Summary

The need to describe the history of literature with consideration given to the perspective of exile has been discussed and written about in world literary studies for a long time. To some extent, this situation is related to specific social, political and cultural trends. Hence, it is a response to the needs and motivations which come from outside of the world of literature, but which remain connected with it in many ways. At the same time, the popularity of this theme stems from the observation of changes that take place in literature itself and from many years of negligence as a result of ignoring or disregarding certain issues by consecutive generations of researchers, for whom the topic of exile was either the domain of the existential area (thus, in traditional approaches, at least partly separated from the field of “literariness”) or a matter of rhetoric constructions or artistic conventions – therefore, a strict literary issue, usually connected with a simultaneous trivialisation of significant references to the biographical sphere. The revival of the topic of exile in literary research is related to its significant reevaluation and subsequent changes in the analytical and scientific approach itself.

Zygmunt Haupt is undoubtedly one of the most important Polish writers for whom the aforesaid issues had a fundamental meaning, yet who have not been exhaustively described from this perspective. These problems are present in Haupt’s sketches and essays, but they are also the main point of reference for many stories. No wonder – after all, alongside his war experience, his exile was an impulse that significantly shaped his writings, affecting their form and theme to a various degree. Recognition of this fact allows for a better understanding of certain aspects of Haupt’s poetics, but also gives a new incentive for reflection on the individual concept of subjectivity that is inscribed in his works, oscillating between
two poles: on the one hand – being an outcast, on the other – being an outsider (by choice). The considerations contained in the book are an attempt at reconstruction of a unique creative personality inscribed in Haupt’s texts and the specific experience of exile that shaped it – which happened to the writer, a man of flesh and blood. For this purpose, the entire spectrum of the literary ouvre of the author of The Paper Ring was considered (artistic prose, letters and discursive texts).

Detailed archival research made it possible to trace the subsequent stages of formation of Haupt’s literary idiom. In these considerations, the central place is occupied by the analyses of a combination of external circumstances and the ways of their literary transposition as part of a discourse designated by the pair of mutually interpenetrating and interacting experiences: being an outcast and being an outsider. It is because Haupt’s works are rooted in a non-literary reality, and the world presented in many of his texts has its source in biographical experience. Consecutive analyses are aimed at presenting certain mechanisms of this literary transposition, already existing at the stage of development of a later mature artistic form.

**Key words:** Zygmunt Haupt, epistology, exile, outsider, writer’s archives