

Roman edition (1582) and in Emil Friedberg's edition (1879)³. Winroth called this earlier version the „first recension“ and argued that it was completed around 1140⁴. Winroth also argued for a „second recension“ in the sense that the vast majority of post-first-recension texts were added in a single effort of revision which was completed by 1150⁵. Since Winroth's initial study, the first recension has become widely accepted, although some dispute whether it was truly the „first“ recension⁶.

3) *Decretum Gratiani emendatum et notis illustratum una cum glossis*, ed. Gregorii XIII pont. max. iussu (Corpus Iuris Canonici 1, 1582); *Decretum Magistri Gratiani*, ed. Emil FRIEDBERG (Corpus Iuris Canonici 1, 1879 [Reprint 1959]).

4) The dating of the first recension to around 1140 is based on the inclusion of a reference to the Second Lateran Council (1139) at D.63 d.p.c.34: *in generali synodo Innocentii pape Rome habita*; WINROTH, Making (as n. 2) p. 136–40. Atria A. Larson, Kenneth Pennington, and others have argued for progressive compilation which possibly began decades earlier. On the dating of the first recension, see WEI, Gratian the Theologian (as n. 2) p. 20–33; MURANO, Graziano (as n. 2) p. 85–86; LARSON, Master of Penance (as n. 2) p. 25–28; Kenneth PENNINGTON, The Biography of Gratian, the Father of Canon Law, in: Villanova Law Review 59 (2014) p. 679–706, at p. 679–88; Anders WINROTH, Where Gratian Slept: The Life and Death of the Father of Canon Law, in: ZRG Kan. 99 (2013) p. 105–28.

5) WINROTH, Making (as n. 2) p. 130–44. In practical terms, the second recension is the text of Emil Friedberg's edition minus those later additions known as *paleae*. The second recension was probably finished by around 1150 because Paucapalea's *Summa* and the abbreviation *Quoniam egestas* must have used it around this time. Further evidence for use of the *Decretum* around 1150 can be found in the letters of Abbot Wibald of Stablo and Corvey (d. 1158), and in episcopal judgments from Salzburg and Siena. Martina HARTMANN, The Letter Collection of Abbot Wibald of Stablo and Corvey and the *Decretum Gratiani*, in: BMCL 35 (2012–2013), p. 35–49; Rainer MURAUER, Geistliche Gerichtsbarkeit und Rezeption des neuen Rechts im Erzbistums Salzburg im 12. Jahrhundert, in: Römische Zentrum und kirchliche Peripherie. Das universale Papsttum als Bezugspunkt der Kirchen von den Reformpäpsten bis zu Innozenz III, ed. Jochen JOHRENDT / Harald MÜLLER (Neue Abh. der Akad. der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Phil.-Hist. Klasse N.F. 2: Studien zu Papstgeschichte und Papsturkunden, 2008) p. 259–284; Paolo NARDI, Fonti canoniche in una sentenza senese del 1150, in: Life, Law and Letters: Historical Studies in Honour of Antonio García y García, ed. Peter LINEHAN (Studia Gratiana 29, 1998), p. 661–670.

6) On the question of whether Sankt Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, 673 (Sg) preserves a stage earlier than the first recension, see WEI, Gratian the Theologian (as n. 2) p. 27–33; MURANO, Graziano (as n. 2) p. 86–87; LARSON, Master (as n. 2) p. 228–35; PENNINGTON, Biography (as n. 4) p. 689–98; Jean WERCKMEISTER, Le manuscrit 673 de Saint-Gall: Un Décret de Gratien primitif?, in: Revue de droit canonique 60 (2010) p. 155–70; John C. WEI, A Reconsideration of St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek 673 (Sg) in Light of the Sources of Distinctions 5–7 of the De penitentia, in: BMCL 27 (2007) p. 141–80.