

## Pharmacies in Puławy – from the earliest times, to the nationalization of pharmacies

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### ABSTRACT

The beginnings of pharmacy in Puławy are associated with the family of the Czartoryski princes. They established the pharmacy “Pod Gwiazdą” in 1792, and Franciszek Ksawery Wasilewski, Piotr Garski and Ignacy Adam Mikołajewicz worked in it as pharmacists. The first public pharmacy in Puławy was established by Wilhelm Treutler in 1847. Wilhelm’s son, Ryszard, took it over in 1880, and in 1926, the pharmacy “Pod Gwiazdą” was purchased by Zygmunt Kwiatkowski. The second public pharmacy in Puławy was set-up by Franciszek Roch Cyfracki, who was the mayor of this city from 1916 to 1918. This pharmacy was bought by Zygmunt Gawdzik in 1936. He ran it till outbreak of the Second World War, when he returned to the colours and was murdered by the Soviets at Kharkov. The pharmacy of Adam Wachlewicz was the last pharmacy established in Puławy before the Second World War. It stayed opened continuously during and after the war and was then nationalized.

**Keywords:** Puławy, pharmacy, history of pharmacy, pharmacist in Katyń

The city of Puławy most probably derives its name from the Vistula River riparian zone called “pulwy”. It is also possible that the city’s name is associated with the word “pławy”. This formerly meant “swimming or crossing through the water”.

The first mention of Puławy dates back to the first half of the sixteenth century. The city was then a small fishing village located on the banks of the Vistula River. Located nearby, woven in age-old mystery was “Tęczyński’s castle”. After the death of the Tęczyński family, Puławy were taken over by the Zbarski, and then by the Wiśniowiecki families. In the second half of the seventeenth century, Puławy were passed down as dowry into the hands of the Lubomirski family. This family built a baroque palace, which was later passed through family affiliations, to the Sieniawski family. Sophia Sieniawska, after the death of her first husband, Stanisław Denhoff, married August Czartoryski, the Governor of Ruthenia. From that time on, the fate of Puławy became permanently tied with the history of the Czartoryski family. Undoubtedly, the person most associated with Puławy was Izabela Czartoryska, nee Fleming, the wife of Adam Kazimierz, General of the Podolian Territories. The Czartoryski family created a magnificent cultural and political center in Puławy. They rebuilt the existing palace, and

built another one, the so-called “Marynka’s Palace”. In addition, they contributed to building other projects which are now historic memorabilia of the former glory of the city.

The Czartoryski family also contributed to the development of Polish pharmaceutical studies. Adam Czartoryski created a department of pharmacy at the University of Vienna (the department was later taken over by Jan Wolfgan). The Czartoryscy, as advocates of greater attention to Polish history and the creators of the first Polish museum (the “Temple of the Sibyl”, in Puławy), also collected memorabilia connected with pharmacy.

Puławy received city rights in 1906, having only 5000 citizens at the time. However, after the Zakłady Azotowe was built, the city went through a dynamic development, and now it has 60,000 citizens [36].

The history of Puławy’s pharmacies was, until now, an unexplored issue. Few historians took the time to describe this industry and for most of the citizens, including pharmacists themselves, the names of former pharmacists are unfamiliar. The first articles on the history of pharmacies in Puławy were published by Maciej Strzemski. They appeared in the “Biuletyn Lubelskiej Okręgowej Izby Aptekarskiej” (“Bulletin of the Lublin Regional Chamber of Pharmacists”) and in the “Puławski Przegląd Powiatowy” (“Puławy District Review”). These publications aroused keen interest among regionalists, which resulted in several articles being published in the local press. These articles, although particularly based on the above-mentioned works, revealed new facts, mostly from the life of Zygmunt Gawdzik, MA. In the

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present article, the authors will make a synthesis of the knowledge of the history of pharmacies in Puławy. This article is also enriched with a previously unpublished iconography.

