

The common denominator here, as Huschner notes, is Bishop Hartbert of Chur (951–971/2)⁵⁵. Hartbert had been a chaplain of Duke Herman I of Swabia (926–949) and was responsible for overseeing the translation of the relics of Sts Felix and Regula from Zurich to the newly founded monastery of Einsiedeln. This explains the high density of documents in favour of the bishopric and abbey, which were the main bastions of royal influence in the region. Chur also enjoyed close ties to the monastery of Pfäfers, for which LE may have been active. Hartbert's predecessor Waldo had been abbot of Pfäfers prior to becoming bishop and thereafter held the posts in plurality. Waldo's death had opened questions about the abbey's status, however, as nearby St Gall (where Waldo's uncle Salomon had been abbot) was keen to reclaim its control of the centre. Hartbert clearly had a vested interest here, and one suspects that he was leading a rear-guard action against St Gall (the charter in question is a confirmation of Pfäfers' immunity)⁵⁶. That these figures were anything but traditional „chancery“ scribes is, in any case, clear; and even Sickel acknowledged that LE had been a Chur recipient notary before entering royal service⁵⁷. There are reasons to suspect that LB may have hailed from Lotharingia⁵⁸; but regardless of his origin, like LC and LE, he operated in a Swabian orbit, with a clear focus on Hartbert and his associates. At the same time, none of these figures is a recipient scribe in the strict sense. When present at court, they were happy enough to produce diplomas for recipients from other parts of the realm; and even in Swabia, their activity was not limited to Chur. Huschner is therefore right to dub them „regional recipient notaries“. LB, LC and LE are also important from a different angle. They demonstrate that even at a relatively poor and peripheral see such

55) HUSCHNER, Transalpine Kommunikation (as n. 10) p. 55–57. On Hartbert: Vinzenz MURARO, Bischof Hartbert von Chur (951–971/2) und die Einbindung Churrätiens in die ottonische Reichspolitik (Quellen und Forschungen zur Bündner Geschichte 21, 2009); BODE, König und Bischof (as n. 17) p. 103–113.

56) The best discussion of Pfäfers' position in these years is offered by Sebastian GRÜNINGER, Das bewegte Schicksal des Klosters Pfäfers im 10. Jahrhundert. Zum Quellenwert von Schilderungen Ekkeharts IV. von St. Gallen, in: Schriften des Vereins für Geschichte des Bodensees und seiner Umgebung 127 (2009) p. 25–46. See also MURARO, Bischof Hartbert (as n. 55) p. 136–140, who sees the diploma as evidence of Hartbert's failure to maintain control of the abbey.

57) Thus the commentary on D O I 163: „verfasst und geschrieben von dem erst etwas später als Mitglied der Kanzlei erscheinenden Liutolf E“ („drafted and copied by Liudolf E, who only somewhat later appears as member of the chancery“).

58) SICKEL, Beiträge VI (as n. 2) p. 366f., endorsed by STENGEL, Immunität (as n. 27) p. 166.