

Bresslau argued that the original precarial grant had indeed been produced by LA (i.e. Adalbert), but only the second copy (in a different hand) survived, an argument he sought to buttress with signs of LA's formulation within the document. Bresslau's arguments are far from decisive on the latter point and depend (by his own admission) on quite superficial similarities⁸⁹. In any case, the hand of the St Maximin charter is clearly not that of LH. Despite a few resemblances, there are a number of significant differences: the ascenders and descenders of the St Maximin scribe (?Adalbert) are far straighter than those of LH; he typically forms the descender on **g** with a distinct (often sharp) turn to the right just before the bow, whereas LH does not; he employs & for *et*, whereas LH prefers to ligature **e** and **t** as distinct letters; his top stroke on **t** is flat, whereas LH's curls on the left-hand side; he uses a different (simpler) abbreviation sign; he uses a different form of **ct** ligature; and his **q** is formed differently (Plates 4–5)⁹⁰. Any one or two of these points might be ignored; cumulatively they weigh most heavily. Whatever his identity, this scribe was not LH. We do, however, find this hand elsewhere within the diplomatic corpus. As Bresslau noted, the same scribe was responsible for a privilege in favour of Quedlinburg in 964, in the name of Otto II⁹¹.

It is in principle possible that either (or neither) of these hands was that of the archbishop. The St Maximin connections of the second may seem to speak in its favour; however, we can see clearer signs of Adalbert's characteristic interests in LA's work. Thus one of LA's earliest diplomas was in favour of the female monastic house of Oeren (in Trier), a centre of considerable interest to the monks of nearby St Maximin⁹². He may also have been responsible for formulating a

Metz, Toul, Verdun, Lüttich) (Schriften der MGH 69, 2014) p. 162. For an edition: Urkunden- und Quellenbuch, hg. von WAMPACH (as n. 87) no. 152.

89) BRESSLAU, Continuator (as n. 27) p. 666–670.

90) For these purposes, I have compared the Heidelberg charter with three of LH's diplomas: D O I 232a, Magdeburg, Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, U 1, I 15a; D O I 331, Magdeburg, Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, U 1, I 23; D O I 377, Magdeburg, Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, U 1, I 32. Cf. HOFFMANN, Notare (as n. 14) p. 448 f.; MERTA, Rezension von Huschner (as n. 13) p. 408, who come to similar conclusions.

91) D O II 10, Magdeburg, Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, U 9, A Ia 14, with BRESSLAU, Continuator (as n. 27) p. 668. See also HOFFMANN, Notare (as n. 14) p. 449 (with partial reproduction as Abb. 1).

92) D O I 168. See further Andrea STIELDORF, Urkunden als Waffen. Zur Rechtsstellung des Klosters Oeren in Trier, in: Herrscherurkunden (as n. 18) p. 117–128. Note that DD O I 169, 179 are probably forgeries of the later tenth