



Ks. dr. Roman Nir
Chicago

THE POLISH – AMERICAN ARCHIVES OF PHARMACY IN ORCHARD LAKE

Streszczenie

Doktor farmacji Halina Tarkowska - Płońska w 2000 roku przekazała ks. prał. dr Romanowi Nirowi kolekcję poświęconą farmacji polonijnej w USA. Od 1978 roku H. Płońska prowadziła badania źródłowe odwiedzając archiwa szkół farmaceutycznych, medycznych, archiwa instytucji naukowych, etnicznych i polskich. Prowadziła korespondencję lub rozmowy telefoniczne z profesorami farmacji, pracownikami laboratoriów, aptekarzami. Przeglądała dużą liczbę czasopism, wydobywając informacje o Polakach, farmaceutach. Objechała większość stanów. Dlatego zebrała dużą kolekcję do historii polonijnej farmacji.

Pierwotnym planem Doktor Płońskiej było napisanie monografii o polonijnej farmacji w USA. Konsultacje prowadzone z historykami farmacji w Ameryce i w Polsce, wykazywały, że jest to temat, który nie może być zrealizowany przez jedną osobę. Radzono, aby skoncentrowano się do badań nad polonijną farmacją w Chicago, biorąc pod uwagę, że było to największe skupisko polskiej grupy etnicznej w Stanach i że było tu najwięcej farmaceutów mających swoje apteki (wiele rodzinnych aptek istniało 60, 80 lat), dużo było aptekarzy szpitalnych, aptekarzy pracujących w szpitalach wojskowych z I, II wojny światowej, Korei, Wietnamie, znaczna liczba pracowała w przemyśle farmaceutycznym. I te argumenty zaważyły, że najwięcej materiałów posiadamy do dziejów polskiego aptekarstwa w Chicago.

Archiwum nie jest kompletne, bowiem liczne przeprowadzki, pakowanie paczek przez różnych ludzi, były powodem, że bez wiedzy dr Płońskiej, dużo tomów zostało wyrzuconych co okazało się dopiero teraz, kiedy archiwum jest przygotowywane do katalogowania. Kolekcję można podzielić na trzy zasadnicze części: I. Materiały archiwalne. II. Prasa – czasopisma zawodowe farmaceutyczne, medyczne i polonijne. III. Książki związane z historią farmacji. Jest również kilka teczek poświęconych aptekarstwu polskiemu w innych krajach poza Polską.

Artykuł przedstawia ogólny zasób materiałów. Najpierw przedstawiona została sylwetka ofiarodawczyni archiwum doktor farmacji Haliny Marii Tarkowskiej - Płońskiej Następnie przedstawiono infor-



Dr Halina Płońska

macje o głównych działach archiwum są nimi: 1. Aptekarze w Chicago i okolicach. 2. Pierwsi pionierzy aptekarstwa w Chicago. 3. Wykazy aptek od 1901 r. do 1920 r. 4. Polskie apteki w polskich parafiach. 5. Aptekarze polscy w USA bez Chicago. 6. Aptekarze w USA litery K – Z. 7. Dziekani Polacy Szkół Farmaceutycznych w USA. 8. Aptekarze polscy w poszczególnych Stanach. 9. Wybitni polscy farmaceuci w New Jersey. 10. Aptekarze polscy w Stanie Nowy Jork. 11. Stan Texas. 12. Aptekarze polscy w Waszyngtonie. 13. Aptekarze polscy w Wisconsin. 14. Aptekarze polscy w Pensylwanii. 15. Chicago Retail Druggists Association – News C.R.D.A. 15. Aptekarze polscy w polityce, urzędach w stowarzyszeniach. 16. Udział farmaceutów polskich w pracach niepodległościowych, organizacjach polonijnych i oświatowo – kulturalnych.

Introduction

A partial archives of Polonia pharmacy was donated to the Central Archives of Polonia in Orchard Lake in year 2000. The received collection can be divided into three main categories: I. Archival materials. II. Press – professional pharmaceutical and medical periodicals. III. Publications related to the history of pharmacy. In the section related to archival sources a research has been done on archives, libraries, scientific institutes, and pharmaceutical schools located in such countries as: the United States of America, Canada, Poland, and England. The donor of the collection, Dr. Halina Płońska, began research in 1979 and still continues collecting archival materials.



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RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA
AKADEMIA MEDYCZNA W LUBLINIE
WYDZIAŁ *Farmaceutyczny*

DYPLOM

OBYWATELKA *Halina Płońska*
URODZONA DNIA *1 sierpnia 1923* ROKU
W *Sejnach*

NA PODSTAWIE PRZEDSTAWIONEJ ROZPRAWY DOKTORSKIEJ
POD TYTUŁEM „*Akształtowanie się i rozwój polskiego
aptekarstwa etnicznego w skupisku Polonii w Chicago
/ lata 1880 - 1920 /*”

ORAZ PO ZŁOŻENIU EGZAMINÓW UZYSKAŁ STOPIEŃ NAUKOWY

DOKTORA

NAUK *farmaceutycznych*
W ZAKRESIE *historii farmacji*
NADANY UCHWAŁĄ RADY WYDZIAŁU *Farmaceutycznego*
Z DNIA *28 listopada* 19 *91* ROKU

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Dr. Halina Maria Tarkowska-Płońska

Dr. Halina Płońska is an outstanding scientist, biochemist, specialist of rehabilitation, excellent laboratory assistant, expert of herbs from all over the world, remarkable civic leader, patriot and ambassador for the causes of Poland and Polonia, member of many professional and Polonia organizations, and devoted friend of the Central Archives of Polonia in Orchard Lake.

Dr. Płońska was born on August 1, 1923, in Sejny, Suwałki province. Her father Józef Tarkowski, who was a pharmacist, died suddenly in 1931. Her mother Wanda (maiden name Długoborska) was a teacher of Polish language. During World War II, Dr. Płońska's mother was a political prisoner of Pawiak in Warsaw, Poland, from 1941

to 1942, and afterwards a prisoner of a women concentration camp in Ravensbruck, Germany, until the end of the war.

During the war Halina Płońska studied in Gąsecki Commercial High School. The following professors secretly taught at that school: Jan Bystroń – history and Polish literature, Henryk Dubas – Polish language, and Gorzuchowski – geography. Also during the war, Dr. Płońska married Witold Płoński. In the days of Warsaw Uprising, she gave birth to her son Olgierd, who later became a doctor of medicine and a graduate of the Medical Academy in Warsaw. Witold Płoński was severely wounded during the Uprising and lost both arms.

After Dr. Płońska graduated from high school, Dr. Bolesław Olszewski, who after the war became the president and rector of the Pharmacy Department in Warsaw, admitted her to pharmacy major at a secret university. Dr. Płońska continued studies after the war when her mother came back from the concentration camp.

Dr. Płońska received a diploma of Master of Pharmacy on February 11, 1950. She succeeded her late uncle Franciszek Gozdala, also a pharmacist, in managing a pharmacy in Ujazd, near Łódź, Poland. After the nationalization of pharmacies in 1951, she moved to work on a scientific research at the National Institute of Hygiene and Food Testing under the management of her university professor Stanisław Krauze. From 1956 to 1959 she worked as an assistant in the Institute of Meat Industry in Warsaw located at Rakowiecka Street. Dr. Płońska also worked on a doctorate in biochemistry of plants at the Department of Biochemistry of the Central School of Agriculture from 1961 to 1962.

In 1962 Dr. Płońska's husband received a scholarship from the United Nations to work on rehabilitation of handicapped persons. Dr. Płońska decided to interrupt her work and doctorate studies in order to help her husband. Unfortunately, on the day of their arrival to the United States, Witold Płoński became sick with contagious jaundice and his scholarship was suspended. Because of life necessity, Dr. Płońska was hired at the Agriculture Department of Rutgers University in New Jersey, working under the management of Paul Grimminger (1962-1963). In the fall of 1963 Witold Płoński finally received the previously awarded scholarship and a chance of sociological studies at the University in New York. Polish authorities officially banned the rights of the Płońskis to work and study in Poland after allowing their children (one son and two daughters) to come to the United States in 1963.

Dr. Płońska worked as a professor in Biochemistry Department of Medical College in New York from 1963 to 1966. She was a professor and a laboratory director at the Department of Medical Rehabilitation of Columbia University in New York from 1966 to 1970. During the years 1971-72, she held the office of director of Chemical Laboratory in Bronx-Lebanon Hospital. Afterwards, Dr. Płońska was a professor and a director of Laboratory of Experimental Medicine at the University of New York from

1972 to 1976. Dr. H. Płońska was forced to retire in 1977 because of a very painful rheumatic arthritis, from which she later cured herself by undergoing a treatment based on Polish herbs “Revmosan”.

During her educational and research work, Dr. Płońska was very active in various associations. She belonged, among others, to: American Institute of History of Pharmacy, Polish American Historical Association, and Polish American Medical Society.

A turning point in the life of Dr. Płońska is year 1979. She went to Poland for the first time since emigrating to the United States and established contacts with Polish professors of pharmacy such as: W. Głowacki, B. Kuźnicka and W. Roeske, who did not know anything about the Polonia pharmacy, existence of pharmacies, activities of pharmacists, or Polish rectors of pharmacy schools in the United States. Those conversations and meetings became an inspiration to collecting information about Polish and Polish-American pharmacists in the United States. Initially, Dr. Płońska planned to include in her research the history of Polonia pharmacy in the entire country. However, as she was discovering further archival sources located all over the territory of the United States and considering the necessity of traveling to various sites in the country, she decided to focus only on a specific part of the history of Polish pharmacy. It was obvious that the largest Polish population in the United States was located in Chicago. Therefore, Dr. Płońska focused her attention on that city. Later she further narrowed her research by deciding to concentrate on the history of Polonia pharmacy before 1920, which was a year of an informal end of the history of Polish pharmacies in the United States. However, we definitely cannot agree with that statement today. After 1990 and the fall of communism, when contacts with Poland can be easily established, many new Polish pharmacies came into existence and now anybody can buy or order Polish medicines or medical equipment without any problems.¹

The outcome of the 10-year long research was a doctoral thesis “The Forming and Development of Polish Ethnic Pharmacy in Polonia Group in Chicago 1880-1920”. This work was accepted on November 28, 1991 at the Pharmacy Department of Medical Academia in Lublin. The professor conferring the doctor degree was Dr. Barba-

¹ Archives of Polonia Pharmacy. Collection of Dr. of Pharmacy Halina Tarkowska-Płońska. Used abbreviation: Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.1. Mgr. Halina Maria Płońska, maiden name Tarkowska. Biography pp.1-4; Description of professional and scientific works p.1; List of publications. List of Halina Płońska’s publications.; Copies of diplomas of Master of Pharmacy and Doctor of Pharmacy; various identification cards and diplomas; Halina Płońska, the United States. Memoirs of Emigrant. In: “Pamiętniki Emigrantów. Kariery zawodowe”. Warszawa 1995. The Institute of Agriculture of the Central Commercial School pp.143-156.; Firsthand Biography of Halina Maria Tarkowska Plonska by Christine A. Hyjek pp.1-6, incomplete computer printout.; Płońska, (Tarkowska), Halina Maria, pharmacist, researcher, pharmacy historian. In: Who’s Who in Polish America 1st edition 1996-1997, New York, NY pp.360.; Plonski Halina. In: American Association of University Women 1998-1999.; Halina Plonski. In: American Association of University Women, January 1999 No.147 p.5.

ra Kuźnicka. The dissertation featured introduction, 5 chapters, and a lengthy bibliography. Here is the contents of the dissertation: Chapter 1 – From Jamestown (1608) to Chicago (1880); Chapter 2 - The History of Polish Ethnic Pharmacies in Chicago 1882-1900; Chapter 3 - The Polish Pharmacies in Chicago 1901-1910; Chapter 4 – The Polish Pharmacies in Chicago 1911-1920; Chapter 5 – Summary.²

The dissertation utilized a significant part of the archives of Polonia pharmacy. However, it should be mentioned that many archival sources, which Dr. Płońska had been collecting were never used because they pertain to later periods of the history of Polish pharmacies, or to different cities. It is the largest archives of Polonia pharmacy outside of Poland. It is also worth noting that Polish pharmacies in Chicago, even though only marginally mentioned by historians of Polonia, played an important role in everyday life of Polish population because of meeting the vital needs of that ethnic group.³

Pharmacists in the City of Chicago and Its Area

A lengthy volume consisting of over 600 pages includes information exclusively about pharmacists in Chicago and its area. The first page of the volume shows statistics of 8 volumes, which contain alphabetically ordered pharmacists' biographies. It is worth to include these statistics here. There were 655 pharmacists in Illinois and 409 in other states between 1880-1920. It gives a total number of 1064 pharmacists.

Volume I includes pharmacists with last names starting with letters A-B giving a total of 55 names. Vol. II includes letters C-J, 111 names. Vol.III: letter K, 123 names. Vol. IV: letters L-M, 91 names. Vol.V: letters N-P, 70 names. Vol.VI: letters R-S, 97 names. Vol.VII: letter T to entry "Wieczorek", 55 names. Vol.VIII: letters W-Z, 53 names.

² Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.2. Halina Płońska. Forming and Developing of Polish Ethnic Pharmacy in Polonia Society in Chicago (1880-1920). Doctorate thesis written under the supervision of Dr. Barbara Kuźnicka in the Institute of History of Science, Education and Engineering of Polish Science Academia. Warszawa 1991 pp.437, tableaux, statistics. Doctorate thesis besides the introduction and bibliography includes the following chapters: Chapter I: From Jamestown (1608) to Chicago (1880). Poles and the Early American Pharmacy; Chapter II: The History of Polish Ethnic Pharmacies in Chicago 1882-1900; Chapter III: Polish Pharmacies in Chicago 1901-1910; Chapter IV: Polish Pharmacies in Chicago 1911-1920; Chapter V: Summary.; Romanowski Henryk. New Dissertation in the History of Pharmacy. (Halina M. Płońska's). "Polish Pharmacy" 1992 No.4 p.329.; Pioneer Dissertation About Polonia Pharmacy in Chicago. "Dziennik Związkowy", July 14, 1992.

³ In 1979 Mrs. Halina Płońska contacted Polish professors of pharmacy in Poland and following their suggestions started a scientific research about Polish and Polish-American pharmacists in the United States. Initially, the research included the entire area of the United States but soon it turned out that it is too broad topic to be researched by just one person. After many consultations, the topic was narrowed down only to pharmacists active in Chicago, Illinois, which is the largest concentration of Polish population in the United States. The Archives of Pharmacy still has materials pertaining to other states besides Illinois, however not all states are covered.

In the list of pharmacists included in Volume I, Dr. Płońska emphasized outstanding pharmacists by providing interesting information about their lives. Every entry in the book has very specific source documentation. It reflects how precise and pedantic was the author about providing documentation, even though she had to search through a significant number of sources and various medical and Polonia literature, which are located in the further parts of the Archives of Pharmacy.

Here are some selected pharmacists' names provided for the reader in order to present in which years those individuals managed their pharmacies. Badzmirowski Konrad owned a pharmacy from 1936 to 1950; Bagiński Antoni 1946-1961; Bardoński Jan 1929-1961; Borucki Edward 1910-1960, fire; Burda Stanisław 1916-1943; Chrzanowski Tadeusz 1910-1932; Dombrowski Ryszard 1940-1961, shot dead; Hanasz Roman 1914-1938.

Many Polish pharmacists belonged to American Association of Pharmacists and were members of executive board and even presidents of that organization, e.g. Raymond Haraburda. Very many of them belonged to Polish American Pharmacists Association, e.g. Stanisław Apoliński, Robert Drzał, Tadeusz Franczyk, Edward Kluza, Maria Placzek, and Chester Przybyło. Some of them were presidents of the Polish American Pharmacists Association, e.g. Kutza Matt, Wesołowski Ted, and Parker James. Edward Skorczewski received a special award on May 25, 1984, which was given by the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy for outstanding achievements in the area of pharmaceutical research.

