Location and transport[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=1)]

Puławy lies in the western part of [Lublin Voivodeship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lublin_Voivodeship), at the edge of the picturesque [Lesser Polish Gorge of the Vistula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesser_Polish_Gorge_of_the_Vistula), and near the easternmost point of the [Vistula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vistula) river. Historically the town belongs to [Lesser Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesser_Poland), and geographically, it lies at the border of [Mazovian Lowland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mazovian_Lowland) and [Lublin Upland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lublin_Upland). The area of the town is 50.49 square kilometres (19.49 sq mi). Puławy is located on Polish [Expressway S12](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expressway_S12_(Poland)) (highway), and the intersection of the [S17](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expressway_S17_(Poland)) and S12 highways is located nearby, east of the city. Furthermore, the town has four rail stations (*Puławy, Puławy Azoty, Puławy Chemia* and *Puławy Miasto*). Long-distance rail transport is served by the *Puławy Miasto* station, with connections to all Polish cities.

## History[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: History)]

The history of Puławy dates back to the 15th century when a settlement near a Vistula river ford was established. In the late 17th century it emerged as the location of a rural residence of the [Lubomirski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lubomirski" \o "Lubomirski) and the [Sieniawski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sieniawski" \o "Sieniawski) noble families and in 1676–1679, Prince [Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanis%C5%82aw_Herakliusz_Lubomirski" \o "Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski) built a summer palace, now known as the [Pałac Czartoryskich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pa%C5%82ac_Czartoryskich_(Pulawy)" \o "Pałac Czartoryskich (Pulawy)) or the Czartoryskich Palace. In 1687, Lubomirski's daughter [Elżbieta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El%C5%BCbieta_Sieniawska" \o "Elżbieta Sieniawska) (who was called the uncrowned *Queen of Poland*), married [Adam Mikołaj Sieniawski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Miko%C5%82aj_Sieniawski" \o "Adam Mikołaj Sieniawski), bringing Puławy her [dowry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dowry" \o "Dowry). In 1706, during the [Great Northern War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Northern_War" \o "Great Northern War), the settlement together with the castle were destroyed by Swedish soldiers as Elżbieta was a supporter of King [Augustus II the Strong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_II_the_Strong" \o "Augustus II the Strong).

[Obraz zawierający drzewo, budynek, stare, budynek administracji publicznej

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Czartoryski_residence_in_Pu%C5%82awy_-_B._Czernow.jpg)

*Czartoryski residence in Puławy*, B. Czernow, 1842

In 1731, [Maria Zofia Sieniawska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Zofia_Czartoryska) (the daughter of Elżbieta and Adam Sieniawski), married [August Aleksander Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Aleksander_Czartoryski). As a result, Puławy remained in the hands of the [Czartoryski family](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czartoryski_family" \o "Czartoryski family) for the next 100 years. The settlement prospered, and in 1784 it became the property of Prince [Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Kazimierz_Czartoryski" \o "Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski) and his wife [Izabela Czartoryska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Izabela_Czartoryska" \o "Izabela Czartoryska), *née* Fleming. Under their stewardship, and after the loss of Poland's independence in 1795 (see [Partitions of Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitions_of_Poland" \o "Partitions of Poland)) the palace became a museum of Polish national memorabilia and a major cultural and political centre. In 1784 Adam and Izabela moved permanently into the palace, and soon afterwards Puławy became known as *Polish [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens" \o "Athens)*. All major cultural figures of the late 18th century Poland visited the palace. Among them were [Grzegorz Piramowicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grzegorz_Piramowicz" \o "Grzegorz Piramowicz), [Franciszek Dionizy Kniaźnin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franciszek_Dionizy_Knia%C5%BAnin" \o "Franciszek Dionizy Kniaźnin), [Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Ursyn_Niemcewicz" \o "Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz), [Adam Naruszewicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Naruszewicz" \o "Adam Naruszewicz), [Jan Paweł Woronicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jan_Pawe%C5%82_Woronicz&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Jan Paweł Woronicz (page does not exist)), [Franciszek Karpiński](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franciszek_Karpi%C5%84ski" \o "Franciszek Karpiński), [Franciszek Zabłocki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franciszek_Zab%C5%82ocki" \o "Franciszek Zabłocki), [Jan Piotr Norblin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Piotr_Norblin" \o "Jan Piotr Norblin), [Marcello Bacciarelli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcello_Bacciarelli" \o "Marcello Bacciarelli). In 1794, during the [Kościuszko Uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ko%C5%9Bciuszko_Uprising" \o "Kościuszko Uprising), Puławy was plundered and burned by the Russians as punishment for the Czartoryski family's support of the rebels. The reconstruction of the palace was initiated in 1796 by Princess Izabela who employed the renowned architect [Chrystian Piotr Aigner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrystian_Piotr_Aigner" \o "Chrystian Piotr Aigner). In 1801, the Princess opened the first museum in Poland in the [Temple of the Sibyl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_the_Sibyl" \o "Temple of the Sibyl) in Puławy.

