

St Amand, close to St Vaast in Arras, from c. 783 and he may have retained this position while also at the head of the bishopric of Salzburg<sup>85</sup>. The connection between St Amand and Salzburg on the basis of palaeography has long been demonstrated by Bischoff<sup>86</sup>. Instead of the ArF having travelled to Salzburg, the Bavarian source could just as well have made its way to St Amand instead. The lively exchange of scribes and codices between the two places further enhances the possibility that this may have been the case although conclusive proof is missing at this moment.

I have formerly suggested that the *Annales Tiliani*, which I characterised as an epitome of the ArF, and the *Annales Maximiniani* both may have derived from a longer, fuller version of the ArF<sup>87</sup>. I no longer hold this view; there are other possibilities that have to be considered first. It is entirely possible, for example, that these two sets of annals are still so little understood as potential witnesses to the development of the ArF, for both works contain indications that they may have been written before the death of Charlemagne. They may reflect an earlier stage, or earlier stages, of writing, therefore, that could shed further light on the writing process of the ArF. Technically, this still means both are derivatives of a fuller version of the ArF, yet it also would relocate them in the stemma. Even Kurze has shown the difficulty of attributing the *Annales Tiliani* to any particular recension of his own system<sup>88</sup>. Although Kurze jumped over the difficulties, the

85) On Arn, cf. in particular the volume *Erzbischof Arn von Salzburg*, hg. von Meta NIEDERKORN-BRUCK / Anton SCHARER (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 40, 2004), which contains rich material and sums up scholarship until 2004. For scholarship after 2004, cf. Maximilian DIESENBERGER, *Predigt und Politik im frühmittelalterlichen Bayern. Karl der Große, Arn von Salzburg und die Salzburger Sermones-Sammlung* (Millennium-Studien 58, 2016).

86) Bernhard BISCHOFF, *Die südostdeutschen Schreibschulen und Bibliotheken in der Karolingerzeit*, 2 vols. (1940–1980), here 2: *Die vorwiegend österreichischen Diözesen* (1980) p. 52–161.

87) Bart VAN HEES, *Minor Annals and Frankish History Writing*, in: *The Medieval Chronicle* 14 (as in n. 18) p. 92–112, at p. 106; cf. also Robert A. H. EVANS, *Christian Language and the Frankish ‘Minor’ Annals: Narrative, History and Theology in the Late Eighth Century*, *ibid.* p. 159–183, at p. 169, who, like myself in the same volume, maintained that the *Annales Tiliani* are dependent on the ArF. We have discussed this set of annals since and considered other possibilities during a conference in Wuppertal in September 2022 and the suggestion made here is partially indebted to our conversation.

88) KURZE, *Reichsannalen I* (as in n. 34) p. 305f., where Kurze discusses peculiarities of the text that make it virtually impossible to decide to which recension