Volume I also includes chronological list of pharmacies starting from the oldest Polish pharmacy in Chicago and ending almost in present times. Included here is only a part of that list: Bardoński Wiktor, 1882; Bardoński Victor Co., 1895; Bojanowski Henryk, 1895; Burda Władysław, 1895; Butkiewicz Kazimierz, 1895; Cummings George, 1895; Gieralowski, 1895; Cholewiński Jan, 1905; Czaja Peter, 1905; Kwiatkowski E., 1905; Lagona Baltazar, 1905; Machowski Michael, 1905; Przybylski Adam, 1905. Volume I includes more lists and statistics, such as the list of Polish pharmacists by Dr. Fronczak from Buffalo, the list of Rev. F. Bolek, and the list from 1929, which was included in "Era Druggists' Directory."⁴

The First Pioneers of Pharmacy in Chicago

Wiktor Bardoński was the first precursor of Polish pharmacy in Chicago. He established his own pharmacy in 1882 at Nobel Street. Before that happened, he had worked

⁴ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.3. Polish pharmacists, letters A-B. pp.320. There is an alphabetical list of pharmacists consisting of 360 names on pp.1-30.; Dr. Franciszek Fronczak from Buffalo created another list of Polish pharmacists in 1905. A list of Polish pharmacists from 1929 was created based on U.S. pharmacist's directory pp.27-30. There is also a list of pharmacists from a biographical dictionary of Rev. Franciszek Bolek. There are also copies of statistics pertaining to Poles from a local periodical "Chicago Pharmascene".

for Józef Schoekaes. Bardoński was originally from Nakł and came to Chicago with his parents in 1871. He became pharmacist after working for 4 years in a pharmacy and passing the pharmacist's exams. The pharmacy of Bardoński family existed until 1949.

Wiktor Bardoński was a person of note in Polonia life. He was the first Pole elected to the office of the Inspector of Pharmacies. He also was a member of the pharmacists' labor union (C.R.D.A.). Moreover, the Union of Polish Doctors was established at his pharmacy and three of his children were pharmacists. Bardoński actively cooperated with Polish Roman Catholic Union (P.R.C.U.) as well as with Polish National Alliance (PNA) and Polish Falcons. The Bardoński family owned their pharmacy for 67 years.⁵

The family of Józef Leszczyński managed another pharmacy for 31 years (from 1895 to 1926).⁶ The second very well known person among pharmacists in Chicago was Adam Szwajkert, M.S. in pharmacy. He owned a pharmacy from 1888 to 1895 and afterwards passed it on to his sister's husband, Władysław Burda. Szwajkert studied pharmacy and medicine at the University of Kraków and University of Lwów obtaining M.S. in pharmacy. In 1886 he bought a pharmacy and in 1897 completed medical studies. Then, Szwajkert established a pharmacy again and as a doctor entered a medical school at the University of Illinois. He was a remarkable Polonia activist and a chief doctor of the P.R.C.U. and Polish Falcons. He was a co-organizer of the Union of Polish Doctors and its first president.⁷

Władysław Burda owned two pharmacies in the center of "Stanisławów". His nephew, Władysław Sanoica from Galicja, managed the pharmacies from 1904. He publi-

⁵ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.3. Polish pharmacists A-B. Wiktor Bardoński (1852-1928) his life and activities. Archival documentation, biographies pp.75-119; Wiktor Bardoński. In: "Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa etnicznego w Chicago w latach 1882-1900," pp.47-54, includes biography and the history of family pharmacy. The History of Wiktor Bardoński's Pharmacy 1882-1949, total of 67 years. The author is in possession of H. Płońska's doctorate dissertation.; The Lakeside Annual Directory of the City of Chicago 1895, p.163.; Outstanding Poles in Chicago. "Dziennik Chicagoski" 1904, p.94.; Business Directory of Chicago 1892 p.845. Obituary. "Dziennik Chicagoski" from April 27, 1928; August 19, 1940.; The Archives of the State of Illinois. Springfield 1882, vol.1, p.25, 208.; C. Stephens. The Alumni Record of the University of Illinois Chicago 1921, p.346.; University of Illinois. Special Collection. Register of Alumni of School of Pharmacy. Chicago 1960.

⁶ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.3. Polish pharmacists A-B. Józef Leszczyński. The history of Józef Leszczyński's pharmacy 1895-1926, (31 years). pp.56-58.; Józef Leszczyński. In: "Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa..." pp.56-58.; McDonald's Directory of Physicians, Dentists and Druggists of Chicago, Including Suburbs in Cook County. Chicago 1889, p.195.; Pharmacy advertisements. "Dziennik Chicagoski" from March 17, 1891; May 25, 1892.; The Era Druggists' Directory of United States, Canada, Cuba, and U.S. Possessions. New York 1927, p.105.

⁷ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.6. Polish pharmacists R-S. Szwajkert Adam L. 194-1946 p.376.; Adam Szwajkert's Pharmacy. In: The History of Polish Pharmacy... pp.66-69.; "Dziennik Chicagoski" from March 17, 1891; May 25, 1892.; History of the Polish Medical Society of Chicago, 1915-1966. Chicago 1966, p.2.; Obituary. "Dziennik Zjednoczenia" from September 26, 1922, p.2.

shed a very useful dictionary for Polish and German pharmacists, which defined names of the drugs translated into English and Latin. He also manufactured a very popular cough suppressant named “Balsam Częstochowski” as well as “Krople Mariacelskie” and headache medicine. Afterwards, the pharmacy was taken over by Władysław Burda’s son. The Burda family owned it for 18 years.⁸

Jan Henryk Xelowski was another interesting pharmacist. He was a son of a Polish pharmacist and a doctor. His father owned the first Polish pharmacy in Washington D.C. Young Xelowski completed pharmaceutical studies at the Pharmacy Department of University of Illinois only as the second Pole in the history of the school after Bardoński. He owned a few pharmacies and one of them was named “Under the Eagle Pharmacy”. He graduated from a medical school and as a doctor managed the pharmacies. Xelowski died unexpectedly in 1903 and the pharmacies were sold to Pelikan Brothers. The Xelowski family managed the pharmacies for a total of 33 years.⁹

It is impossible to omit in this beginning period of the history of Polonia pharmacy the biography of Władysław Kuflewski, a pharmacist who managed his pharmacy from 1892 to 1928, total of 36 years. He finished pharmaceutical studies at the University of Illinois and later medical studies in 1894. In that year, as one of the first doctors, he started organizing the hospital of Nazarene Sisters. From 1894 until his death Kuflewski was a director of the Surgical Ward. He worked voluntarily for 10 years at Cook Hospital serving the poorest people living in Chicago. Simultaneously, he was a professor of surgery at Clinical College. Kuflewski was the chief doctor of PNA for 25 years as well as the director and vice-president of the Library and Museum of PNA. He also was a director of the City Department of Education for 5 years. He published press articles about bacteria and old books conservation. Kuflewski was a long time president of the Association of Polish Doctors and an active member of Chicago Medical Society, Illinois Society, American Medical Society, and American College of Surgeons. He received the title of Member of American College of Surgeons in 1912. Kuflewski contributed to the building of Tadeusz Kościuszko statue, which was erected on September 11, 1911 in Chicago. He also helped Kazimierz Chodźński, an

⁸ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.3. Polish pharmacists A-B, Burda Anthony. Dr. Stanisław Burda. Bronisława Burda. Burda Władysław. pp.287-311.; Władysław Burda – family pharmacy. In: Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa... pp.70-76. The history of Władysław Burda’s pharmacy in “Stanisławów” pp.74-76.; Walter A. Sanoica. Polish and German Names of Drugs and Medicines. Chicago 1903 p.52.; Chicago Medical Directory. Chicago 1915, p. 393.

⁹ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.100. Jana H. Xelowski’s pharmacy. The history of John H. Xelowski’s pharmacy. In: “Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa...” pp.77-82.; Donald’s Directory of Physicians...1889, p.208.; The Alumni Record of the University of Illinois...1921, p.71.; The Late Henrietta Xelowska of Counts Tyssowskis. Posthumous Memoir. “Dziennik Związkowy” from September 15, 1915.; Obituary. “Dziennik Chicagoski,” January 18, 1903.; Phone conversation with Henryk Xelowski’s grandson on October 18, 1980.; Płońska Halina. Henryk Boguchwał Xelowski (1832-?), owner of the first Polish pharmacy in Washington. “Farmacja Polska”, No.5-6, 1990, pp.161-163.

artist, to obtain a permission from the United States government to make a sculpture of Kazimierz Pułaski in Washington. The inauguration of both statues took place on May 11, 1910, and was one of the greatest events in the history of Polonia. Kuflewski's involvement in medical and socio-national works prevented him from focusing on the management of his pharmacies. Finally, he passed them over to his brother Stanisław, who knew German language well, what was significant to ethnic German pharmacies. Władysław Kuflewski, the pioneer of pharmacy and a national activist, died October 23, 1945, at the age of 75.¹⁰

Other volumes on the history of pharmacists in Chicago mention more lists of pharmacies, e.g. a list from 1895 records 12 new pharmacies belonging to: 1. H. S. Bojanowski. 2. Gierałtowski. 3. Feliks Kalaciński. 4. H. F. Kostka. 5. J. Leszczyński. 6. Jana Okoński. 7. J. Rudnicki. 8. B. F. Strzyżewski. 9. J. H. Xelowski. 10. Józef Zaleski. 11. Frank Zaremba. 12. K. A. Żurawski.¹¹

Lists of Pharmacies From 1901 To 1920

The lists of pharmacies and pharmacists for the period of 1901-1980 are found in a special folder of the Archives of Pharmacy. These lists relate to various cities and states and include the following information: 1. Name of the pharmacist, co-owners of the pharmacy, or the name of the pharmacy, e.g. "Under the Eagle Pharmacy". 2. Name of the city, province, and state. 3. Source information, the name of the archives, call-number, and the name of the publication, or periodical. 4. The year of pharmacy's establishment. 5. Further items relate to the change of pharmacy's owner or address, date of pharmacy's closing, date of death of the pharmacist, and other events related to the pharmacist (shot to death) or the pharmacy (demolished, robbed, or set on fire).

List #1 records pharmacists from Chicago area and includes abovementioned data. Dr. H. Płońska prepared the list in 1980s and it mentions 173 pharmacies on 12 pages of paper. List #2 is from 1911 and is based on an official pharmaceutical directory. At that time, there were 43 Polish pharmacies as compared to the total number of 1154 phar-

¹⁰ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.100. Family pharmacy of Władysław Kuflewski. The History of Kuflewski's Pharmacy 1892. In: "Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa..." pp.82-90.; Cook County Medical Directory. Chicago 1898, pp.847-849.; The Alumni Record of the University of Illinois... 1921, s.34.; Jubilee Memoirs. Hospital of Our Lady of Nazareth. Chicago 1894-1944 p.14.; Memoir of Polish celebrations in Washington in 1910: the inauguration of Tadeusz Kościuszko and Kazimierz Pułaski monuments, and organized at the same time the 1st Polish National Congress in Washington, D.C. in May of 1910; published at the expense of Polish National Alliance, pp.45-53, 61-65.; From a funeral of the late Dr. Władysław Kuflewski, former chief doctor of PNA. "Dziennik Chicagoski" from October 29, 1945.; The Archives of the State of Illinois, 1910, Vol.4, No. 208, p.25.

¹¹ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.100. The List of Pharmacies in Chicago in 1895. In: "Dzieje polskiego aptekarstwa..." pp.93-119.; The Era Druggists' Directory of the United States and Canada, 1895, s.36-40.; The Illinois Medical Blue...1901, p.348.

macies, which gives 4% of the Polish ethnic pharmacies comparing to the total number of such establishments. The city population was 2,049,185. There were 49 Polish pharmacies during the period of 1913-14 and the total number of pharmacies was 1302. In 1915 the numbers were 55 and 1402. In 1919 the city had 62 Polish pharmacies with a total number of 1367 pharmacies and population of 2,185,283. In 1920 the numbers were: 72 Polish pharmacies and the total of 1604 pharmacies with the city population of 2,185,283. Year 1921 brought a general decline in economy and that caused the number of Polish pharmacies in Chicago to drop to 71, although the population number increased rapidly to 2,764,283. In 1925 Polish pharmacies numbered 90 and the total number of pharmacies in the United States was 52,304; the state of Illinois itself had 3,534 pharmacies and the city of Chicago 1683 of them. It can be concluded that only a small percentage of pharmacies belonged to Poles, even though there was over half of million of Poles in the city at that time.

In the same folder, there are materials on the history of particular pharmacies, which are analyzed in two different approaches. The first approach is undertaken by listing pharmacies according to their addresses. We know that, for example, the pharmacy at 1025 North Hoyne Ave in Jadwigów changed owners. It was established in 1895 and until 1920 had the following owners: Bronisław Strzyżewski, C. P. Gierałowski, Józef Krzywiński, J. C. Borowski and Władysław Hoyek.

Here are a few examples of the outcome of following this approach during the research: the history of pharmacy at 159 East North Ave, the history of pharmacy at 159 East 658 N. Ashland Ave., the history of pharmacy at 3601 West Belmont Ave. in Jackowo, the history of pharmacy at 700 North Ashland, and finally the history of pharmacy at 581 Milwaukee Ave.

The second approach to researching the history of Polish pharmacies focuses on those pharmacies, which belonged to the same family for the whole time of their existence. Here are few examples: the history of pharmacy of Józef E. Kostanski 1923-1960, the history of pharmacy of Józef Leszczyński 1895-1927, the history of pharmacy of Victor Bardoński 1882-1928, and the history of pharmacy of Adam Sz wajkart 1888-1902.¹²

¹² Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.12. Large tables with lists of pharmacies in Chicago, Illinois. They are created on the basis of archival sources and medical and pharmaceutical literature. Every table includes year, list of pharmacies, owner's names and pharmacies' names. Polish pharmacies are marked with a yellow pen and the new pharmacies established in a given year are circled with a black pen. The population of Chicago in a give year is also noted as well as the total number of pharmacies and the number of Polish pharmacies in the city with resulting ratio. These data allow to precisely follow the development of pharmacies. Very accurate lists were prepared for the following years: 1889, 1895, 1898, 1901, 1902, and 1904. The list of Polish pharmacies 1880-1920, total number 145. The list of Polish pharmacies in Buffalo. A complete list of Polish pharmacies in Chicago and its area and the state of Illinois 1892 - 1970, pp.1-12.; Lists of Polish pharmacies: 1911, 1912, 1913/1914, 1915, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1925. This folder also contains tables, which illustrate Polish pharmacies on gives streets.

Polish Pharmacies in Polish Parishes

Polish pharmacies in Chicago were established in the areas of high concentration of Polish people. Those areas were found around Polish parishes, which were the centers of religious, cultural, social and educational life and were surrounded by numerous business establishments.

Many materials gathered by Dr. H. Płońska reflect the history of those pharmacies, which were located close to parishes. At the beginning of the source documents, there are lists of Polish parishes from different years. A list from 1903 mentions 15 Polish parishes. 203,505 Poles lived in Chicago in 1910. There were already 41 Polish parishes and 383,300 Poles in 1918. In 1933 the number of parishes was 60 with 158 Polish priests, 1,044 teachers (mainly nuns), and 48,967 children studying in Polish schools. There were also 6 Polish colleges, 1 orphanage for 700 children, 1 nursing home, and 1 hospital managed by Nazarene Sisters. A list from 1988 shows that from the total number of 259 parishes in the archdioceses 37 were Polish, which yields 15%.

The Church of St. Stanislaus was established in 1867 and became the beginning of the history of Polonia in Chicago. After building the church, a parochial school was completed and managed by the Franciscan Sisters from 1869. The first pioneers and first organizers of Polish National Alliance lived here and it was also a site of the first Sejm of PNA. The first Polish pharmacies were established in the parish area by: Bardoński Wiktor – 1882, Maliński-Leszczyński Józef – 1886, Szwajkart Adam – 1888, Okoński A.J. – 1895, Burda Władysław – 1895, a pharmacy “Under the White Eagle” 1895, and Bardoński W. – 1895.

