

at this stage. That could have happened earlier than the reworking after 824 although it remains impossible to determine with absolute certainty when exactly.

It may be significant that the sole ninth-century textual witness of the AqdE, Munich, BSB, Clm 23618, Kurze's E9, a manuscript fragment that still contains 40 folia despite being severely mutilated, was almost certainly written after 824. It runs from *in terram Sclavorum qui dicuntur Sorabi*, in the entry for 806¹¹⁵, to [*conscriptam inter*] *filios suos regni*, in the entry for 821¹¹⁶, the first two words lost to trimming and water damage. Kurze had maintained that it was written in the tenth century¹¹⁷, but Bischoff suggested that it was actually written in Fulda in the second quarter of the ninth century during the abbacy of Hraban Maur (r. 822–844)¹¹⁸. Although Kurze was most likely wrong about the origin and date of the manuscript, he has rightly drawn attention to a number of readings that the fragment has in common with other recensions and sought to stress its uniqueness. Hence, Kurze thought it could not derive from the same archetype as the other witnesses of the AqdE. Wibel has highlighted the case against “die Sonderstellung ..., die ihm Kurze zuweist”¹¹⁹. The matter merits further investigation, however, not in the last place because a marginal note in this manuscript fragment ended up in the main text of the AqdE¹²⁰. Wibel has not been able to explain how that might have happened. The age of the fragment, moreover, allows this witness to be a very important and special one, quite possibly deserving the “Sonderstellung” after all.

Aside from this text fragment, all other witnesses, including those that transmit the heavily reworked set of entries from 741 up to and including 801 and subsequent entries, date from the tenth century or later. The first indirect evidence of the existence of the batch of entries of the AqdE for 771 up to and including 801 is in the *Annales de gestis Caroli Magni imperatoris* of the Poeta Saxo, written between 888 and

115) ArF ad a. 806 (as in n. 9) p. 121 l. 6 from the bottom.

116) ArF ad a. 821 (as in n. 9) p. 155 l. 3.

117) KURZE, *Reichsannalen I* (as in n. 34) p. 331f.

118) BISCHOFF, *Die südostdeutschen Schreibschulen* (as in n. 86) here 2 p. 54 n. 7; IDEM, *Katalog 2* (as in n. 23) p. 273 (no. 3338): “Fulda, IX. Jh., ca. 1./2. Viertel”. Cf. also REIMITZ, *Der Weg zum Königtum* (as in n. 19) p. 288 n. 42.

119) WIBEL, *Beiträge* (as in n. 34) p. 74–96, at p. 95.

120) Munich, BSB, Clm 23618, fol. 19v, contains the marginal note that reads *et convalescens Aquisgrani reversus est*. Cf. ArF ad a. 813 (as in n. 9) p. 137, on the penultimate and final line of the addition only preserved in D and E.