

## Adelolf, Count of Boulogne



**Adelolf, Count of Boulogne**<sup>[a]</sup> († 933), was a younger brother of **Arnulf I, Count of Flanders** and was given the **County of Boulogne** by his father.

He was a son of **Baldwin II, Count of Flanders**, and of **Ælfhryth**, daughter of **Alfred the Great**.<sup>[1]</sup> He was probably named for his maternal great-grandfather, King **Æthelwulf of Wessex**.<sup>[2]</sup> Baldwin II's extensive lands and many offices in what is now the north of modern **France** and the west of **Belgium** were divided among his sons on his death in 918.<sup>[3]</sup> The elder, **Arnulf**, became **Count of Flanders** while Adelolf succeeded his father as **count of Saint-Pol**, **Count of Boulogne** and of **Thérouanne**.<sup>[3]</sup> He was also the **lay abbot** of the **Abbey of Saint Bertinus** (Saint-Bertin) at **Saint-Omer**.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 926 Adelolf was sent as an ambassador to his maternal first cousin King **Æthelstan of England** by Count **Hugh the Great**,<sup>[5]</sup> effective ruler of northern France under **Rudolph, Duke of Burgundy**, who had been elected **king of France** in 923. Adelolf was to seek the English king's agreement to a marriage between Hugh and another of Æthelstan's sisters.<sup>[6]</sup> Among the lavish gifts sent to Æthelstan, an avid collector of relics, were said to be the sword of the **Roman Emperor Constantine the Great** and the **Holy Lance**. The embassy was a success and Hugh was married to Æthelstan's half-sister **Eadhild**.<sup>[7]</sup> In 933, Æthelstan's half-brother **Edwin** was drowned and his body cast ashore. Adelolf received the body of his kinsman with honour and took it to the **Abbey of Saint Bertin** for burial.<sup>[8]</sup>

Adelolf was the father of **Arnulf II, Count of Boulogne** († 971), and of an illegitimate son named Baldwin (died 973) who was guardian of **Arnulf II, Count of Flanders**.<sup>[1]</sup> Adelolf died in 933.<sup>[9]</sup> He was buried at Saint-Bertin.



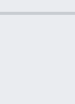
### Notes

a. ↑ His name is variously spelled Adelulf, Adalulf, Adalolf, and, in French, Adalolphe; in Latin, Adalolphus.



### References

- ↑ <sup>*a b*</sup> Detlev Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten*, Neue Folge, Band II (Marburg, Germany: J. A. Stargardt, 1984), Tafel 5
- ↑ Philip Grierson, "The Relations between England and Flanders before the Norman Conquest", *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, Fourth Series 23 (1941), p. 86
- ↑ <sup>*a b*</sup> Renée Nip, 'The Political Relations between England and Flanders (1066-1128)', *Anglo-Norman Studies 21: Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1998*, ed. Christopher Harper-Bill (The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, UK, 1999), p. 150
- ↑ Régine Le Jan, 'Famille et Pouvoir dans le Monde Franc (VIIe–Xe Siècle)', *Essai d'anthropologie sociale* (Paris: Publications de la Sorbonne, 2003), **ISBN 2-85944-268-5**
- ↑ *Anglo-Saxon England*, Volume 15, Ed. Peter Clemoes, Simon Keynes, Michael Lapidge, (Cambridge University Press, 1986), p. 93
- ↑ **Foot, Sarah** (2011). *Æthelstan: the first king of England*. Yale University Press. p. 192. ISBN 978-0-300-12535-1.
- ↑ *The Annals of Flodoard of Reims, 919–966*, Ed. & Trans. Steven Fanning, Bernard S. Bachrach (University of Toronto Press, 2011), p. 16
- ↑ Foot, *Æthelstan*, p. 42
- ↑ Lambert of Ardres, *The History of the Counts of Guines and the Lords of Ardres*, trans. Leah Shopkow (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007), p. 26



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