Edith Dudley Sylla reflects on the problems which alteration of qualities brings to Aristotle's definition of continuity as exemplified in treatises of Walter Burley and Richard Kilvington. After an illuminating "Portrait of Robert Grosseteste," the author divides his meticulous study into three further parts, entitled fittingly, in view of the centrality of Grosseteste's "light metaphysics," "The Angelic Light," "The Light of Nature" and "The Light of Intelligence." The first concerns the philosophers' "Intelligences" (God and the angels) who played an astrophysical role in scientific theories of celestial mechanics. Robert Grosseteste (ca. 1168–1253), Bishop of Lincoln from 1235 to 1253, was one of the most prominent and remarkable figures in thirteenth-century English intellectual life. He was a man of many talents: commentator and translator of Aristotle and Greek patristic thinkers, philosopher, theologian, and student of nature. He developed a highly original and imaginative account of the generation and fundamental nature of the physical world in terms of the action of light, and composed a number of short works regarding optics and other natural phenomena, as well as works of philosophy and theology. As bishop, he was an important figure in English ecclesiastical life, focusing his energies on rooting out abuses of the pastoral care, which in later life he traced to the papacy itself.