

SOME NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR OF WILLIAM OF CONCHES.

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The grammarian William of Conches was one of the very few teachers whom John of Salisbury later remembered with unqualified pleasure: "nec me umquam paenitet temporis eius" (*Metalogicon* I.5). The glowing and well-known picture in chapter 24 of the first book of John's *Metalogicon* - which purports to describe the humanism and teaching methods of the grammarian Bernard of Chartres upon which again William modelled his own teaching - does in my opinion no less describe William of Conches, if one bears in mind the fact that John set out to study in France in 1136, good ten years after Bernard was any longer connected with the schools. The same humanism and profound acquaintance with classical sources with a particular interest in platonic philosophy can be found in William's glosses to the *Timaeus*, to Macrobius, Boethius and Juvenal as well as in his independent philosophical treatises *Philosophia mundi* and *Dragmaticon*. And John's wish here to go a generation back to Bernard for this portrait might well have been prompted by William's own reverence for his masters, poignantly brought out by his repeated use of the simile of the younger masters being as dwarfs on giants' shoulders (Jeauneau 233-5).

Those aspects of the grammarian William of Conches' work, which today are best remembered, are his contributions to platonic philosophy - which also enjoyed much greater currency in the Middle Ages than his more narrowly defined grammar, the glosses on Priscian. Yet for William and his generation grammar was conceived of consistently in its broad classical sense and hence we find his programme of grammatical instruction stated in the end of the *Philosophia mundi* as well as born out in his Priscian glosses. William's insistence on indicating the *raison d'être* (*causa inventionis*) of speech and every single part of speech with their respective characteristics (*accidentia partium orationis*) was an innovation in medieval grammar and clearly appreciated as such by his more famous successor, Petrus Helias, who incorporated exactly such passages into his popular *Summa super Priscianum* (Hunt I, 211-14, Fredborg 1973).

William's glosses on Priscian are found in only three manuscripts, each of which constitutes a separate version. One, *P*, is William's revised version from his "old age" found in Ms Paris B.N. lat.15130; the other, *M*, in Ms Florence B.Med.-Laur., San Marco 310 differs from *P* on

points of phonology (*De voce, Prisc.* I.1-2), which makes it a likely candidate for being the youth version to which William later referred as the "incomplete glosses on orthographia from my youth" (Jeauneau 243).

A third manuscript first mentioned by De Rijk (p.80) turns out to be an acephalous fragment of a third version, covering only the glosses to *Prisc.* II.12-21. This version is found in Ms Oxford, Bodl.Lib., Laud. lat.67 ff.15-19 (= *L*) and differs considerably from the text of *M* and *P*, particularly in the section on syllables (*ad Prisc.* II.12-14), by additions and more longwinded phraseology. Although a comparable section on *orthographia* (*Prisc.* I.1-2) is now lost, *L* appears to be an unlikely candidate for the youth version, since it is rather fuller than *M* and *P*, certainly not answering the description of being "incomplete". Doctrinally, this version *L* faithfully reflects William's views and the additions are not interpolated passages recognizably drawn from other contemporary Priscian glosses - as one commonly experiences in twelfth century grammatical tradition (Hunt III, p.4; Fredborg 1977, p.23, note 5). Whether the Laud fragment stems from William's own hand or reflects a student version is not clear, since it is occasionally textually corrupt and generally too short to allow comparison. Nor do I know how and when it came to be bound with the Priscian gloss PROMISIMUS which is written in a similar, contemporary hand (but with differing number of lines and ruling) and which follows it in the Laud manuscript. However, the author of PROMISIMUS knew William of Conches' grammar and refers to him by name (Hunt II, p.42).

Albeit the difficulties of having three version each only represented by one manuscript, the Laud fragment is important as a text witness to the glosses on a principal passage in Priscian, his introductory definitions of the parts of speech (II.18-21), since this passage is only extant in *M*, *P* having a lacuna here (Jeauneau p.213). The text of *M* for the property of the noun has been published by De Rijk (p.221-8). In the following the early version (= *M*) is used as manuscrit du base, except what regards glosses on *Priscian Minor* (books XVII-XVIII on syntax) for which only *P* is extant. Also in the early versions William repeatedly referred to these discussions of syntax ff. 37va, 50va, 52ra, 54ra, 57ra, 57va, 74vb; but the scribe of *M* stopped at book XVI.

The youth version represented in *M* appears to have been the one used by Petrus Helias (Fredborg 1973, p.6) and the anonymous author of the gloss

TRIA SUNT (see below p.24). The differences between *M* and *P*, particularly in the treatment of phonology and of the pronoun, have been excellently described by E.Jeauneau and needs no reiteration here. But another interesting difference between the early and the later version is perhaps that in the four cases where the early version mentions Chartres, the revised version omits or transforms such references into non-local references. Of these four one refers to Chartres as a placename, the other to the addressees' presence in the chorus of Saint Mary's cathedral, quite reasonably interpreted as Saint Mary in Chartres by Jeauneau (p.230-32). The last two discuss the varying pronunciation of William's native Normans and the inhabitants of Chartres (Reilly p.604-5), one of which labours over the exact nature of the Norman pronunciation, as compared to the Chartrian:

M f.10vb, *ad Prisc.* I.18, p.14 Hertz:

Et hoc est quod nomen scilicet ubi duae i conscribebantur NON ALITER POSSET PRONUNTIARI SI PRIOR etc, ut 'Pompeius' (PEIIUS Hertz) ET 'MAIIUS'. Unde etiam in ecclesiis in prolatione huiusmodi dictionis est diversitas, Quidam enim si<c> volunt '-eius' pronuntiare quod i tantum sonet <in> consequente vocali, ut *Carmotentes*, dicentes quod quia est de sequente syllaba cum vocali ipsius tantum proferri debet. Alii vero, ut *Normanni*, dicunt quod quia ponitur loco duarum consonantium, quarum altera cum praecedente syllaba, altera cum subsequente sonabat, ideo sic debet confuse proferri quod aliquantulum cum utraque sonet - quod melius voce exprimi quam scripto doceri potest. Quoniam vero uterque aliquid rationi<s>, quo se defendunt, habent, et lis ista a Prisciano non est excussa nec ratione etiam aliqua huius artis possumus cogi vel ad hoc vel ad illud, ideo unusquisque usum suae ecclesiae sequatur.

