

to believe that the two were intimates, and we certainly should view BA's activities, as Huschner does, in light of Bruno's own interests. BA was one of the chancellor's closest confidants, and one suspects that he followed Bruno to Cologne in 953. It is matter of considerable frustration, therefore, that the early archiepiscopal archive of Cologne was destroyed in the mid-twelfth century, probably in the fire of 1150. For if BA were to be visible in Bruno's later years, it is here that we would expect to find him<sup>160</sup>.

Another leading draftsman-scribe Huschner wishes to identify with a known historical figure is Liudolf F (LF), whom he sees as none other than the garrulous bishop, diplomat and historian Liudprand of Cremona. Superficially, the case is again strong enough. LF first appears as a charter scribe in 956, at around the time Liudprand went into exile at Otto I's court. He then becomes the leading notary of the late 950s and early 960s, continuing to produce diplomas in reduced numbers during the emperor's first Italian sojourn (961–965), when Liudprand was appointed to the vacant see of Cremona. After 964, he disappears entirely<sup>161</sup>. One can well imagine that Liudprand, like Poppo and Ambrosius, used notarial service as a route to promotion, then concerned himself largely with the affairs of his see. But just because LF's career coincides with Liudprand's – about which we know little concrete, it should be emphasized<sup>162</sup> – is no proof of identity. And there is little in LF's work which points towards Liudprand's known interests: he is active neither in favour of Abraham of Freising, one of the Cremonese bishop's leading patrons, nor for Liudprand's own see of Cremona. Indeed, the closest we come to any connection with Liudprand's politics is LF's role in furnishing the closing eschatocol (but not the protocol

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160) On the fate of the archiepiscopal archive: *Rheinisches Urkundenbuch*, hg. von WISPLINGHOFF (as n. 86) 2, p. 126–129.

161) Sickel and his team identified LF's hand as primarily responsible for the following: DD O I 183, 184, 185, 186, 193, 196, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 219, 222a, 226, 232b, 236, 237, 244, 249, 253. They identified LF as a secondary hand in DD O I 242, 248, 268, and also ascribed the following to him (with varying degrees of certainty) on the basis of formulation or script imitation: DD O I 201, 240, 247, 251, 257. To the latter group can now be added D O I 248a in favour of St Gall: Hans HIRSCH, *St. Gallen und die Visconti*, QFIAB 21 (1929/30) p. 94–119, at p. 116–118 (edition).

162) Paolo CHIESA, *Liutprando di Cremona*, in: DBI 65 (2005) p. 298–303. For recent discussions, which do little to adjust the details of Liudprand's career: BRAKHMAN, *Außenseiter* und „Insider“ (as n. 17); GRABOWSKI, *Construction of Ottonian Kingship* (as n. 17); Patrizia STOPPACCI, *Il secolo senza nome. Cultura, scuola e letteratura latina dell'anno Mille e dintorni* (2020) p. 304–314.