II.:** Obtained in 1352 tithing rights, † before 1371, ∞ Elisabeth Ludeken (Table 172 in this book) from Marsberg, daughter of the mayor Johann and Elisabeth von Holte, in 1371 a widow. On 6.11.1371 Johann von Eppe and his sons pledged to the widow Elisabeth Wedderold a quarter of the Waldeck tithing to Wetter.

**Ludeke** ∞ Hildburg von der Windelen: Both bought in 1388 from Friedrich von der Windelen its share of tithe to Ostheim.

**Arnd II:** In 1386 the page Herborg III. from Mederich left to his sister Geyse, wife of Arnd Wedderold, half a tithe to Heiligforste (could not locate), a sixth tithe to Wittmar, a quarter of the Waldeck tithing to Rhoden, 1 farm in Heiligforste with all rights as Leibzucht and dowry.

**Arnd III. :** On 23.10.1428 Bertold von Geismar sold a lease income from 12 Morgen (~3 hectare, 7.5 acres) on Rotheimerweg next to the land of his brother-in-law Wedderold.

### **Line in the Steinhaus (stone house)**

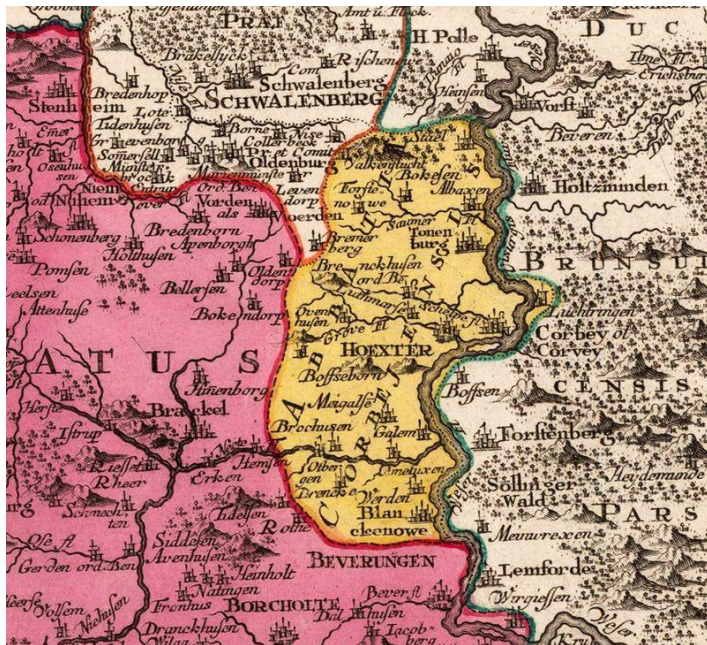
On 4.8.1428, the brothers Arnd IV. Wedderold "on the farm" and Wedderold VII. Wedderold "in the stone house" stated that they had received half their tithes for Heiligforste, as formerly, from the Paderborn marshals and now from Papenheim, In 1434 Wedderold in the stone house was still invested with 12 acres of Schultenland. In 1422 he was already witness to an inheritance regulation of the heirs of Olrich von Horhusen. So there were close contacts to Warburger council and ministerial families.



## Line in the farmstead

**N. Berndes** co daughter Wedderold: In 1482 Wedderold IX Wedderold, mayor of Korbach, sealed at a rental revision of Johann and Arnd Berndes, and on 21.1.1486 Philipp von Gudensberg entrusted Arnd Berndes to Volkmarsen with half-tithes to Heiligforste, to the † Wedderolds son, Dietrich Wedderold to Volksmarsen, in favor of the Arnd Berndes renounced dowry.

**Dietrich V.:** In 1445 he bought tithing to Mederich for 700 gold florins from Johann von Spiegel. On 13.7.1446 he bought from Rabe von Kalenberg 2 farms in Forste (near Volksmarsen), which Rabe had inherited from his father and were formerly owned by von Epe. Dietrich was therefore able to accumulate a large fortune with his commercial trading.



On 9 May 1450 Johann Vopeln, beneficiary of Heerse, and his brother Tepel V responded to a letter issued by Corvey's provost about a farm at Widenloy to "Dietrich Wedderhold in the farmstead" and his wife Luckele as well to Heinemann Geiling and his wife Kunne. Witness: Mathias Sieverdes. The relationship goes over Ludeken. There was a dispute because of the tithe to Wetter. In 1446 Dietrich Wedderold, Wedderold in the stone house, cousins, and Hans Tepel as the owner of the Wetter tithe complained in the court against

citizens to Wetter, who said they had tithing always collected for the church to Wetter. Mayor Johann Tepel may have had a Wedderold as his wife, Wedderhold VIII in the Steinhaus was already married to his sister.

In 1450 Brunharsen pledged three farms in Wetter in the court of Dietrich Wedderold, and in 1456 he sold to Hans Tepel seventeen malter grain as annual interest from one-quarter tithe to Wetter for 100 gold florins.

**Luckele Wedderold** co Johann von Hoxar: When rights to Hoxar were transferred the deed was sealed on 25 May 1525 by "Uncle" Heinrich Wedderold. (but it is a cousin, not his uncle).

**Wedderold IX.** On 31.3.1489 Barbara Herdegen, widow of the † Wedderold Wedderold is Korbach, Conrad Leusmann, her son, hen Kortzen (Knorre) and his wife Anna, the † Wedderolden sister to Fritzlar, and the brothers Theoderich and Olrich Reussen, the †

Wedderold Sister's children, sold to the monastery Böddecken the part of the tithe to Stockheim near Geseke, which was given to them by the † Gottfried Ludeken, Konventual to Böddecken. The deed was sealed by Leusmann, Knorre and Reussen.

