

Penne statt und hatte hauptsächlich Urkunden Ludwigs II. und Karlmanns als Gegenstand. Eine zweite Fälschungsaktion lässt sich unter Abt Wido (1023–1045) vermuten, als das Klosterarchiv reorganisiert wurde. Eine letzte, umfangreiche Überarbeitung des urkundlichen Materials erfolgte zeitgleich mit der Anfertigung des Chartulars, wobei diesmal vor allem Papstprivilegien interpoliert und an einer Harmonisierung von chronikalischen Berichten und Urkundeninhalten gearbeitet wurde.

The *Liber instrumentorum seu chronicorum monasterii Casauriensis*, the cartulary-chronicle of the Abruzzian monastery Casauria, was composed between 1172 and 1182 under the supervision of abbey archivist Johannes Berardi. This paper addresses the following questions: Which of the royal diplomas and papal privileges transmitted by the *Liber* are forgeries or contain interpolations? Which spuria and falsified privileges derive from older copies; and which were, instead, created at the time the cartulary was assembled? What motives might underlie these forgeries? Three key phases of documentary manipulation can be identified: The first took place during the 960s in the context of property disputes with the Bishop of Penne, and particularly involved diplomas of Louis II and Carloman. There is reason to posit a second phase in the time of Abbot Wido (1023–1045), when the monastic archive was reorganized. Finally, a third phase involving extensive revisions to abbey privileges coincided with the assembly of the cartulary. It was primarily papal privileges that were falsified at this stage, as the contents of documents were harmonised with chronicle reports.