

# THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

## MEMORIALISED WORLDWIDE

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Felix Molski Profile

## Introductory Remarks

Very few individuals are enduringly memorialised internationally at a significant level; those who are have earned this honour through achievements in music, literature or the arts; others have made discoveries in medicine or science and the like. Thaddeus Kosciuszko is one of the few extraordinary individuals who, for other reasons, is, and continues to be, memorialised worldwide. New film documentaries have been produced, such as *Kosciuszko: a man ahead of his time* in the USA and *Kosciuszko: Poland will yet dance* in Australia; new monuments have been erected, such as the Kosciuszko Monument in Warsaw and Tracy H Sugg's 2006 Kosciuszko memorial in the American township of Kosciusko Mississippi; the two hundredth anniversary of Kosciuszko's passing will be commemorated around the world in 2017 and the bicentennial celebrations of his life have been sanctioned by UNESCO. The Polish Parliament has proclaimed 2017 to be the Year of Kosciuszko.

Why?

The reason derives from the fact that people, wherever they live or whatever their background, yearn to be free and yearn to be treated fairly and respectfully by their fellow human beings. These are virtues that accord with the motif qualities characterised heroically by Kosciuszko. His memorials are visual symbols of inspiration and hope for liberty, independence and justice for all prevailing, sooner or later, in the never-ending universal human struggle against oppression and tyranny: a saga particularly profound in Poland, whose people have been without a nation for so long.

Merian C Cooper, the founder of the Kosciuszko Squadron in 1919 and a man who risked his life for Polish liberty, described Poland as the nation that would not die. Nations exist beyond maps and boundaries. Enemies of human liberty, the tyrants and tyrannies lusting endlessly for more and more power and control over human life, have attempted time and time again to eradicate Kosciuszko from living memory. The sculptor Andrzej Pitynski observes that: "A monument is an expressive symbol. A good one looked at for even a few minutes will remain in memory for years or even for one's entire lifetime. Monuments are the milestones in a nation's history — they will not allow other systems and governments to destroy the core values of a national culture." Pitynski's biographer Donald Reynolds adds: "Monuments when properly celebrated can become forces within society for the perpetuation of traditions and human values." Many of the Kosciuszko memorials visible today have been rebuilt by local communities several times over, often using relics put in sanctuary by courageous individuals who risked their lives, because even in the darkest days of oppression and wilderness, Kosciuszko, the man and legend, provided eternal hope in the hearts and minds of generations of people.

As early as the 6th of January, 1818, in his eulogy spoken on the floor of the U.S. Congress in Washington DC, the future President William Harrison predicted that Kosciuszko, "the uniform and distinguished friend of Liberty and the Rights of man . . . by the common consent of the world" would be enduringly honoured with memorials and that "his fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth; as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked." The truth of Harrison's thoughts are reflected in about 200 Kosciuszko memorials worldwide, reflecting a spirit, which in the words of the sculptor Tracy H Sugg, is "a legacy to mankind"

## Kosciuszko Memorials

Memorials honouring Kosciuszko as a symbol of liberty and justice are known to exist in Poland, the USA, Switzerland, Sweden, Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, France, Finland, Great Britain and Australia. While some are located in big cities visible to millions, others are focal points for small communities in fields, villages and townships and, although not well known nationally or internationally, are dear to the hearts and minds of locals. Many were built in 1917 to honour Kosciuszko's life on the centenary of his passing; some mark other anniversaries in the milestones of liberty triumphant. Kosciuszko vestiges and footprints have inspired others by showing where he spoke, where he was wounded in battle, where he fought, the places he fortified, where he stayed, the tunnels he engineered and gardens he designed. Kosciuszko memorials range in size, style and type; they include: mounds and mini-mounds; inscribed slabs, plaques, pedestals and plinths; busts, equestrian statues and other statues; monuments with allegorical scenes; and obelisks, some adorned with crosses, eagles or crests. The story of some is spotlighted on the following pages, and a complete list of all currently known memorials appears at the back of this booklet. Robert Sugg observes that: "It is no accident that one of the first things totalitarian regimes seize control of is the arts". It may be interesting to note that many of the Kosciuszko monuments in Europe are replicas of originals that have been bulldozed by occupying tyrants. By contrast, not a single Kosciuszko memorial has ever been destroyed in the United States!