P f.11va:

Volunt quidam i duplicem consonantem ita pronuntiare quod sonet cum utraque vocali. Alii pronuntiant illam cum sola sequenti vocali, quia est tantum de sequente syllaba. Nos vero usui nostrae ecclesiae consentimus, quia neutra ratio cogens est.

The second reference to such Chartrian and Norman differences of pronunciation is simply omitted in the revised version and only found in the

early version – from where it was quoted in the Priscian gloss TRIA SUNT (cf. Hunt II, p.18):

M f.5vb ad Prisc. I.6, p.7 Hertz:

Nec ergo nimis spisse debemus proferre 'quis' ut *Normannici fa-*
ciunt, nec nimis tenuiter, ut Carnotenses, sed inter utrumque ita
scilicet quod u aliquantulum ibi sonet.

Perhaps these references might slightly indicate that the early version grew out of William teaching at Chartres, while he in the revised version no longer had *that* audience in mind – as is perhaps to be expected in a work contemporary with William's *Dragmaticon*, when he had left the cathedral school(s) (*Dragmaticon* p.3). These references to Chartres provide us only with a very tenuous indication of William's association with Chartres around the 1120s and can certainly not be taken as proof of William continuing to teach at Chartres till the end of the 1130s when John of Salisbury studied with him for three years on an unknown location.

When William wrote the early version of his Priscian glosses in the 1120s – according to the relative chronology of his writings (Jeauneau 1965 p.14-5) – he joined a grammatical tradition which developed doctrinally by small steps under the dominant influence of the late 11th century commentary, GLOSULE (Hunt I; Gibson 1979). The author of the GLOSULE is not known, but a number of doctrines coincide with Abelard's reports of the views of William of Champeaux (Fredborg 1977).

By then already quite a number of doctrinal and terminological innovations upon Priscian had been introduced, most importantly the medieval notion of government, regimen, the notion of nominatio as a complement to signification; furthermore a more widely applied distinction between adiectival and substantive nouns and a strong interest in the diverse requirements of logic and grammar to a sufficiently complete sentence. These early grammatical texts are fertile huntingplaces for such semantic discussions, though the sheer length of an ordinary medieval Priscian gloss and the unexpected points of departure for these discussions at various points in Priscian might confuse the modern reader.

I shall in the following, partly with the help of the new Laud fragment, edit some texts throwing light on William's views of the signification and nominatio of the noun, to which I shall add some tentative interpretations of my own. The earlier texts have recently been made much

more available by Margaret Gibson's finding of the printed editions of the GLOSULE, printed as a marginal gloss in the early editions of Priscian, and by C.H.Kneepkens' fine study of the early medieval discussions of syntax. Also Petrus Helias' short and popular *Summa super Priscianum* has recently been edited by L.Reilly (on books I-III) and by J.E.Tolson (on books XVII-XVIII). We are therefore in a position now to supplement to a considerable degree the picture of the interaction between early medieval grammar and logic as put forward in De Rijk's fundamental study *Logica Modernorum* and gain better insights into the semantics of Abelard's contemporaries and predecessors, who were otherwise only known from his occasional and partial references.

By the end of the eleventh century the medieval grammarians and logicians supplemented their discussions of the range of meaning of the noun by regularly juxtaposing nominatio or appellatio with signification. The point of departure for this new move appears in the grammatical texts to be linked with their interpretation of Priscian's definition of the property of the noun to "signify substance and quality" (*Prisc. II.18*) , although nominatio has no exact parallel in Priscian.

As this definition was taken rigorously to cover all nouns in Priscian's grouping, which also includes adjectives and logical quantifiers like 'all', 'some', 'no one', the problem of different denotation immediately arose, particularly in the heated discussions between 'nominalists' and 'realists' over the signification and denotation of abstract nouns and adjectives signifying accidental properties, e.g. 'whiteness' and 'white', and over the denotation of appellative nouns, e.g.'man'.

The grammarians rarely define explicitly what they mean by nominare as opposed to significare (Fredborg 1977,p.31), and in most cases only their examples may indicate whether we might most profitably translate nominatio with the extension of the meaning of the noun as opposed to significatio = intention, as in Abelard's discussion of the respective positions of master Garmundus and master V. (=William of Champeaux?) regarding the meaning of shared names ('man') and adjectives designating properties ('white') (cf. Fredborg 1977,p.34 n.77). In other cases nominare appears simply to mean denote, as in the realists' view that 'man' both signifies and denotes (nominat) humanity and the special nature of each individual man (Fredborg 1977,p.28-9).=A below. Criticism

and modifications of such realist positions are found, as in the *Glosule* (De Rijk 228 n.1) and cognate commentaries, Ms Paris, B.Arsenal 910 f.136ra (ad *Prisc.XVII.14*) and Ms Vat.Lat.1486 (Fredborg 1977,p.30-1). These authors deny that the noun denotes both the form and the bearer of the form; instead, the noun signifies the form and the bearer of the form, but it never denotes the form itself, only the individual informed (B below):

A (cf. Fredborg 1977,p.28-9)

	signifies:	denotes (nominat):
MAN	Subst.: special nature Quali.: common form, humanity	special nature of each individual man + humanity
WHITE	Subst.: everything partaking in whiteness Quali.: whiteness	everything partaking in whiteness + whiteness

B (cf. De Rijk p.228 n.1; Fredborg 1977,p.30-1)

MAN	Subst.: special nature Quali.: humanity	individual man informed by humanity
WHITE	Subst.: everything partaking in whiteness Quali.: whiteness	everything informed by whiteness

The main burden of upholding the notion of a property - affected nominatum for these grammarians and realists was to establish at all costs a link between subject and predicate term as a 'copulatio essentiae', which again was grammatically expressed as an intransitivity (identification of subject and predicate) between the subject and what was said of it. E.g. in William of Champeaux's phrase: 'Socrates is white' means 'Socrates is the very white thing itself, a being informed by whiteness, or the bearer of whiteness' (Abelard, *Super.Top.Boethii*,ed.Dal Pra p.272-3). Abelard severely criticised this view, but did himself subscribe to it in his *Logica Ingredientibus* (p.360¹⁵-61³) and it is also found in grammatical commentaries (Kneepkens,p.120 n.36).

