

950s (i.e. well before Adalbert's promotion to Magdeburg). A deacon named Adalbert also appears in earlier archiepiscopal charters of the 940s; and on this basis, Sickel first suggested that LA and Adalbert were one and the same, an identification subsequently endorsed and elaborated by Harry Bresslau, and still accepted in some circles to this day<sup>86</sup>. The other example is from a precarial contract from St Maximin of 959, which also states that it was written by an Adalbert<sup>87</sup>. We know that the future archbishop had been a monk of St Maximin before his (abortive) mission to the Kievan Rus' in the early 960s, so it is tempting to see this as his true autograph. But the hand is clearly not that of LA, leaving us with a difficult choice as to which of our two Adalberts (if there were indeed two) was the later metropolitan. On account of the archbishop's known connections with St Maximin, Huschner lumps for the latter one; and on this basis, he believes to have found decisive evidence that Adalbert was LH. The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that precarial contracts were often produced in pairs, and the original draftsman-scribe might still be named in a copy made by someone else. (We have at least one possible case of a St Maximin precarial contract of these years which survives in two copies, both naming the same scribe, yet in different hands<sup>88</sup>.) On these grounds,

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86) Rheinisches Urkundenbuch, Ältere Urkunden bis 1100 (henceforth: RUB), hg. von Erich WISPLINGHOFF, 2 vols. (1972–1994) no. 327, Cologne, Historisches Archiv der Stadt, HUA, 2/3, with SICKEL, *Excuse VI* (as n. 27); BRESSLAU, Continuator (as n. 27). For a facsimile: Kaiserurkunden in Abbildungen, hg. von Heinrich VON SYBEL / Theodor SICKEL (1880–91) (henceforth: KUA) VII 30. On Adalbert: CLAUDE, Geschichte (as n. 44) 1, p. 114–135; Theo KÖLZER, Adalbert von St. Maximin, Erzbischof von Magdeburg (†981), in: *Rheinische Lebensbilder* 17 (1997) p. 7–18. Cf. Andrea STIELDORF, Erzbischof Wichfried von Köln (924–953) und die Frauenkonvente St. Ursula und St. Cäcilien. Die Anfänge erzbischöflich-kölnischer Urkunden in der ersten Hälfte des 10. Jahrhunderts, in: *Von der Ostsee zum Mittelmeer. Forschungen zur mittelalterlichen Geschichte für Wolfgang Huschner*, hg. von Sebastian ROEBERT / Antonella GHIGNOLI / Cornelia NEUSTADT / Sebastian KOLDITZ (Italia Regia 4, 2019) p. 77–89.

87) Heidelberg, Universitätsbibliothek, Heidelberger Urkunden 323. For an edition: Urkunden- und Quellenbuch zur Geschichte der altluxemburgischen Territorien 1: Bis zum Friedensvertrag von Dinant 1199, hg. von Camille WAMPACH (1935) no. 166.

88) Koblenz, Landeshauptarchiv, Best. 211, 37, and Heidelberg, Universitätsbibliothek, Heidelberger Urkunden 322. However, the latter may be a later copy: Theo KÖLZER, *Studien zu den Urkundenfälschungen des Klosters St. Maximin vor Trier (10.–12. Jahrhundert)* (VuF Sb 36, 1989) p. 32 f. n. 23. See also BRESSLAU, Continuator (as n. 27) p. 667 f.; Katharina Ann GROSS, *Visualisierte Gegenseitigkeit. Prekarien und Teilurkunden in Lotharingien im 10. und 11. Jahrhundert* (Trier,