

891<sup>121</sup>. The earliest known manuscript evidence for the AqdE entries for 741–801 is in Vienna, ÖNB, Cod. 510, fol. 31r–132v. That codex dates from the tenth century or even the eleventh century and was probably written in Lorsch<sup>122</sup>. In other words, there is no ninth-century manuscript evidence of the AqdE annal entries for 741–805 and 822–829 although the Munich fragment is clearly mutilated and might once have contained more entries of the AqdE.

In short, the reception of the ArF in the ninth century indicates that the text was very quickly available in Chelles and, following the personal network of Charlemagne and his close associates, may have been disseminated from northern France to other places rather than having been brought from the periphery to the Carolingian heartlands. Later in the ninth century, the work appears to have remained more or less confined to the royal landscape and, whenever exceeding that restricted space, a connection with the royal family by means of a royal abbey, such as Prüm, is likely.

### The ninth-century manuscript evidence

What follows now is a preliminary survey of the ninth-century textual witnesses of the ArF itself. These are:

- Cologne, AEK, Best. Stift Maria im Kapitol A II 184;
- Leiden, Universiteitsbibliotheek, BPL 2391: p;
- Paris, BnF, lat. 10911;
- Vatican, BAV, Reg. lat. 213;
- Vatican, BAV, Reg. lat. 617;
- Vienna, ÖNB, Cod. 473.

The first of these, Cologne, AEK, Best. Stift Maria im Kapitol A II 184, hereafter referred to as the Cologne fragment, was first dis-

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121) Ingrid REMBOLD, *The Poeta Saxo at Paderborn: episcopal authority and Carolingian rule in late ninth-century Saxony*, in: *Early Medieval Europe* 21,2 (2013) p. 169–196, at p. 170f. and n. 5.

122) BISCHOFF, *Die Abtei Lorsch* (as in n. 76) p. 85 n. 83; IDEM, *Katalog 3* (as in n. 23) p. 480 (between no. 7131 and 7132); Hartmut HOFFMANN, *Buchkunst und Königtum im ottonischen und frühsalischen Reich*, 2 vols. (MGH Schriften 30, 1986), here 1 p. 221, suggests the second or third quarter of the tenth century; TISCHLER, *Einharts Vita Karoli* (as in n. 20), here 1 p. 599–607, maintains probably the last quarter of the tenth century.