The emergence of the first health-care facility in Puławy is attributed to the Czartoryski family. They were aware that the entire administrative district of Gmina Końskowola could not function without a properly organized health-care system. The first hospital in Puławy opened in the eighteenth century, and it was called “the lazaret”. We know that in the hospital, a peasant with a broken arm was treated from January to February, 1756. Of course, no hospital is able to function without medicines, and thus for some time, the Czartoryski physicians made the necessary medicines themselves. In 1792, the Czartoryski pharmacy was located in the top parts of the garden, and next to it lived the Czartoryskis’ personal physician – Karol B. Goltz. Till the beginning of the nineties of the eighteenth century, the pharmacy operated under the management of Franciszek Ksawery Wasilewski. In 1805, a pharmacy laboratory, which was associated with additional funds being allocated to the pharmacy, was established. The then pharmacists included F. Wasilewski and Piotr Garski [13], or, as other sources state, Jan Ludwik Garski (c. 1771-1821) [12]. Until 1795, Jan Ludwik Garski is frequently mentioned in the Puławy parish of St. Joseph in Włostowice archives as a witness of baptisms and marriages. The last time Garski was mentioned was as a witness of the baptism of Karol Adolf Antoni Ruprecht, the son of Daniel and Barbara, nee Eichberger, activists of the later January Uprising. He was then 50 years old [12].

Franciszek Tomaszek also tried for a position in the Puławy pharmacy. However, he eventually accepted a position in Sieniawa. Later, Ignacy Adam Mikołajewicz became the head of the Puławy pharmacy, holding the position of “Pharmacy Supervisor” (*prefectus officina sanitatis*). From 1831 until his retirement, together with the physician Józef Kwapiszewski, he signed the pharmacy’s bills. Many heraldic flagu-like copies of prescriptions come from this period, they have the signature of the “Under the Star Pharmacy” in Puławy. These copies are stored in the collection of the Princes Czartoryski Foundation. On May 24, 1808, Konstanty Czartoryski issued an order which allowed 238 people (principality, palace guests, servants, city officials, parsons of the Gmina Końskowola district, craftsmen and their families) to receive monetary refunds from the royal fund while being recipients of medicines from the “Under the Star” pharmacy. In addition to making medicines for people, the pharmacy also produced medicaments for horses, dogs, cows and sheep [13].

In 1817, in Puławy, Karol Khittel died. He was the physician to Izabela Czartoryska. In his last will, he bequeathed 2000 Polish Zlotys for building a hospital (the present-day headquarters of the “*Polish Tourist Country-Explorers’ Association*”). The executors of the will were Władysław Narutowicz and the pharmacist Stanisław Dmochowski [13]. Unfortunately, there is little known about Dmochowski. He was probably born around 1798 and died after

1857. He was first mentioned in Puławy, in 1833, as a witness of the birth of Florentyna Ruprecht, the sister of the previously-mentioned Karol Adolf Antoni Ruprecht. Stanisław Dmochowski was then 36 years old. The source material concerning the execution of the will is found in the manuscript from 1894, written by Gracjan Wereszczycki: *Opis historyczny Puław, dziś Nowo-Aleksandryi oraz rysy krótki biograficzno-historyczny i rodowód J. O. Książąt Czartoryskich* (“Historical description of Puławy, now New Alexandria and a brief biographical-historical and genealogical sketch of the Czartoryski family”). The manuscript can now be found in the Czartoryski Museum in Krakow, under the number 3978. Stanisław Dmochowski is frequently mentioned in the Puławy parish archives until 1845. It is known that his mother, Marianna Dmochowska, nee Kozicka (1760–1838), died and was buried in Puławy. It is unknown when Stanisław Dmochowski met his death; however, he was considered to be retired by 1842 [12].

Stanisław Proń states that the pharmacy functioned in Puławy in 1834 [32]. This author also states that the pharmacy used as its emblem, the Czartoryski’s family coat of arms – the “Lithuanian Chase”. This emblem was destroyed, together with the pharmacy, during the bombing of Puławy during World War II [32]. It is unknown, however, which pharmacy was adorned by this emblem. It could have been the later described Kwiatkowski’s or Gawdzik’s pharmacy.

The first mention concerning the existence of a national pharmacy in Puławy dates back to 1847. This was Wilhelm Treutler’s pharmacy, located at the intersection of Lubelska Street (today’s Marszałek Józef Piłsudzki’s Street) and Kołłątaja Street, in the building opposite to the Puławy parish rotund [35].