However, entangled and obscure these early discussions of nominatio might appear today, they provided a quite determined attempt to come to grips not only with Priscian's definition, but with a broader basis for their own semantical positions. This is clear from their quite formalised approach to discussing the noun, which regularly had the following format:

- 1 Does the noun signify substance and quality?
- 2 What does the noun nominate?

3 Does the noun primarily signify substance or primarily quality?

4 Do all nouns signify these? (Fredborg 1977, p.27).

With William of Conches we find this approach fully developed: every single group and subgroup of nouns are assigned their particular *causa inventionis*, *significatio* and *nominatio*, both in the discussion of the property of the noun, of the definition of the noun (printed below) and throughout the discussion of nouns, where he occasionally rebukes Priscian for inconsistency in these matters:

Here Priscian deals with the surname (cognomen) by showing what it is, but he neither states its particular *causa inventionis*, nor its meaning nor its denotation. But we will state...

Nickname (agnomen) is the fourth kind of proper names; Priscian here discusses the nickname by showing its *causa inventionis*, but he is silent on its meaning and denotation, which are..(ad PRISC.II. 23, M f.29ra).

The framework of the discussion is thus set out in full, but with William the interest in predication as a 'copulatio essentiae' and his predecessors' use here of the concept of transitivity have gone. Nor does he approach the question of denotation by first classifying nouns into adjectives and substantives, which constitutes the main structure of most early discussions (Fredborg 1977, p.30-3; De Rijk, p.228 n.1).

Instead he introduces his own fourfold classification of the noun and makes clear that only a restricted number of nouns signify substance at all, namely those which can function as predicates in a proposition about substances, below p. 34, l.111-14. The rest signifies quality, fictitious entities or linguistic devices.

The individual substances, on the other hand, are found on the side of *nominata*, where, we may note, every hint of quality or form is gone in the disputed cases of the denotation of shared names and adjectives signifying properties.

	<i>signifies:</i>	<i>nominates:</i>
HOMO	substantiam determinando qualitatem et non aliquam	a. <i>non nisi ipsa individua</i> "homo currit" b. ex adiuncto <i>speciem</i> "homo est species" c. ex adiuncto <i>se ipsum</i> "homo est nomen"
SOCRATES	substantiam aliquam in- dividuam et propriam qualitatem	a. <i>ipsam substantiam</i> "So.currit" b. <i>se ipsum</i> "So.est nomen"

ALBEDO	solam qualitatem	sua individua
ALBUS	qualitatem, secundario innuendo substantiam	substantiam vel rem cui inest albedo
CHIMAERA	figmentum animi	figmenta animi
OMNIS, NULLUS	* Subst. or Quali. (modos loquendi)	* Subst. or Quali. (modos loquendi)
NOMINA NOMINUM	communem qualitatem. nominum	omnia verba
NOMINA UNIVER- SALIUM	ex translatione: communes qualitates universalium	ex translatione: universale

We may further note that such nomina which cannot stand in the predicate position have no nominata: "interrogatives like 'quis', 'quid', 'qualis' do not denote any entities and hence they cannot be used as predicates" (Fredborg 1973 p.26; cf. *P* f.95ra-b, 101va). Whatever the interrogatives might ultimately concern, William calls their supposita, which may be ontologically existing entities, but the interrogatives are as yet with reference to linguistic expression indeterminate.

Nor do the logical quantifiers, 'all', 'no one', 'nothing' (below p. 33, 1.109-10) and 'some' (*nomina dividua*, *M* f.31rb) have any nominata. These again cannot function as predicates. Here William is clearly distinguishing himself from some of the earlier realists, like the author of *Ms Vat.Lat.1486* f.17vb, who labours to establish a nominatum of 'all'.

Finally, the same word might change nominata, but not significata according to context, (below p.32, 1.75-81; p.39, 1.269). But a word signifying more than one thing because of the context does not cause equivocation. For in 'MAN is a species' and 'MAN lives' the noun 'man' signifies the same, but refers to (nominat) more than one thing (cf. Fredborg 1973, p.20).

As far as I can see, William's views on the signification and denotation of the noun was mainly directed towards establishing a theory of signification where equivocity is kept firmly apart from denotation. In fact he worked out quite a complex division of equivocal terms as opposed to the signification of shared names (below p. 39), which has till now only been known from the c.50 years later Priscian commentary PROMISIMUS (De Rijk p.261). Perhaps the PROMISIMUS went directly to William's grammar for this, but he could have retrieved the same passage in Petrus Helias' SUMMA, which copied William here.

William's views on signification reflect a scholar who also on the more subtle points of interaction between logic and grammar had his contributions to make – which we might forget in John of Salisbury's portrait of him. However, the scope of his theories is limited to the framework of a Priscian commentary and does not provide us with for instance a full scale treatment of theories of predication as a logical compendium might do. Hence there are still many loose ends which we ultimately find great difficulties in putting together, even if we peruse the whole corpus of grammatical commentaries by him and his contemporaries.

Here have only been indicated some of the points where William shows himself to be more than a platonist in any narrow and simplistic sense. Indeed he severely criticised those contemporaries who were not able to distinguish between language and reality (text below p. 31) and at one point abused them in strong words:

Ad Prisc. XVII.16, P f.92va:

Contra quod dicimus... aliud est significare primam personam, aliud substantiam significare, etsi omnis prima <persona> est substantia. Quemadmodum aliud significare album, aliud significare corpus, etsi omne album sit corpus.

Quia diverse possunt significari et intellegi, quae non possunt diversa esse. Vis enim intellectus et locutionis est coniuncta distinguere et disiuncta coniungere. Sed *sensuales et bestiales grammatici* hoc ignorantes in multis per existentiam rerum decipiuntur.

