

has rightly pointed out, this hints at the possibility that the codex was copied from an incomplete exemplar<sup>170</sup>.

Frederick Carey suggested that the codex was written between 825 and 845 in Reims<sup>171</sup>, but Bischoff proposed the third quarter of the ninth century and the more general “Frankreich” as the place of origin<sup>172</sup>. It shows the difficulty of pinning down codices that date from the second half of the ninth century<sup>173</sup>. Most recently, Reimitz remarked in passing that the codex was written towards the end of the ninth century, without specifying this further<sup>174</sup>. Bischoff’s suggestion may be the best one to follow here because there is reason to suppose that the codex was once owned by Manno of Saint-Claude (formerly Saint-Oyen) in the Jura, judging from an *ex libris* described in 1645 but no longer extant<sup>175</sup>, when the codex was in the possession of Alexandre Petau<sup>176</sup>. Manno, however, was among the more important men at first in the kingdom of Lothar I (r. 840–855) and later in that of Charles the Bald (r. 840–877) before his own death, perhaps as late as 893<sup>177</sup>. Manno probably received the codex at some point in

170) Maximilian DIESENBERGER, *Dissidente Stimmen zum Sturz Tassilos III.*, in: *Texts and Identities* (as in n. 97) p. 105–120, at p. 111.

171) Frederick M. CAREY, *The scriptorium of Reims during the archbishopric of Hincmar (845–882 A.D.)*, in: *Classical and Mediaeval Studies in Honor of Edward Kennard Rand*. Presented upon the Completion of his Fortieth Year of Teaching, ed. by Leslie Webber JONES (1938) p. 41–60, at p. 57.

172) BISCHOFF, *Katalog 3* (as in n. 23) p. 425 (no. 6641).

173) E.g. Rosamond MCKITTERICK, *Carolingian Book Production: Some Problems*, in: *The Library*, sixth series 12,1 (1990) p. 1–33, with a particular focus on the issue in west-Frankish cultural centres.

174) REIMITZ, *History* (as in n. 18) p. 315.

175) Karel Adriaan DE MEYER, *Paul en Alexandre Petau en de geschiedenis van hun handschriften (voornamelijk op grond van de Petau-handschriften in de Universiteitsbibliotheek te Leiden)* (*Dissertationes inaugurales Batavae ad res antiquas pertinentes 5*, 1947) p. 140f., esp. n. 52.

176) It was numbered as V.55 in the collection of Paul Petau (1568–1614), whose initials are on fol. 1r, and later 969, as can be seen on the spine, under the name of his son, Alexandre Petau (1610–1672). The latter sold the book collection and this codex, acquired by Isaac Vossius acting for Queen Christina of Sweden (1626–1689), came into her possession. It probably had at first the shelfmark 1632 and was later renumbered Reg. lat. 213, as the *ex libris* notes show on the inner side of the front cover, which it still bears to this day. Another *ex libris* of roughly the same time survives on fol. IVr, but it is uncertain to what this refers.

177) On Manno, cf. Anne-Marie TURCAN-VERKERK, *Mannon de Saint-Oyen dans l’histoire de la transmission des textes*, in: *Revue d’histoire des textes* 29 (1999) p. 169–243, at p. 219f.; Rosamond MCKITTERICK, *The palace school of Charles the Bald*, in: *Charles the Bald: Court and Kingdom. Papers based on a*