[Obraz zawierający stare, klasyczne, kilka, tłum

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IzabelaCzartoryska1831.jpg)

Princess [Izabela Czartoryska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Izabela_Czartoryska" \o "Izabela Czartoryska) leaves Puławy during the [November 1831 Uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_Uprising" \o "November Uprising) (1833 lithograph)

The end of Puławy's *Golden Age* was marked by the [November Uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_Uprising" \o "November Uprising) (1830–31), when after its suppression, the estate was taken over by the Russian government. The museum collections that were saved later became the nucleus of the present [Czartoryski Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czartoryski_Museum" \o "Czartoryski Museum) in [Kraków](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w" \o "Kraków). In the 1830s, the Czartoryski family was forced to leave Russian-controlled [Congress Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_Poland) (see [Great Emigration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Emigration)), and Puławy was reduced into a small, provincial village. In 1842, to further erase traces of Polish culture, the Russians renamed Puławy to *Nowa Aleksandria*. In 1869, an Agricultural and Forestry Institute was founded here. One of its first students was the future Polish writer [Bolesław Prus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boles%C5%82aw_Prus" \o "Bolesław Prus) (who had also spent part of his early childhood in Puławy). Prus would set his 1884 [micro-story](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_fiction), "[Mold of the Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mold_of_the_Earth)," at the [*Temple of the Sibyl*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_the_Sibyl).

### 20th century**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=3)**]**

Puławy received its town charter in 1906. In 1915, it was seized by the [Austro-Hungarian Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austro-Hungarian_Army), which remained until November 1918. On 13 August 1920, [Józef Piłsudski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef_Pi%C5%82sudski), Poland's [Chief of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naczelnik_Pa%C5%84stwa), left [Warsaw](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw), and established a military headquarters in Puławy. The [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union)'s [Red Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army) held most of eastern Poland and was besieging Warsaw, (see [Polish–Soviet War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish%E2%80%93Soviet_War)). Piłsudski's [radio-monitoring, cryptological and intelligence services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cipher_Bureau_(Poland)#Precursor) detected a gap in the Soviet flanks in the Puławy region, and he ordered a concentration of Polish forces in the surrounding area around the [Wieprz River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wieprz_River" \o "Wieprz River). On 18 August 1920, the Polish Army launched a [counter-attack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-attack) from Puławy that encircled and defeated a 177,000-strong Soviet force. The attack drove the Red Army from Poland and established Poland's security for two decades, until the [German invasion of 1939](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Poland).

In the [Second Polish Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Polish_Republic), Puławy began a slow process of modernization. In 1934, the town significantly grew in size, after several local villages merged with it. Furthermore, in the late 1930s Puławy took advantage of the [Central Industrial Area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Industrial_Area).

[Obraz zawierający tekst, zewnętrzne, drzewo

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:POL_Pu%C5%82awy_Pomnik_Poleg%C5%82ych_i_Pomordowanych_03.jpg)

Monument to the fallen and murdered in World War II

In September 1939, during the joint German-Soviet [invasion of Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Poland" \o "Invasion of Poland), which started [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II" \o "World War II), Puławy was seized by the [Wehrmacht](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wehrmacht" \o "Wehrmacht), and afterwards was [occupied by Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupation_of_Poland_(1939%E2%80%931945)" \o "Occupation of Poland (1939–1945)). Three German [concentration camps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_concentration_camps" \o "Nazi concentration camps) operated around Puławy. In 1940 the Germans carried out mass arrests of local Polish [intelligentsia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligentsia" \o "Intelligentsia), which was then imprisoned in Lublin, and then often deported to concentration camps or murdered in [Rury, Lublin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rury,_Lublin" \o "Rury, Lublin).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-1) During the occupation, Polish poet [Krystyna Krahelska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krystyna_Krahelska" \o "Krystyna Krahelska) lived in the city from 1940 to 1942 and was part of the [Polish underground resistance movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_resistance_movement_in_World_War_II" \o "Polish resistance movement in World War II).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-kk-2) She is best known as the author of the most popular song of the Polish resistance movement (*Hej chłopcy, bagnet na broń*), which she premiered in 1943 in [Warsaw](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw" \o "Warsaw), where she was killed in the [Warsaw Uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_Uprising" \o "Warsaw Uprising) in 1944.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-kk-2) The town's [Jewish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish" \o "Jewish) population of some 3,600 was first confined to a [ghetto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_ghettos" \o "Nazi ghettos), then murdered at the [Sobibór](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobibor_extermination_camp" \o "Sobibor extermination camp) camp. The Jewish population ceased to exist and was never reconstituted.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-Holocaust1-3) The town remained under German occupation until July 25, 1944, when it was freed by the [Home Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Army" \o "Home Army), as well as the [Red Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army" \o "Red Army).