"These beastly and sensuous grammarians confusing substance with self-reference" – these are hard words from William of Conches, who would normally reserve the title 'idle talkers' (*garciones*) for his more displeasing opponents (Jeauneau p.219–22), and – as far as I can remember – reserves the abusive title of 'beastial' for such people who think that the earth is flat (*Dragmaticon*, p.213).

PROPRIUM NOMINIS

Ad Prisc. II.18, p.55 Hertz, M f.26vb-27rb, L f.17vb-18rb

PROPRIUM [PRO] NOMINIS EST. Ostensurus proprietates partium orationis a nomine incipit, quia nomen est prius ceteris partibus orationis. Significat enim substantiam. Ad cuius evidentiam causam inventio-

¹ proprium – est: proprium est etc. L. 3 cuius: cuius rei intellectum

n is nominum ostendamus, deinde quid habeant significare, postea
5 quid nominare.

Causa ergo inventionis nominum haec est: in omni perfecta oratione dicitur aliquid et de aliquo. Fuit igitur necesse ut inveni eretur aliqua vox ad discernendum de quo est sermo.

Visa causa inventionis est videndum de significatione nominis. Dicunt quidam quod omne nomen significat substantiam cum qualitate, putantes hoc habere ex Prisciano qui dicit: PROPRIUM EST NOMINIS SIGNIFICARE SUBSTANTIAM CUM QUALITATE (ET QUALITATEM Hertz). Et contra hos est Aristoteles qui loquens de dictionibus et nominibus ait: singulum aut significat substantiam, ut 'homo', aut qualitatem, 15 ut 'albus; si ergo voluisset quod omne nomen et substantiam et qualitatem significaret, non disiunctionem ibi faceret.

Postponentes igitur istorum errores et expositionem et defensionem, quid nobis inde videtur, dicamus. Nomina igitur vel significant substantias vel ea quae insunt substantiis vel quaedam figmenta animi vel modos loquendi: substantias, ut haec nomina 'Socrates', 'homo'; vel ea quae insunt substantiis, ut 'albedo', 'nigredo'; figmenta animi, ut haec 'hircocervus', 'chimaera'; modos loquendi de rebus, ut 'omnis' - unde Aristoteles: 'omnis' enim non significat universale, sed quoniam universaliter - similiter 'quidam', 'aliquis', 'nulus' et huiusmodi, quae dialectici vocant signa propositionum.

<De nominibus quae significant substantias>.

Sed ea quae significant substantiam significant eam sic, quod qualitatem circa ipsam determinant, ut hoc nomen 'homo' sic significat substantiam quod et qualitatem substantiae, scilicet hanc collectio-

vel L. 4 ostendamus: dicamus L. 4-5 habeant significare...nominare: significant...nominent L. 6 causa - haec: causa etiam talis L. 6 orationes L. 7 et om.L. 8 discernendum L: discendum M. est sermo: esset sermo, alia ad discernendum quid diceretur de eo; unde inventum est nomen ad discernendum de quo est sermo L. 10 dicunt quidam quod:dictum quoniam M. 11 hoc:se L. 13 est...qui om.L. et nominibus om.L. 14 ut homo om.L. 15 ut albus:etc. L. ergo: autem L. et¹ om. L. 16 ibi om.L. 17 igitur-defensionem: ergo eorum errorem expositione et defensione L. 18 videtur: videatur L. nomina igitur: et primo quod tria sunt genera nomina(!), scilicet nomina primae impositionis et secundae et translationis. Nomina ergo [primae impositionis et secundae et translationis nomina ergo] prima impositionis L. 19 vel: vel effectus in L. 20 homo: Plato L. 21 vel ea: et L. 22 haec om.L. de rebus om.L. 25 quae: quid L. 27 eam om.L. qualitates L. 28 ipsam:eam L. 28-29 homo - substantiam: homo. Significat enim substantiam ita L.

30 nem: rationalis et mortalis. 'Socrates' /f.27ra M/ vero sic significat substantiam quod propriam illius qualitatem, id est talem proprietatum collectionem quae tota alii inesse non potest; quam Boethius in secundo commento super Porphyrium vocat Socratitatem.

Sed dicunt: si haec nomina significant substantiam et qualitatem, ergo significant duo et sic sunt aequivoca. Quibus dicimus quod etiam si substantia non sit qualitas nec qualitas substantia, tamen significare haec non est significare duo, veluti quamvis homo non sit caput suum nec caput homo, tamen videre haec non est videre duo. Sic ergo significare substantiam et qualitatem non est duo significare, sicut loqui de homine et de proprietate illius non est loqui de duobus. Sed si significaret tales duas substantias vel duas qualitates, tunc significaret duo, et essent aequivoca. Significant ergo huiusmodi nomina substantiam et qualitatem, nec tamen sunt aequivoca.

Iterum quaerent: cum hoc nomen 'homo' significat substantiam, an significet aliquam substantiam et si aliquam utrum Socratem vel aliam? Dicunt quidam quod hoc nomen 'homo' omnes homines significat et communem qualitatem omnium hominum. Nobis tamen non ita videtur, immo significat hominem ita quod non aliquam et communem qualitatem; unde dicimus quod significat substantiam ita quod non aliquam.

Sed dicent: substantia esse non potest nisi sit aliqua; nec ergo substantia significari potest nisi significetur aliqua.. Contra quod dicimus quod aliter habet se esse rerum, aliter intellectus hominum et sermo. Etsi enim substantia esse non possit nisi haec vel illa, ita tamen potest intellegi quod non haec vel illa, quia vis est intellectus coniuncta disiungere et disiuncta coniungere; et ita ut potest intellegi, potest significari. Ut enim intellegimus, sermone

30 rationalis: rationale L. sic om.M. 32 quam - Socratitatem: quae a Boethio in commento super Porphyrium Socratis appellatur L.
 34 dicunt L: dicetur M. haec nomina significant: significat L.
 35 significant om.L. etiam: cum L. 37 veluti: ut L. 38 caput homo:
 e converso L. sic:si L. 41 si om.L. significaret: significarent De Rijk.
 tales duas: diversas L. duas²: diversas L. 42 significaret: significarent M. 42-3 significant - nomina: si ergo nomina huiusmodi significant L
 43 nec: non L. 44 iterum quaerent M: iterum quaeratur De Rijk item cum
 quaeritur L. 45 substantiam om.L. utrum...vel: an...an L.
 46 dicunt: dicunt enim L. communem: communem et L. 47 non om.L.
 47-49 immo - aliquam: significat enim hominem, scilicet illud quod est
 commune omni et tamquam non aliquam L. 50 dicent: dicunt quod L.
 nisi sit om.L. 50-51 nec - aliqua: ergo substantiam significari non
 potest nisi sit aliqua L. 52 quod om.L. 53 nisi: nisi sit L.
 54 non...vel: nec...nec L. 55 ita:ideo L. 56 sermone: sermonem L.

manifestamus. Quamvis igitur substantia non possit esse nisi sit haec vel illa, potest tamen ita significari quod non haec vel illa.