Wilhelm Treutler was born on August 20, 1818, in Raszyn, a village in lower Silesia. He began his studies in Wrocław, where he completed a six year gymnasium. He started his pharmaceutical practice in 1834, in Jauer, and later as a certified pharmacist, he came, together with his parents, to Warsaw, where he worked in Heinrich’s pharmacy. He continued his studies at the Berlin University and there he received his Masters Degree (he received official recognition of this diploma before a Medical Council after returning to Poland). In 1847, he bought a pharmacy in Puławy, in which he worked till his death. The fact that writ-



Fig. 1. Wilhelm Treutler MA, A photograph from the Mikołaj Spóza’s collection

ten sources tell about “buying a pharmacy” by Wilhelm Treutler suggest that he must have bought an already existing one. However, no documents indicate that there was a pharmacy in Puławy before 1847. In 1849, Wilhelm Treutler, together with Manager Piotr Sadkowski, opened a branch of the pharmacy in Bobrowniki [38]. In 1871, Treutler had a student named Stanisław Zwoliński, who later became a pharmacist in Żelechów [38]. Józef Pankowski, who, after receiving his pharmaceutical degree in Kiev, opened a pharmacy in Wisznice, also practiced in this pharmacy [11].



Fig. 2. A package of medicine from Treutler's pharmacy. A copy from the Maciej Strzemiński collection

Wilhelm Treutler died on December 21, 1885 and was buried in the Włostowicki cemetery, where till this day, his grave can be found. Unfortunately, at present, it is very neglected and run-down. The note on his death published in the “Pharmaceutical News” states “Wilhelm Treutler was a person who did not leave the poor in need. He offered help and advice willingly. He was a worthy representative of the pharmaceutical profession, and gained the respect of not only his colleagues, but also the citizens of the Puławy district”. During the funeral ceremony, the pastor said “as an honest man, he loved his country and the people among whom he lived” [19]. These words clearly demonstrate that he was considered an honourable man and that this good and noble man earned the town's respect. Another proof of his importance to the city were the two postcards issued in Puławy at this time, where in the foreground is his pharmacy. This may also suggest the importance of this pharmacy in the life of Puławy [36].

It is most probable that the pharmacy was taken over by Wilhelm's son, Ryszard Treutler, who was a ‘Prowizor of Pharmacy’ (which was an old Polish title equivalent to today's Master of Pharmacy). At this time, the pharmacy was managed by Prowizor Antoni Ulanowski [37]. Ryszard Treutler was born in 1858. He was a long time member of the Polish General Pharmaceutical Society. What is more, he was also a respected citizen of Puławy, the founder of the fire department and several thrift institutions. In addition,

he served as a town councillor. He died on February 20, 1925, and his funeral was a live manifestation of the whole community for the merits of the deceased [26].



Fig. 3. The tombstone of Ryszard Treutler. Contemporary photography

It is also known that from October 1904 to February 1905, Ryszard Treutler employed Prowizor Józef Antoni Papużyński, later the owner of a pharmacy in Chełm [9]. One further employee during this time period, was Józef Obuchowski, who was born around 1860, in Syrokomla, in the Garwolin district, being the son of Wojciech and Maria Kolasieński. It is uncertain where he finished his studies, however, it is known that eventually he owned a pharmacy in Baranów. This he sold at the end of the First World War for paper rubles which quickly lost their value. After this bankruptcy, he worked in Puławy for the rest of his life. He married Barbara, nee Albrycht (1872-1968), the widow of his brother Konrad Obuchowski (1868-1909). Barbara and Józef Obuchowski did not have any children. Józef Obuchowski died on July 24, 1926, in the Ujazdów hospital, in Warsaw (death certificate number 71/1926-P). He was buried in the cemetery in Włostowice, now Puławy [4].



