

Although the identity of the compiler remains unverifiable, Sören Kaschke suggested that whoever was behind the *Chronicon Laurisense breve* was “part of a communications network of loyal supporters of the Carolingian dynasty”, adding that this particular group consisted of a company “chiefly from the eastern parts of the realm”⁷². Although I would not go as far as Kurze’s identification of Adalung, abbot of Lorsch from 804 up to his death in 837, as the compiler⁷³, it may be helpful to take into consideration Adalung’s position in the communication networks of loyal supporters of the Carolingian dynasty, to use Kaschke’s words. As abbot, it is likely that Adalung was aware of the writing of this work that stressed both Carolingian legitimacy and concord within the dynasty. It is therefore perhaps of importance that Adalung was much more than only the abbot of Lorsch, a position that in itself was probably highly regarded given the links with the royal family. He was also the abbot of St Vaast, from around the same time the *Chronicon Laurisense breve* was written (about 807), until his death. There, he had succeeded Rado of St Vaast († 807), who was a royal notary from 772 to 776 and subsequently the chancellor from 776 to 797⁷⁴. This underscores the importance of St Vaast in Arras to the court in terms of communications network and power structures and demonstrates the prominence of Adalung in this network. He personified the links between Lorsch in the Rhineland and St Vaast in northern France. His personal connection with Charlemagne, moreover, is clear from the fact that Adalung was one of the signatories of his will⁷⁵. Kurze has suggested that Adalung

DINI / Maximilian DIESENBERGER / Meta NIEDERKORN-BRUCK (Denkschriften. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse 405 / Forschungen zur Geschichte des MA 18, 2010) p. 115–122, at p. 115 n. 2.

72) KASCHKE, Fixing dates (as in n. 71) p. 121.

73) KURZE, Die karolingischen Annalen (as in n. 35) p. 35.

74) MCKITTERICK, Charlemagne (as in n. 13) p. 191, 194, 204–209; EADEM, A King on the Move: The Place of an Itinerant Court in Charlemagne’s Government, in: *Royal Courts in Dynastic States and Empires. A Global Perspective*, ed. by Jeroen F. J. DUINDAM / Tülay ARTAN / I. Metin KUNT (Rulers & elites 1, 2011) p. 145–169; but cf. also the response by Theo KÖLZER, Ein “System reisender Schreiber und Notare” in der Kanzlei Karls des Großen?, in: *AfD* 62 (2016) p. 41–58.

75) Einhard, *Vita Karoli magni*, ed. Oswald HOLDER-EGGER (MGH SS rer. Germ. [25], 1911) p. 41; Josef SEMMLER, Die Geschichte der Abtei Lorsch von der Gründung bis zum Ende der Salierzeit (764–1125), in: *Die Reichsabtei Lorsch. Festschrift zum Gedenken an ihre Stiftung 764*, hg. von Friedrich KNÖPP, 2 vols. (1973–1977), here 1 (1973) p. 75–173, at p. 85f.; Rosamond MCKITTERICK,