Significat ergo hoc nomen 'homo' et similia appellativa substantiam et non aliquam. Quod igitur ab hac voce significatur, ita ut significatur potest intellegi, non tamen esse; unde dicimus quod solum intellegibile significat et non actuale.

Iterum dicimus quod significat speciem et non individuum, quia sic significat hominem quod non aliquem; et homo sic intellectus species est et non individuum. Concedimus ergo haec omnia verba: "homo" significat substantiam, significat qualitatem, significat intellegibile, significat speciem"; neque idcirco quod significet diversa. Et notandum quod hic vocamus QUALITATEM quicquid inest substantiae praeter agere et pati. Quod igitur dixi de significatione huius appellatiivi nominis, intellege de similibus.

Modo de nominatione dicamus. Quamvis igitur 'homo' significet communem qualitatem omnium hominum et non ipsos homines, tamen nominat ipsos homines et non ipsam qualitatem. Unde dicimus quod aliud significat et aliud nominat.

Sed quamvis proprie nominat ipsa individua, aliquando tamen ex adiuncto nominat speciem quam significat, ut hic "homo est species"; aliquando se ipsum, ut hic "homo est nomen". Hoc idem intellege de nominationibus aliorum similius nominum.

Modo ad propria nomina veniamus, et in uno quod de aliis volumus manifestemus. 'Socrates' igitur hoc proprium nomen significat substantiam ita quod aliquam individuam, et significat propriam illius qualitatem quam superius diximus. Nominat vero eandem substantiam quam significat, sed non illam qualitatem. Nominat aliquando se ipsum, ut hic "Socrates est nomen".

57 possit L: posse M. sit om.L. 58 significari: significari scilicet L. non...vel: nec...nec L 59 significat ergo: igitur sic L. 60 quod: quicquid L. ab:ad L. ita ut: prout L. 61 non tamen: sed non L. 63 dicimus: dico L. et om.L. individuum:idem L. 65 ergo om.L. 66 substantiam: substantiam homo L. 67 neque - diversa: idcirco dixi quod significat diversa L. 69 dixi: dictum est L. huius om.L. 70 similibus: aliis L. 73 ipsam qualitatem: qualitates L. 73-4 quod - nominat: omne nomen universalium aliud nominat, aliud significat L. 75 nominat: non nominat nisi L. 76 homo - species: homo,homo haec species est L. 77 ipsum ML: tantum add.De Rijk. homo om.L intellege: intellego M. 79 veniamus: videamus La.c. redeamus LP.c.. 80 Socrates: currit add. De Rijk. 81 ita om. L. aliquam:aliquam et ideo L 81-3 et - quam om.L. 83 nominat om.L. 84 hic:cum dico L.

85 <De nominibus quae significant qualitatem>.

Visa igitur significatione talium nominum et nominatione transeamus ad alia de unoquoque genere unum ponendo. Hoc nomen igitur 'albedo' significat solam qualitatem, hoc communem accidentem. Nominat tamen sua individua, ut haec albedo. Similiter hoc nomen 'nigredo' et similia.

Sed de adiectivis nominibus quaeremus quid significant? Dicimus igitur quod 'albus' idem accidentis significat quod et 'albedo', sed alter, quia determinat inhaerentiam illius accidentis et subiecti - quod hoc nomen 'albedo' non facit. Ergo haec duo nomina non in re significata differunt, sed in modo significandi. Sed quaeritur an significet substantiam cum qualitate. Dicimus ita, sed secundario; quia cum determinet inhaerentiam accidentis et subiecti - quia certum est quia sola substantia est subiectum accidentium - secundario, id est innuendo. significat substantiam.

100 Modo de nominatione adiectivorum nominum dicamus. Adiectiva igitur nomina nominant illas substantias quibus insunt accidentia quae significant, ut 'albus' rem cui inest albedo.

<De nominibus quae significant figmenta animi>.

Modo ad illa quae significant figmenta animi veniamus. Illa igitur nec 105 substantiam nec qualitatem significant, sed quoddam figuratum animi et significant et nominant.

<De nominibus quae significant modos loquendi>.

Illa vero, quae significant modos loquendi, nec substantiam nec qualitatem significant nec aliquid nominant. Nihil enim hoc nomine 110 'omnis' nominatur nec similibus.

87 unum: unum pro aliis L. 88 tamen om.L. 89 albedo: albedo est albedo M. 91 significant: significant L. 92 igitur quod: ergo L. albus M: album De Rijk albus illud L. accidentis om.L et om. L.

95 quaeritur: quando L. significet: significat L. 96 cum determinet: cum deminet M determinat L 98 subiectum accidentium: substantia accidentis L innuendo: inveniendo L. 101 accidentia: accidentia efficientia accidentia L. 102 albus M: albus nominat L album De Rijk. 105-6 significant - figuratum - nominat: sed quaedam figmenta animi nominant et significant. Et sunt propria nomina, ut 'chimaera' etc. L significant - significatum - nominant M. 108 modos: modi L. nec om.M. 109 nominant: nominant quia nihil significant L. 110 nominatur: significatur vel nominatur L 111 dicamus: dicimus L.

Dicamus ergo quod non omne nomen significat substantiam cum qualitate sed illa sola, quae possunt praedicari in agendo de substantiis - vel substantialiter, ut "Socrates est homo"; vel accidentaliter "Socrates est albus". Reliqua significant qualitatem ut 'albedo', vel
 115 figmentum animi ut 'chimaera', vel modum loquendi ut 'omnis'.