On 26 August 1499, Martin Kepper, pastor of Volkmarsen, made his will, obliging the executor of the will to deliver after his death 24 Rhenish gold gulden and 24 malter grain to Warburger citizen Kurt Bose (T.214) and his wife Adlheid (Reussen), which came from a obligation of his † brother Heinrich Kepper to the † Wedderold Wedderold on 2 Farms' land at Niederelsungen. He also prescribed to Kurt Bose a pension of 1 Malter grain on the basis of an arbitration by the mayor of Volkmarsen, Godemert Geilinges and Kurt von Scherve. A relationship to the family Kepper is unclear. On 15 March 1482 "Wedderold Wedderold in the court of Corbach" of Heinrich Hildebold bought the pledge of 11 November 1456 of 7 Malter grain from the tithe to Wetter for 100 gold florins. Obviously, the Wedderolds had tried to take ownership of the tithe on the Wetter.

### **Line "in the Steinhaus"**

On 3 February 1455 Bertold von Geismar, Herbold von Sieghard and Conrad Nabercord arbitrated a dispute between Wedderold VIII Wedderold, his wife Adelheid and Johann Bulshorn (T.37) for claims that Johan Bulshorn believed he had inheritance from Wedderold VIII Wedderold and Albert von Rhoden and Gese, his first † wife. Accordingly Wedderold and his wife Alheid to Johann Bulshorn and his wife were to receive 9 Morgen (~2.25 hectare, 5.5 acres) land in Westernhagen and Rotheim and 5 Morgen (~1.25 hectare, 3 acres) Hofland at Sonnenbrende. The three mediators sealed the document.

**Heinrich II.:** In 1452, he and the squire Werner von Sunrike guaranteed a primitive feud.

**Wedderold VII:** bought in 1453 for 292 gold guilders annual interest from the Town Hall to Landau of Rave of Calenberg.

**Wedderold VIII:** was the younger of the brothers and moved to Warburg. The older brother had only daughters, so that the line Warburg came back into the possession of all possessions. In 1460 entrusted Count Waldeck Dietrich V. Wedderold in the court and his cousins Arnd (V.) Wedderold and his brothers Wedderold and Heinrich Wedderold with an eighth tithe to Witmar.

**Heinrich IV Wedderold** was in 1497 and 1527 a leaseholder as well, but had no male heirs. In 1505 he left Adelheid von Germete, nun at Wormeln, a pension.

**Wedderold XI:** In 1482 he and his brother Arnd donated land near Herbsen to the Antoniter monastery Grünberg. In 1507 he shared with his children the assets of the dowry of the wife and mother, namely shares in tithe to Papenheim, to the large and small farm at Mollhausen near Warburg and the fourth part of Slurhof farm in Lütgeneder.

**Heinrich III.** In 1483 he and his sons mediated a dispute between von Papenheim and von Geismar. In 1504 the page Friedrich von Niehausen, brother-in-law of Heinrich Wedderold, transferred for 25 Gold Guiden to Heinrich and Godeken Sandmann from the dowry of his wife Goste half a tithing to Wettesingen, whose other twelfth had been transferred his brother-in-law to Heinrich von Menne.

**Kurt Wedderold**, who settled an argument (Urfehde) in 1471 with the Earl of Waldeck, cannot be classified. Wigand Kremer, pastor of Waldeck, Hermann von Stammen, and Tile Meier, mayor of Wildungen provided the guarantee. He could belong to the branch Wedderold who emigrated to Hesse around 1400, since none of the Volkmarser family acts as guarantor.

**Herbold I Wedderold** ca 1498 (Meta) by Hiddessen (bar 113). Daughter: Mette Wedderold.

On the 5.4. In 1497 the Count of Waldeck entrusted Heinrich IV. Wedderold and his cousins, the brothers Liborius and Herbold Wedderold, with an eighth tithing to Witmar and the estates of von Escheberg (see above) at Brunharsen and at Mederich, who had these to Witmar and already were owned by the forefathers of the Wedderolds (These rights continued into 18th century)

**Heinrich V.**, founder of the line A (Warburg): 1567 obtained rights to Papenheim, with half a tithing of Heiligsforste and 12 Morgen (~3 hectare, 7.5 acres) land. On 19 March 1588 Anna Reussen, widow of Heinrich Wedderold sold, with the consent of her sons Johann, Dietrich and Wedderold, to Herbold von Sieghard at Menne 1 Morgen (~1/4 Hectar, 0.6acre) land.

In 1527 Heinrich and his brother Wedderold XII., Founder of the line B (Volkmarsen), received the lease rights for Papenheimer.

**Henry VI:** The Hessian judge at Helmarshausen, Heinrich Wiederhold participated 1583 in the move to Herstelle on the Weser river south of Höxter during of the Hessian-Paderborn conflict over their possessions. After he had once been threatened and maltreated by the lessees in Herstelle, when he entered Paderborn territory, he was persuaded in 1594 to sue a Warburger lawyer for a dispute and insulting statements against the bishop in his residence Neuhaus. Since he could not prove the truth at once, he was imprisoned, tortured and tormented for 4 weeks before being released (Hessenland 1907, No. 1).

**Philipp I. Wedderold** named after the grandfather Philipp Katzmann, moved back to Volkmarsen. The reason for the relocation of the place of residence to Volkmarsen was probably that the possessions lay around Volkmarsen and in the times of need of the Thirty Years' War the fields themselves had to be worked on.

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