

The doctoral dissertation *Żołnierz, emigrant, przedsiębiorca – romantyczny bohater codzienności* [*A Soldier, an Émigré, an Entrepreneur: A Romantic Hero of Every Day Life*] presents the biography, activities, and also texts of Eustachy Januskiewicz. Januskiewicz was born on 14 (or 26) November 1805 in Prusy, the Słuck *powiat*. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the Vilnius University and, later, worked for the Radziwiłł estate while, at the same time, cooperating with *Dziennik Wileński*. This stage of his life was interrupted by the outbreak of the November Insurrection. Januskiewicz attempted to participate in this bid for independence and, after having triggered off an insurrection in Ashmyany (Polish: Oszmiana), he tried to begin an armed rebellion in the Słuck *powiat*. The local youth being reluctant to military action and his plans ruined, he tried to join one of the units fighting in Lithuania, but chaotic activities of the Insurrection leaders made it impossible for him to reach any of the units. After he had finally crossed the border with the Kingdom of Poland, he reached Warsaw probably at the beginning of June and could describe the situation in Lithuania to the leaders. He was then assigned to the unit commanded by Samuel Różycki, whose aide he was appointed. At that time, he also became a correspondent for the daily *Goniec Krakowski*.

For Januskiewicz, the Insurrection ended with him crossing the Austrian border, where he laid his arms in the vicinity of Bory. He went into exile, having been wanted by the Russian authorities for several months as a grade-1 offender against the state. Before he left Poland, he had met, at Osiek, Eugenia Lariss and his parents. Eugenia and her mother became like a foster family to Eustachy. In his correspondence with them, he shared his impressions about Paris and descriptions of the life of the émigrés, gave an account of his publishing activity, and of his relationships with the authorities. The letters contain a lot of information on Januskiewicz's contacts with Mickiewicz and Słowacki, descriptions of famous receptions at the Januskiewicz family house, and reflections on the output of the Romantic poets. The letter exchange lasted for twenty years: from Januskiewicz's leaving the Polish territories to his wedding with Eugenia Lariss.

The dissertation presents the contacts of Eustachy Januskiewicz with Mickiewicz and Słowacki. The passages devoted to the contacts with the author of *Pan Tadeusz* describe not only the relationship between the writer and his publisher, but, above all, their personal relationship: the concern about the living conditions of Mickiewicz and his wife Januskiewicz showed, his care for the sick Celina Mickiewiczowa, the time of the influence

of Andrzej Towiański's doctrines, when Januszkiewicz was one of the closest collaborators of the poet. The author of the dissertation attempts to explain a weakening of their relationship. The chapter on Słowacki discusses a specific game played by the poet and his publisher and concerning the convention of a Romantic bard and a man who "takes care of his works." This part of the dissertation focuses on the ambiguity of such a relationship and the complexity of the tangle between business interest and familiarity.

The dissertation also presents Januszkiewicz's activity as a journalist and editor, including his collaboration with *Dziennik Wileński*, his involvement with *Pielgrzym Polski* and *Młoda Polska*, his chronicles, written for his daughter, of the siege of Paris, published in *Przegląd Polski*, and the texts sent for years to the Cracow daily *Czas*. Special attention has been given to the publishing activity of Eustachy Januszkiewicz, his cooperation with Hector Bossange and his participation in establishing, with Aleksander Jełowiecki, *Księgarnia i Drukarnia Polska* in Paris, as well as further its history after Jełowiecki left.

The dissertation is divided into two parts; the first part follows the chronological order and includes three chapters on, respectively, Eustachy Januszkiewicz's youth (Chapter One), his participation in the November Insurrection (Chapter Two), and his first years as an émigré (Chapter Three). The second part, contains five chapters and offers a systematic approach to the material in discussing the history of Januszkiewicz's relationship with the Lariss family, and especially with his future wife Eugenia (Chapter One), and with Mickiewicz (Chapter Two). Chapter Three focuses on the relationship with Słowacki, while Chapter Four addresses Januszkiewicz's activities as a journalist. The last chapter is devoted to the activities for which he was best known and most thoroughly discussed in the scholarly literature, that is his work as a publisher.

The dissertation has been based, to a great extent, on handwritten materials, Januszkiewicz's texts published in 19th-century magazines, and occasional publications issued at the time and may be a contribution to the study of little known aspects of the literary life of the time, such as daily life of émigrés and conditions, and difficulties, of printing and distributing the Polish Romantics' works. The dissertation may also complement the biographies of widely known literary figures, especially Adam Mickiewicz and Juliusz Słowacki. The description of the vicissitudes of Januszkiewicz's participation in the Insurrection in Lithuania is an important part of the work, disclosing previously unknown details of the rebellion. The source materials makes it possible to portray Eustachy

Januskiewicz as a remarkable personality and a significant influence on the cultural life of the Polish émigrés.