A year later, on April 24, 1945, a local unit of the anti-Communist organization [Freedom and Independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_and_Independence" \o "Freedom and Independence) under Marian Bernaciak captured the local office of [Communist secret services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C5%82u%C5%BCba_Bezpiecze%C5%84stwa" \o "Służba Bezpieczeństwa) temporarily.

The postwar history of Puławy has been dominated by the 1960 decision of the government of [People's Republic of Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_Poland" \o "People's Republic of Poland) to build a large chemical plant north of the town ([Zakłady Azotowe Puławy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zak%C5%82ady_Azotowe_Pu%C5%82awy" \o "Zakłady Azotowe Puławy)). It was opened in 1966 and produced [nitrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrate" \o "Nitrate) [fertilizer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertilizer" \o "Fertilizer). As a result, in the 1960s and 1970s Pulawy quickly grew in size, with new districts built for the influx of workers. Recently the plant has become the world's largest producer of [melamine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melamine" \o "Melamine). In 1980 and 1981, *Zakłady Azotowe Puławy* was one of the largest centers of the [Solidarity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidarity_(Polish_trade_union)" \o "Solidarity (Polish trade union)) movement in the Lublin Region. After the declaration of [Martial law in Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martial_law_in_Poland" \o "Martial law in Poland) (December 13, 1981), strike action was initiated in the plant, which was put down by force by the [ZOMO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ZOMO" \o "ZOMO) on Dec. 19, and 20 people were arrested.

## Points of interest[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Points of interest)]

[Obraz zawierający drzewo, zewnętrzne, budynek

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pulawy_swiatynia_sybilli.jpg)

[Temple of the Sibyl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_the_Sibyl)

[Obraz zawierający trawa, zewnętrzne, drzewo, niebo

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pulawy_palac_marynki.jpg)

Marynka's Palace

The most notable landmark in Puławy is the [Baroque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque_in_Poland" \o "Baroque in Poland)-Classicist [Czartoryski Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Czartoryski" \o "House of Czartoryski), dating from 1676–1679 (architect [Tylman van Gameren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tylman_van_Gameren" \o "Tylman van Gameren)), burned in 1706, remodeled 1722–36, and again by [Chrystian Piotr Aigner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrystian_Piotr_Aigner" \o "Chrystian Piotr Aigner) ca. 1800. The palace is surrounded by a 30-hectare park, in 1798-1806 fashioned into an [English landscape garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_landscape_garden" \o "English landscape garden), which includes classicist park pavilions dating from the early 19th century. One, the [colonnaded](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonnade" \o "Colonnade) round [Temple of the Sibyl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_the_Sibyl" \o "Temple of the Sibyl), is the setting of [Bolesław Prus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boles%C5%82aw_Prus" \o "Bolesław Prus)' striking 1884 [micro-story](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microfiction" \o "Microfiction), "[Mold of the Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mold_of_the_Earth" \o "Mold of the Earth)."

Near the Temple of the Sibyl is the "Gothic House", built between 1800 and 1809 to commemorate Prince [Józef Poniatowski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef_Poniatowski" \o "Józef Poniatowski)’s visit to Puławy; it now houses the Regional Museum. Other palace buildings house the Soil and Fertilizer Institute.