Fig. 4. Józef Obuchowski's tombstone. Contemporary photography

In 1925, Ryszard Treutler's pharmacy was taken over by his successors. From 1923, the lease-holder of the pharmacy





Fig. 5. Zygmunt Kwiatkowski, MA. Personal files of the University of Warsaw sig. KFARM 150

was Tomasz Dobrut. He was born on December 29, 1889, in Nichoń, in the Kielce Voivodeship. He received his Masters Degree from the University of Warsaw in 1920. From 1920 to 1923, he held a manager's position in F. Kuciński's pharmacy in Warsaw. In addition, he conducted research on food products in the Municipal Laboratory in the Krakow Suburb and worked in the *National Research*

*Institute of Rural Farm* in Puławy as a representative of the Serological Department. He shared this job with a job in the pharmacy until 1926. Until 1959, he worked in several pharmacies in Warsaw, frequently holding managers' positions. He also worked in a pharmacy in Marki. From December 1, 1960, he was the manager of the pharmacy Nr 110, in Świeźbnia, in the Bydgoszcz Voivodeship. He died on October 14, 1968, while performing his duties [6].

In 1926, Zygmunt Kwiatkowski, MA became the new owner of the pharmacy, and with him, the further fate of the facility is connected. He was born in the Vysokoye (Lithuanian Highlands) of the Brzeski district on August 3, 1885, as the son of Józef and Maria, nee Sankowska. He graduated from four classes of gymnasium in Grodno. From 1900 to 1907, he stayed with his father, partially in Vysokoye and partially in Vilnius, helping him with his farming activities. His adventure with pharmacy began in November 1907, where he worked as a student till 1910. In 1911, he received the title of Pharmacy Assistant from the University of Warsaw, and from 1912, he worked in Heinrich's pharmacy, located at the Theatre Square, in Warsaw. He worked there until July 23, 1915. He then worked at H. Biertümpl's pharmacy in Warsaw. In February 1923, he received his Masters Degree in Pharmacy [2].



Fig. 6. Copy of a prescription from the Zygmunt Kwiatkowski pharmacy (the so-called "heraldic flag"). From the Museum of Pharmacy in Puławy collection

In 1931, the "Puławy Association against Tuberculosis" was founded. It was aided by the Lublin Branch of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society. The founder and the chairman of

the Association against Tuberculosis was Zygmunt Kwiatkowski, MA [22]. On March 21, 1931, he sent to the Lublin branch of the Polish Socialist Party, the following letter: "Enclosing herewith, a receipt for 50 PLN [fifty Polish zloty]. The Puławy Association against Tuberculosis is extremely thankful for the payment on behalf of the Association" [22].

In 1936, Kwiatkowski, together with a "Treutler", donated 100 PLN for the National Defense Fund [24]. It is difficult to say whether this information suggests that somebody from the late Ryszard Treutler's family worked in Kwiatkowski's pharmacy, or whether it is a result of a misprint which could have resulted from the fact that Zygmunt Kwiatkowski frequently signed the pharmacy documents in the following way: "Z. Kwiatkowski, M. Pharm. pharmacy, formerly W. Treutler's pharmacy in Puławy".



Fig. 7. The inside of Kwiatkowski's pharmacy. Photograph from the Museum of Pharmacy in Puławy collection

On February 17, 1925, a meeting of the Lublin Branch of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society was held. During the meeting, it was decided that all members of the Lublin district were to be taxed for 20, 15 or 10 PLN, depending on the value of the owned pharmacies, in order to make a sufficient amount of donations available to buy the services of an air ambulance founded by the PPS. Just like the others who were on the meeting, Zygmunt Kwiatkowski decided as well to accede to the Anti-gas Defence League organized in Lublin [25]. Zygmunt Kwiatkowski was also a member of the fellow members' arbitration committee of the Polish Pharmaceutical Committee. It is obvious that the above information suggest that he was strongly involved in social activities.

It is difficult today to state how the inside of Kwiatkowski's pharmacy looked at this time, as only one photograph has survived the years, and it shows only a small part of the pharmacy. Tadeusz Kwiatek, who at that time lived in Puławy, says "Kwiatkowski's pharmacy was located in a large building, the inside of which was quite dark, the rooms were huge, with dark, probably oak furniture" [11].

Zygmunt Kwiatkowski was the last owner of the pharmacy on 21 Lubelska Street. The building in which the

pharmacy was located was destroyed as a result of military activity in 1939.