### 1. Kosciuszko Mound: Krakow, Poland



Kosciuszko, the glorious defender of human liberty, is commemorated in Krakow by an artificial mound, officially 35.54 metres in height and 73.25 metres in diameter, built by human hands in the tradition of Krakow's prehistoric sepulchral mounds of Krak and Wanda (built for the legendary founder of Krakow, the Polish King Krak, and his daughter Princess Wanda). Shortly after Kosciuszko's funeral service in the Royal Cathedral of Wawel, it was decided to honour him with the erection of a symbolic tomb or mound on Bronislawa Hill (natural) named in honour of the 13th-Century Norbertine sister, Blessed Bronislawa. In a profound coincidence, Bronislaw means glorious defender. A Mound Construction Committee was formed in 1820 and, after three years of volunteers' and professionals' toil, an 'unveiling' ceremony was held on October 16, 1823, with people from around the world paying homage to Kosciuszko; moving speeches were delivered, with the Foundation Act ceremonially buried at the base in a glass and marble case. The Mound was completed ten days later. It partly consists of soil from Kosciuszko battlefields in Poland and America. In 1860, a granite boulder inscribed 'To Kosciuszko' was added to the summit. From 1850 to 1854, during the Austrian occupation, a star fort was built around the Mound. Due to the natural processes of earth movement and slippage, especially during times of heavy rain, the Mound is in continuous maintenance, funded by donations and State grants.

### 2. West Point Military Academy: Inscribed Pedestal, Column and Statue, NY, USA



In 1825, Sylvanus Thayer, the third Superintendent of West Point, tasked a committee of five cadets – Charles Petigru, E. Basinger, Charles Mason, John MacKay and Robert E. Lee, the future Civil War General – to pick, for the Academy's first monument, a hero to memorialise. They chose General Kosciuszko. An advertisement was placed in the New York papers offering a prize of \$50, or a gold medal for the best design. The pedestal and column submission of ex-1822 cadet John Latrobe won, and he opted to take the medal. Each cadet in the corps donated 25 cents monthly and, after three years, the necessary \$5,000 were

raised to build the monument within the Kosciuszko-engineered Fort Clinton ramparts overlooking the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Kosciuszko's Garden, near the location of his 'Great Chain', the 65-ton chain strung 500 metres across the river from West Point to Constitution Island. Latrobe penned the inscription: 'Erected by the Corps of Cadets of the USMA, and while your River flows and your country exists, no one will be at a loss to understand the Monument, its purpose, and its location.' Cadet Charles Petigru wrote the unveiling speech, but his eloquent words were delivered by someone else on the 4th of July, 1828. Later, a bronze statue of Kosciuszko, designed by the sculptor D Borgia, was mounted on the monument column and unveiled on the 1st of September, 1913. Visitors from around the world now come to celebrate Kosciuszko's life at the annual Monument Observance organised by the American Association of the Friends of Kosciuszko, at West Point each spring

### **3. Equestrian Monument: Wawel (Krakow) Poland**



To mark the 100th anniversary of the Kosciuszko insurrection, a monument was planned for Krakow's market square. The Austrian occupiers refused permission for the project, but it did not die. The Art Professor Leonard Marconi was commissioned to develop the monument; after his untimely death, his design of Kosciuszko riding a horse was completed by his son-in-law, Antoni Popiel. Overcoming funding and approval difficulties, the five-metre-high cast of an equestrian Kosciuszko was completed ten years later, in 1909; in 1911, it was stored temporarily on the grounds of the Municipal Fire Department. Approval for, and funding of, a pedestal finally came through and, in 1921, the statue was assembled on the west-side entrance gate to Wawel Castle, secured to a makeshift eight-metre wooden pedestal, which, in 1930, was replaced with reinforced concrete. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in 1940. The current monument, a replica of the original, was unveiled in 1960 as a gift from the city of Dresden, Germany, to the people of Krakow. In turn, the city of Krakow gifted a copy to the city of Detroit (in the USA) to honour America's 1976 Bicentennial. The equestrian monument in Detroit was the inspiration for the Sir Paul Edmund Strzelecki monument in Jindabyne (Australia); the monument, celebrating the man who named Mt Kosciuszko, was Poland's gift to Australia for its 1988 Bicentennial.

