

## DESCRIPTION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The scientific objective of the project is an elaboration of Marsilius' of Inghen theory of material world's creation basing on questions 8-10 from 2<sup>nd</sup> book of his commentary on Peter Lombard's *Sentences*, together with their critical edition. Thanks to that, the fragment of the most important work (that was a kind of *opus vitae*) of the influential philosopher (who had a great impact on the shape of doctrine of intellectual centres up to the end of 16<sup>th</sup> century) will be elaborated and made available for further studies.

The problem of the material world's creation has been belonging to the most important philosophical issues from the very beginning of the philosophical reflection: for natural philosophers, metaphysicians and theologians alike. It is also one of the most important worldview-issue and it is a subject of many stormy discussions even today. The 2<sup>nd</sup> book of Marsilius' commentary on *Sentences* (i.e. questions 8-10 that are the subject of presented project) remains the only source of his views concerning the creation of the material world. He discussed this issue in three aspects: 1) of natural philosophy (in every specific sub-questions, e.g. the structure of material beings, the properties of the world, the order of the elements and celestial spheres, scope of force of laws of nature); 2) of theology (while taking the issues into consideration with the relation to its efficient cause: God; e.g. he considered such problems as: God's omnipotence and freedom, the possibility of miracles); 3) of methodology (it results from two previously mentioned aspects, as Marsilius tried to establish the relationship between philosophy and theology, e.g. while considering the priority and domain of *auctoritates*, or the possibility of theological interference in philosophy). This interdisciplinary character of Marsilius' commentary is the reason why the edition that is a purpose of the project will become an important source for historians of philosophy, theology and science.

Although Marsilius' thought had undoubtedly influenced almost three generations (he shaped the philosophy and the discussions of this time, that affected even modern doctrines) his views have not been synthesized up till now nor extensively elaborated. The cause of this fact is that most of his works remains in manuscripts spread across the European libraries. Moreover, working on these manuscripts is 'paleographically demanding'. In fact, the access to Marsilius' texts is quite hard for a wider group of scholars. This shows that critical editions of medieval sources are necessary requirement for elaboration of particular philosopher's doctrine.

According to the fact that the questions are preserved in four manuscripts of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century and an early-modern print (1501), use of the editorial methodology is necessary. It bases on auxiliary sciences of history, especially palaeography, brachygraphy, as well as codicology, historical chronology or historical geography. To prepare the historical-philosophical apparatus will be used: knowledge of primary literature, knowledge of the collection of manuscripts and the catalogues; knowledge of critical editions, as well as knowledge of the history of medieval philosophy of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Centuries and the ability to interpret texts. The doctrinal inspirations of Marsilius' work will be determined on the basis of analyses of the sources, both comparative and doctrinal.

A fluent knowledge of medieval philosophy is needed to conduct the doctrinal analyses, especially of Marsilius' philosophy and the doctrines popular in the universities where he was studying and teaching (Paris and Heidelberg), but also of the authors Marsilius - explicitly or implicitly - referred to, like Thomas of Strasbourg, Gregory of Rimini or Thomas Aquinas. Also the knowledge of history of natural philosophy is crucial, as well as good Latin skills. The analyses will be possible to conduct basing on the critical edition prepared within the project.