The second significant Polonia center was the Parish of Holy Trinity founded in 1873. The large lands owned by the parish allowed building one of the biggest churches, elementary school, and high school with a huge auditory, where local artists as well as guest groups from Poland performed theatre plays. There were 3 pharmacies within the boundaries of the parish. The first one belonged to A. Skłodowski and his advertising reads as follows: “A place, where purity of medicines and their authenticity come together with moderate prices.” W. Wieczorek was an owner of the second pharmacy: “...recommends medicines prepared at the pharmacy as absolutely the most effective drugs for all suffering. For cough: Balm Smolno-Lipowy with Lukrecja. For cold: Warsaw Capsules. For back pain: Wieczorek’s Liniment. For stomach problems: Wieczorek’s Stomach Wzmocniel. For purgation: Wieczorek’s Pills. For freckles: Wieczorek’s Beauty Lotion.” Wieczorek’s pharmacy was the most popular one in Chicago also among non-Poles. The third pharmacy close to the Holy Trinity parish was Hottinger.

Two pharmacies were located close to St. Adalbert parish, which was established in 1873. One of them belonged to Zygmunt Mann and the second one to Jan Novak. The parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (1882) had pharmacies, which belonged to:

Krzywinski, R.C. Zaleski, J. P. Cholewiński, and Kasprzyk. There were two pharmacies at Jadwigów - one belonged to Antoni J. Okoński, R.Ph.C., and the second one to Jan A. Kutz and Dr. T. Z. Xelowski. Beginning in 1901, the family of Stanisław J. Kuflewski started a long-time management of a pharmacy at Kazimierzów. At the parish of St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr, there were four pharmacies: Kutz Bros. Drugs, Adams-Woods Pharmacy, Ben Madaj Pharmacy and one owned by Jan Kukliński, R.Ph, a certified pharmacist. At the parish of St. John Cantius their pharmacies had: Bolesław Różański from 1911 and Hottinger from 1910 (the administrator of the pharmacy was Roman Głomski). Różański specialized in rupture truss: "The biggest pharmacy in Kantów. Rupture trusses for suffering men and women. All trusses are fit on by experienced personnel."

Jacków, which was a parish with the second largest concentration of Poles in Chicago (over 20,000 people), had the highest number of pharmacies: Lingman's pharmacy (established in 1908), Edwards Jankowski's pharmacy (1903), Jan Schwab's pharmacy (1910), F. Pankau's pharmacy (1915), Edward Barnien's pharmacy (1916), Władysław Hoyer's pharmacy (1916), Jan Urban's pharmacy (1917), Jan Bartkowski's pharmacy (1910), Avondale Phcy-Link (1919), Ćwiklińska's pharmacy (1920), and Edmund Karwowski's pharmacy (1969).

The parish of SS. Peter and Paul had one pharmacy established in 1910 by Przybylski Brothers. There was a pharmacy in Marianów established in 1910 by Henryk Siwiecki, however, there were many other pharmacists that came originally from this parish, e.g. Walter Haraberda, Józef Smoleński, William Nosek, and Aleksander Nosek. St. Florian Parish had 3900 parishioners and Jan Czachorski's pharmacy established in 1915 as well as Antoni Bagruski's pharmacy (1935). There was one pharmacy established in 1911 by Józef Niemczycki in Holy Innocents Parish and one established in 1915 by L. A. Kamiński in Good Shepard Parish. There was also one pharmacy established in 1912 by E. J. Wolf at Five Martyrs Parish. Franciszków had one pharmacy owned by A. Pesna but it existed only from 1912 to 1919. Magdalenowo, in turn, had 5,000 parishioners and one Polish pharmacy established in 1920 by Wojciech Rusch, who graduated from Illinois School of Pharmacy and served for 16 months in U.S Army in France. Max Wikaryasz managed his pharmacy from 1920 in Cicero, IL.

The above text briefly describes the disposition of Polish pharmacies in Polish parishes. In the volume, there are exceptional descriptions of the history of parishes, parochial organizations, biographies of priests and remarkable Poles. There is also an excellent research material in the maps of parishes, which give names of the streets and have marked locations of pharmacies.¹³

¹³ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.13. Polish pharmacies located at Polish parishes. The first part of the materials contains information about parishes' history and territory: a list of streets, and then the localization of Polish pharmacies. There are very interesting data about the number of Poles in Chicago. "Dziennik

Pharmacists in the United States Excluding the City of Chicago (Letters A-J)

Two huge volumes contain biographies of Polish pharmacists in the United States excluding the city of Chicago. Volume I comprises of pharmacists with last names starting with letters "A" to "J". Included below is a very limited list of names because the catalog of the archives of pharmacy includes the full list. Andrzejewski Walter, had pharmacy from 1922 to 1934 in Lackawanna, NY. Baron Stephen, graduated from a pharmacy school with R.Ph. in Plainfield, NJ.; very active in City Council, member of Anti-Drug Commission, director of State Bank, member of Polish Falcons and Polish House; received many gold medals; received an award from Princeton Univ. Pharmacy. Bednarz Julius, Buffalo, NY; owned few pharmacies 1935-1955, e.g. Gardenville Pharmacy, Ebenezer Pharmacy. Bejenkowska Stanisława, R.Ph, Pittsburgh, PA., the first Polish woman-pharmacist, managed pharmacy from 1921 to 1959. Bienkowski Piotr, Wilmington, Delaware, graduated in 1906 from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, wrote a dissertation "Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus"; member of the Department of Health; took part in the first Convention of American Pharmacists. The Bomba family of pharmacists; father Onufry Bomba, R.Ph. in 1929, pharmacy in Poth, TX.; son Onufry Bomba Jr., R.Ph. in 1966 r, pharmacy in Eagle Pass, TX. Brzezićko Marian born in Poland, completed studies in 1900 at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Buffalo; member of American Pharmacists Association, Polish organizations ZPRKA, Moniuszko Singers Society, great patriot; had pharmacy in Buffalo from 1903 to 1931. Chmielewicz Zygmunt, professor of pharmacy at the medical school in Buffalo from 1960 to 1964; professor of biochemistry from 1964 to 1969; professor of pharmacology from 1969. Cutie Maria, maiden name Rogala, professor of pharmacology; married to Antoni Cutie, who was a professor of clinical pharmacology at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy from 1979. Czerwiński Wojciech born in Poland, Ph.R.; worked at Victor Bardoński's pharmacy in Chicago from 1884 to 1888; graduated in 1903; established a pharmacy in Milwaukee, WI. Dretzka Sylvester H., pharmacist in Milwaukee, author of instructions for pharmacists education; secretary of Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy; in 1937 presented the instructions for pharmacists education at a meeting of the Pharmacists Association, and the instructions were later approved; outstanding Polish pharmacist. Dzikowski Dennis, graduated from University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy in 1954; had practical training in Colorado and Wisconsin; president of Milwaukee Pharmacists Association in 1970-71; member of Pharmacists Testing Board; active member of American Pharmacists Association. Dzięgielewski Józef, born in Poland, pharmacist in Hamtramck, MI; dedicated to political works of the Republican

Chicagoski" often printed "Poles in Chicago in Numbers", e.g. the Parish of St. Stanislaus Kostka had 30,000 parishioners in 1918 including 3,000 children in elementary school. Number of Polish businesses: 350. Polish soldiers in U.S. Army: 750. In Polish Army: 90. Donations for Poland: \$1.200,00. Further folders include materials pertaining to 60 Polish parishes.

Party in Wayne County; died on March 6, 1927, remarkable politician. Dziezic Bernard J., pharmacist, graduated in pharmacy from Marquette University, was active in state and national divisions of Pharmacists Association; nominated for organizing the House of Social Justice in the State of Wisconsin. Filipowicz Józef, born in Poland, came to Milwaukee in 1903 and studied pharmacy at the Milwaukee Medical College; assistant at the university, received a diploma of pharmacist in 1908 at the Marquette University, R.Ph.; established his own pharmacy in 1915 in Milwaukee; there were 100 Polish pharmacists in Milwaukee in 1946. Funk Kazimierz, born in Poland, biochemist, doctor, New York, 1884-1967; worked in the Pasteur Institute in France, in London; was of a German nationality; outstanding scientist, discovered multivitamin B in 1912 r; published over 200 works, mainly about vitamins; established Funk Foundation for Medical Research in 1940. Grabowski Bernard, Ph.D., graduated from Pharmacy School of the University of Missouri in Kansas City in 1931; received Ph.D. in pharmacy at the University of Maryland in 1958; professor of pharmacy at various universities in Maryland, Fordham, and Kansas City from 1958 to 1978; published numerous articles about the mechanisms of functioning of the human body; member of very specialized provisional scientific societies in the United States and other countries. Granatek Alfons, specialist in pharmaceutical chemistry; worked in laboratories and for companies, which manufactured medicines; director of the Bristol-Myers Co. Laboratory from 1946; worked for E. Bischoff Pharmaceutical Co.; member of biochemical, pharmaceutical, medical, and electronic societies. Granatek Edmund S., professor of pharmacy, specialized in antibiotics and chemotherapy. Jusko William, Buffalo, professor of pharmacy at the Buffalo State University; director of pharmacology clinic; director of Pharmacy School Laboratory; author of articles and participant of international conferences.¹⁴

Pharmacists in the United States Excluding the City of Chicago (Letters K-Z)

Volume II includes biographies of pharmacists with last names starting with letters "K" through "Z" and has 280 entries. Thus, the combined number of biographies from Volume I and Volume II is 409, even though the research has not been completed yet.

Karabasz Antoni, 1867-1934, had pharmacy in Pittsburgh and offered only first class quality drugs to his customers; very active in the works of Polish Falcons; visited I. Paderewski as a representative of the National Committee; was in Paris, France, and in Poland; hosted Lubomirski from the Central Loans Committee. Koszewski Sylwester, graduated in pharmacy from Marquette University; worked in a pharmaceutical factory in Milwaukee; deputy of health affairs 1912-1921; was an active member of

¹⁴ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.14. Polish Pharmacists in the United States Excluding Chicago Vol.I A-J. This volume contains 120 names of Polish pharmacists. Printed are their biographies and histories of pharmacies. Material obtained from various sources.

Pharmacy Association and a pioneer of PNA Athletic Club. Kielawa Zygmunt, Buffalo, NY; received M.S. in pharmacy at the University of Lwów; joined the nursing department of U. S. Army and became army pharmacists; in 1894 came to the United States and lived in Buffalo, bought a pharmacy there, which he quickly sold and moved to South River, NJ; shortly after that he came back to Buffalo again and bought 2 pharmacies; member of American Pharmacists Association, Polish National Alliance and Polish Falcons; died on April 18, 1940. Kobyłański Zygmunt, received pharmacist's diploma in 1917 at the University of Cleveland; after pharmacy liquidation managed a camera factory; very active in PNA. Kowalewski Józef, Dr., Cincinnati, OH; Dean of Pharmacy of Medical School in Cincinnati; born on December 31, 1899; Ph.D. in 1938; professor of pharmacy in 1929, and Dean until 1949; specialized in new medicines, cosmetics and electronics; member of many scientific organizations in the fields of chemistry and pharmacy. Kozłowski Leon, pharmacist for 48 years; member of Pharmacists Association in Wisconsin. Kubiak Robert, Pulaski, WI; in U.S. Army as a plane pilot 1942-1945; graduated in pharmacy from University of Wisconsin in 1954; specialized in hospital pharmacy; president of Hospital Pharmacists Association, member of American Pharmacists Association. Kuskowski Frank, Milwaukee, WI; graduated from PNA Alliance College, and then from Marquette University in economics and pharmacy; became pharmacist state testing officer in 1921; president of American Institute of the History of Pharmacy 1932-1941; in 1945 received "Honoratus", the highest award from that Institute; active in Polish organizations, e.g. PNA. Lachajewski Stanisław, Dr., Detroit, graduated from Polish Seminary; in 1900 graduated in pharmacy from University of Detroit; in 1923 as a representative of Polish Doctors Association signed an appeal to Polonia from the Committee of National Defense to encourage Polish immigrants in taking an active part in the struggle for Poland's independence. Lipiński Julius, Detroit, owned a pharmacy; in 1887 graduated from National Institute of Pharmacy in Washington, D.C.; had a pharmacy on Gratiot Ave., 1895-1910. Mackowski Tomasz, Milwaukee, 1898-1966. Born in Poland; completed business, engineer, and pharmaceutical studies at University of Wisconsin; member of many pharmacy associations. Macek Tomasz, Director of Pharmaceutical Company in West Point, PA; received Ph.D. in pharmacy from Rutgers University in 1950; organizer of pharmaceutical conferences, chief editor of "Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences"; author of "Remington's Practice of Pharmacy" textbook; member of many organizations, from which the most important was the Academia of Science in New York; Marlewski Teodor, Milwaukee, collector of materials about the history of pharmacy, donated all exhibits to the Museum of History of Pharmacy. Maserek Izidor, Erie, PA; owner of a Polish pharmacy, specialized in rupture trusses, gum pantyhose, cupping glasses, and leeches; gave medicines to poor people for free. Mazurkiewicz-Kwilecka Irena; completed pharmacy major at McGill University in Montreal in 1957; worked as an expert in the Department

of Health in Canada; professor of pharmacy at the University of Ottawa from 1972; specialized in drugs for nervous and psychological illnesses. Murawski T., owner of Polish pharmacy in Brooklyn, NY, “offers domestic and foreign medicines and can send them to any country.” Napieralski Jan, Buffalo; his family owned a pharmacy from 1921 to 1951. Tadeusz Nawrocki, Union, NJ; graduated from Rutgers College of Pharmacy; very active in county and state commissions dealing with medical treatment matters; received “Kilmer Award” for publication “The Necessity of Improving the Level of Pharmacists Professional Work During Preparation of Medicines Prescribed by Doctors” printed in “American Journal of the Am. Pharmaceutical Assoc”; he was one of four pharmacists, who received the “Presidential Citation” at a convention of pharmacists in 1976 – for works and efforts in introducing new law allowing senior citizens to receive free medicine; this law was approved in New Jersey in 1975. Olejarczyk Bronisława, Dearborn, MI; graduated in pharmacy in Warsaw and also from Wayne State University; from 1963 works as a pharmacist at Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital. Olszewski Dell, 1923-1978; completed pharmaceutical studies in 1948 at University of Wisconsin; worked mainly in hospital pharmacies; president of American Pharmacists Association 1976-77, member of many other associations; received many awards for active work; Leonard Orynski, born in Poland, prominent Polish pharmacist in Texas; had the best pharmacy in San Antonio 1845-1880. Pharmacy of Albert Pawelek’s Family, Falls City, TX, 1863-1960; all children worked in the pharmacy, which was located in rural area and for this reason offered also medicines for animals (e.g. horses); there are many information about that family because Dr. Płońska personally visited Albert Pawelek in 1980 and wrote about the history of his family. Pienkowski Ryszard, 1916-1979, Madison, WI; managed a pharmacy in Branton for 13 years; during World War II joined the U.S. Army as army pharmacist; returned to Madison after the war and continued to manage the pharmacy until his death. Piszczek Frank, Milwaukee, WI, managed a pharmacy with his son for 27 years; they both completed pharmaceutical studies at the Marquette University. Połomski Witold, graduated in pharmacy from Pharmacy Department of Warsaw University; during WWII served in a medical detachment; worked as pharmacist in Worcester, Mass; member of SWAP; died on June 3, 1980. Radziszewski Stanisław, Detroit, MI; pharmacist 1941-1981, specialized in various ointments for rheumatism, arthritis, lumbago, podagra, pimple, acne, blackheads, and other face skin problems. Schultz Stanley, Milwaukee, graduated in pharmacy from Marquette University; managed pharmacy from 1920; involved in school system for 10 years; member of pharmaceutical associations. Sniegoski Józef, graduated from Pharmacy School of George Washington University; conducted research on medicines after completing post-graduation studies; published articles in “The Maryland Pharmacist” periodical. Sowiński Józef, completed pharmaceutical studies at University of Wisconsin in 1951; at first, conducted scientific research at the universi-