### **4. Kosciuszko Mound: Rozniszew, Poland**



Local tradition attests that the Kosciuszko Mound in Rozniszew was erected by local villagers in 1917, on the centenary of Kosciuszko's passing, to commemorate the fact that in 1794, Kosciuszko camped in the vicinity during his march to Warsaw. The stone slab at the summit of the Mound bears the inscription: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko on the hundredth anniversary of his death – 1917 – Rozniszew parishioners". With the perception that Polish independence was nearing, patriotic spirit was unleashed. In the interwar years, the Mound was the focal point of community life and celebrations. In the immediate post-war period, the Mound was allowed to fall into disrepair, as tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom. In 2015, with patriotic spirit reignited, a project was organised for a full restoration of the Kosciuszko Mound, the cross on it, the inscribed slab and its surroundings; local volunteers energetically threw themselves into the task. A new information board was installed and, in an effort to recover collective memory, a Primary and Secondary Schools competition was announced in order to locate old photos and bring to light memories that would help piece together stories, traditions and the forgotten history of the Mound and its construction, as well as paint a picture of life in the region in the interwar years.

## 5. Kosciuszko Statue, Pedestal and Plaque: Philadelphia, USA



The 6.1-metre Kosciuszko monument, located on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway in Philadelphia, was unveiled on July 3, 1979. The bronze statue, designed by the Polish sculptor Marian Konieczny of Krakow, was cast at Gliwickie Zakłady Urządzeń Technicznych (GZUT), Poland, in 1978. The pedestal was provided by the Polish Heritage Society of Philadelphia. The inscription on it states: "General Tadeusz Kościuszko: Hero of Poland and The United States of America From the people of Poland to the people of the United States of America Commemorating 200 Years Of American Independence", and in Polish: "Dar Narodu Polskiego Dla Narodu Amerykańskiego Upamiętniający 200-Lecie Niepodległości Ameryki". Cardinal Krol made the following remark about the monument: "Some years ago, a decision was made to honor [in Philadelphia] the Revolutionary heroes. Statues of Pulaski, Lafayette, Montgomery, and Baron von Steuben were erected. Subsequently the statues of John Paul Jones and Nathaniel Green were added to the group. ... [Yet] no statue of General Kosciuszko was erected. It is for this reason that I express sincere gratitude to the people and officials of Poland, and to the officials of the City of Philadelphia for correcting the oversight. ... Poles have always reflected high idealism and an indomitable spirit. They are people who fiercely love and are dedicated to freedom, and stubbornly resisted tyranny, oppression, repression, occupation, and subjugation. May his memory endure and may this monument serve as an inspiration to future Americans."

## 6. Kosciuszko statue and inscribed pedestal: Poznan, Poland



The 12-metre Kosciuszko monument, designed by Zofia Trzcinska-Kaminska, was unveiled on the 27th of December, 1930, to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the Paderewski-inspired Greater Poland uprising. The bronze-coated plaster statue of Kosciuszko in peasant uniform with both hands clasping a sword, attached to a four-sided stone pedestal, was designed for Poznan's 1929 National Exhibition. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Poznan in 1939. In 1967, on the initiative of the sculptor Zofia Trzcinska-Kaminska, a copy of the original statue was cast at Gliwickie Zakłady Urządzeń Technicznych (GZUT) from metal recovered from the bell of the clock tower of the old Imperial Castle. The stone pedestal is inscribed: "Pomnik zburzony przez Hitlerowcow w 1939 odbudowany i odsłonięty w 1967 w 150 rocznicy smierc wodza insurekcji", which, translated into English, means: "The monument destroyed by the Hitlerites was rebuilt and unveiled in 1967 on the 150th anniversary of the death of the leader [Kosciuszko] of the insurrection". Several symbols of Poznan and Greater Poland adorn the pedestal; encased within it is one of the three copies of the Act of Election.

## 7. Kosciuszko statue and inscribed pedestal: Scranton, PA, USA



The Kosciuszko monument, unveiled in 1998 outside the Lackawanna Court House in Scranton, is one of a series of historical markers that include a monument of General Pulaski. The Kosciuszko monument was designed, modelled and produced by the sculptor Lawrence A Dutch on the initiative of the General Pulaski Memorial Committee of Lackawanna County. The pedestal is inscribed with a crowned Polish eagle, with text underneath describing Kosciuszko's contributions to America's victory in the War of Independence.

