

The Polish Renaissance scholar Stanisław Grzebski, born 1524 in northern Mazovia (Grzebsk), died 1570 in Cracow, is known primarily as the author of the first Polish technical book *Geometry, is a science of measuring* published in Cracow in 1565. He is also mentioned as a publisher of the works of Gregory of Nazianzus. He gained, however, and all-European fame as a writer of *De mutilpici siclo et talento* (Andverpiae 1568) a Bible-based work on the weights and measures appearing in the Bible, using the full range of his talents and knowledge as a numismatist, geometry scientist, and a high-class philologist. Grzebski's contribution proved long-lasting because Grzebski's manual was printed till 1765. He undertook a work initiated by Guillaume Budé (1467-1540) in *De asse et partibus eius* (Paris 1514).

In the modern research Grzebski is completely forgotten as a philologist and Bible scholar. The reason for this is an attitude to his work as to a manual of biblical numismatics and metrology. In the literature on Grzebski the relation between Budé's book and the Polish scholar's study is absent or misunderstood.

The project is focused on the study of the deep relation of Grzebski's study to Budé as an important example of the participation of the Polish Renaissance scientific community in the dialogue with occidental works and cultural trends. Another objective of the project is the presentation of the use and the development of modern (not mediaeval) methods of biblical research presented in Grzebski's work (philology, the new possibilities of research in textual study owed to printed editions of the Bible).

Research on these problems will be realised by textual and contextual analysis of Budé's and Grzebski's works and the impact of these books on the scientific life in Europe and beyond. It will prove the dialogue between French and Polish scholars on a level deeper than biblical numismatics and archaeology, including the fundamental problems of modern shape of politics and civilisation in the moment of crisis connected with the Reformation and French aspiration to imperial role in Europe represented by Budé.

The realisation of the project should facilitate the presentation of a large panorama of European Renaissance and demonstrate the originality of Polish scientific research and reflection about the shape of modern Europe. A very important factor is also reminding of an important Polish scholar forgotten as well in Poland, but present for two hundred years in European scientific debate.