

The project's main objective is the provision of important Parisian philosopher's, John of Jandun's (1285/9-1328), views on natural philosophy. The objective is to be comprehended as a critical edition of the author's genuine work that is presented in his latin commentary on treatise called *De substantia orbis* (*On the substance of celestial sphere*), written by distinguished Islamic philosopher Averroes (1126-1198). The commentary will be prepared as a critical edition, i. e. it will be fully based on manuscript records, in which it preserved. These records will be crucial for establishing the genuine text of Parisian philosopher. During the project, the source material is to be elaborated and described in detail and the manuscript, being the best record of the genuine treatise, will be chosen. This manuscript will be considered as the basis of the edition, *lectiones*, i. e. readings, of which will be compared with the rest of the records, of which textual variants are to be placed in a subtextual apparatus below Jandun's text. Moreover, the text of the commentary will be elaborated from historical and philosophical perspective, i. e. all the sources of commentary on *De substantia orbis* (also similar places in other works of the author) are to be listed and commented in subtextual historico-philosophical apparatus, placed below the critical apparatus. This doctrinal apparatus will also include evidences of further philosophical impact of the commentary, which was widely known among later Medieval and Renaissance thinkers. Thus, the elaborated sources will help to establish datation of the treatise, its place among the other author's works, and to elucidate its originality. As a final effect of the project, the critical edition with editor's preface will be prepared to be published in one of the foreign publishing houses or in renowned publishing in Poland.

The manuscripts containing preserved copies of John of Jandun's commentary are primary source material in the research. For this reason, there is a need to apply the methods of auxiliary sciences of history – codicology (the study of manuscript books), paleography (the study of historical handwriting) and brachygraphy (the study of writing using abbreviations) – which are considered as a basis for work with medieval manuscripts. Application of these methods will help to elaborate all the treatise's manuscript sources, comparing textual variants of texts contained there, and then to choose the best source of the commentary, which will be considered as the basis of the edition. Furthermore, to achieve project's main objective the knowledge of history of medieval philosophy will primarily needed, on which the comparison with the explicit and implicit commentary's sources will be based. It will also be essential for the research project to compare commentary on *De substantia orbis* with another, similar John of Jandun's works, and so with the similar works of the other authors – in his epoch and beyond – considering the same philosophical issues.

John of Jandun is agreed to be one of the most prominent and influencing philosophers in 14<sup>th</sup> century, and for this reason all of his works have an essential meaning for studying philosophy of this period. Thus far, only particular Jandun's *quaestiones* and minor treatises have been edited, but there is no edition of his major philosophical commentaries. So far, Jandun's commentary on *De substantia orbis* has been known only through the Renaissance editions, which, according to the preliminary manuscript studies, are not compatible with the genuine text preserved in manuscripts. The critical edition establishing the genuine treatise's text, based on a scientific elaboration of the manuscript sources, intends to provide an essential source for studying John of Jandun's natural philosophy and history of latin medieval philosophy in 14<sup>th</sup> century, with particular emphasis on reception of Islamic philosophy.