

The purpose of this project is to answer the question, if the knowledge of the classical and humanistic Latin literature among Polish intellectualists in the 15th century was widespread to the degree that allows to place at that time the beginnings of the Renaissance in Poland? The examination will mainly be focused on one of the most prominent representative of Polish intellectual environment of the second half of the 15th century, historian Jan Długosz (1415-1480). It is assumed that the findings related to his knowledge of classical and humanistic authors can be regarded as reliable for the whole milieu of the intellectualists he belonged to, namely this of the city of Kraków. In addition, the project aims to provide new tools and methods of Latin texts' comparison which should facilitate automatic searching intertextual references as well as literary allusions to both classical and humanistic authors.

The question of Długosz's humanism was already discussed several times – it is known that Długosz willingly read works of classical writers, of Italian humanists and often even imported new manuscripts from abroad. The research on Długosz's literary sources, which have been conducted for over a hundred years, allowed even to identify single passages which he took over from the works of classical and humanistic authors. Despite those discoveries, Jan Długosz has still been considered as the medieval author, mainly because of “traditionally” attributed to him heaviness and coarseness of his literary style as well as heterogeneity and inconsistency of Latin he used.

The arguments in favour of Długosz's deep humanistic formation were also enclosed in my study on the usage of Petrarch's works in Długosz's *Annals*. As it has been shown there, the Polish historian read at least five works of Italian humanist: *De remediis utriusque fortunae*, *De viris illustribus*, *Epistolae familiares*, *Epistolae sine nomine*, *Postertitati*. He quoted them profusely, but did not indicate them as his sources when making quotations. More than 80 shorter and longer textual excerpts, i.e. sequences of two or more words, doubtlessly chosen deliberately by Długosz were found in his chronicle. My study not only provided information about literary sources and humanistic interests of Jan Długosz, but also showed that the use of digital tools and methods, contrarily to those “traditional” philological ones, can significantly accelerate, facilitate and authenticate the research. Its advantage mainly resides in eliminating the risk of hazardous omissions and oversights owed to the lack of attention and the fatigue of the researcher. Therefore I want to continue my research, this time on bigger corpus of classical and humanistic Latin authors comprising more than 400 texts.

In this project I will carry out the computer-assisted comparative analysis of Długosz's texts' corpus, on one hand, and classical and humanistic Latin texts' corpus, on the other. I will use the application for the Latin texts comparison, which I created during research on Petrarch. We can describe its functionality as the “anti-plagiarism” – it searches for the word-sequences that were deliberately copied from compared text and inserted by Długosz into his work. Once the lists of the places in Długosz's works, presumably intentionally copied by him from other authors, will be established, these lists will be saved in separate files. Additionally, they will be each time verified with regard to, if the places in question were really taken over by Długosz from the presumed authors. The collected word sequences will be traditionally analyzed with the use of philological methods in the third stage. I will analyze the general quantity of the hidden quotations and their distribution in Długosz's works (quantitative analysis of research material) as well as the ways of introducing them in the work, their language and what topics they represent (qualitative analysis of research material).

The results of the project will be presented in international conferences and journals and will cover the synthetic approach to the issue of Długosz's knowledge and usage of classical and humanistic literature as well as analytic essays on individual sources and authors.

Computer-assisted comparative study taking as base the selected works of Długosz, on one hand, and the corpus of classical and humanistic Latin texts, on the other, will have importance not only for the research regarding Długosz himself, but also popularity of humanistic ideas and works in intellectual environment of Krakow and hence in the 15th century Poland. Such study should shed new light on literary sources of and language used by early Renaissance authors in Poland. It also should give better insight into the character of Długosz's literary production as well as Długosz's usage of classical and humanistic text. In addition, thanks to the possibility of analysing the excerpts of the chronicle made by him from different sources, this study should more in detail reveal which thematic scopes were for him of particular interest. Computer-assisted comparative analysis should also help to individuate the works that might have been known to the Polish intellectualists thanks to the manuscripts they had in their possession, but which were not preserved to our time.