

The main objective of the project is the modern critical edition of the Latin text of Richard Kilvington's "Commentary on Aristotle's *On generation and corruption*" accompanied with detailed introduction/monograph study in English. In the introduction/monograph the contents of the commentary will be presented on the background of the development of the Oxford natural philosophy in the first half of the fourteenth century. The commentary never has been printed yet, and there are seven known manuscript copies of this text preserved in various libraries across Europe. Due to these circumstances the access to the text is limited for scholars interested in the topic, not only because of the limitations observed by the libraries with respect to manuscript sources, but also due to a fact that in order to read and understand such texts special skills are needed, e.g. proficiency with respect to the system of abbreviations employed by medieval copyists.

While preparing such an edition it is necessary to transcribe each of the preserved handwritten copies of Kilvington's commentary and compare them next in order to determine the relationships among them, i.e. whether any of them was copied from the other one, or if any two (or more) were copied from the common source copy. Eventually the copy that includes the version of the text closest to the original one, that is the one written by Kilvington himself, will be chosen as well as the relations between preserved copies will be determined in a form of a diagram (*stemma codicorum*). For establishing these also historical studies on the provenance of the manuscript codices containing the copies of this text are necessary. The final version of the Latin text of Kilvington's commentary will be supplemented with the critical apparatus containing, among other standard elements, the quotations from philosophical texts to which Kilvington explicitly or implicitly had referred to. Finally, the text of Kilvington's commentary will be supplemented with the introduction, presenting in detail its contents on the background of the development of fourteenth-century Oxford natural philosophy in particular, and in the wider context of the history of European science in general. This is intended for researchers as well as for general public interested in the topic who do not possess the knowledge of Latin. Preliminary hypotheses and partial effects of work on the edition and introduction will be presented during local and international conferences and/or published in the form of articles in international specialistic periodicals, what will give the investigators involved in the project the opportunity to consult them with other specialists in medieval science and philosophy.

Studies on Richard Kilvington's philosophical concepts and ideas were commenced in the wide context of the analyses of the development of mathematical natural philosophy within the so-called Oxford Calculators' school, the informal group of thinkers active in the first half of the fourteenth century. It was commonly accepted by historians that this development begun with the publication of Thomas Bradwardine's treatise *On the proportions of speeds in motions* in 1328, where he employed the Euclidean calculus of ratios (*calculationes*) in order to clarify and supplement the Aristotelian description of the "rules" of local motion. In her recent studies E. Jung has argued that it was Richard Kilvington who first introduced consequently the method of *calculationes* into scholastic natural philosophy. The preliminary studies on his "Commentary on *On generation*" lead to the conclusion that with the edition of this text, that was most probably written 1324—1325, E. Jung's hypothesis that Richard Kilvington formulated his novel solutions and ideas before Bradwardine, and that the latter adopted them, will be eventually confirmed. The principal investigator of the project already had acquainted himself well with the substantial fragment of Kilvington's commentary when preparing one of his monographs, and also published the modern edition of one of the questions included in this commentary. After it had been published, however, the next manuscript copy of the text was discovered, what means that it needs to be supplemented in the edition of the complete text of Kilvington's "Commentary on *On generation*". The commentary on Aristotle's *On generation and corruption* was the first strictly philosophical text that Bachelors of Arts were demanded to prepare according to the medieval universities' statutes to fulfil the conditions for reaching a next stage in their academical careers. These commentaries are especially interesting for historians of science, as then young medieval philosophers often ambitiously introduced and discussed their novel and original ideas and concepts there, later developed (or criticized) by themselves, or by their students, colleagues and followers. Already there have been published critical editions of the commentaries on *On generation* by such influential personalities of the fourteenth-century philosophy as Walter Burley, John Buridan, and Nicole Oresme. The edition of Kilvington's commentary will, then, enrich this "collection". What is more, there have been prepared critical editions of all remaining philosophical texts of Richard Kilvington, therefore the planned edition will also conclude, in a sense, the studies of other scholars on this philosopher.

The most important effect of this project will be the above-mentioned edition of Latin text with the accompanying introduction in English, as well as a series of articles. The edition will let verify the hypotheses concerning the question, who gave the first impulse to introduce mathematics into scholastic natural philosophy and on the importance of this phenomenon for the development of later medieval and early modern physics. The much improved availability of the original text for scholars interested in the topic will surely inspire them to conduct further studies on this important epoch in the history of philosophy.