

brought with him a copy of the *Chronicon Laurissense breve* from Lorsch to Arras. Even so, actually to write the text in Lorsch, a copy of the ArF might have been brought from northern France to Lorsch first⁷⁶.

It is usually believed that the ArF influenced two other sets of annals that may have been written before the death of Charlemagne in 814. The first is the aforementioned set of annals commonly known as the *Annales Tiliari*. The whereabouts of the codex have been unknown since André Duchesne first edited it in 1636⁷⁷. The initial annal entries, from 708 up to and including the entry for 740, are closely connected with the *Annales sancti Amandi*; the subsequent entries are closely linked to the ArF from 741 up to and including the entry for 808, when the text breaks off in mid-sentence⁷⁸. Virtually nothing is known about the origins of the text and the codex, which was last seen in the seventeenth century it seems, although Cuthbert Turner speculated that the origin of the annals “may be conjecturally placed

The Carolingians and the written word (1989) p. 189f.; on Charlemagne’s will, cf. most recently Anton SCHARER, *Das Testament Karls des Großen*, in: *Urkunden – Schriften – Lebensordnungen. Neue Beiträge zur Mediävistik. Vorträge der Jahrestagung des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung aus Anlass des 100. Geburtstag von Heinrich Fichtenau (1912–2000)* (Wien, 13.–15. Dezember 2012), hg. von Andreas SCHWARCZ / Katharina KASKA (*Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 63, 2015) p. 151–160; still useful is Matthew INNES, *Charlemagne’s Will: Piety, Politics and the Imperial Succession*, in: *The English Historical Review* 112 (1997) p. 833–855.

76) Friedrich KURZE, *Die verlorene Chronik von St. Denis (–805), ihre Bearbeitungen und die daraus abgeleiteten Quellen*, in: *NA* 28 (1903) p. 9–35, at p. 25f., 28; Bernhard BISCHOFF, *Die Abtei Lorsch im Spiegel ihrer Handschriften* (*Geschichtsblätter für den Kreis Bergstraße, Sonderbd. 10*, 1989) p. 41–44, 62, where Bischoff supports Kurze’s theory with palaeographical evidence that the supposedly two men called Adalung were in fact most probably the same person; Matthew INNES, *Kings, monks and patrons: Political identities and the abbey of Lorsch*, in: *La royauté et les élites dans l’Europe carolingienne (début IX^e siècle aux environs de 920)*, sous la direction de Régine LE JAN (*Collection Histoire et littérature régionales* 17, 1998) p. 301–324, at p. 303.

77) *Annales Francorum auctiores* (as in n. 28).

78) *Annales Francorum auctiores ad a. 808 (= 807)* (as in n. 28) p. 21. Cf. also in general Norbert SCHRÖER, *Die Annales S. Amandi und ihre Verwandten. Untersuchungen zu einer Gruppe karolingischer Annalen des 8. und frühen 9. Jahrhunderts* (*Göppinger Akademische Beiträge* 85, 1975); WATTENBACH / LEVISON / LÖWE, *Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen* (as in n. 14) p. 183 n. 56, refer to it as an “Auszug der Reichsannalen”.