

confined to the years before his promotion: his hand is not seen after his appointment to Aachen, and there is no sign of his influence at all after 1159¹⁹⁶. The career of Wortwin is broadly comparable. He was a canon of Würzburg and was initially active as an episcopal notary there, before starting to draft and copy imperial diplomas in the mid- to late 1160s. Until 1171, Wortwin balanced duties at court with occasional service back at Würzburg. This then came largely to a halt when Wortwin was appointed protonotary in 1172. Thereafter he is attested as provost of the collegiate church of St Andrew in Worms (probably in early 1179) and as provost of the Neumünster in Würzburg (in 1180). He subsequently became provost of Aschaffenburg, in which guise he is attested in 1183; and by 1186, he was also provost of St Victor in Mainz. During his time as protonotary, Wortwin only seems to have been involved in producing diplomas twice, and it is clear that his election to the Neumünster coincided with his departure from court (and probably also his resignation from the provostship of St Andrew)¹⁹⁷. Imperial notaries of the later eleventh and twelfth centuries were thus important figures, but they were rarely if ever bishops in office; indeed, they were often not yet provosts. And beyond Rainald, the closest we come to Huschner's picture of leading prelates as draftsman-scribes is Wibald of Stablo, who may indeed have combined high ecclesiastical office (albeit abbatial rather than episcopal) with notarial service. Yet the identification of Wibald with Arnold E is disputed, and there is little reason in any case to believe that Wibald (or Rainald) represents the norm¹⁹⁸.

Much of the above discussion has, of necessity, been quite technical and critical. Before concluding, it is therefore worth emphasizing once more how much we are all in Huschner's debt. His *opus magnum*, the implications of which have yet to be fully digested, represents the most serious rethinking of Ottonian diplomatic in over a century. If

196) Die Urkunden Friedrich Barbarossas, hg. von Heinrich APPELT, 5 vols. (MGH DD regum et imperatorum Germaniae 10, 1975–1990), 5 (1990) p. 29 f.

197) Ibid. p. 22 f., 43 f.; Friedrich HAUSMANN, Wortwin. Protonotar Kaiser Friedrichs I., Stiftspropst zu Aschaffenburg, in: Aschaffenburger Jb. 4 (1957) p. 321–372.

198) Friederich HAUSMANN, Die Reichskanzlei und Hofkapelle unter Heinrich V. und Konrad III. (Schriften der MGH 14, 1956) p. 167–257, sums up traditional wisdom well. In light of the objections raised by Hartmut HOFFMANN, Das Briefbuch Wibalds von Stablo, in: DA 63 (2007) p. 41–70, recent scholarship has been more circumspect: Das Briefbuch Abt Wibalds von Stablo und Corvey, hg. von Martina HARTMANN, 3 pts (MGH Briefe d. dt. Kaiserzeit 9, 2012) p. XLIVf.