

this guise, he was responsible for a number of authentic diplomas for Worms, confirming earlier forgeries in the name of Merovingian and Carolingian rulers – forgeries which HB had in all probability produced himself. He also drew up at least one diploma for a local layman called Gumbert¹²⁶. We are thus dealing with an established recipient notary, whose activities were by no means restricted to the community of St Peter. And since HB's scribal activity long predates the appointment of the imperial chancellor Hildibald to the see, there is no reason to follow Huschner (and Fried and Fichtenau) in identifying the two. It is, nevertheless, unsurprising that HB should enter more regular imperial service at this point: he was an experienced draftsman-scribe, well-suited to the needs of his new master¹²⁷.

More strictly localised are the activities of Willigis C (WC), a notary of the later 960s and 970s. His first diploma is in favour of the archbishopric of Salzburg in March 969. And with one exception, WC is thereafter only active for the neighbouring see of Passau¹²⁸. This reveals a strong Bavarian focus. And as has long been noted, there is a clear connection with the career of Bishop Pilgrim of Passau (971–991), whose uncle Archbishop Frederick was the recipient of WC's first charter and whose appointment to Passau (at Frederick's request!) initiated the series of diplomas for the see. In 1964, Fichtenau famously argued that WC was Pilgrim himself, and the identification continues to command respect, despite Hoffmann's doubts¹²⁹. Much like HB (and, for that matter, BC), Pilgrim was not merely responsible for authentic documents, but also produced a famous set of forgeries for his see, encompassing both royal diplomas and papal bulls. Yet he was no

Rezension von Gödel, Provenienz und Überlieferungszusammenhang, in: DA 75 (2015) p. 673.

126) DD O I 330, 392, DD O II 46, 143. Note that the status of D O I 84 is unclear.

127) Note that only one diploma of HB's „chancery“ years pre-dates Hildibald's appointment to Worms: D O II 180, Magdeburg, Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, U 9, A Ia 18. See further Theodor SICKEL, Erläuterungen zu den Diplomen Ottos II., in: MIÖG: Erg.Bd 2 (1888) p. 77–190, at p. 104; and cf. HUSCHNER, Transalpine Kommunikation (as n. 10) p. 168–174; FICHTENAU, Urkundenfälschungen (as n. 7) p. 100; FRIED, Weg in die Geschichte (as n. 7) p. 568, 571.

128) DD O I 389, 423, DD O II 27, 44, 59, 111a/b, 135, 136a/b, 137, 138, 167a/b. See further ROACH, Forgery and Memory (as n. 19) p. 94–106.

129) Franz-Reiner ERKENS, Die Fälschungen Pilgrims von Passau. Historisch-kritische Untersuchungen und Edition nach dem Codex Gottwicensis 53a (rot), 56 (schwarz) (Quellen und Erörterungen zur bayerischen Geschichte N. F. 46, 2011) p. 47* f. n. 14, responding to HOFFMANN, Notare (as n. 14) p. 436 f.