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Summary

This paper entitled *Adam Mickiewicz w Dziewiętnastowiecznych Tekstach Biograficzno-Wspomnieniowych* portrays the process of Adam Mickiewicz's biography creation in the second half of the 19th century. It is shown how the biography was evolving until it was fully developed by Piotr Chmielewski in 1886. The analysis of chronicles, biographical outlines and memorials, as well as memorials allowed to present herein the ways of shaping knowledge about the poet and image modelling strategies in the 19th century.

The paper consists of an introduction, seven chapters and conclusions. The first part of this paper comprised of three outlines has historical and literary makeup. The first chapter features the course of the poet's biography formation from the 1840s to 1880s. Selective examples shed light on its creation and reveal the ways of the poet's image modelling strategies. Furthermore, the role of memorials in Adam Mickiewicz's biography formation is presented.

The next outline covers the way of the biographical and memorial current formation, related to Mickiewicz, in the second half of the 19th century (until the 1880s). Such a narrative emerged from a belief that every detail from Mickiewicz's life should be perpetuated in order to create a base for his full biography. Various exposures of his image coming from reminiscences of the encounters and conversations with Mickiewicz were presented. The authors of these texts inscribed their recollections into a specific space and time, thereby shaping the form of narrative about the poet which relates to the poetics of the image.

The third chapter shows the portrait of the author of *Dziady* in the first monograph entitled *Adam Mickiewicz. Zarys Biograficzno-Literacki* by Piotr Chmielewski. It reflects on how the literary historian made use of biographies and memorials presented in the previously published texts. Moreover, the chapter casts light on the influence of the historian's world view on the portrait of Mickiewicz, emerging from the first attempt of the "full" biography.

The following three outlines with interpretative nature unveil three images of Adam Mickiewicz. The first one was created in *Listy z Podróży* by Antoni Edward Odyniec, as well as in the correspondence of Stefan Gałczyński. It shows how they transform their relations with the poet into writing. It also attempts to reveal the role of their memory of the past,

poetic experience, and empathy in the relations development. The one deserving special attention is the use of the day-to-day reality by Odyniec in Adam Mickiewicz's image modelling.

The next chapter depicts the poet's image created by Maria Gorecka in *Wspomnienia o Adamie Mickiewiczu Opowiedziane Najmłodszemu Bratu*. The focus of attention is Mickiewicz's portrait recognition created by the poet's daughter. The awareness is brought to the use of details in the text, the miniature form, and well thought out narrative strategies, which enabled to weave a charming and private image of Mickiewicz.

The third chapter of the interpretative ones portraits Adam Mickiewicz from Antoni Ostrowki's point of view perpetuated in the memoir from 1841 and 1842 published by Elżbieta Wichrowska in 2006 and entitled *Ten biedny Mickiewicz. Zapiski z początków towiańszczyzny*. In order to present Mickiewicz's image from the time of establishment of the Andrzej Sowiński's Koło Sprawy Bożej, the strategy chosen by the memorialist has been exposed.

The last chapter features the collection of miniature exposures of Mickiewicz's portrait. For this purpose, fragments of memorials and correspondences were employed. On their basis attempts are made to show a certain technique of "reading" Mickiewicz's writing in the 19th century, as well as to pay attention to outlines of the poet's image emerging from the "microhistories" referred to as memories matter. These small outlines are supposed to be a complement to the reflection on the 19th century biographical narration.

The course of shaping the knowledge about the poet and his portrait transformations allow to unveil the route followed by the 19th century biographical and memorial outlines punchlined in the biography of Piotr Chmielowski in 1886.