## 8. Kosciuszko monument: Zglowiaczka, Poland



The local community raised and applied funds to erect the Kosciuszko monument designed by Jan Trentowski. It comprised a statue of Kosciuszko looking heavenwards with pleading hands, surrounded by the figure of Bartosz Glowacki, the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa and a Polish eagle sitting atop an obelisk, with a plaque marking the 100-year anniversary of Kosciuszko's passing. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Zglowiaczka in 1940. After the fall of communism, a Zglowiaczka monument committee was formed in 1996; when sufficient funds were raised, a replica of the original was erected. The new plaque has additional text stating that the memorial destroyed during occupation was rebuilt by the local community in 2001.

## 9. Pedestal with plaque commemorating Kosciuszko: Billingsport, NJ, USA and

## 10. Pedestal with plaque commemorating Kosciuszko: Fort Mercer, NJ, USA



Both markers commemorate Kosciuszko's first projects in America. Soon after he arrived in Philadelphia, Kosciuszko met Benjamin Franklin in August 1776 and proved his skill as a military engineer. He was immediately hired by the Pennsylvania



Committee of Safety to protect the port of Philadelphia from a British naval invasion. Kosciuszko's first military project in America was at Billingsport protecting the Delaware River. On the first parcel of land purchased by Congress, Kosciuszko, at a key location with a commanding view, built a system of river obstructions and a 180-foot-square 18 cannon redoubt. A moat secured the position from land attack. Kosciuszko's second project was the construction of Fort Mercer at Red Bank atop a 15-metre cliff face. With Fort Mifflin on the Philadelphia side, enemy ships faced interlocking fire. In March, 1777, General Gates needed a skilled engineer to take north for his Hudson River campaign. Seeing the strength of Kosciuszko's river defences, he appointed him chief engineer of his army, and they left Philadelphia in April. The British Commander-in-Chief, William Howe, planned a naval assault to capture Philadelphia before linking up with General Burgoyne in Albany, New York. However, in mid-May, Howe assessed Kosciuszko's river defences as being too formidable; so, although he captured Philadelphia by land on September 26, 1777, the extensive American river defences blocked the British from supplying their army and the city. It took Howe until mid-November to clear the American river forts. Delayed in Philadelphia, he was unable to provide timely support in the north to Burgoyne, who surrendered his army, on October 16, 1777, at Saratoga, where Kosciuszko's engineering skills proved decisive in Gates' American victory.

## 11. Kosciuszko Monument: Fontainebleau, France



Since its unveiling in 1834, local villagers in the vicinity pay annual homage to the Kosciuszko monument on the D148 roadside near Fontainebleau enroute to Villemer. Why? Because of a memorable incident that took place in 1814 as testified later by Francis Zeltner, the son of the Swiss ambassador with whom Kosciuszko was staying.

After Napoleon's failed Russian invasion, Tsarist forces counterattacked deep into France. An aged Kosciuszko heard Polish voices in a regiment taking part in the Russian advance, engaged in plundering and burning houses in the village near Fontainebleau, where he was living at the time. A frail Kosciuszko in peasant dress confronted them in Polish, saying: 'When I commanded brave soldiers,



they never pillaged; I punished them severely, and still more severely would I have punished officers who allowed such disorders as you are all now engaged in.' With a sneer and derisive laugh, they cried out: 'And who are you my pretty old man, that you dare to speak to us in that tone, and with so much boldness?' 'I am Kosciuszko.' Mortified with guilt, the officers stopped the looting and grovelled before the legendary hero facing them, pleading for forgiveness. Kosciuszko's courageous actions were reported in the *Leicester Chronicle* on the 8th of November, 1815; the event also inspired the German playwright Carl von Holtei to write *The Old General*, which was acclaimed across Germany. Additionally, the scene was depicted by Michal Stachowicz (1818) on Kosciuszko's catafalque at Wawel.

## 12. Kosciuszko Commemorated on Plaque on Exterior Fence: New York, NY, USA



After his release from the Tsarist prison in Russia, Kosciuszko eventually sailed into Philadelphia on the *Adriana* on August 18, 1797. He was greeted by a 13-gun salute from Fort Mifflin. Due to a Yellow Fever epidemic, his doctor and friend, Benjamin Rush, advised him to leave Philadelphia and return after the epidemic ended. This plaque commemorates Kosciuszko's stay, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1797, at *Rose Hill*, the New York Estate of his friend, General Horatio Gates.