ty's clinic; member of Pharmacists Testing Board 1972-76; president of Pharmacists Association in Milwaukee 1970-74; his children graduated in pharmacy; received an award in 1975 for achievements in pharmacy. Spryszyński S.M., Dr.; became the first Polish pharmacist in Western New York by establishing a pharmacy in 1894; began pharmaceutical studies in Warsaw and continued them at Heidelberg and Oxford; great patriot and zealous catholic; Pope Leon XIII received him at a private audience; the invasion of Germany on Poland in 1939 caused him a great grief; died on February 27, 1942. Stachowiak family owned 7 pharmacies in Texas from 1914 to 1966. Supniewski Janusz, 1899-1964; graduated in pharmacy from Urbana University of Illinois 1924-1926, and afterwards from Warsaw University; doctor, chemist, pharmacologist, a long-time director of Pharmacology Company; author of few editions of "Pharmacology" textbooks and over 300 articles in domestic and foreign periodicals; worked on new medicines. Szybalski Waclaw, professor, microbiologist; professor in Copenhagen and in Rutgers, NJ, 1955-1960; organizer of international conferences on viruses and nuclear medicine; director of a laboratory at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, WI. Tarłowski Edward, pharmacist, professional, social, religious, and political activist; completed studies in 1926; worked at various pharmacies in Perth Amboy, NJ; member of various pharmaceutical organizations; chairman of pharmacological conference in 1966; received the highest award in pharmacy in 1969; belonged to so many organizations that it is hard to mention all of them, however, the archives is in possession of a list of those organizations. Winski Frank, Stamford, CT, 1898-1910; completed studies at University of Columbia; worked in Chicago; pharmacist in U.S. Army in 1918; afterwards, worked in Bridgeport, New York, and in Stamford from 1930; member of many pharmaceutical and Polonia organizations; died on November 8, 1979; the Archives of Pharmacy has a separate folder dedicated to Winski's activities. Zieliński Casimir A., R.Ph., 1913-1975; completed studies at the Pharmacy Department of University of Wisconsin; for 10 years worked on new medicines at Nyal Drug Company; worked at Prescription Center in Milwaukee from 1957; belonged to many pharmaceutical organizations: APhA, NARD, WPHA, ACA, ASHP; took part in seminars and scientific conferences; co-organizer of the Pharmacy Museum in Milwaukee in 1974.¹⁵

Presidents of Pharmacy Schools in USA

Dr. Płońska's research proved that there were 5 presidents of Polish background in pharmacy departments of different universities. The Archives of Pharmacy has information about three of them. The first president was Henry Emil Kalusowski (1885-

¹⁵ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.15. Polish Pharmacists in the United States Excluding Illinois, Vol. II. K-Z. A very large volume contains 280 names of people active in pharmacy on different levels. There are questionnaires filled out by living pharmacists often including history of family pharmacies. There are many interviews. Archival source copies. Press clippings, advertisements.

1927) holding the office of the Dean of Pharmacy School in Washington. The Archives is in possession of a huge volume of materials regarding to the history of this person as well as the history of pharmacy in the United States. There is a digit II written on the cover page, which suggests that there must have also been Volume I. Rector Henry Emil Kalusowski was a son of Henryk Korwin Kałusowski, an insurgent who emigrated to France, Belgium and finally to USA. Henry Emil studies at home first until enrolling in pharmaceutical studies at National Institute of Pharmacy in Washington. He managed his own pharmacy for a few years. In 1884 he became a professor and director of the National Institute of Pharmacy in Washington. From 1906 the Institute started cooperation with George Washington University. Kalusowski was nominated to be the Dean of Pharmacy Department at George Washington University and remained there until 1927, which is the year of his death. He worked very intensely on scientific research. Kalusowski was one of the authors of a pharmacology textbook. He prepared topics for lectures, which were required for pharmacy students. In 1916 he also prepared "Syllabus of Lectures and Laboratory Instruction. Pharmacy." Created the structure of studies for George Washington University School of Pharmacy. Kalusowski wrote articles about didactics of teaching pharmacy for "American Pharmaceutical Association" periodical, e.g. "On Some Defects in Examinations" (1910), "Emulsion for preparing stencil sheets" (1917), "Spray for vegetation" (1924). He worked very actively for Polonia. In 1910 Kalusowski delivered the main speech at the ceremony of inauguration of two monuments dedicated to Tadeusz Kościuszko and Kazimierz Pułaski. The speech was a great synthesis of Poland's history, which was not present on the maps of the world at that time. That fact particularly raised the enthusiasm of invited American guest and their sympathy to Polish immigrants. During World War I Kalusowski often visited Walter Reed Hospital and tuberculosis hospitals, where many Polish soldiers were treated. He helped them with his medical knowledge as well as materially and spiritually. Kalusowski belonged to Masons organization.¹⁶

The second Pole, who held the office of the Dean of Pharmacy School, was Ignatius Valerius Stanley Stanislaus (1874-1934). His real Polish name was Szczodrowski, which he changed because it was too hard to pronounce for Americans. Dr. Płońska wrote and published a very good biography of his. Here are a few most important events from the life of Stanislaus. From 1895 to 1897 he completed studies at the Institute of Technology in Zurich. In 1900 he graduated in pharmacy from Norte Dame University in Indiana. He became a professor and completed doctorate studies in 1905.

¹⁶ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.16. Henryk Emil Kalusowski. Dean of Pharmacy School in Washington (1855-1927), typescript p.5.; Obituary. "Journal of American Pharm. Ass'n", 1927, Feb., 18-19.; Obituary. "Journal of National Association of Retail Druggists", 1927, Jan. 27.; Obituary. "Washington Star", 1927, Jan 7, p.10.; Kalusowski Henryk. A Brief Sketch of History of Poland until 1795. In: "Pamiętnik z uroczystości I Kongresu Polskiego w Waszyngtonie". PNA Chicago, 011 1911 pp.164-178.

In 1907 Stanislaus conducted scientific research at the University of Harvard. Between 1906 and 1912 he was the Dean of Pharmacy at the University of Philadelphia. He published many books and articles, e.g. "A Short Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic", 610 pages, first edition in 1908 and next editions in the years to follow. In 1928 he published another work "American Soap Maker's Guide", 709 pages, where he additionally included the technology of manufacturing of candles and various cosmetics; they are valid until this day. In 1939 he also published a textbook consisting of 736 pages for students of pharmacy and medicine. He was a member of various scientific pharmaceutical and medical associations. Stanislaus was also very active in Polish Falcons. He undertook very interesting chemical and physiological research on "artificial meat". Stanislaus belonged to Masons organization. He died unexpectedly.¹⁷

A few volumes of archival sources includes materials relating to the activities of Dr. Józef Kowalewski, an outstanding professor of mathematics, chemistry and history of pharmacy as well as the Dean of Pharmacy of Cincinnati College from 1938. He was a son of Polish immigrants. Dr. Kowalewski was born on December 31, 1899. He graduated from a college in Chicago. Between 1929 and 1936 he was a professor of mathematics in Cincinnati. Completed doctoral studies in 1938 and became the director of research in Thomas Institute. He was particularly interested in research on conservation of milk and meat. In 1954 a Pharmacy School was created at the University of Cincinnati and Dr. Kowalewski became the first Dean. He held this office until 1970. In that year he also received the honoris causa doctorate from College of Our Lady in Cincinnati. Master and doctoral thesis written under his supervision were from theoretical chemistry and afterwards pertained to the production of new medicines. Kowalewski had plans of creating in his department a Institute of Nuclear Research but they never went into completion, because he demanded from his subordinate professors a great deal of work in the area of scientific research and publications. Kowalewski himself publishes very many articles in professional mathematical and medical periodicals. During a conversation with Dr. Płońska, he put stress on three things: 1. Religion. 2. Orchard. 3. That he did not go on the retirement by his own will but was forced to do so. He was also hurt by a decision made by the university's new Dean. When Dean Kowalewski left the office, the university's pharmaceutical library was named "The Joseph F. Kowalewski Library of the College of Pharmacy". However, the new Dean very quickly removed this dedication. Other extensive materials contain a detailed history of

¹⁷ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.17. Dr. Ignacy Walery Stanisław Szczodrowski (1874-1934), type-script p.12.; I. S. Szczodrowski. "Goniec Polski", 10.X.1906.; A. L. Waldo. "Sokolstwo". Pittsburgh 1972, s.216.; Ignatius V.S. Stanislaus, Charles H. Kimberly, A Short Pharmaceutical Chemistry-Inorganic and Organic. Philadelphia, PA 1908.; Ignatius I.V. Stanislaus. Textbook of Pharmacy. For Students of Pharmacy and Medicine. New York 1931.; Obituary. "Druggists Circula", June of 1934.; Płońska Halina. Ignatius Valerius Stanley Stanislaus (1874-1934). Dean of Pharmacy School in Philadelphia. "Farmacja Polska", Nr.2, 1989 s.92-95.

the Pharmacy Department and the role of Dr. J. Kowalewski in creation of a very good pharmaceutical school at University of Cincinnati.¹⁸

Polish Pharmacists in Other States

The State of Illinois was excluded from these sources because Dr. Płońska was dissuaded from collecting materials about every state. Therefore, the collected materials pertain to only some states and cities. Nevertheless, the number of collected materials and archival sources is still very impressive considering that only one person conducted research for 10 years.

CALIFORNIA. The state had: University of California, San Francisco School of Pharmacy; University of Southern California School of Pharmacy; University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy. At the last university, the following people were staff members: Feliks I. Gielcz, assistant of the clinic, Kardasiński Daniel, pharmacist, Mackiewicz Dennis, professor of pharmacy, Vacovsky Michael, assistant of pharmacy. G. J. Strzelecki owned a pharmacy in Berkeley. The Annual of the American Association of Pharmacists also mentions: Kaszycki Albert, Los Angeles; Kaszycki Andrzej, Granada Hills; Kowal Nathan, San Diego; Kurata Ray, Los Angeles; Lasko Allen, Monrovia; Mackiewicz Dennis, Long Beach; Mackie Byron, Dallas; Malaznik, San Jose; Henryk i Irena Warno, Seal Beach.

CONNECTICUT. University of Connecticut School of Pharmacy was established in 1925. Granatek Alfons Piotr and Granatek Edmund Stanisław became pharmacists in Hartford. Ostrofsky Frank had a pharmacy in Bridgeport already in 1910 and Winski Franciszek owned one in 1916. Pajewski and Frank Król had their pharmacies in New Britain. Jan Dziubiński was a pharmacist in New Heaven. Some new pharmacies were established between 1950 and 1970 by: Belska Kathleen, Bogdanowicz Constantine, Cherwinski Theodore, Choinski Robert, Guba Frank, Gucwa Michael, Hyliński Rich, Kalinowki George, Kalnik Michael, Kamiński Bernard, Kamiński Francis, Kaniewski Joseph, Kawczak Edward, Klecak Robert, Konopka Karol, Kornacki Stanley, Lesnikowski Ronald, Liska Edward, Magera Barbara, Malinowski Henryk, Mieczkowski Robert, Nowak Chester, Orliński Julian, Osowski Marek, Paskowski Dorothy, Piwarzyk Peter, Piechota Stephen, Potrepka Chester, Ptachcinski Judith, Rusakowicz Richard,

¹⁸Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.18. Large volumes of materials collected in order to write a monograph of Kowalewski, Dean of Pharmacy. At first, Płońska planned to write an article "Dr. Józef F. Kowalewski. Dean of College of Pharmacy of University of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1949-1970. There is a script of an interview conducted by Dr. Płońska in 1988 in Kowalewski's house. The material does not pertain exclusively to Kowalewski but also gives information about Polish farmers, emigrant's life, pharmacy in the United States (a very broad description), students, scientific research, pharmaceutical associations, and chemical industry. Besides didactic work, Kowalewski also conducted intense scientific research publishing articles in professional periodicals. A different volume includes materials about Kowalewski's activities as the Dean of Pharmacy. Analysis of these materials is not possible in this article.

Russek Robert, Samborski Joseph, Saleski David, Sklanka Edward, Sokolnicki Leon, Solsky Robert, Szewczyk Edward, Tomaski Alexander, Tubiak James, Wozniak John, Wyrobek Anthony, Yablonicki Joseph, Zak Joseph, Zapatka Joseph, Zagorski Leonard. The following people worked as pharmacists in hospitals: Kamiński Ronald, Kubica Antoni, Pawelczak Barbara, Skonieczny Peter, and Skibicki Joan. Kubica Antoni was an assistant of a pharmacy professor at University of Connecticut.

DELAWARE. There were three Polish pharmacists in Wilmington: Bartoszesky, Bienkowski Peter, Potocki Peter.

FLORIDA. Currently, there is a large number of Poles living in Florida, especially retired people. Florida has the Agricultural and Mechanical University School of Pharmacy. In 1974 there were 3 pharmacists: Sargalski Peter, Miami, Serosky Bonita, Key Biscayne, and Skornicki Sam, Coral Springs. This data does not reflect current situation, as there was no research conducted recently.

INDIANA. This is a state with a large group of Poles. There are many Polish parishes in Indiana. Purdue University School of Pharmacy was established as early as 1884. In 1897 another famous school was established, the University of Notre Dame in Indiana along with the Department of Pharmacy. The first Polish student, who graduated from that school was Leon Zgodziński in 1914. The following people graduated in pharmacy in 1925: Tomaszewski Marian, Bartoszek Joseph, and Frankowski Mathew. There were pharmacies in the following cities: Earlpark – Karwoski, Leśniak Stanisław; Gary – Kobylański, Sielski, Adams; Hammond – Kozłowski J.R., Rudzik L; Indiana Harbor – Borowski; Michigan City – Marszałek; South Bend – Chlebowski Z.J., Cieślewicz J.A., Janowski Adeline, Kilkowski Z.H., Micinski Clement, Brzeziński V.D.; Noblesville-Skorupski Joseph.

KENTUCKY. University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy in Louisville, KY, was established in 1870. Starting in 1979 the university had the right to give the doctorate in pharmacy. The Dean of Pharmacy was a Pole, Joseph V. Swintosky. Then, the Department of Pharmacy in Louisville was established in 1892 and was designated for women. The following people were pharmacists in that state: Nowak Margaret w Louisville, Młodożeniec Arthur, and Posnansky Jack.

LOUISIANA. Xavier University of Louisiana College of Pharmacy was established in 1927, and afterwards the Northeast Louisiana University School of Pharmacy in 1956. Kacoroski Adolph managed his pharmacy from 1919 to 1946 in New Orleans.¹⁹

MARYLAND. University of Maryland College of Pharmacy in Baltimore, MD, was

¹⁹ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.19. In general the further volumes of sources have a title "Farmacja Polonijna we wszystkich Stanach USA bez Illinois" (Polonia Pharmacy in All U.S. States Excluding Illinois). Volume I includes: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, and Louisiana. There are lists of pharmacies, biographies, maps of states and more important cities, and information about Polonia.

established in 1840. There were 572 pharmacies in Maryland in 1908. Some of the first pharmacists were: Korczak F. (1905), Potocki M. (1910), Stefański Michael (1926) and Macek Frank (1929). The following names are included in the directory of pharmacists from 1925: Januszewski F.A., Karwacki S.V, Marecki F.J. (2 pharmacies), and Stefański Michael. The following people completed studies at the Department of Pharmacy in Baltimore after 1930: Czekał Leon, Cwalina Bronisław, Cwalina Gustaw, Ichniowski Kazimierz, Ichniowski William, Jankiewicz Frank, Janowski Chester (Ph.D. in pharmacy), Januszewski Francis, Gregorek Frank, Karwacki William, Kamiński Felix, Kamińska Janina (Ph.D. in pharmacy), Kosakowski Chester, Kleczyński Thomas, Marciniak Edward, Mackowiak Stephen, Malinoski Wallace, Okrański Joseph, Rutkowski Edward, Wasilewski Theodore. The professors and lecturers at the Department of Pharmacy of the University in Baltimore were: Dr. Ichniowski Kazimierz, the professor of pharmacology, Dr. Krzywola George, professor of microbiology, Dr. Skarbek Jerry, professor of pharmacology, Dr. Kowalewski Edward, professor of clinical pharmacology, Dr. Michocki Robert, professor of Clinical pharmacology. The following people had degrees of doctors of pharmacy and owned their own pharmacies: Cwalina Benjamin, Cwalina Gustaw, Ichniowski Kazimierz, Januszewski F.A., Januszewski Charles, Kamiński Felix, Kappa Jerome, Karwacki Zygmunt, Macek Frank, Michocki Robert, Potocki Marion, Skarbek Jerry. The pharmacists, who worked in hospitals were: Derewich Henry and Poznanek Larry. Barabasz Eugene owned his own pharmacy from 1924 to 1932. Cwalina Bronisław owned pharmacy from 1935 to 1953. Professor Gustaw Cwalina was the vice-Dean of the College of Pharmacy at Purdue University from 1963 to 1975; he discovered many new medicines. Professor Ichniowski Kazimierz (born in Baltimore, his parents came from Poland) received a Ph.D. in 1936 and specialized in toxicology. From 1936 to 1946 Ichniowski worked at the Warner Institute conducting research on therapeutics in New York. He was a vice-Dean of the Department of Pharmacology in Baltimore from 1968 to 1974. Ichniowski was also a member of many scientific associations and wrote a number of articles. The list of medicines, which he invented contains 17 items but it is probably incomplete. Kosakowski Chester graduated in pharmacy in 1937. He worked for the State Pharmacists Board of Examiners and had an interest in politics. Kosakowski was elected to the State Legislature in Baltimore already in 1938, as its youngest member. Macek Franciszek and his brother Tomasz were owners of pharmacies and activist in professional organizations. Dr. Skarbek Jerry, assistant of a professor at the Department of Pharmacy, conducted research on streptomycin. Michał Stefański managed a pharmacy in Baltimore for 52 years. Dr. Kanoski Alfons, professor, conducted research on arthritis, hormones, steroids, and immunological issues. The following Poles were pharmacists in the U.S. Army during the World War II: Cwalina Gustaw, Jankiewicz Frank, Kasik Frank, Okrasinski Joseph,

Rutkowski Edward, Wasilewski Theodore and Supik William. "The Maryland Pharmacist" periodical publishes every year a list of students, who completed their studies and those graduating with honors. The yearly reports from the year 1901/1902 (some are incomplete) are found in the archival materials. The last report is from 1942/1943.²⁰

MASSACHUSETTS. Massachusetts College of Pharmacy was established in 1867 in Boston. It merged with the University in 1927. Zarsky and Podolski Leon were on the Pharmacists Board of Examiners in 1914. Stefan Białkowski established his pharmacy in 1915. Other cities, which had pharmacies, were: Boston – Janik Louis, Soroka; Cambridge – Krótki Karol; Chicopee – Bitkowski Charles i Jorczak Stanley; Esthamp-ton – Schlinski Leon; Fau River – Dubisky Max, Nowak Stanley; Salem – Zieliński Stanley; Worcester – Zendzian B.P.; Attleboro – Soja Walter (pharmacy established in 1974). One of the very well known pharmacist was Dr. Ignacy Zieliński, who had a pharmacy in Salem and also was an examiner of pharmacists in the state of Massachusetts. He was active in social and cultural life of Polonia.

MINNESOTA. University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy was established in 1892. Very limited information from that area does not give us a complete historical picture. We know that Sister Mary T. Poromba served in Divine Redeemer Hospital. In St. Paul there were: Lipiński Harry, Swoboda O., W. Winona – Jaszewski. Karnowski Chester and Schibonski Richard had a pharmacy in 1975.

NEW JERSEY. Dr. H. Płońska collected unusually high number of materials about the history of pharmacists in the state of New Jersey. A significant number of Poles lived in that state. The College of Pharmacy in New Jersey was established in 1892. Beginning in 1901, we start finding the annual lists of graduates of the college in the collected materials. In the next few years the school merged with Rutgers University The State University of New Jersey. However, the "Annual Catalogue New Jersey College of Pharmacy" was printed separately. Almost all of those catalogs are in the collection and based on them we can very precisely determine the history of Polish pharmacists and their pharmaceutical and scientific careers.

Here are several titles of publications, which helped to prepare the lists of pharmacists: "New Jersey College of Pharmacy 1901-1902"; "The New Jersey College of Pharmacy 1892-1893"; "Officers of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy 1909"; "Annual Catalogue 1928-1929"; "New Jersey. A Guide To Its Present and Past 1930"; "New Jersey College of Pharmacy 1937-38"; "Alphabetical List of Polish Pharmacists" (manuscript, 12 pages). The most valuable publication for the history of Polonia pharmacy in New Jersey is "The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association 1870-1970.

²⁰ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.20. A separate large volume is dedicated to the State of Maryland, mainly to a famous College of Pharmacy of University of Maryland. Various materials have been collected since 1840, when the College of Pharmacy was established. The author researched data on all students of Polish descent and it helped to gather many information about Poles.

Containing A History of the Association Historical Vignettes of New Jersey Pharmacy. A Biographical Register of the Members of the Association” by David L. Cowen. Trenton 1970.²¹

Remarkable Polish Pharmacists in New Jersey

There was a significant population of Polish immigrants in New Jersey State and therefore that state had a large number of Polish pharmacists. An important material helpful in determining the number of pharmacists is a book “The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association 1870-1970” written by David L. Cowen and published in Trenton in 1970.

Here are a few significant persons: Breziński J. Henry. Graduated in pharmacy in 1941. Between 1947-65 he worked for Pharmaceutical Company Own Milron, where he even was a president. During World War II he worked in the medical corps of the U.S. Army and received a bronze medal. Breziński was active in Polonia and pharmaceutical organizations. Ciszewski Kazimierz graduated in pharmacy in 1930 at Rutgers University. Between 1930-35 he worked for Pharmaceutical Company in Jersey C. Union, Newark. From 1935 to 1964 Ciszewski worked in a pharmaceutical factory in Elizabeth. Dembiński Walter became a pharmacist in 1962 at Brunswick University and worked in that city in various pharmaceutical factories. He was a member of a few professional associations. Dluzniewski Willam graduated in 1967 from Rutgers University. He worked at the Edlin’s N. Arlington Pharmaceutical Institute. Dluzniewski owned a pharmacy and belonged to pharmaceutical associations. Dobrenski Joseph graduated from college in business major in 1953. Between 1953-54 he worked in Gorbis Pharmacy Institute. Afterwards, he engaged in pharmaceutical marketing for various companies. From 1969 he worked in Madison Laboratory, where technologies for new medicines were invented. It should be mentioned that between 1954-56 he was a pharmacist in an army hospital in San Juan. Dobrenski was an active member of many pharmaceutical associations. Domaracki Eugene graduated in pharmacy in 1966 from Rutgers University. He worked at Pharmacy Institute in Newark from 1966 to

²¹ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.21. There are information in a large volume pertaining to three states: Massachusetts, Minnesota i New Jersey. Especially valuable are those included in yearly publications The New Jersey College of Pharmacy, which can be found in the archives for the following years: 1892-1893, 1895-1896, 1897-1898, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1909-1910. In the edition from 1911 there is a list of all graduates from 1894 to 1920. This publication is very helpful because it gives full and detailed information about students, faculty, and graduates. It also lists classes, which were tough in particular year, topics of researches conducted in laboratories, and printed publications. The New Jersey College of Pharmacy also includes advertisements of newest drug. The College of Pharmacy published from 1927 “Annual Catalogue”. The archives have copies from 1927-1928; 1928-1929; 1937-1938. A few pages includes a list of Polish pharmacists in New Jersey State including first and last name, year of pharmacy’s opening, and precise address.

1967 and later at Komishane Institute in Newark. Domaracki was a member of Medical Commission from 1968, which dealt with pharmaceutical issues. He was very active at the parish of Saint Kazimierz, Newark, and belonged to many pharmaceutical organizations. Kantowicz Arkady, was born in Poland. He started studies at Karol IV University of Prague in the Medical and Pharmaceutical Department. He completed pharmaceutical studies in 1956 at Rutgers University. Kantowicz first worked in Rytkowski's pharmacy and afterwards in pharmacies in Newark, Irvington and Livingston. He also worked in British Occupation Zone in Germany; received a Cross and Medal for merits in wartime. Kantowicz was a very outstanding person in pharmacy and a member of many American associations as well as a great patriot dedicated to the independence of Poland. Kochansky Samuel, registered pharmacist from 1925; worked in Judith Gerald Hospital in Bayonne; owned a pharmacy from 1968. Koček William, graduated in 1928; managed his own pharmacy from 1936, very active in various associations; was a treasurer of NARD 1960-67 and chairman of Board of Examiners of pharmacy students. Kowalski Robert, graduated in pharmacy in 1955 from Duquesne University. He worked for Zajac's Pharmacy Institute in New Brunswick and later, from 1958, worked at various pharmacies. He also worked as a pharmacist in the rank of an officer in an army hospital in Trenton. Krempansky Robert, completed nursing degree in 1950 at Rutgers. In 1951 became registered pharmacist and worked in various pharmacies. In 1968 he took the office of an Assistant of Pharmacy Director at Medical Center in Long Branch. He belonged to various commissions of health, hospital pharmacies and training centers. Madura Michael graduated in pharmacy in 1942; managed a pharmacy and belonged to APhA, NARD, and American Red Cross. Madur Sophia, graduated in pharmacy at Marquette; she was a business partner of the pharmacy of Michał Madur. Nawrocki Theodore, registered pharmacist in 1950 at Rutgers; worked in various pharmacies; from 1954 had his own pharmacy called Nawrocki's Pharmacy. Seborowski Joseph, studied at Columbia University in 1939, received a B.A. from College in Brooklyn where he studied in 1956-1961; he also became a registered pharmacist there; established a pharmacy in Garfield; very active in social works, established Polish University Club NJ at Columbia; member of Polish National Alliance, Kościuszko Foundation and various church associations. Surowicz Thomas, registered pharmacist in 1968 in Fairleigh Dickinson; worked in Passaic and Paterson pharmacies; from 1969 worked as a pharmacist in army hospital with soldiers, who fought in Korea. Tarloski Edward, graduated in pharmacy from Rutgers in 1926; worked for Polish pharmacists; president of NJPhA 1948-1949; official representative of the Commission of Examining Foods and Medicines; a main organizer of a Conference at Rutgers Pharm in 1966; President of Polish Professionalists and Businessmen 1941-43; Director of Red Cross 1946-1948; he lectured policemen in P. Amboy about drug fighting; received very many awards from local organizations as well as from NJPhA (1950), Oscar Singer Memo-

rial Medal, CWV Award for Charity and Welfare work (1952), Pulaski Club Citizens Award for civic service (1954), Lions Club Award for narcotic work with police (1954). Pinchak Frank, graduated from NYU in 1946; worked as an officer in U.S. Army's base in Burma, China, 1945-46; owned a pharmacy; belonged to APhA, NARD, and NJPhA (president 1958-1959); belonged to army associations. Pluta Robert, graduated in pharmacy in 1955 at Norte Dame University, IN; professor of chemistry in Flishing High School, NJ; had his own pharmacy; belonged to Pastoral Commission of Trenton Diocese, member of NARD. Wernicki Zygmunt, graduated in pharmacy at Rutgers in 1946, earlier studied at NYU; worked in a few pharmacies and owned one from 1952 to 1964 in Elizabeth; belonged to APhA and Polish Legion of American Veterans (officer of Medical Commission); member of Knights of Columbus; national and social activist. Yakubik Joseph, received a diploma of pharmacist at Rutgers in 1939; worked in various pharmacies; from 1968 worked in the department of social aid; belonged to NARD; as an officer worked in National Pharmaceutical Laboratory of U.S. Army 1942-46. Yuschik Walter, registered pharmacist in 1937; worked in pharmacies in Perth Amboy; practiced pharmacy in Washington, DC, 1932-1937; belonged to APhA and NARD; worked in pharmaceutical laboratory of U.S. Navy hospital in Brooklyn, NY. Zaremba John, became pharmacists at Union C. Columbia. in 1948; worked in pharmacies in New York; member of APhA and NARD; president of Polish Youth Club 1942-44 and 1962-69; soldier in U.S. Army in the East 1942-1945. Zawodniak Marius; graduated from Rutgers in 1952; worked as a pharmacist; belonged to many organizations e.g. NARD, Knights of Columbus, worked very actively at the parish of St. Kazimierz. Ziemak Carl, graduated from Rutgers in 1947; worked in various pharmacies in Newark; corporal in U.S. Army 1944-1946, specialized as a paratrooper.

The further part contains collected materials regarding Polonia in particular cities of New Jersey, e.g. the history of Polonia in Harrison, Wallington, Irvington, and Jersey City. The description gives an idea about why there are so many businesses and pharmacies in such cities and also shows the cultural and organizational life of Polonia.

Several lists are found in the third part of materials: I. Alumni New Jersey: Chapter I (the first Polish pharmacists). Chapter II (1921-1935 graduates). Chapter III (1936-46 graduates). Next, there is a list of graduates, who completed studies in 1946 and later at Rutgers Pharmacy College, NJ. There is also a list of students, who graduated with honors and a list of graduates, who held offices in pharmaceutical organizations including the American Pharmaceutical Association.²²

²² Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.22. A next volume contains information also about Polish pharmacists in New Jersey, however mainly about those belonging to pharmacy associations, drug factories and pharmacists in various cities. We can find a valuable publication: "The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association 1870-1970. A Biographical Register of the Members of the Association". By David L. Cowen 1970. The book includes biographies of Polish pharmacists. Afterwards, there is a description of state's cities and the

Polish Pharmacists in the State of New York

The State of New York had about 20,000,000 inhabitants in 1970. Currently, there is still a large Polish population. The materials in the archives concerning Polish pharmacists in New York do not contain all the details because after a few years of research Dr. Płońska decided to focus exclusively on Polish pharmacy in Chicago.

The first work treating about the beginnings of Poles in New York is by Nałęcz Władysław, "Polacy w New Yorku" ("Poles in New York") 114 pages.²³ In the end of 19th century there were some great activists in New York, e.g. Dr. Henryk Kałusowski, Dr. A. Mackiewicz and Dr. Henryk Piotr Dołęga Lewandowski. There is a well-prepared list of graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York from 1873, and the first graduate was Juliusz Kalisz. The list was continued until 1927 and showed 29 pharmacists of Polish descent. W. B. Kowal established the first Polish pharmacy in 1913 in Lackawanna, NY, and there were already 30 of them by 1951.

The development of pharmacy in Buffalo should be mentioned separately. Ludwik Witkowski established the first Polish pharmacy already in 1874. Bolesław Pruszyński established a pharmacy in 1894 and managed it for 20 years. A complete list of Polish pharmacies until 1936 had 285 entries. There were 25 new pharmacies in 1936, 4 of them in 1940, 3 in 1941, 2 in 1942 and 6 new pharmacies in 1847/48. There were 47 pharmacies in 1960. 78 Polish pharmacists from Buffalo belonged to American Pharmacy Association in 1964. 18 Polish pharmacists belonged to American Society of Hospital Pharmacists in 1974. There are also lists of graduates from pharmacy schools in the State of New York, their names and graduation year. Another list pertains to doctors and pharmacists, who belonged to Polish National Alliance in Brooklyn, NY. Here are some names: Dr. Józef L. Kostecki – general doctor, Dr. Edwin Regulski. E. Pachter – pharmacist, Dr. Conrad Urtnowski – dentist, S. Kosierowski – pharmacist, Adam S. Baczyński – pharmacist, chemist, notary and Posniak - pharmacist. Many pharmacists belonged to boards of different pharmacy schools; in 1914-1915 that group totaled 14 pharmacists.²⁴

largest concentrations of pharmacists and people. Next, there are descriptions of pharmacists, who were awarded by various associations. There is also a list of Polish students, who graduated from Rutgers College of Pharmacy in New Jersey.

²³ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.23. Includes materials pertaining to the history of the city of New York. A work "Polacy w New Yorku" 1910 114 pages by Władysław Nałęcz Koniuszowski gives information about Poles in New York, businesses, pharmacists, parishes, organizations and press. There is also a list of Polish pharmacists, who graduated from College of Pharmacy at Columbia University from 1904.

²⁴ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.24. There were some sources collected, which include information about various cities in New York State. The largest volumes pertain to a large Polish population in Buffalo. They list a great amount of information. First, there were created lists of pharmacists, which were based on two very important sources: 1. Pharmacy On The Niagara Frontier. By L. Lockie. 2. Directory Lists Of Pharmacies 1968 pp.177-251. There is a complete list of Polish names from 1874 to 1961. The

A very essential source to history of pharmacy in Buffalo is a work by Prof. Laurence D. Lockie "Pharmacy on the Niagara Frontier. The Past and Present," printed in 1968 in New York. In the beginning of the book we can find the history of the region, which is later followed by the early history of pharmacy. The first school of pharmacy was established in 1888. The book includes chapters such as: Cooperation with N.A.R.D.; The First German Chemical Factories and Medicine Production; Research on Antibiotics in 1930s; An Increase in Medicine Production During World War II; The School of Pharmacy at the University of Buffalo; New Buildings and Modern Laboratories; Cooperation with Hospitals; Pharmacists' Private Practices in Erie County; The City of Buffalo.

In May of 1940 Jan and Leonard Usiak established a factory of syrups, pain relief tablets, and sore throat medicines at Paderewski Street. Marion Brzezicki established a pharmacy in 1909, L. B. Kowalski in 1911, M. J. Helminiak in 1920, H. T. Jans in 1922, W. Andrzejewski in 1926, Frank Myka in 1937, A. J. Georgeski in 1937, J. Tarczanin in 1950, Felicja Tenerowicz in 1951 (she also owned a second pharmacy in Tonawanda). In North Tonawanda their pharmacies established: J. Grzenkowski, F. Stachowski in 1934 and V. Dembeck in 1919. In Cheektowaga their pharmacies established: Clara Nowak in 1928 and G. Miesik w 1955. M. Ruszaj in 1950 r and W. Mikuszewski in 1956 established pharmacies in Clarence. Walter Marynowski and Juliusz Bednarz had their pharmacy in West Seneca, which they established in 1935.

The chronological list of Polish pharmacies: 1894 – Pruszyński Bolesław; 1895 –Kiedawa Zdzisław; Spryszyński Stefan; 1898 – Spryszyński and Zawadzki; 1899 – Zawadzki Karol; 1900 - Zabowski Emil; 1901 – Spryszyński S.M.; 1902 – Kuluczyński Stanisław; 1903 – Brzezicki M.F.; 1904 – Garzyński Joel A.V; 1906 – Kowal W.B.; 1908 – Jezewski Piotr C., Kowal Wojciech B.; 1909 – Dabrowski Antoni A., Summner J.B., Trudnowski Józef.; 1915 – Balcerkiewicz Waclaw, Malecki Frank, Nowicki Alexander, Swider Paweł J.; Frost John, Tyler Frank, Usiak Jan, Vitrol-Garszyński Juliusz; 1918 – Nowicki Alexius; 1919 – Muzalewski Paweł, Rudnicki Wincenty, Polonsky E.; 1920 – Tesiak Jan; 1922 – Gliński Henryk, Krysztafkiewicz Edmond, Nowicki Lottie, Glińska Mary, Kielawa and Scatch Drug Company, Schunke Kazimierz, Wojciechowski Wiktor; 1923 – Mikuszewski Walter J., Sarnowski Józef, Muzakewski Paweł i Sarnowski; 1925 – Chrzanowska Wanda, Duszyński Stefan, Jenczka Kazimierz. This list was maintained until 1960 and it clearly shows the yearly decline in the number of pharmacies belonging to Poles.²⁵

second list compares pharmacists in Niagara Falls from 1893 to 1960. The next list pertains to pharmacists in Tonawanda from 1922 to 1962. City of Lackawanna lists pharmacies from 1903 to 1951. A next list includes 78 pharmacists belonging to American Pharmacy Association. 19 pharmacists worked in hospital pharmacies. Further documents include a list of graduates of Pharmacy School in Buffalo.

²⁵ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.25. Over 10 volumes of sources include information about Polish phar-

There are also materials concerning the history of Polonia pharmacy in other states, e.g. Ohio - Cleveland, Cincinnati and Youngstown. One very large volume includes: The Ohio Guide, information about the College of Pharmacy, History of the Federation of Polish Societies of Youngstown and Vicinity, Inc., Maps of the States of Ohio, Registered Pharmacists in Ohio 1973, Pharmaceutical Marketers Directory 1977, Cincinnati Journal of Medicine, University of Cincinnati College of Pharmacy 1975, The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, incorporated, The First Sixty Years 1908-1969, Survey of Pharmacology in Medical Schools of North America New Jersey 1974.; Drug Information: Literature Review of Needs, Resources, and Services by Mary Jo Reilly, 1972; History of The National Pharmaceutical Foundation, which lists all pharmaceutical institutions located in particular states.

A separate section contains materials regarding the history of pharmacy at the University of Cincinnati. Here are some sample entries: University of Cincinnati Medical Center, in the chapter relating to pharmacy included names of those Polish students, who received awards or had good achievements in education; Medical Center Libraries gives the newest pharmaceutical literature; Cincinnati Journal of Medicine – prints articles written, among others, by Polish researchers; Alumni Directory The Cincinnati College Of Pharmacy 1873-1938 included a full list of Polish students, who graduated from the University in pharmacy by 1938. There are also interviews with few pharmacists by Dr. H. Płońska.²⁶

Polish Pharmacists in Texas

The collection of materials for this state is not too large. The research in that state was not undertaken for a long time because Dr. Płońska decided to focus exclusively on the research of Polonia pharmacy in Chicago, Illinois. Nevertheless, she collected partial materials to the history of pharmacists and companies managed by Poles. There are numerous handwritten notes, letters and printed text. Also, some newspaper clip-

macy in Buffalo. It is the largest, after Chicago, part of the Archives of Pharmacy. I mention this for the historians of pharmacy and for the great research passion of Dr. Halina Płońska. One of the most important sources is "Pharmacy On The Niagara Frontier. The Past and Present," written by Laurence D. Lockie, New York 1968 253 pages, maps and illustrations. Another volume includes biographies of pharmacists. A work also worth mentioning is a doctorate thesis "Ethnic To Status Group: A Study Of Polish Americans in Buffalo" by Edward Obidinski, Buffalo, 1968 169 pages, statistics, tables, businesses and pharmacists.

²⁶ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.26. Over 500 pages volume includes sources pertaining to Polish pharmacy in the State of Ohio, mainly to the famous Schools of Pharmacy at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. There are many very valuable notes of conversations with doctors of pharmacy and pharmacists. "Registered Pharmacists in Ohio 1973," gives very detailed sociological and ethnical statistics. "Report On The University Of Cincinnati College Of Pharmacy" from 1975 also has some detailed information. Rather general but also valuable is a work "Survey Of Pharmacology In Medical Schools Of North America. Association for Medical School Pharmacology," 1974, 493 pages. "Alumni Directory The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy 1873-1938". Includes detailed biographies of Polish students.

pings about first pharmacists in Texas are very valuable as well as a monograph “The Island and City of Galveston”, which in its last part includes biographies of the first Polish pharmacists. The next important work about the history of pharmacy is “History of Texas. Biographical History of the Cities of Houston and Galveston, Chicago 1895.” Obviously, a pioneer work by Rev. Prof. Jacek Przygoda “Texas Pioneers From Poland. A Study in the Ethnic History” (1971, ss.171) should also be mentioned. It includes names of pharmacists in the chapter about Polish businessmen. There is also a good work by Wood Hall, a historian of pharmacy. It is entitled “Contributions - History of Pharmacy 1947-1979”, printed at the University of Texas in Austin. A full list of all pharmacists working in pharmacies can be found in the annual “Directory of Registered Pharmacists of Texas 1966”. Dr. Płońska underlined over 100 names of Polish pharmacists in this book.²⁷

Important sources of information about the history of pharmacy are included in many business directories of given cities, e.g. there is a collection of business directories for San Antonio. There are already Polish names in the “Directory 1877-78” in the chapter about pharmacists. In turn, the “General Directory City Of San Antonio 1879-80” lists the following pharmacists: Kiolbassa Bernard - Houston, Kiolbassa Francis, Kiolbassa Frank i Ms. Kiolbassa Maria; Kotula Edward – large variety of medicines; Kotula Ferdinand C. – very good pharmacist. Zajac J. – cooperates with the best pharmacists. The “Directory Of The City Of San Antonio 1883-84” describes some factories of pharmacy located within the city boundaries, the number of workers that were hired and their yearly income. There are names of Polish pharmacists listed in the index of the directory. Polish organizations and parishes are also mentioned as well as addresses of a few pharmacies of Oryński family belonging to Leonard and Tadeusz. Besides that Oryński family was associate to other pharmacies, e.g. Cupples George and Orynski’s; Hadra B.E., L.Orynski’s, A.Nette’s; King C.E.R., Orynski’s. We can conclude that Oryński family completely took over the pharmacies market in San Antonio. According to “Directory of the City of San Antonio 1887-88”, Oryński family still managed a network of pharmacies and established another one in Villareal Lino. However, two other new pharmacies were also established, one by Kronkowsky Albert and the second one by Kronkowsky Theodore. “Directory of the City of San Antonio 1889-90” lists the same number of pharmacies owned by Oryńskis and 2 pharmacies owned by Kronkowskis. The directory also informs of a large number of Polish cultural

²⁷ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.27. Many texts are about the history of Texas. The is a source work “History Of Texas. Biographical History...of The Cities Of...Houston and Galveston,” Chicago 1895. On the other hand, Wood Hall in “History Of Pharmacy 1947-1979,” writes about the participation of Polish pharmacists. A full list of pharmacists can be found in “Directory Registered Pharmacists of Texas” 1966, 149 pages. Besides names, there also are addresses of pharmacies. An attachment lists names of outstanding pharmacists involved in associations or working on new medicines.

and religious organizations as well as clubs. That directory has even more improved informational base than the previous one. The number of associations increased and in 1886 a Polish library was established. A great organizer of Polonia life was Rev. L. Dombrowski; even a Polish bank was established. As far as pharmacy, the family of Oryński and Kronkowski still were the most prominent on the market. The directory from 1894 lists the same data only adding names of Polish doctors of medicine. The archive also has two other directories. The first one is from 1924-25 and gives the same information and also lists one more pharmacy established by Piotr Koliński. The second one is from 1929 and lists 3 new pharmacies owned by Franciszek Pawełki as well as many names of Polish doctors and dentists. This volume also includes some materials regarding the history of the first Polish parish "Panna Maria" and the history of the city of San Antonio.²⁸

Polish Pharmacists in Washington

Dr. Halina Płońska put a significant effort into finding the archival sources to the history of a very interesting pharmacist Adrian Mikołaj Kloczewski (1826-1903), who first practiced in Warsaw, Poland, and thereafter in Washington D.C. There is a volume in the archives of pharmacy entitled "Washington, DC", which includes directories starting with the very first one published in 1822 and ending in year 1939. "Washington and Georgetown Directory" is a very valuable source to the history of the capitol of the United States including information about the history of the city, population statistics, maps and various types of businesses. In the pre-war directories there are indexes of people and their occupation and therefore the process of separating the names of Polish pharmacists takes a long time.

Obviously, the first directories from 1822 until 1864 did not include any names of Polish pharmacists. In May of 1896, the National College of Pharmacy was established and made pharmaceutical studies available to students. Polish names started appearing around 1850. In 1853 J. Tyssowski became the treasurer of the City Department. In the directory published in 1863 for the first time appeared the name of Adrian Kloczewski, who had pharmacy at 301 Pennsylvania Ave. In the same year the names of Xelowski Henry and Adrian Kloczewski Co. are listed under the same number. The 1865 directory includes a large advertising about the pharmacy of H. Xelowski at 301 Pennsylvania Ave., which had a good medicine selection, cosmetics, chemical articles and perfumes.

²⁸ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.28. San Antonio City Directory. The Archives of Pharmacy is in possession of has "General Directory Of The City San Antonio" from 1877-78; 1879-80; 1883-84; 1887-88; 1889-90; 1892-93; 1894. Abovementioned directories have indexes of names and lists of a given type of businesses, e.g. dentists, doctors, pharmacists (pharmacist's name and pharmacy's address). The second part of materials includes phone books of San Antonio from 1929, 1924-25. The also have alphabetical list of names as well as lists of businesses. Under the name of a pharmacy, there is pharmacist's name and pharmacy's address.

Kloczewski's name is not mentioned anymore. The 1866 directory has an advertising for a pharmacy of A. Kloczewski at 7th Street No.396, who advertises himself as medicine, medical equipment and perfumes seller. The pharmacy is open day and night. There is also an advertising of H. Xelowski's pharmacy. In 1867 directory, however, there is no entry for Xelowski. There was also a third pharmacist of Polish descent bearing a German last name Gaither F.S. He owned a pharmacy at 9th Street. Another Pole with a German name Fors Stanley Calvert established a pharmacy in 1868 at 286 Pennsylvania Ave. In the next editions of the directory the names of Xelowski and Kloczewski disappear. In 1872 the family of Tyssowski (salesmen and lawyers) marked its presence. In the directory from 1877 we can read an advertising of A. M. Kloczewski's pharmacy at 90th Street, No. 433. It was already the third location for his pharmacy, which offered a great selection of medicines, homeopathic drugs and processing of all prescriptions. In the directory for the same year, there is a Polish pharmacist, F. S. Gaithers, who offers not only medicines but also medical equipment for various ailments, special drugs for arthritis and hygienic articles. The same advertising was repeated in the next directories. In 1880 for the first time next to Kloczewski appears Polish pharmacist Henryk Kalusowski with his pharmacy located at 9th Street. There is a new pharmacy of Andrzej Kalstrom established in 1882. From 1882 Kloczewski published large advertisings about medicines imported from Germany and France. "Importer of special capsules for all pains. One pharmacy at 9th Street, and the second one at 909 Pennsylvania." In 1905 he already advertises 3 pharmacies in Washington. In 1912 there is an advertising for 3 pharmacies of Kloczewski, however, without Adriana – pharmacies in the hands of family. From 1913 to 1939 the directories informed about only 3 pharmacies of Kloczewski family.²⁹

Polish Pharmacists in the State of Wisconsin

Directories provide researchers with the earliest information about the history of Polish pharmacists. The directory of the city of Milwaukee from 1866 does not list any pharmacists with Polish name. The first Polish pharmacist was Fred Kieslich 1867 (he

²⁹ Płóńska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.29. "Washington Directory Showing The Name, Occupation, and Residence Of Each Dead of a Family and Person in Business" from 1822, 1827. The issue from 1834 already includes "A Full Directory Washington City, Georgetown and Alexandria". "Washington Directory and National Register for 1846, In Two Parts" was published in 1846. In 1853 the publication's title returned to "Washington and Georgetown Directory, Strangers' Guide-Book For Washington," 1853. In 1860 the title has an addition "Congressional And Department Directory". Further issues are from 1862, 1863, and 1864, in which Polish pharmacists are already listed. Next volumes are from 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1939. Polish pharmacies are mentioned in each of these volumes. District Of Columbia is a separate part and Polish pharmacies are also found there.

changed his name to a German because there was a large German population in Milwaukee). Henryk Xelowski opened his pharmacy in the same year. An advertisement of that pharmacy says that it was called a "German Pharmacy".

There are also information in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin about other Polish pharmacists, e.g. Czerwinski Barney 1870-1940, Czerwinski Francis 1882, Czerwinski Ignacy 1858-1932, Czerwinski Stanley 1876, Czeskleba William 1892-1934. On September 11, 1901 the following people became registered pharmacists at the University of Wisconsin: Kwapil Wojciech, Tanek Fred, Trompczyński Józef, Koszewski Stanisław. W., Czechorski A., Tomkiewicz Jan, Szarzyński Max, Czerwiński A.H., Urban L.C., Banaszynski Joseph, Tomkiewicz Antoni, Merlewski S.T., Czerwinski S.E., Piszczek Frank, Crimes F.H., Buckley F.J., Piasecki S.E., Rakowski S.A., Głysz Peter, Drozmakiewicz F.L., Bardonski J.B., Szarynski Charles., Pokorny Joseph, Tomkiewicz F.J., Janda Joseph, Kuchynski W.L., Ploss D.F.

The following registered pharmacists worked in a pharmaceutical factory Obenberger Drop Forge Co in Milwaukee: Czerwinski Albert, Czerwinski Stanley, Droźniakiewicz Frank, Gaudynski Joseph, Głysz Peter, Gorski Frank, Kovalsky Frank, Kurzawa Michael, Malinnske Joseph, Marlewski Theodore, Pawlak Joseph, Piszczek Frank, Rakowski Stanislaus.

The following people worked in Spiegel A. Co. factory: Szarynski Max, Tomkiewicz Antoni, and Tomkiewicz Jan. There was one pharmacist, Leszczyński Jakub, in Fischer Chemical.

According to a directory from 1910, the following people were pharmacists in Wisconsin: Czerwiński A.H., Czerwiński S.E., Droźniakiewicz F.L., Głysz Piotr (2 pharmacies), Górski F.J., Pawlak Joseph, Piszczek Theodor, Piszczek F.J., Rakowski S.A., Szarynski Max, Tomkiewicz Antoni. The directory from 1913/14 lists new pharmacies owned by: Hajewski J., Kozłowski Leon, Krawczak Z., Kurzawa M.J., Tomkiewicz J.W., Pokorny Drug Co. In 1921 there are further pharmacies of Dziennik R.J., and Filipowich Joseph. There are few new pharmacies in 1923 owned by: Dziennik (2 pharmacies), Eagle Pharmacy (owner's name is missing), Gaudynski J.S., Mazurek Joseph, Mazurek Louis, Tunak Pharmacy, Pawlak Frank.

Many pharmacists belonged to Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. In 1931-32 Gaudynski Joseph i Pokorny J. C. were members of the board of the association in Milwaukee. Gaudynski Joseph i Czerwinski Clemens worked in the department of medicine promotions. The following people became new members in 1931: Barchewski Clara, Kowalski Julius and Masłowski Adolph. Gaudynski Joseph was member of the board of the association for many years. The following pharmacists were included on the list of very active members: Barczewski Clara, Czerwinski Henryk, Czerwinski Clemens, Filipowicz Jan, Gaudynski Joseph, Gerbinski W.F., Głysz Peter, Gutowski Thaddeus, Hajewski Joseph, Masłowski Adolph, Patek Clemens, Piszczek Frank, Pisz-

czek Joseph, Piotrowski Stephen, Pokorny J.C., Pozorsky W.F., Rajski Phil, Kamin-ski Peter, Kochanski Edward, Kondziella Michael, Kosodowski S.E., Kowalski Julius, Krawczak Sigismund, Malinski Joseph, Stefan Edward, Swoboda Agnes, Urban L, Za-gorske Adolph. On the basis of the abovementioned list it can be concluded that Polish pharmacists in Wisconsin participated in a large number of association activities, whose main goal was further professional education of its members and presentation of new achievements in medicine. Pharmacists Malinske J. J. was for many years a secretary of the Auxiliary Pharmacy Association of Wisconsin.

The collected materials contain also a list of active pharmacies from other states. I will mention the Polish pharmacists from that list: Illinois - Kresnicka Otto, Kielas Sylvester; Indiana - Lesniak Stanley, Mucha Marvin; Kansas - Cejda James; Kentucky - Novak Wictor, Zabenskie Ted; Michigan - Dula Richard; Minnesota - Idziorek Bruce; New Jersey - Mirsky Samuel, Obriski Edward; New York - Warshofsky Gerald, Lamotta Charles, Pekarsky Arnold, Minns Albert.³⁰

A separate volume of sources includes statistics, lists of alumni, pharmacists and their biographies and some copies of a periodical issued by Wisconsin Pharmaceu-tical Association entitled "The Wisconsin Druggist", which included information about Polish pharmacists. The issue dated April 1933 includes a good biography of Andrzej A. Krygier, the president of Milwaukee County Pharmaceutical Association. The same issue of the periodical gives information about pharmacies of Stanisław Rakowski and Teodor Gutowski. The chief editor of the periodical was Tadeusz Lempicki. The suc-cessor of Krygier in the office of the president was a well-known pharmacist Clem A. Czerwinski. The other part of the folder contains biographies of Polish pharmacists in Milwaukee. There are names of pharmacy graduates starting from 1972. In that year 13 Polish pharmacists completed their education, then 6 in 1973, and 3 in 1975. There were 20 registered pharmacists in 1901 and 25 in 1931. There were 111 Polish pharmacists in Wisconsin in 1924. Next lists of pharmacists come from years 1946 and 1974. The "Pharmacy Directory, Wisconsin" from 1977 has some detailed data. Pharmacist Dell Olszewski was the president of WPhA. Steven Sobota was a member of the Board and William Plachetka was the vice-president. Dan Adamczyk, Robert Kubiak, Edmund Lemancik, Joseph Gwidt, Dennis Dziczkowski, and Conrad Sobczak were the members of the organization. In 1970 the following people graduated: Sharon

³⁰ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.30. Polish pharmacists in Wisconsin State are collected in several volumes. The oldest materials pertaining to pharmacy are in directories. The Archives of Pharmacy has the following copies in its collection: "Directory of the Inhabitants, Institutions, Companies, Business, Firms, etc. for 1866", 1867, 1868-69.; List of Registered Pharmacists in the State of Wisconsin September 11, 1901.; Wisconsin Pharmacists Outside State.; Milwaukee Business Directory 1910.; ERA Druggists' Directory - Wisconsin 1913, 1921, 1923.; Fifty-First Annual Convention Of The Wisconsin Pharmaceu-tical Association 1931

Bonkoski, Dennis Dowiedczyk, Raymond Jankowski, Gordon Karpinske, James Nitka, Gregory Orłowski, and Terry Wyderka.³¹

Polish Pharmacists in Pennsylvania

A large volume pertaining to pharmacy in Pennsylvania arrived at Orchard Lake at the beginning of 2002. In spite that this work was almost finished, the new sources must have been added because of the rich pharmaceutical tradition in Pennsylvania State.

Pennsylvania had a number of pharmacy schools and hospitals, and a well-developed chemical industry. The city of Philadelphia established in 1821 the first College of Pharmacy in the United State. The second college was established in 1878 at the University of Pittsburgh. The third one was established in 1887 also in Pittsburgh. Afterwards, the fourth college was established in 1898 and the fifth one in 1901 at the Temple University of Philadelphia. The sixth and the last college of pharmacy was established in Pittsburgh in 1925. Therefore, it is the only state with so many pharmacy schools. Pennsylvania also had as many as 4 great Museums of Pharmacy. The first one was open in 1743 and the second one in 1812 in Philadelphia. These museums collected many interesting materials and items. The first hospital and hospital pharmacy were established already in 1730.

The first graduate of Polish descent was Louis Dembinski in 1877 (died in 1886). Graduates of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1821-1921 were: 1. Bienkowski Peter, later professor and lecturer. 2. Braslavsky Albert. 3. Dembinski Louis. 4. Dombrowski Henry. 5. Hinski Herman. 6. Hinski Nicolas. 7. Jorczak Stanley. 8. Klonoski Edmund. 9. Kwiatkowski Adam. 10. Lipsky Benjamin. 11. Laskowski Adolph. 12. Novak Edward. 13. Pachuta Michael. 14. Piekarski Joseph. 15. Senkowski Ladislaus. 16. Witkowski Leon. 17. Zajkowski Anthony. 18. Groblewski Alphonse.

The following people graduated from Medico-Chirurgical College Department of Pharmacy in Philadelphia: 1. Dorszewski Victor. 2. Drapiewski B.B. 3. Hanopolsky Philip. 4. Jorczak Szymon. 5. Kijanski Edward. 6. Wolchek Leon. 7. Zemajtis Ladislaus.

From 1963 to 1979 the following number of Polish students graduated from the School of Pharmacy in Pittsburgh: 3 in 1963, 1 in 1965, 2 in 1967, 2 in 1969, 4 in 1970, 15 in 1973, 11 in 1974, 4 in 1975, 10 in 1976, 8 in 1977, 14 in 1978, and 10 in 1979. 12 pharmacists worked in hospitals in 1974.

³¹ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.31. A large volume includes information about the history of the state, its population, and various statistics, tables, and maps. There are numerous primary sources in a periodical "The Wisconsin Druggist. Official Journal of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association". There are issues from as early as 1933. In an edition from 1935 there was printed the history of pharmacy in Milwaukee in 1898-1935. Further sources include information about the Pharmacy School at the University, and lists of Polish pharmacists (dates of graduation and professional carriers. There are also many names in "Pharmacy Directory Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association 1977"

Unusually valuable information about Polish pharmacists is found in a work written about the centennial history of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1821-1921. The work lists short information about students' activities. It is worth to mention some information. Bienkowski Peter T., specialized in aromatic pharmacy, had pharmacy in Wilmington, Delaware. Witkowski Leon F., researched bacteria, died on September 27, 1915. Piekarski Joseph W., opened his own manufacture of bacteriological medicines in Philadelphia and called it "Polonia Medicine Co." Jorczak Stanley F., was a pharmacist in the U.S. Army fighting in France during the World War I. After returning to USA, he opened a pharmacy in Chicopee, Mass; was an expert in bacteriology. Godlewski Charles F., had a pharmacy in Chester, PA. Zajkowski Anthony, worked as a bacteriologist. Kwiatkowski Adam J., worked in Philadelphia researching the chemistry of carbon and soda. Senkowski Ladislaus A., was a pharmacist in an army hospital in Philadelphia, researched oils. Groblewski Alphonse, researched the technology of microscopes. Klonoski Edmund J., worked in Scranton, PA, researching the issues of emulsion. Drapiewski B. B., had a pharmacy in Nanticoke, Pa.

The abovementioned publication lists the years of students' graduation: Bienkowski P.T. – 1906, Dembinski Louis – 1877, Dombrowski H.J. – 1921, Groblewski A. – 1920, Klonoski E. – 1921, Kwiatkowski A. – 1920, Laskowski A. – 1920, Piekarski J. – 1916, Senkowski L. – 1920, Witkowski L. – 1913, Zajkowski A. – 1919, Dorszewski V. – 1912, Drapiewski B. – 1910. Fronczak Joseph F. worked as a pharmacist and doctor in U.S. Navy hospital in 1919.³²

Chicago Retail Druggists Association – News C.R.D.A.

The second source that provided many information about the history of Polish pharmacists in the United States is a periodical "Chicago Retail Druggists Association" from 1909 to 1978 (abbreviation C.R.D.A. News). This official publication of C.R.D.A. was printed as a weekly in 1909-1937, bi-weekly in 1938-1953, and finally monthly from 1954. Other pharmaceutical and medical periodicals published less information about Polish doctors and pharmacists. The most important of them are: American Journal of Pharmacy - Philadelphia, American Pharmacy - Washington D.C., Bulletin of Polish Medical Science and History - Chicago, The Maryland Pharmacist - Baltimore, N.A.-R.D. Notes - National Association of Retail Druggists - Chicago, Pharmacy in History - Madison, Wisconsin Pharmacist - Madison.

³² Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.32. Many sources on the history of schools of pharmacy and museums of pharmacy (4 of them are located in Pennsylvania). Next, there are lists of Polish graduates, professors and scientific workers. There is also a list of Polish members of pharmacy associations. A source work in which Polish pharmacists are mentioned is "The First Century of The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1821-1921"; it includes well-prepared biographies.

The annuals of C.R.D.A. News starting from 1910 are included in the archives of pharmacy. There are almost all issues, which mentioned Polish pharmacist working in pharmacies and in pharmaceutical companies, conducting scientific research, being assistants and professors of pharmacy, authors of articles or books on pharmacopoeia, pharmacists working for the U.S. Army during World War I and II, pharmacists holding various offices in national and local professional associations, or activists in labor unions of pharmaceutical industry. There is much information about pharmacists, who went to work in schools as chemists and held city offices especially in social services and health commissions. A large group of pharmacists became involved in politics on different levels. C.R.D.A. News is a great source of various detailed information.

A large volume "The C.R.D.A. News" holds materials from January 14, 1909, to December 18, 1915. Every issue has information about various pharmaceutical problems. Here are a few titles of articles: "The Newest Medicines For Dentists", "Hormonal Medicines", "Wholesale Selling of Medicines", "Modern and Functional Equipment For Pharmacies", "Biographies of Pharmacy Activists", "Doctors' Social Assistance For Poor People", "Report of the Latest Pharmacopoeia Research", "The Operations of the Newest Antitoxins", "Acetylsalicylic Stimulants", "Problems of Osteopathic Schools", "Medical Ethics", "Completing Pharmacy Education".

The annual from 1910 talks about problems such as: the conference of Polish doctors and pharmacists in the meeting room of St. Stanislaus church, activities of pharmacists in Chicago, the lecture of vice-president of C.R.D.A. Prof. W. H. Brown, new pharmacists, problems of odontography, German pharmaceutical factories in Chicago, and "Modernistic Pharmacy". There are also articles about the history of C.R.D.A. News, information about the social life of pharmacists in local clubs of various cities, and biographies of Polish pharmacists and their achievements in manufacturing of new medicines.³³

There are also mentioned attempts by pharmacists for legal regulations, which are very precisely described in the further volumes. At first, there was a tendency to separate the profession of doctor and pharmacist because of existing double-tracking, which caused medicines to be prepared by doctors as well as pharmacists. It also caused questioning of competences between doctors and pharmacists. Those pharmacists, who were educated in Europe, did not want to acknowledge products prepared by doctors. The argument went on for years. The first step to end that situation was the establishing of Pharmacy School in Philadelphia in 1821 by owners of pharmaceutical warehouses.

³³ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.33. Dr. Halina Płońska mentioned that the second most important source to the history of pharmacy is a periodical "The C.R.D.A. News", printed by The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. The Archives of Pharmacy includes incomplete sets of the periodical from 1909 to 1939. Nevertheless, "The C.R.D.A. News" is a great source of very detailed and important information about pharmacists, their social and cultural life, and their pharmacies.

The first pharmacy school in the United States was named “Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.” The second scientific establishment was the Department of Pharmacy at Columbia University in New York, which opened in 1829. Afterwards, the following pharmacy schools were opened: Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1840, Cincinnati College of Pharmacy in 1850, College of Pharmacy in Chicago in 1859, and St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1864.

C.R.D.A. News provides a great number of information about activities of American Pharmaceutical Association (APhA), which was organized in 1852. The association always defended the professional interests of pharmacists, discussed the latest achievements in medicine production, demanded control laws for medicines, did not allow doctors to produce their own medicines, demanded continuing education for pharmacists, and above all demanded the establishment of Departments of Pharmacy in those places, where Medical Schools already existed in order to start a scientific exchange, especially in laboratories. The association was an opponent to the problem of merging the doctor and pharmacist profession together, which caused great arguments and opposite opinions printed in C.R.D.A. News. APhA supervised the works of Pharmacy Department, controlled medicines, did not allow and even confiscated unknown medicines on the market and corrected pharmacists and doctors, who distributed their own medicines. In 1881 in the state of Illinois a special control unit called the Board of Pharmacy was organized based on so-called Pharmacy Act. It was to control and verify professional skills. The board consisted of professors of pharmacy of good pharmacists. The Board of Pharmacy tested every pharmacist for two days. Great merits in continuing education for pharmacists had all pharmacists unions.³⁴

Polish Pharmacists in Politics, Agencies, and Associations

Separate files hold information printed in pharmaceutical periodicals about Polish pharmacists, who were active in C.R.D.A., IPhA, APhA, in local politics, served in hospitals of U.S. Army during World War I and II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and held national offices.

Pharmacist R. E. Zaleski was on the Board of C.R.D.A. in 1922. He was born in Poland and was a very active member of the organization. The second pharmacist was T. P. Chrzanowski. In 1924 the Chemical Company gave a significant amount of money to C.R.D.A., which was directed at the time by Jan C. Moraczewski. Leon Mrazek

³⁴ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.34. In one chapter of doctoral thesis “Związki Polaków z wczesnym aptekarstwem amerykańskim” Dr. Płońska presented material pertaining to the forming of pharmacy schools, and then Colleges of Pharmacy at various universities. There are numerous sources on the establishing of professional organizations and associations. The establishment of Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Farmaceutycznego - American Pharma-ceutical Association in 1852 was a great event. Most of Polish pharmacists belonged to this organization holding various offices and defending pharmacist’ interests.

was the President of Pharmacists Association in Illinois for a number of years. In 1931 10 percent of the total number of 3,000 students of pharmacy were of Polish descent. Every year there are Polish names on the list of new members of C.R.D.A. The name of Jan Moraczewski appears very often as a donor of significant amounts of money to C.R.D.A. In 1934 many Polish pharmacists were members of the Board of C.R.D.A.: John Schwaba, Wyszynski Walter, Radzimierowski C.J., Kunka Henryk, Wojtawicz Piotr, Swiecinski Walter, Kozłowski Bolesław, and Jarecki Chester. In 1938 Jan H. Paprocki became the inspector of C.R.D.A., Stanisław Bartecki – vice-president, and Teodor Zielinski - Trustees. Paprocki graduated in pharmacy in 1916 at the University of Illinois. He was vice-president of Pulaski Pharmaceutical Company, very active in associations at the St. Stanislaus parish, president of PRCU at the same parish for 15 year and vice-president of Polish Merchants Association.

The following Polish pharmacists were presidents of C.R.D.A.: Schwaba Jan - 1929, Paprocki Jan - 1939, Bartecki Stanisław - 1941, Wieczorek Walter - 1955, Nosek William - 1958, Madura Stefan - 1959. Members of various committee of C.R.D.A. were: Listecki Edmund, Haraburda Walter, Wiechecki Frank, and Kozłowski Ralph (members of Program Committee), Edward Pinta, Dombrowski Harry, and Madura Stefan (members of Law Committee), Haraburda William, Haraburda Raymond, Iglinski Don, Jablonski Harry, Kluza Edward, and Kutza Henryk (members of Pharmaceutical Companies Committee), Dr. Stanisław Grudzien, and Dr. Adolf Jarosz (members of Medical Supervision Committee), Niezgodzki Alojzy (Chairman of Pharmacists Continuing Education Committee), Duleba Józef, Hojnacki Szymon, and Szymanski Ryszard (members of Small Pharmacies Supervision Committee), Jakubowski A. J., and Skibniewski X. (members of Warehouse Committee). In 1969 the members of the Chicago division of C.R.D.A. were: president - Książek Edward, members - Edmund Listecki, Niezgodzki A. J., Pietrusinski Michał, and F. B. Wiechecki. Henryk Kutza was elected president in 1970, he graduated in 1934, owned a pharmacy, belonged to APhA, IPhA, and was a long-time president of Pharmacists Club in Chicago. Pharmacists R. E. Zaleski and Siwecki Henryk worked in 1916 in a city office for health issues. Pharmacists elected subdivision inspectors, who supervised pharmacies in their subdivisions and coordinated cooperation among pharmacies. In 1913 pharmacist Henryk Siwecki was an inspector of Subdivision 16 of Chicago, which had 19 pharmacies. Józef Zak was he controller of 24 pharmacies in Subdivision 27. They also had to cooperate with city council in pharmacies' issues, had to defend pharmacists' interests, and recommended those new city council members, who were friendly to pharmacists and ready to cooperate with them. Every year C.R.D.A. publishes the lists of inspectors from particular subdivisions as well as their biographies.³⁵

³⁵ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.35. A separate volume includes selected sources on Polish pharmacists, who were presented in a very important periodical "C.R.D.A. News", American Pharmaceutical Associa-

The collection of materials dedicated to carriers of Polish pharmacists in politics is very interesting. Wiktor Bardoński was the first pharmacist who sold his pharmacies and dedicated his time to politics. Jan Piotrowski was an alderman and a state senator in 1918-1926. Stanisław Kuflewski was an inspector of the Department of Education in 1933-1936. Piotr H. Schwaba was a city judge, director of the Department of Health and Secretary General of the City Council in 1924. Edward P. Luczak was a city judge in 1938. Józef Rostenkowski, Z. H. Kadow, and Walter J. Orlikowski were aldermen in 1939. The following people were running during the election for judges' offices in June of 1939: Frank H. Bicek (had a good career in state court), John Prystalski, and Walter J. Labuy. All of them belonged to C.R.D.A. and were advisors to the presidents: Jan Schwab and Jan Paprocki and were supported by pharmacists. Pharmacist Tomasz Gordon was a city treasurer for many years. He cooperated with "Dziennik Polski" and was a representative of the Democratic Party during national convention in 1956 in Philadelphia. He was a member of PRCU, PNA, Knights of Columbus, and a number of social and cultural organizations. Jan Kluczyński, Frank Bobrytzke ran for federal offices again in 1950. Frank Bobrytzke was a worker in the Department of Tuberculosis Prevention, member of many Polonia organizations and chairman of City Hospital Council. Judge Edmund Jarecki supported especially hospital help and free treatment of the Veterans of World War I and II. He made attempts to build veteran hospitals and was supported by all pharmacists not only of Polish descent. Judge Edward P. Luczak ran for re-election and cared about the development and continuing education of pharmacists and was supported by them; he also was an active member of C.R.D.A. Judges Victor A. Kula and Tadeusz Adesko supported education and did not take part in pharmacists and Polonia arguments. Jan Cermak ran for re-election to judge office in 1952. He was a director of the Department of Health, and also a financial secretary of Cook County for 12 years. He was a great friend of pharmacists and always defended their interests. He was also a friend of Jan Schwab, the President of C.R.D.A. and therefore he was supported by that organization. During the national convention of C.R.D.A. in 1951, C. B. Gwizdalski, Stefan Madura, M. J. Mankowski, W. Nosek, J. Schwab, L. J. Warzynski, and W. W. Wiczorek represented the pharmacy group from Illinois. The July issue of C.R.D.A. News from 1967 was dedicated to a very merited pharmacist Walter W. Wiczorek on the occasion of 50th anniversary of establishing a pharmacy in Chicago. For a half of a century it played an important role in the Polish immigration society. P. Wiczorek, the President of C.R.D.A. and member of numerous Polonia, cultural and professional organization, deserves a separate note. He was one of the most distinct persons in Polonia. In 1970 Michał Mankowski became the president of

tion, as well as in "Illinois Journal of Pharmacy". The pharmacists also belonged to other local pharmacy associations e.g. Wisconsin, Ohio, and The Polish-American Pharmacists' Association.

C.R.D.A. Many Polish pharmacists were members of the board. "Pharmaceutical Directory 1971-1972" publishes a long list of pharmacists of Polish descent.

The next material pertains to the activities of the second organization: "American Pharmaceutical Association". Unfortunately, it is impossible to give full information about its Polish part because of the spacious sources. "Illinois Pharmaceutical Association", which came into life in 1880 and exists until today is a great source of information for specialists. Here is the list of other associations (their official names): National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago Veteran Druggists Association, Local and Social Pharmaceutical Associations, Hospital Pharmacy (especially valuable here is a list of all Polish pharmacists working in hospitals).³⁶

The Involvement of Polish Pharmacists In Independence Works As Well As Polonia and Educational and Cultural Organizations

Materials, which have been described up to now showed the pharmacists' works in professional life, their involvement in various associations, continuing education and establishing pharmacies and factories. Shortly, it might be called merging into American professional network.

Collected materials show where was the connection between Polish pharmacists and Polish immigrants. In the first phase at the end of 19th century, Poles used almost exclusively services of Polish pharmacists (similarly to using Polish parishes and organizations).

The Polish Roman Catholic Union (P.R.C.U.) had 8,111 members in 1898, 19,854 in 1905 and 105,757 in 1919. Many pharmacists were members of P.R.C.U. and very active in the works of the Union. Wiktor Bardoński was in Executive Committee of the Union and its president in 1885. Pharmacist Władysław Burda was a representative of the Union for creating the Polish League in America in 1894, was a secretary of the 1st League's Department, which main task was popularization of mutual savings banks, loan trusts and law associations. Doctor Adam Szwajkart, a Doctor General of the Union, managed the League's Education Department. Pharmacist Bolesław Klarkowski was Union's representative during the talks for reconciliation with Polish National Alliance. He had a speech about the necessity of establishing Polish universities in America. Pharmacists B. Klarkowski i A. Szwajkart took part in development of rules and regulations for future Polish League. Klarkowski was active in works of so-

³⁶ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.36. A 600 pages volume includes documentation about Polish pharmacists, who devoted their carriers in other professions. The most pharmacists ran for political offices on various levels. Many of them were chairmen of Health Commission in many cities while others worked in chemical industry. Some were pharmacists in U.S. Army during World War I and II, Vietnam, and Korea. Many Polish pharmacists, who held government offices, simultaneously managed their pharmacies.

called Union Alliance in 1909. In the ranks of P.R.C.U., there was a large number of Polish pharmacists from various generations of emigrants, who spread and maintained Polish spirit.

Polish National Alliance (PNA) was the second large Polonia organization and had more universal character. Without going into history, it should be underlined that all Chicago pharmacists were members of the Alliance. Many of them played an important part in Alliance's activities. Dr. Henryk Kalusowski, who was a long-time Dean of the Pharmacy Department at the Georgia University in Washington, and his father, actively supported the works of the Alliance. He was also involved, among others, in the initiative of organizing the Polish Congress in 1910 in Washington and the inauguration of Kościuszko and Pułaski monument.

Antoni Karabasz, pharmacist from Pittsburgh, became the censor of PNA in 1913. Józef Spiker, pharmacists from Chicago, active and generous activist of PNA, was elected in 1927 to the office of Chairman of PNA. He established a few groups of PNA and managed a pharmacy in Chicago for 40 years.

The third organization having many pharmacists as its members were Polish Falcons. Pharmacist Edmund Jankowski took a part in the unification meeting of Polish Falcons No.2 and Polish-American Falcons. He was a chairman in the Committee of Purchasing Exercise Equipment. Jankowski was involved in the formation of the first by-laws of Polish Falcons in the United States. He established Nest No. 27 and became its president until F. L. Pietrewicz became his successor to this office. Afterwards, Jankowski moved to Joliet, where he owned a pharmacy. Wiktor Bardoński build the first Polonia gym for Falcon's physical exercises in Chicago, which was named after Kazimierz Pułaski. Pharmacist Bolesław Lubicz-Zaleski was elected the 4th president of Polish Falcons during the 7th National Convention in 1905. B. Zaleski came to his uncle in Chicago in 1892 and started working immediately in a pharmacy. He became a member of Polish Falcons, a secretary and instructor of Falcons School in "Town of Lake." Zaleski also published an appeal to parents to encourage them to sign their children to Falcons' schools. He even gave the name of "Sokół" (Falcon) to his pharmacy. He was very active for the cause of Poland independence during World War I and was given a Silver Cross of Merit in 1927. He also worked in business and was a director of his bank for Polonia as well as the owner of Brokerage Association and Ship Boarding Cards.

The list of pharmacists, who were very active in the works of Polish Falcons is very extensive. Here are some of their names: Aleksander Dubiński and brothers Stanisław and Władysław Kuflewski – propagators of the rules and ideas of Polish Falcons among youth; Antoni Dziobek – completed army course of Polish Falcons in the rank of officer, doctor and pharmacist; Robert Lenard propagated Polish Falcons in numerous articles, reached to English-speaking Poles, pharmacists and later doctor; Leonard Ostrowski,

the chairman of the Polish Falcons Chapter in America; Stanisław Szczodrowski, Dean of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, for his entire life was active in Polish Falcons, held various offices and established few Nests of Polish Falcons. Two other outstanding Falcons should be mentioned in this place. The first one is Dr. Teofil Starzyński, pharmacist and doctor, writer, political activist, one of the creators of Polish Army in France. The second one is Waław Gąsiorowski, who also started as a pharmacist and later became a doctor.³⁷

Polish Pharmacy Organizations

There are only few laconic sentences from 1906 about the first Polish pharmacy organization. It was called "Polish Pharmacists Association." In January of 1910, there is an announcement about a Grand Ball of Polish Doctors, Pharmacists and Dentists and about 600 people were present at the party. In "C.R.D.A. News" from December 7, 1929, we can read that the students of Polish descent from the Pharmacy Department of University of Illinois established "Maria Curie-Skłodowska Pharmacy Association." None of the sources mentions any activities of the association in the next years. The third Polish pharmacy organization was mentioned on November 3, 1935, in "C.R.D.A. News." It was the Polish American Pharmacists Association (P.A.P.A.). Its main goal was improving the professional skills, strengthening social life of pharmacists and cooperation among pharmacists and doctors, especially those of Polish-American descent. Antoni Jakubowski was the president as the fifth owner of a Polish pharmacy established in 1888. Especially meritorious was the secretary of P.A.P.A. Edmund N. Sajewski, registered pharmacist, who was employed for 33 years in Northwestern. Somebody wrote this sentence after his death: "He was a pillar of Polish pharmacists." The next years give us new presidents. One of them was James Parker in 1986 because the yearly directories of P.A.P.A. appeared until that year. The directories were officially called "The Polish-American Pharmacists' Association. Patron, Membership and Salesmen's Directory".

Polish American Pharmacists Association P.A.P.A. was established in 1935 and existed probably until 1985. It was the only ethnical pharmacy association. Archival materials do not mention other ethnic groups. P.A.P.A. always manifested its Polish

³⁷ Płońska. *Arch. Pharm.* Call No.37. The Archives of Pharmacy created by Dr. H. Płońska include an over 100 pages long article "Udział farmaceutów polskich w pracy niepodległościowo-patriotycznej, organizacjach polonijnych oraz w działalności oświatowo-kulturalnej" (The Participation of Polish Pharmacists in Independence Works, Polonia Organizations as well as Cultural and Educational Activities). Probably, it was supposed to be another chapter of the doctoral thesis but it would make the thesis over 1000 pages long. One of the sections in the chapter on pages 686-704 says "Farmaceuci chicagosczy w działalności 'Sokolstwa Polskiego'" (Chicago Pharmacists in Polish Falcons). The monograph gives incentives that pharmacists were very active in Polish Falcons and that most of them belonged to Polish Roman Catholic Union, and all to Polish National Alliance.

character publishing yearly directories with White Eagle on the cover. It included the list of members, names of the members of the board, and biographies of awarded pharmacists. The 1983 issue was dedicated to Lech Wałęsa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, and had a large title “Love-Peace-Solidarity.”

P.A.P.A. also made a decision to give the fund of pharmacists Edward F. Skorczewski, who died in a car accident, to a yearly award for the best student of pharmacy of University of Illinois.³⁸

More information about the Archives of Pharmacy created by Dr. Halina Płońska will be presented in a Catalog of the Archives of Pharmacy, which is currently being prepared.

³⁸ Płońska. Arch. Pharm. Call No.38. The article mentioned in index 37 contains another section on “Polskie organizacje farmaceutyczne w Chicago” (Polish Pharmacy Organizations in Chicago) pp.779-838. Besides the history of Polish pharmacy, organizations there are interesting tables e.g. “List of Women-Pharmacists Members of Polish American Pharmacy Association (PAPA) in 1978-1986. Other table presents the members of P.A.P.A.’s boards in 1935-1985/86