Additional interesting buildings within the park include:

* Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1800–03) by [Chrystian Piotr Aigner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrystian_Piotr_Aigner" \o "Chrystian Piotr Aigner), styled after the [Pantheon, Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pantheon,_Rome" \o "Pantheon, Rome), originally - Czartoryskis' Chapel. It is actually located outside the park.
* Marynka"s Palace (1790–94), built for [Maria Wirtemberska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Wirtemberska" \o "Maria Wirtemberska),
* Roman Gate, built in 1829 as a permanent ruin, styled after the [Arch of Titus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_of_Titus" \o "Arch of Titus),
* Greek House (1778-1791), currently a public library,
* Yellow House, in which Tsar [Alexander II of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_II_of_Russia" \o "Alexander II of Russia) stayed,
* Chinese Arbor,
* marble sarcophagus, brought from Rome in 1799 by [Adam Jerzy Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Jerzy_Czartoryski" \o "Adam Jerzy Czartoryski),
* a 1790 sculpture of Clorinda and [Tancred](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tancred,_Prince_of_Galilee" \o "Tancred, Prince of Galilee) (see [Jerusalem Delivered](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem_Delivered" \o "Jerusalem Delivered)).

The town of Puławy itself features some interesting buildings, including a former town hall, former Orthodox church, and historic inn.

## Science[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Science)]

Since the mid-19th century, Puławy has been a center of higher education. Institutions operating here are:

* a local branch of *[Maria Curie-Skłodowska University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Curie-Sk%C5%82odowska_University" \o "Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) in Lublin*,
* *Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation*, opened in 1950, and based on an earlier school from 1917,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-4)
* *National Veterinary Research Institute*, opened in 1945,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy" \l "cite_note-5)
* *Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology*,
* *Research Institute of Pomology and Floriculture, Division of Apiculture*,
* *Fertilizer Research Institute*, moved in 1968 from [Tarnów](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarn%C3%B3w" \o "Tarnów),
* *Development Department at the Institute of Fundamental Technological of the [Polish Academy of Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_Academy_of_Sciences" \o "Polish Academy of Sciences)*, since 1993 called Echo-Son SA.

Since 2008, local institutes, together with Town Council and the [Kazimierz Pułaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazimierz_Pu%C5%82aski_University_of_Technology_and_Humanities_in_Radom" \o "Kazimierz Pułaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom) have been working on a modern scientific campus, which will be located in the district of Azoty. Among others, the complex will host four departments of the Radom University of Technology.

## Sports[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Sports)]

Puławy has several sports clubs, with the most famous ones being [Wisła Puławy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wis%C5%82a_Pu%C5%82awy" \o "Wisła Puławy) ([football](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_football" \o "Association football), swimming, track and field, weight lifting), and [KS Azoty-Puławy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KS_Azoty-Pu%C5%82awy" \o "KS Azoty-Puławy) [handball](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handball" \o "Handball) team which plays in the [Polish Superliga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_Superliga_(men%27s_handball)" \o "Polish Superliga (men's handball)), the country's top division, finishing 3rd in 2015, [2016](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015%E2%80%9316_Ekstraklasa_(men%27s_handball)" \o "2015–16 Ekstraklasa (men's handball)), [2017](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016%E2%80%9317_Ekstraklasa_(men%27s_handball)" \o "2016–17 Ekstraklasa (men's handball)) and 2018.

## Gallery[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Gallery)]

* [Obraz zawierający drzewo, zewnętrzne, budynek, budynek administracji publicznej

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pulawy_kosciol_wniebowziecia_nmp.jpg)

Church of the [Assumption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assumption_of_Mary)

* [Obraz zawierający drzewo, zewnętrzne, trawa, budynek

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pulawy_domek_gotycki.jpg)

Gothic House

* [Obraz zawierający niebo, droga, zewnętrzne, budynek

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pu%C5%82awy_st.jpg)

County offices

* [Obraz zawierający drzewo, zewnętrzne, trawa, budynek

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:PU%C5%81AWY,_Lubelskie,_Poland_-_Palace_Park_Gate_-_panoramio.jpg)

Roman Gate

* [Obraz zawierający zewnętrzne, drzewo, budynek, dom

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pu%C5%82awy,_I_LO_im._ks._Czartoryskiego.jpg)

Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski Lyceum ([secondary school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_school" \o "Secondary school))

* [Obraz zawierający drzewo, zewnętrzne, rzeźba, budynek

  Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tancred_and_Clorinda_Pulawy.jpg)

Sculpture of [Tancred](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tancred,_Prince_of_Galilee" \o "Tancred, Prince of Galilee) and Clorinda

## Notable residents[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Notable residents)]

[Obraz zawierający tekst, osoba, sukienka

Opis wygenerowany automatycznie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Peszka_Adam_Kazimierz_Czartoryski.jpg)

Prince [Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Kazimierz_Czartoryski)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Alexander_Roslin_003.png)

Princess [Izabela Czartoryska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Izabela_Czartoryska)