## 13. Kosciuszko Bust, Pedestal, and plaque: Gluchow, Poland



The inscription on the Kosciuszko Monument in Gluchow, designed by B Mazurek, reads: "Najwyższemu Naczelnikowi Narodu Tadeuszowi Kościuszce w Setną Rocznicę Zgonu 15.X.1917r. Wdzięczni Rodacy". Translated into English, it states: "To the Supreme Leader of the Nation Tadeusz Kosciuszko on the Hundred Year Anniversary of His Passing, 15th of October, 1917 His Grateful Countrymen". This is one of the few pre-war Kosciuszko monuments that survived World War II intact.

## 14. Kosciuszko Monument: Warsaw, Poland



Antoni Popiel's design features a 3.3-metre bronze statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko wearing his American uniform, surveying his surroundings, holding Saratoga fortification plans in his right hand with a protective sword in his left, standing on a granite pedestal inscribed with words from Thomas Campbell's poem: "And freedom shrieked as Kosciuszko fell". The Kosciuszko statue is surrounded by symbols of his fight for liberty in America and Poland; beside him are soldiers who put themselves in harm's way at Saratoga and Raclawice so that others could live free; behind and in front are eagles with outstretched wings hovering over the battlefields. The monument, erected under the supervision of the Krakow-based sculptors Anna and Wojciech Siek, was unveiled by the Polish President on November 16, 2010, at the Iron-Gate Square of the Lubomirski Palace in Warsaw. It is an exact copy of the Kosciuszko monument unveiled by the American President William Taft at the north-east corner of Lafayette Park in Washington, on May 11, 1910. The figure of Kosciuszko is similar to the bronze statues of the General on the monuments in Poznan and Philadelphia. The statue of Kosciuszko was cast in bronze at Zakłady Urządzeń Technicznych (GZUT) (the Technical Appliance Works) at Gliwice. Antoni Popiel was also involved in designing the Kosciuszko Equestrian Monument at Wawel, in Krakow, Poland.

### 15. Kosciuszko Medallion and Stainless Steel Prism: Cooma, NSW, Australia



The 6.5-metre-tall and 1-metre-wide Kosciuszko monument in Cooma, designed by Stanislaw Ostoja-Kotkowski, shows a six-tier stainless steel prism of cubes in the shape of a *rogatywka*, the asymmetrical four-pointed peaked cap worn by Polish freedom fighters since the time of Kosciuszko's scythe-bearing peasant soldiers. A bust of Kosciuszko, designed by John Dowie, has these words engraved immediately below: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1746 -1817 The Polish Patriot and hero spent most of his life fighting for the freedom of his country. A champion of the underprivileged and oppressed in Poland, he went to America to become one of George Washington's Generals, gaining much honour in the war of independence, in Thomas Jefferson's words he was 'as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known'. Mt Kosciuszko was discovered and named by the Polish explorer Sir Paul Edmund Strzelecki in 1840. This monument is raised by the Federal Council of Polish Associations in Australia as a gift to the people of Australia in the Bicentennial Year 1988. It commemorates the discovery of Mt Kosciuszko and the contribution of Polish settlers to the Snowy Mountains Scheme. "Patrz Kosciuszko na nas z nieba..twego miecza nam potrzeba by ojczyzne oswobodzic" R. Suchodolski 1831 " ...But should we wish to warm us on our way through Poland, there is Kosciuszko's name might scatter fire through ice, like Hecla's flame" Lord Byron 1818."

### 16. Kosciuszko on slab and plaque: Mt Kosciuszko, NSW, Australia



On the initiative of the NSW Premier Bertram Stevens, a memorial committee was formed to erect a plaque at the summit of Mt Kosciuszko in celebration of the centenary of its 1840 naming by Sir Paul Edmund Strzelecki; the committee's honorary secretary was H J Lambie, the director of the Government Tourist Bureau. The NSW Minister for Education approved an appeal for school children to contribute their pennies to the cost of the memorial and its erection: approximately £100. He also approved the proposal that a prize for a poem, "Kosciusko", be offered through a competition held among NSW school children. Because Kosciuszko was a symbol of freedom and honour around the world, the plaque text explains one of Strzelecki's reasons for the eponym: "*although in a foreign country, on foreign ground, but amongst a free people who appreciate freedom and its votaries, I could not refrain from giving it the name of Mount Kosciuszko*". A large party of children attended the unveiling on Saturday the 17th of February, 1940. The Strzelecki biographer W L Havard observed that: "The keynote of the sentiments expressed by the speakers was the age-long struggle for freedom. Reference was made to the circumstances that whilst the enemies of freedom were actually at this time destroying ancient monuments to Kosciuszko in Poland, the children of this free democracy—Australia—were raising new ones in his memory and in honour of the same ideal of freedom." A plastic plaque has replaced the original, now located at the Polish Embassy in Canberra.

