

the text breaks off<sup>46</sup>. The next witness of this group of manuscripts, B4, preserves the entire text of this recension, running from the entry for 741 up to and including the final sentence that is also in B1<sup>47</sup>. The final witness of ArF-B is commonly known as the *Annales Tiliani*, which received siglum B5. It starts with the entry for 741 and ends in mid-sentence in the entry for 807 which is misdated to 808<sup>48</sup>.

The C recension contains the work in full, running from 741 up to and including 829, and has some additional paragraphs not found in other recensions as well as a few changes in chronology<sup>49</sup>. Contrary to ArF-B and D, which transmit the aforementioned narrative digression on the miracle at Fritzlar in the entry for 774, it is found in ArF-C in the entry for 773<sup>50</sup>. Also, it contains an addition to the entry for 828 not found in ArF-D<sup>51</sup>. The C recension is transmitted through four independent textual witnesses which Kurze divided into two groups. The first of these transmits the ArF as part of a Carolingian historiographical compendium, but still ends with the entry for 829. The oldest witness of those is numbered by Kurze as C1, which is preserved in a codex in Paris and will be discussed in greater detail below<sup>52</sup>. The second independent witness, C2, dates from the tenth century and was probably copied from an exemplar produced during

46) This is Vatican, BAV, Reg. lat. 213, fol. 151bis–157v, which is discussed in greater detail below.

47) It is in Paris, BnF, lat. 5941A, fol. 1v–26r. In his edition of Notker the Stammerer's *Gesta Karoli*, Haefele states that the part of the codex that transmits the ArF dates from the eleventh century, cf. Notker the Stammerer, *Gesta Karoli magni imperatoris*, ed. Hans F. HAEFELE (MGH SS rer. Germ. N. S. 12, 1959) p. XXXII. A genealogy at fol. 26v, following immediately on the ArF and apparently written by the same hand, reaches up to the reign of Louis VII of France (r. 1137–1180) and strongly suggests the witness of the ArF was written during his reign instead, making it a twelfth-century codex.

48) *Annales Francorum auctiores* (as in n. 28). The chronology is confused from 773/774 onwards with all subsequent entries one year off, coming to an end with *eorum diversis tincta coloribus fuerunt*. For this phrase, cf. ArF ad a. 807 (as in n. 9) p. 123 l. 8 from the bottom. See also below, p. 18f.

49) KURZE, *Reichsannalen I* (as in n. 34) p. 307f.

50) See above, n. 38.

51) ArF ad a. 828 (as in n. 9) p. 176. The addition is located between the entry for 829 and the critical apparatus.

52) This is Paris, BnF, lat. 10911, fol. 56r–121v. See below, p. 33–35. A copy of this codex was made in the eighteenth century and is now preserved as Gießen, Universitätsbibliothek, 254a Fol., fol. 53r–110v. This is Kurze's C1a. The final folium appears to be missing, for the text ends on fol. 110v with *Augusto VVormaciam venit. Ibi que habito*.