* [Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Kazimierz_Czartoryski" \o "Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski) (1734–1823), aristocrat, writer, literary and theater critic, linguist, traveller and statesman
* [Princess Izabela Czartoryska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Izabela_Czartoryska" \o "Princess Izabela Czartoryska) (1746–1835), noblewoman, writer, and art collector, widely regarded as a very prominent figure of the [Polish Enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_Enlightenment" \o "Polish Enlightenment), the founder of Poland's first museum, the [Czartoryski Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czartoryski_Museum" \o "Czartoryski Museum), now situated in [Kraków](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w" \o "Kraków)
* [Adam Jerzy Czartoryski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Jerzy_Czartoryski" \o "Adam Jerzy Czartoryski) (1770–1861), nobleman, statesman and author
* [Maria Wirtemberska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Wirtemberska" \o "Maria Wirtemberska) (1768–1854), noble, writer, and philanthropist
* [Adam of Württemberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_of_W%C3%BCrttemberg" \o "Adam of Württemberg) (1792–1847), Duke of Württemberg, grandson of [Princess Izabela Czartoryska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Izabela_Czartoryska" \o "Princess Izabela Czartoryska)
* [Jan Feliks Piwarski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Feliks_Piwarski" \o "Jan Feliks Piwarski) (1794–1859), painter, curator, writer and graphic artist
* [Bolesław Prus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boles%C5%82aw_Prus" \o "Bolesław Prus) (1847–1912), novelist, a leading figure in the history of [Polish literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_literature" \o "Polish literature)
* [Józef Wierusz-Kowalski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef_Wierusz-Kowalski" \o "Józef Wierusz-Kowalski) (1866–1927), physicist and diplomat
* [Julia Kratowska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julia_Kratowska" \o "Julia Kratowska) (1870–1946), activist, educator and politician
* [Samuel Tyszelman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Tyszelman" \o "Samuel Tyszelman) (1921–1941), member of the [French Resistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Resistance" \o "French Resistance) during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II" \o "World War II)
* [Irena Stankiewicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irena_Stankiewicz" \o "Irena Stankiewicz) (born 1925), graphic artist
* [Stanisław Szmajzner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanis%C5%82aw_Szmajzner" \o "Stanisław Szmajzner) (1927–1989), anti-Nazi resistance fighter, one of 58 known survivors of the [Sobibór extermination camp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobib%C3%B3r_extermination_camp" \o "Sobibór extermination camp)
* [Beata Szymańska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beata_Szyma%C5%84ska" \o "Beata Szymańska) (born 1938), poet and writer
* [Marian Opania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marian_Opania" \o "Marian Opania) (born 1943), film actor and singer
* [Bohdan Zadura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohdan_Zadura" \o "Bohdan Zadura) (born 1945), poet, translator and literary critic
* Tomasz Adamski (bron 1963), singer and guitarist, member of the acclaimed 1980s post-punk band [Siekiera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siekiera" \o "Siekiera)
* [Bartosz Opania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartosz_Opania" \o "Bartosz Opania) (born 1970), film, television and theatre actor
* [Blanka Lipińska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blanka_Lipi%C5%84ska" \o "Blanka Lipińska) (born 1985), cosmetologist and author
* [Konrad Czerniak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konrad_Czerniak" \o "Konrad Czerniak) (born 1989), swimmer
* [Kinga Achruk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinga_Achruk) (born 1989), handball player
* [Malwina Kopron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malwina_Kopron) (born 1994), hammer thrower

## Twin towns — sister cities[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pu%C5%82awy&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Twin towns — sister cities)]

*See also: [List of twin towns and sister cities in Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_twin_towns_and_sister_cities_in_Poland" \o "List of twin towns and sister cities in Poland)*

Puławy is [twinned](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twin_towns_and_sister_cities" \o "Twin towns and sister cities) with:

* [Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) [Boyarka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyarka" \o "Boyarka), Ukraine
* [Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal) [Castelo Branco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castelo_Branco,_Portugal" \o "Castelo Branco, Portugal), Portugal
* [Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) [Dubliany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubliany" \o "Dubliany), Ukraine
* [Belarus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belarus) [Nyasvizh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyasvizh" \o "Nyasvizh), Belarus
* [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) [Stendal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stendal" \o "Stendal), Germany

Former twin towns, both having ended their relation due to implementation of a [LGBT ideology-free zone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_ideology-free_zone" \o "LGBT ideology-free zone):

* [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) [Douai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douai), France[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy#cite_note-6)
* [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) [Nieuwegein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nieuwegein" \o "Nieuwegein), Netherlands[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pu%C5%82awy#cite_note-8)