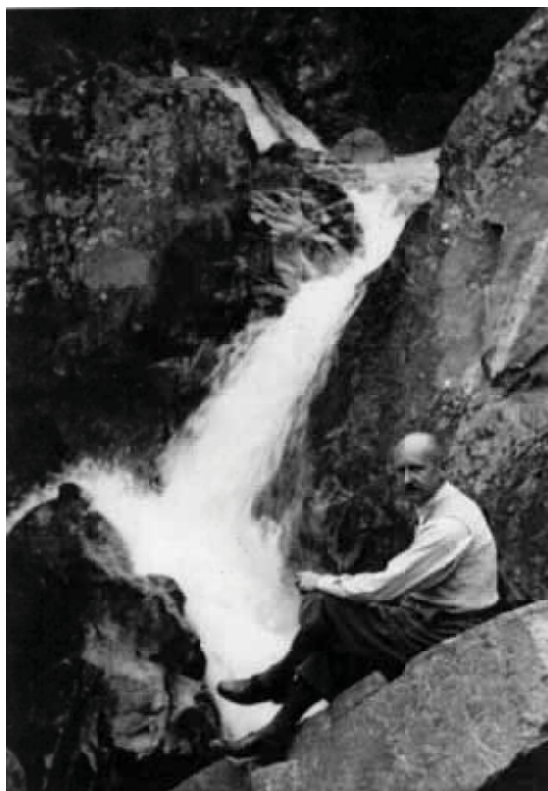
**Fig. 8.** Franciszek Cyfracki, MA. A photograph posted in the “Pharmaceutical News”, 1938 nr 10, pg. 125

The second pharmacy in Puławy was opened, according to various sources, either in 1921 r. [15], 1923 r. [7] or 1924 r. [20]. It was the pharmacy owned by Prowizor Franciszek Cyfracki. The most reliable source of information on this aspect seems to be a notary act. Extremely interesting is the information found in the “Pharmaceutical Calendar”. The notary act contained information that Franciszek Cyfracki was to have

purchased the pharmacy on April 8, 1923, from Ludwik Jasiński. This suggests that the pharmacy would have to have existed in Puławy before 1923. However, no other documents confirm that such a pharmacy was located in Puławy, and Ludwik Jasiński himself is also an unknown person.

Franciszek Roch Cyfracki was born on August 16, 1864. After graduating from schools in Lublin, he became an apprentice in Śląski’s pharmacy in Janów, and later moved to Warsaw to learn his profession in Filanowicz’s pharmacy. In 1886, he received the title of a pharmaceutical assistant, and he worked as such in Filanowicz’s pharmacies, later in the pharmacies of the successors of Sołtykiewicz in Warsaw, and then in Mościcki’s pharmacy in Białystok. In 1890, he received a Prowizor’s degree from the University of Warsaw. As a Prowizor, he worked in pharmacies in Lublin, Kisielin and few other cities. He opened a rural pharmacy in Końskowola, and after he sold it, he opened one in Puławy [20]. After selling the pharmacy in Puławy, he bought the Klimpla and Company pharmacy, located in Warsaw, at 147 Marszałkowska Street, [17] which he ran under his son’s management [21]. In 1938, Franciszek Cyfracki celebrated fifty years of his professional work, which was noted in the “Pharmaceutical Chronicle” [18] and the “Pharmaceutical News” [21]. During his stay in Puławy, from December 7, 1916, till February 1918, he was the mayor of the town, and he resigned from that function for the benefit of Karol Korzeniowski [12].

