

more a pure recipient scribe than HB or BC: before his appointment to Passau, Pilgrim was active on behalf of his uncle; and in the following years he also produced a privilege for Duke Henry, with whose court he enjoyed close ties.

This brings us to the end of the regional and occasional scribes of Otto I – or at least to the end of those about whom much can be said. This leaves those more active hands, which Huschner dubs „trans-regional“ and „imperial court notaries“. These constitute a smaller but in some respects more significant group, which was responsible for the lion’s share of diploma production through much of the period. In what follows, I will first focus on two of these: Willigis B and Italian B, in the latter case with a brief excursus on Italian D. All three of these hands reveal regional affiliations akin to those observed among the more occasional scribes already surveyed. And as we might expect, Huschner’s model of charter production works well here, even if, as previously, his identifications do not always persuade. As we turn to other leading notaries of these years, however, Huschner’s arguments start to face more significant obstacles.

Willigis B (WB) was one of the most active draftsman-scribes of the 970s, yet his charters are not distributed particularly evenly. Of the nine diplomas of Otto I assigned to WB, five are for recipients from Swabia and Bavaria, figures which stand in notable contrast with the general distribution of imperial *acta*¹³⁰. This may suggest a southern orientation of some description, a conclusion which is strengthened if we limit ourselves to the six (or possibly now seven) of these which survive in their original format, three of which are for Bavaria and one for Swabia¹³¹. And since one of these (D O I 422 for Gandersheim)

130) Cf. MÜLLER-MERTENS, Reichsstruktur (as n. 114) p. 165–245; IDEM, Verfassung des Reiches, Reichsstruktur und Herrschaftspraxis unter Otto dem Großen, in: Otto der Große, Magdeburg und Europa 1: Essays, hg. von Matthias PUHLE (2001) p. 189–198.

131) Originals: DD O I 365, 411, 422, 431, 432, 433. To this list can probably now be added D O I 426, which Sickel knew only from the modern copy of the Crespin cartulary (and ascribed to WB on the basis of formulation): Laurent MORELLE, Les deux diplômes ottoniens pour l’abbaye de Crespin, in: Allemagne et France au cœur du Moyen Âge, éd. par Dominique BARTHÉLEMY / Rolf GROSSE (2020) p. 75–86 (with reproduction at p. 76). Morelle does not discuss the hand, but it looks indeed to be that of WB. Further work is to be anticipated on the subject: Laurent MORELLE, Pratiques médiévales de l’écrit documentaire. Conférences de l’année 2019–2020, in: Annuaire de l’École pratique des hautes études 152 (2021) p. 230–238, at p. 237 f. The following are only known from copies and were assigned by the editors to WB on grounds of formulation and/or script imitation: