

**SELECTED REASONS OF DEATH AND DANCE OF DEATH IN POLAND**

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The Dance of Death from the pharmaceutic-historical point of view in relation to England, France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland have been treated by Prof. Josef Häfliger from Basel in June 1936 at a meeting of members of the Society for History of the Pharmacy (Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie). In response their Polish counterparts were mentioned in 1937 by Henryk Szancer in a article concerning the pharmaceutical motifs in the dances of death, which was placed in "The Pharmaceutical News" 1937, R 34, page 437. A supplement to the above is the selection of effigies known in Polish Territories: Silvert Grantzin, Knight in a cemetery, 1492, Kolobrzeg; Franciszek Lekszycki, Dance of death, second half of the XVII century, church of the Bernadyn fathers, Cracow; Adam Swach, 1702, Franciscan Monastery, Poznan; Jan Kanty Wojnarowski, Doctor, pharmacist and the death, water-colour, paper, National Museum, Cracow; Konstanty Kopff, 1858, water-colour, Study of Illustration of the Jagiellonia Library, Cracow; Transient Allegory, church in Krosno; Seweryn Krauz, Dance of Death, XIX century, National Museum in Poznan. The pharmacist in the dance of death has been shown already on painting in the XV century and this lasted until the XVIII century. Then appeared the motif of a pharmacist as the assistant of the death. The skeleton appears aside the pharmacist realizing its death-blowing medicines.