The second owner of the pharmacy was Zygmunt Gawdzik, who already in 1934, had begun to lease it from Franciszek Cyfracki. Zygmunt Stanisław Gawdzik was born on April 19, 1898, in Opole Lubelskie, being the son of Bolesław and Marianna, nee Mogielnicka. He probably attended primary school in Opole, and gymnasium in Lublin [8]. He obtained his pharmaceutical apprenticeship most



**Fig. 9.** Zygmunt Gawdzik, MA, during his trip to the Tatra Mountains. Photograph from Barbara Gawdzik’s collection

probably in Hrubieszów. In 1919, Zygmunt Gawdzik joined the Polish Army as a volunteer and was assigned to the 5th Legion’s Infantry Regiment. During the war, he took part in the offensive in Vilnius and was later assigned to Field Hospital NR 101. Initially, he was the main pharmacist’s assistant, and after that man’s death, he became the manager of the hospital dispensary. This he ran during the campaigns near Dźwińsk, Zhytomyr and Kiev. In Kiev, he was assigned to the medical supplies depot, from which a field ambulance was created. This ambulance later was attached to the front-line troops during the retreat from Kiev. The unit was also present during the occupation of Vilnius by Gen. Żeligowski. Zygmunt Gawdzik was released from military duty on July 12, 1921 [14].

On December 30, 1923, Zygmunt Gawdzik married Maria Zofia, nee Mastalerz, and on December 4, 1930, their first daughter (Barbara) was born [8]. Gawdzik received his M. Pharm Degree on January 29, 1929 from the University of Stefan Batory in Vilnius [7]. After graduating, from 1934 onwards, he worked in a pharmacy in Hrubieszów, and from November 1, 1934, he leased a pharmacy in Puławy, located at 22 Lubelska Street, from Franciszek Cyfracki [8].

The lease agreement was in force from July 15, 1936, and Zygmunt Gawdzik paid Franciszek Cyfracki 450 PLN monthly [7]. On July 1, 1936, a legal act was drawn up by the notary Antoni Szymański, by the power of which Zygmunt Gawdzik bought the pharmacy from Prowizor Cyfracki for 65,000 PLN. Gawdzik actively supported the National Defense Fund and in 1936, he donated fifty Polish zlotys for that purpose [23].





Fig. 10. Zygmunt Gawdzik, M. Pharm (first from the left) during his trip to the Tatra Mountains. Photograph from Barbara Gawdzik's collection

As the documents of the Internal Revenue Office in Puławy indicate, on September 24, 1945, the monthly income of Gawdzik's pharmacy amounted to 1000 PLN in 1939 [5]. In September 1939, Gawdzik, as a lieutenant in the military reserve force, was mobilized for the war, and at the end of the month, near Behave, was captured and became a prisoner of the Soviet Army. A small letter dated October 2, delivered by a prisoner who escaped from the transport, states that Gawdzik was taken by train towards Krasnobród and Włodzimierz [7]. On October 22, Zygmunt Gawdzik wrote to his wife from Szepietówka, telling her that he is healthy and that he has money for which it is difficult to buy anything in the camp anyway. He is also worried about the fate of the pharmacy and whether his wife will be able to manage it [7]. On December 25, 1939 and March 8, 1940 his wife received two postcards from Starobielsk, in which, next to exchanging warm, touching words, he asked about the pharmacy and about the reason for the address change, he expressed his concern, asking "Was the house burned down?" [7].

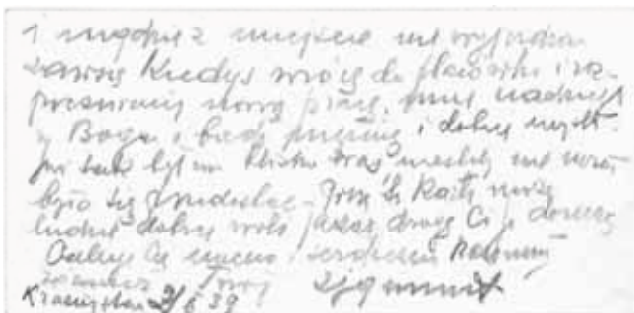


Fig. 11. Zygmunt Gawdzik's first letter written to his wife from his imprisonment, dated October 2, 1939. Document from Barbara Gawdzik's collection

Zygmunt Gawdzik was shot by the NKVD in Kharkov. The bodies of the murdered prisoners from the Starobielski camp were dumped in Liesopark, into one of the 32 con-creted ravines north of the monument commemorating the glory of "Mother Russia" [33]. The remains of Zygmunt

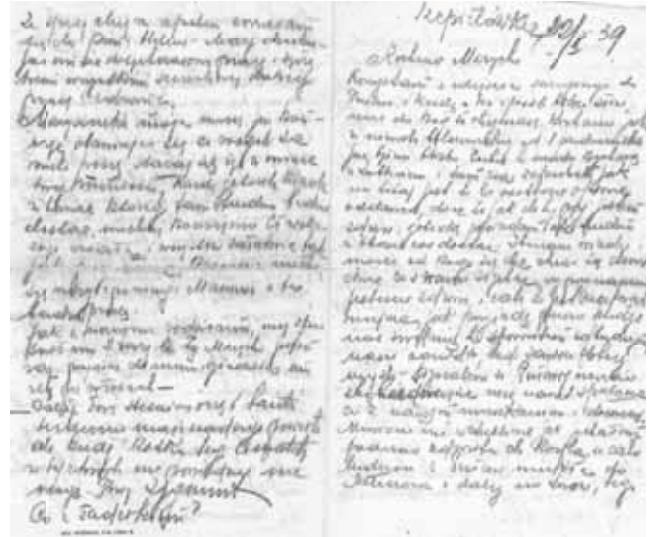


Fig. 12. Letter written by Zygmunt Gawdzik from Szepietówka. Document from Barbara Gawdzik's collection.



Fig. 13. Postcard written by Zygmunt Gawdzik. Document from Barbara Gawdzik's collection

Gawdzik lies in Ravine NR J10 [33]. The family learned about his death by way of the occupational press [8]. Till the end of his days, he was a warm person, a loving husband and father, and a pharmacist who always remembered about his pharmacy.

In the Puławy cemetery located on Piaskowa Street, there is a symbolic cross commemorating the victims of Katyn. At the base of this is a figure depicting Holy Mary holding in her hands a shaved human head with a visible bullet hole. Next to the cross, there are three plaques listing the names of the murdered citizens of Puławy, who were imprisoned in Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostaszów. Among these names is that of Zygmunt Stanisław Gawdzik.

Zygmunt Gawdzik's family search for him after the end of the war via the Polish Red Cross and on September 8, 1948, they received the following statement: "following a request posted on May 8th of the contemporary year, concerning Gawdzik, Zygmunt, born in 1898, in Opole Lubelskie, the son of Boleslaw and Maria – we regret to inform you that, so far, we do not possess any information" [7]. In a *Questionnaire concerning war-related loss* ad-

dressed to the District Pharmaceutical Chamber in Lublin, the wife of Zygmunt Gawdzik placed in the column “moral loss”, “husband in Soviet captivity” [34].

**Fig. 14.** Questionnaire concerning war-related loss. Document from the collection of the Apteka–Muzeum (Museum of Pharmacy) in Lublin

Zygmunt Gawdzik’s pharmacy stayed open during the War and after it, under the management of his wife. In 1939, the building in which the pharmacy was located was hit with an incendiary missile, and as a result, it burnt down, together with the family’s rooms and their car. Once rebuilt, it was burnt down again in 1944 [34]. From an announcement placed in the “Pharmaceutical News”, we learn that during the war, the pharmacy suffered from staffing shortages: “The Z. Gawdzik’s pharmacy will hire an assistant or an M. Pharm immediately. Please send offers, together with conditions” [27].

After the war, Gawdzik’s pharmacy was relocated to 54 Zwycięska Street (now Piłsudski Street). In 1949, in the “Polish Pharmacy”, there were two advertisements: “Will sell ” or the whole pharmacy in Puławy at 54 Zwycięska Street, Gawdzik, MA” [31], and “Will beneficially sell or lease a pharmacy. Puławy, Gawdzik MA” [29]. Despite strenuous attempts, which resulted from the repercussions of the Internal Revenue Service being against the pharmacy, it turned out impossible for Maria Zofia Gawdzik to sell the pharmacy before 1951 [10].

The third and the last pre-war pharmacy in Puławy was the pharmacy of Adam Wachlewicz, MA. It was located in the building standing till this day at 23 Piłsudski Street (the former Lubelska Street). This edifice was built by Antoni Różycki, church organist, in 1929. This date is visible on the facade of the building. This structure is the only testament to

the pre-war pharmacies of Puławy left standing. However, inside, there is nothing left of its pharmaceutical past. The rooms are relatively small and until recently, there was a cake shop there. The pharmacy was opened, depending on various sources, in 1936 [39] or 1938 [16, by Adam Wachlewicz, MA, and it functioned during and after the war.