<De nominibus vocum>.

Sed opponet de nominibus vobis quae nullum istorum videntur significare, ut haec 'nomen', 'verbum', 'pronomen' etc. Sed dicimus quod significant substantiam /f.27rb M/ cum qualitate, quia tenemus voces
 120 esse substantias, quia sunt corpora, et habent suas qualitates quae his nominibus significantur. Significat igitur haec vox 'nomen' quandam communem qualitatem omnium verborum et nominat omnia verba. Ita de aliis nominibus vobis intellege.

<De nominibus universalium>.

125 Iterum opponent de nominibus universalium, ut sunt haec 'genus' et 'species' etc. Sed de nominibus universalium dicimus quod primitus fuerunt inventa ad nominandas substantias et ad significandas communes qualitates, sed postea propter quandam similitudinem translatas sunt ad significandas , quandoque nominanda universalia et ad significandas communes illorum qualitates. Quod in uno ostendamus: hoc
 130 igitur nomen 'genus' primum fuit inventum ad nominandas substantias et ad designandam talem qualitem circa ipsas quod aiunt principium generationis - unde Hercules dictus 'genus Hylli'-. Sed postea consideraverunt moderni quoddam intelligibile quod habebat similitudinem cum principio generationis, quod quemadmodum ab uno principio diversae descendunt familiae, ita ab uno universalis diversae species; et ideo
 135 hoc nomen principii generationis, scilicet 'genus', ei attribuerunt.

non om.L. 112 praedicari L: prius M poni De Rijk. 114 qualitatem: solam qualitatem L. 115 figmentis L modos L. omnis etc. L.
 117 sed opponent: fint autem oppositiones prae L. quae L: quod M.
 118 haec: hoc ML. pronomen om.L. sed dicimus: dicimus ergo L.
 120-21 quae - significantur: saltem informationes positionis quas significant ista nomina L. 123 ita:idem L. 125 opponent: opponitur L.
 sunt om.L. et om.L. nominibus L De Rijk: omnibus M.
 126 primitus: primum L. 127 significandas: designandas L.
 129 significanda quandoque om.M. 130 illorum om.L. ostendemus L.
 131 igitur om.L. 132 talem: communem L. quod aiunt: scilicet quae erant L. 134 quoddam: quaedam L. 136 descendunt: descendebant L.
 ab ML: sub De Rijk. 137 nomen: nomen designans L. ei om.L.

Significat ergo hoc nomen 'genus' substantiam et qualitatem ex prima inventione, sed ex translatione significat et quandoque nominat quoddam universale et significat illius qualitatem, scilicet praedicabilitatem de pluribus differentibus specie in eo quod quid est. Similiter de aliis nominibus universalium.

Sed quid ex prima inventione habent significare et nominare, quid ex translatione ingenii aliorum inquirere linquimus.

Est ergo nostra sententia quaedam nomina, non omnia, substantiam cum qualitate significare. Sed dicent quod Priscianus dicit esse proprium nominis. Quibus dicimus quod PROPRIUM dicitur diversis modis: vel quia convenit soli etsi non omni ut homini medicum esse; vel quia omni etsi non soli, ut homini movere; et quia omni et soli, ut homini ridere. Cum igitur dicit Priscianus proprium esse nominis significare substantiam et qualitatem, dicit PROPRIUM quia convenit soli homini etsi non omni. Nihil est enim praeter nomen quod substantiam et qualitatem significat. Etsi enim pronomen significet substantiam non tamen significat qualitatem quantum in ipsa voce. Quod si adverbium significet qualitatem, ut 'bene', non tamen significat substantiam. Est igitur proprium nominis significare substantiam cum qualitate, nec tamen convenit omni nomini.

Item dicent quod hoc non esse potest, quia talem debuit ostendere proprietatem quae separaret omne nomen ab aliis partibus orationis. Sed dicimus quod non debuit, immo talem quam ostenderet, nec illos bene divisisse qui divisorunt nomen in nomen et appellationem et vocabulum, nec eos bene coniunxisse qui nomini coniunxerunt pronomen et adverbium.

Ad quod sufficit ista, ut exponendo litteram ostendemus. Modo litteram legamus...

139 significat et quandoque om. M. 141 differentibus - est: etc.L.
 143 quid om.L. habent: habebant L. nominare: nominare substantias et L.
 144 ingeniis om.M. inquirere linquimus: relinquimus L.
 146 dicent De Rijk: diceret M dicunt L. 148 vel quia om.L.
 149 et quia omni: homini L 150 Priscianus om.L. nominis L: nomini M.
 151 et qualitatem: cum qualitate L. 152 omni: homini L.
 153 et qualitatem: cum qualitate L. significet L. pronomen significet om.L. 154 significat om.L. quantum: quantum est L. quod:et L.
 155 bene: bis L. significat om.L. 157 nec - nomini: etsi non omni conveniat L. 158 item dicent: iterum L. 159 omne om.L. aliis:
 omnibus aliis L. 160 quam ML: quae De Rijk.
 164 ostendemus: Si dicant: debuit ostendere tale~~quae~~ proprietatem qua sciremus quid esset nomen, non! Quia d[i]aturus est definitionem nominis L.

DEFINITIO NOMINIS

Ad Prisc. II.22, p.58 Hertz, M f.27rb-28va, P f.27ra-va

NOMEN EST PARS etc. Separatis partibus orationis a se invicem per
 170 earundem proprietates, de singulis plenarie tractaturus a nomine in-
 choat. Est enim prius ceteris cum significet substantiam, quae prior
 est accidentibus quae a verbis etc. participiis significantur. Pro-
 nomen vero, etsi significet substantiam, post nomen et propter nomen
 est inventum, ut in sequentibus apparebit. Indeclinabilia vero esse
 175 posteriora nomine nullus ignorat. Merito ergo a nomine quasi a pri-
 ore inchoat.

