

The main goal of this project is to share achievements of Richard Kilvington – fourteenth century thinker, a founder of the school called Oxford Calculators in the field of philosophy of nature with researchers involved in the history of science, as well as those interested in medieval philosophy. The project also aims in showing the significance of fourteenth-century Oxford Calculators, whose theories have influenced the development of modern physics practiced by Galileo and Newton. Thanks to the critical edition of Latin text of Richard Kilvington's commentary on Aristotle's *Physics*, which is still available only in manuscript, it will be possible to familiarize with the innovative views of this thinker, while thanks to the thorough analyzes that will be presented in the introduction to the critical edition and in separate articles, one will be able to follow an extremely interesting path of development of the late medieval physics.

The team appointed to implement this project will take the trouble to prepare a critical edition from Latin manuscripts and to unravel the mystery of the dispersed tradition of Richard Kilvington's commentary on the *Physics*. Unraveling the mystery of the dispersed manuscripts tradition in order to establish doctrinal dependences is extremely valuable to historians of ideas, because on the one hand it explains the functioning of a specific text among contemporary readers, but on the other it perfectly illustrates the tradition of a given period in this case of the late Middle Ages. The articles that will be published in renown journals in English explaining and discussing Kilvington's original views on the philosophy of nature will allow a wide range of researchers to view the history of medieval philosophy of nature in a broader context

The School of Oxford Calculators, the founder of which was also Richard Kilvington, as shown by the latest research, initiated the development of new physics by applying mathematical methods within the Aristotelian theory. Kilvington's theories as well as his successors allowed to abandon Aristotle's qualitative physics in favor of its quantitative, mathematical interpretation.

Completion of the proposed project will therefore appear for the first time a complete and honest picture of the beginning of a new medieval mathematical philosophy of nature and thus allow verification of the general opinion of its utter unsuitability for the development of physics.