

I have examined all eight manuscripts which have been associated with the Pi (II) group: Er (8/8); Gc (7/8); Gn (7/7); Ks (7/7); Le (8/8); Ma (8/8); Mx (8/8); and Vr (8/8). Further collations are needed to confirm that the Pi (II) group actually contains characteristic readings and that each of the aforementioned manuscripts actually belongs to the group. If the Pi (II) group does prove to be a true recension, the frequent presence of all eight expansions leaves open the exciting possibility that it could descend from a true manuscript of the second recension.

It makes sense that the redactor(s) of the Pi (II) group would have had access to accurate copies of the second recension in Bologna. As Gero Dolezalek has shown, Bolognese scholars and scribes placed great importance on the personal manuscripts owned and glossed by professors of canon and Roman law¹⁰⁴. Known as *Libri magistrorum*, these manuscripts were thought to preserve an authoritative version of the text and were often used to correct other manuscripts. The redactor(s) of the Pi (II) group – probably professors – may have been able to consult the personal copy of an early professor such as Paucapalea who studied directly under Gratian. They may even have had access to the original copy of the second recension itself. Regardless of how exactly the Pi (II) group came into being, its appearance in Bologna by 1190 (at the latest) helped to stabilize the text of the *Decretum*. In the next few decades, Bologna came to dominate the study of canon law relative to other centers of learning and older methods of copying were gradually supplanted by the more efficient *pecia* system¹⁰⁵. As a result, a standardized Bolognese vulgate text emerged during the thirteenth century which contained all the *paleae* of the Pi (II) group. The Bolognese vulgate text would continue to be used throughout the Late Middle Ages and would serve as the basis of most early printed editions including the Roman edition of 1582. It remains to be determined to what degree mixed-recension manuscripts continued to be copied in the Late Middle Ages.

Gillmann 1: *Schriften zum Dekret Gratians und zu den Dekretisten*, ed. Rudolf WEIGAND [Forschungen zur Kirchenrechtswissenschaft 5.1, 1988]).

104) Gero DOLEZALEK, *Libri magistrorum and the Transmission of Glosses in Legal Textbooks (12th and 13th Century)*, in: *Juristische Buchproduktion im Mittelalter*, ed. Vincenzo COLLI (Studien zur Europäischen Rechtsgeschichte 155, 2002) p. 315–50.

105) On the *pecia* system, see Giovanna MURANO, *Opere diffuse per exemplar e pecia (Textes et Études du Moyen Âge 29, 2005)*. On copying in Bologna, see Giovanna MURANO, *Copisti a Bologna (1265–1270) (Textes et Études du Moyen Âge 37, 2006)*.