Agit hoc modo de nomine: prius definiendo ipsum, deinde ostendendo etymologiam huius nominis 'nomen', postea enumerando nominis
 accidentia, ad ultimum tractando de singulis accidentibus. Quae sit
 180 causa inventionis nominis, quae significatio, quae nominatio
 superius ostendimus. Si quis dicat hanc definitionem post praedictam
 proprietatem esse superfluam, dicimus quod non est. Ea enim ostendi-
 tur integre quid sit nomen, cum non conveniat omni nomini.

Iterum cum sit in definitione nominis facturus mentionem de qua-
 litate, de ea aliquid praedicamus. Qualitatem igitur hic vocat quic-
 quid inest substantiae et figura animi et modos loquendi. Iterum
 substantiam dividit in duo, in corpus et rem. Corpus vocat omne cor-
 poreum sive verum sive fictum, rem vero vocat incorpoream substantiam,
 quia retur, id est existimatur, non corporeo sensu percipitur.

190 Littera sic legitur: NOMEN EST PARS ORATIONIS, id est est dictio.
 Per hoc removet litteras et syllabas et orationes. Sed quia hoc habet
 verbum et pronomen et coniunctio et praepositio, addit QUAE DISTRIBUIT
 id est diversis tribuit significando QUALITATEM, id est quod inest
 substantiae praeter agere et pati, et quod fingitur inesse vel modum
 200 loquendi; et sic removet praedictas partes, quae nullum istorum signi-

170 proprietatem P. tractans M. 171 et significat P. quae: quia M.
 172 et: a M. 175 nominel: nomine quod est declinabile P. priore:dig-
 nior parte P. 180 quae nominatio: totum P. 184 item cum sit: iterum
 quia est P. 186 substantiae: subiecto M. 188 ficticum P. 189 quia:
 et merito quia tantum P. corpore M. 190 est² om.P. 200 significant:
 significant. Nota quia magis proprie dixit DISTRIBUIT quam si dixisset
 significat, cum dicturus erat subsequenter: 'nomen' dicitur a nemein, quod
 est distribuere. Et bene ponitur DISTRIBUIT pro significat, cum quod sig-
 nificantur diversis distribuit. Qui enim dicit aliquam vocem significativam

ficant. Sed quia adverbium eandem qualitatem significat, addit COM-
MUNEM VEL PROPRIAM SUBSTANTIAM. Sed cum debuit dicere; substantiae,
ponit duas illius species sic UNICUIQUE CORPORUM SIVE RERUM, ac si
diceret: significat qualitatem quae est vel communis vel propria
205 corporeo vel incorporeo vel vero vel ficto. Sic haec definitio expo-
sita omni et soli nomini convenit. Non enim est nomen quod non sig-
nificet qualitatem communem vel propriam ita ut hic accipitur qualitas,
et omnis qualitas inest vel corporeo vel incorporeo.

Modo de unaquaque unum ponamus exemplum. 'Homo', 'albedo', 'al-
210 bus' et similia significant communem qualitatem corpori, id est talem
quae inest pluribus corporibus; 'anima', 'spiritus' communem <quali-
tatem> rei, id est talem quae inest pluribus incorporeis; 'chimaera',
'hircocervus' significant communem qualitatem figmento corpori ficto;
'omnis', 'nullus', 'nihil' et huiusmodi significant communem qualita-
215 tem, id est communem modum loquendi tam de corpore quam de re. Et
sic omne nomen significant qualitatem communem vel propriam corpori
vel rei.

Sed opponitur de nominibus vocum. Nos dicemus quod significant
communem qualitatem corpori, quia omnis vox est corpus.

220 Iterum si opponunt de nominibus universalium, dicemus quod in
prima inventione significaverunt et adhuc significant communem quali-
tatem corporum, ut diximus supra.

Sed dicunt hanc definitionem non convenire omni nomini, adhae-
rentes uni verbumculo quod in definitione habetur, scilicet UNICUIQUE:
225 'Albedo' enim non significat qualitatem communem unicuique corporum,
quia non est communis carboni. Contra quod dicimus vel quod UNICUI-
QUE ponitur pro aliquibus vel alicui, ut in multis aliis locis. Vel
dicamus quod saepe mutanda sunt quaedam in definitione cum descendit-

tribuitur eius significatio diversis auditoribus P. 204 vel¹ om.P.
206 non: nomen M. 207 significat P. 209 unum ponamus: quod unum poni-
mus M. homo: hoc nomen P. 210 similis M. corporis P. 211 quae:quam M.
213 figmento - ficto: sed fictam corporei figmenti P. 214 omnis, nullus:
et omni ullius P. 216 corporei P. 218 vocum, ut est hoc nomen 'nomen' P.
219 communem om.M. corporei M. 220 numeralium universalium P.
223 diceret M. 224 uni verbumculo: verbulo P. 225 enim non om.M.
communem: corporum M. 226 carboni, neque 'Socrates' quia corpori uni pro-
priam tantum et sic de ceteris P. 227 vel alicui: quod alicui corporum
etc.P. locis, ut ibi: omnis substantia est subiecta omnibus accidentibus,

mus ad exempla, ut hic: qualitas est id secundum quam dicimus quales,
 230 quia secundum eam dicitur aliquis qualis, quamvis non plures. Similiter
 NOMEN EST QUOD DISTRIBUIT QUALITATEM COMMUNEM VEL PROPRIAM UNICUIQUE
 CORPORUM SIVE RERUM. 'Albedo' vero non significat communem unicuique,
 sed quibusdam; nec idcirco minus convenit ei praedicta definitio. Si
 enim ponendo exempla definitorum licet /f.28va M/ genus mutare et ca-
 235 sum et numerum, quare non licet et in hac aliquid mutare? Quod vero
 dicit SUBIECTORUM, sic intellegatur SUBIECTORUM quod subiectum est
 qualitati vel locutioni.

modo ad aliud transeamus, illud autem monentes quod in legendō
 litteram non addatur dativus verbo, id est non dicatur DISTRIBUIT UNI-
 240 CUIQUE COMMUNEM VEL PROPRIAM QUALITATEM. Tunc enim non convenit omni
 nomini. 'Albedo' enim non distribuit alicui qualitatem, cum non de-
 terminat illam inesse alicui. Sed addatur sic COMMUNEM VEL PROPRIAM
 ALICUI, et tunc omne nomen significat qualitatem communem vel propri-
 am alicui, id est significat talem qualitatem quae est communis vel
 245 propria alicui.

