

diploma for Lorsch in 956, which Adalbert mentions in his continuation of Regino's *Chronicon*, in terms which suggest acquaintance with the text⁹³. None of this amounts to certainty. But it suggests that if we must identify Adalbert with a draftsman-scribe – and there is no particular reason why we must – then LA may still be the best bet⁹⁴. There may, in any case, be a connection between these individuals, since Sickel and Bresslau thought they could detect LA's formulation behind the Quedlinburg privilege.

Even if we reject Huschner's identification of LH with Adalbert, there can be no doubt that he is correct to emphasize the local affiliations of this scribe. The same holds true of many other hands, particularly those which make more periodic appearances in the charter record. To stick initially with eastern Saxony, Huschner is right to underline the Eastphalian connections of Bruno C (BC), a draftsman-scribe active largely in the 940s. Of the five authentic diplomas Sickel ascribed to this notary, three emanate from Eastphalia and two from the Rhine-Main region, for recipients from Lotharingia (in two cases), the Rhine-Main district (one case) and Eastphalia (the remaining two)⁹⁵. This already suggests a regional profile, and it is telling that BC's two diplomas from the Rhineland are for Magdeburg itself and Worms, where the local bishop was a former abbot of St Maurice. Huschner is thus fully justified in designating him a „regional court notary“. Yet we may hope to go further, for there are a number of signs that BC was in fact a monk of St Maurice. Sickel already detected the influence of Magdeburg formulation in some of his early works, while

century, which show few of LA's features, either visually or formulaically: Paris, BnF lat. 9265, nos. 2 and 3, with KÖLZER, Studien (as n. 88) p. 44–57, 107–110.

93) D O I 176; Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis Chronicon cum continuatione Treverensi, a. 956, ed. by Friedrich KURZE (MGH SS rer. Germ. 50, 1890) p. 169, with SICKEL, Excuse VI (as n. 27) p. 362 (reading D O I 176 for D O I 168); BRESSLAU, Continuator (as n. 27) p. 670.

94) Cf. GIESE, Heinrich I. (as n. 19) p. 19; Theo KÖLZER, Die Herrscherurkunden für das Kloster St. Maximin (9.–12. Jahrhundert), in: Herrscherurkunden (as n. 18) p. 105–116, at p. 110f., both retaining the traditional identification.

95) DD O I 50, 115, 129, 159, 178. Of these, the latter (Darmstadt, Hessisches Staatsarchiv, A 2 255/2) stands somewhat apart, with pronounced descenders on **h**, but no descenders on **d**. Given that other elements of the script show strong resemblances with BC's earlier forms, this probably reflects the natural evolution of the hand. Note that D O I 115 was transferred to the Archives générales du Royaume (from the Bibliothèque royale) in Brussels in the 1980s, where it now bears the shelfmark Manuscrits divers 2612. Cf. HUSCHNER, Transalpine Kommunikation (as n. 10) p. 54, 533.