**Fig. 15.** Adam Wachlewicz, M. Pharm. Personal files of the University of Warsaw, sig. KFARM 361

course in the Imperial Warsaw University. He finished his first year there, however, the outbreak of war made it impossible for him to continue his studies. On October 2, 1919, he requested His Magnificence, Rector of the University of Warsaw, to accept him as a student of the University. On March 12, 1923, after passing the level I and II pharmaceutical examinations, he received from the Examination Committee of the University of Warsaw, a M. Pharm Degree. This was equivalent to the former Russian Prowizor’s degree and to the Degree of M. Pharm of the Małopolska Universities [3]. His pharmaceutical apprenticeship began in Sierpcie, in the Warsaw County, where he worked till 1910. Later, till 1914, he worked in Radom, and in the years between 1914 and 1917, he worked as a temporary replacement in pharmacies in Łódź [1]. He also worked in pharmacies in Drobin and Koźminek, and after finishing his career in Puławy, he worked in Michów, till 1956 [39].

The website of the Foundation of the Polish Pharmacists Biographical Dictionary also provides information that in Puławy, in 1939, Helena Wachlewicz (born in 1908) was working. She had obtained her M. Pharm Degree in 1933 [39].

In 1942, in Krakow, a *List of Pharmacists of the General Government* was published. The first part contains information on the “obmann” of the General Government. Adam Wachlewicz’s name is on this list. The “Pharmaceutical News” of that year had an article written by the chairmen of the “Pharmaceutical Chamber of The Chamber of Health in the General Government”, Doctor Weber. In it, he explained the function of “Obmenn” (Pharmaceutical Chamber delegates). In this article, we read that:

“the list of pharmacists, which pharmacies recently received, provides information in its first part about the organization of the Pharmaceutical Chamber for the General Government. It states that within each district are units of the Pharmaceutical Chambers (Obmannschaften) which are made up of 6–10 pharmacies. At the same time, these units are to be supervised by a delegate of the Pharmaceutical Chamber (Obmann), who is appointed by the Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Chamber at the request of the Division of the Pharmaceutical Chamber. This delegate is especially obliged to fulfill this honorable duty. The obligation of the delegate is to care for the amenable pharmacies and their employees and to make sure that the pharmacies are managed properly (...). In every case, he is to offer help to the pharmacist and his employees and to mediate between them and the pharmacy’s authorities” [28].

Adam Wachlewicz was a member held in high regard. This fact is revealed in that he was appointed a delegate of the Pharmaceutical Chamber. Furthermore, in 1949, he was made the representative of the Lublin Pharmaceutical Chamber at the funeral of a pharmacist from Karczmiska, Wilhelm Dominik Pic de Replonge [30].

Adam Wachlewicz stayed the owner of the pharmacy in Puławy located at 23 Lubelska Street (after the war, re-named Zwycięska Street) until all pharmacies became state property. After the nationalization of pharmacies, this pharmacy became Pharmacy NR 75. As of January 1951, Wachlewicz was compelled to become its manager, [1], but from October 15, 1951, he was transferred at his current salary level, to the Social Pharmacy NR 7 in Puławy, as a professional employee. The manager’s position of Pharmacy NR 75 was then taken over by Janina Zdun, M. Pharm. It is known that around this time, Adam Wachlewicz experienced a decline in his health. A protocol of the Medical-Social Committee drawn in Puławy by Doctor Stefan Wierzejski and Doctor Maria Claudel lists the following medical problems of A. Wachlewicz: Systemic sclerosis, cerebral sclerosis, severe myocardial degeneration, and bilateral inguinal hernia. The doctors declared that the ability to perform professional duties amounted to 2/3 that of a healthy man. The authors of this paper were unable to determine where and when Adam Wachlewicz died, however, it is known that after leaving Puławy, he worked in a pharmacy in Michów, and later in Krzczonów [1].

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