DICITUR AUTEM NOMEN. Data definitione nominis subiungit etymologiam...
 ET COMMUNEM. Data definitione nominis et etymologia, subiungit exem-
 pta praedictorum in definitione nominis, quae quattuor sunt talia:
 nomen distribuit communem qualitatem corpori, propriam corpori, com-
 250 munem rei, propriam rei. Et hoc est ET DEMONSTRAT id est significat
 NOMEN COMMUNEM QUALITATEM CORPORUM, ut hoc nomen 'homo' communem qua-
 litatem omnium hominum, ut supra est expositum.

Sed dicent: non ubique hoc demonstrat, quia hic "homo est spe-
 cies" non demonstrat aliquid quod insit corpori. Contra hoc possumus
 255 dicere quod Priscianus non dicit hoc nomen 'homo' ubicumque communem
 qualitatem corporum significare, sed ubi proprie et secundum primam
 inventionem ponitur. Sed in praedicto exemplo improprie est et trans-

id est alicui de omnibus P. 229 dicimus: dicuntur P. 230 non: enim non P.
 232 sive: seu P Hertz. 233 ei: unicuique ei M. 233-4 si enim: sed P.
 235 mutare vel dicamus hac definitionem convenire omni nomini sic: omne
 nomen est pars orationis etc., id est omnis nomen est talis pars orationis,
 QUAE DISTRIBUIT QUALITATEM et. et omne nomen est nomen, ergo omne nomen
 est pars orationis, quia hoc facit P. 236 subiectorum²: subiectum M.
 237 vel om.M. 238 autem:a P. 239 id est: ut P. 242 propriam quali-
 tatem P. 243-44 et tunc - alicui om.P. 244 vel om.M. 247 et subiungit P.
 248 sunt om.P. 249 propria M. 250 et propriam P. 252 hominum, id est
 humanitatem P. 257 ponitur om.P. 258 ibi om.P. 259 ibi¹: ubi P. vel:

260 lative, et significat ibi propriam qualitatem cuiusdam intellegibilis
sic, cuius est ibi nomen. Vel dicamus quod etiam ibi significat commu-
nem qualitatem omnium corporum, sed non determinat illam inesse cor-
pori nec nominat corpus, sed universale commune multorum corporum;
et secundum hanc sententiam in his duabus propositionibus "homo est
species" et "homo vivit" hoc nomen 'homo' idem significat, sed diver-
sa nominat. Similiter in utrisque idem subicitur, id est eadem spe-
265 cies, sed aliter et aliter; in prima enim ita subicitur quod de eadem
specie est sermo, in secunda ita quod est sermo de uno individuo in-
definite.

270 Iterum hic "homo est nomen" [hic] significat propriam qualitatem
huius nominis, sed nominat se ipsum, quod antiqui vocaverunt **materiale**
impositum. Est enim **materiale impositum** vox se ipsam nominans. Simi-
liter de aliis nominibus exponatur.

COMMUNIO NOMINUM

Ad Prisc. II.24 p.58 Hertz, M f.29rb P 28vb Petrus Helias, ed. Reilly p.144-5

275 HOC AUTEM. Superius dixit cognomen esse commune multorum...
Ad quod intellegendum dicimus quod communio nominum alia est natura-
lis, alia casualis, alia rationalis.

Naturalis communio, quando nomen et significatione et nominatio-
ne pluribus est commune, id est quando significat tale quid quod
pluribus convenit et plura nominat.

280 Casualis communio est quando aliquo . casu idem nomen imponitur
pluribus, ita quod nihil significat quod sit eis commune, ut 'Pyrrhus'
filio Achillis et regi Epirotarum.

vel dicimus quod etiam ibi est nomen vel M. ibi²: ubi P. 261 commune:
sed communem P. 262 praepositionibus P. 266 est sermo¹: sermonem M.
268 hic² om. P. 271 exponitur P.

277 causalis M. rationalis PP.c.. 278 communio nominum est P.H..
nominatione: nomine P. tale quid quod: tale quod M aliquid P.H.
280 casualis: causalis M casualis vero P.H. 281 quod sit: ita quod sit M
om. P.H. Pyrrhus: Pyrrhus hoc nomen impositum est P.H. 282 Achilli M.

Rationalis est communio quando hoc fit cum consilio, ut quando nomen patrum imponitur filiolo. Sed rationalis communio non fit simili modo. Fit enim aliquando sola voluntate, ut in praedicto exemplo; aliquando proportione et similitudine - et tunc dicitur translatione, de quo supra satis diximus; aliquando fit ab uno, id est una causa, ut liber Tullii et imago eiusdem ab uno Tullio dicitur 'Tullius'; aliquando fit ad unum, ut et potio et ferrum medici dicitur 'medicina', quia tendit ad unum effectum, id est ad salutem aegroti.

Solum igitur naturaliter commune est appellativum, quia solum significat quiddam multis commune, et ideo dicit appellativum esse commune multis naturaliter ad remotionem illius proprii, quod est commune multis vel casu vel ratione.

283 rationale M. quando hoc P.H.: quando hoc idem M illa quae P. cum consilio ut: consilio velut P.H. 284 rationale M. 284-5 non - aliquando: quandoque fit P.H. 285 praedicto exemplo P in exemplo praeposito P.H. 286 proportione et similitudine: proportione id est similitudine M fit similitudine P.H. 286-7 et tunc - diximus: ut quando vocabulum de una re ad aliam transfertur et ei datur translative P.H. 287 satis om.P. id est una causa om.M id est unica P. 288 eiusdem - Tullio: eius P.H. eiusdem ad uno Tullio P. 289-90 ut et potio - salutem aegroti: hoc est datur diversis propter unum effectum ut equitatio dicitur salutaris et cibus dicitur salutaris, quod utrumque est ad salutem P.H. 290 effectum om.M. 292 et ideo - multis om.P. 294 casu vel: casualis M.

Only minor changes of wordorder and trivial synonyms (id / hoc, aliquando / quandoque etc.) are not noted in the apparatus.

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