### 17. Kosciuszko statue on column with plaque: Kamiensk, Poland



The Kosciuszko monument in Kamiensk was erected in 1917 by the Monument Building Committee appointed by the local community to celebrate the life of Kosciuszko on the centenary of his passing. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the monument in Kamiensk in 1941. Fifty years later, on the 700th anniversary of the birth of Kamiensk, a replica of the original was erected at Freedom Square.

### 18. Kosciuszko bust, pedestal and plaque: Pennsauken, NJ, USA



The 4.27-metre Kosciuszko monument at Coopers River Park is situated adjacent to the Pulaski monument of approximately the same height. No reason is given for the presence of the Kosciuszko Monument. The plaque only notes: "General Thaddeus Kosciuszko Revolutionary War Hero, dedicated by Polish American Congress South Jersey Division, October 14, 1984." Pulaski, on the other hand, with his typical intrepidity engaged successfully in battle in the vicinity under the orders of George Washington to forage for supplies due to extreme shortages at the American winter encampment at Valley Forge, Philadelphia.

### 19. Kosciuszko National Memorial, PA, USA



When Kosciuszko returned to Philadelphia after a Yellow Fever epidemic had subsided, he resided in this house at 3<sup>rd</sup> and Pine (301 Pine St, originally 172 South Third) from November 31, 1797, to May 5, 1798. The site was rediscovered by the historian Edward Pinkowski, who purchased and later sold it to the industrialist Edward Piszek. When it was granted National Memorial Status, Piszek donated it to the National Park Service in 1972. After a few years of restoration, it opened as a Memorial and Museum honouring Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The authenticity of displays derives from Jefferson's commissioning of John Barnes, after Kosciuszko left America, to make an inventory list of all the personal possessions he had left behind. It included a backgammon table, a chess set, and three silver plates engraved with "The Friends of Liberty in Bristol to the Gallant Kosciuszko", and other silver in an elegant Mahogany Case. Due to his war injuries, the crippled Kosciuszko was immobile; during his stay, he received a constant stream of visitors, not only his fellow soldiers of all ranks, but people from all walks of life, near and far, such as Chief Little Turtle, with whom he exchanged gifts including spectacles, pistols and pipes. His close friend, Thomas Jefferson, came repeatedly. It was at this house that Kosciuszko penned his famous will and appointed Jefferson executor, bequeathing his American assets to fund the freeing of slaves and providing them with education and land for tilling.

### 20. Inscribed Pedestal to Kosciuszko: Saratoga, NY, USA



Kosciuszko is honoured here for his decisive role in the American victory at Saratoga, the turning point in the War of Independence. Professor James Pula presents the most thorough, incisive and compelling analysis of Kosciuszko's role in the piece "Kościuszko's Influence as an American Military Leader", published in *The Polish Review* in 2014 (Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 5-23). In summary, he writes: "*Tadeusz Kościuszko commanded the delaying actions as Burgoyne moved south from Lake George, using his military engineering expertise to gain nearly a month and a half of time during which General Gates's army was rested, reorganized, resupplied, and reinforced, so that it was in condition to meet the British advance when it finally came. His scorched-earth policy was also indirectly responsible for the disastrous deployment of the German contingent, which resulted in serious losses at the Battle of Bennington. When Gates decided to move north to meet Burgoyne, it was Kościuszko who selected and fortified the American positions at Bemis Heights and the surrounding area, as well as sighting the American lines of defense. . . . By selecting the most advantageous ground and using his engineering expertise to design such strong fortifications he achieved three crucially important feats. By eliminating two of the three normal alternatives that would have been available to the British, he left Burgoyne with only one viable plan of attack; by channeling the British attack to the left, away from the open riverside meadows, he allowed*

*Gates to concentrate his best troops in larger number to oppose the only serious avenue for British attack; by providing Gates with interior lines and sufficient exits to launch offensive sorties he allowed Gates to disrupt Burgoyne's movements before they developed."*

## **21 Kosciuszko pedestal and statue: St Petersburg, FL, USA**



This 2.44-metre and 545kg bronze Kosciuszko statue – featuring the general in military uniform with sheathed sword, his right arm forward holding his famous will bequeathing his American assets to fund the freeing of slaves and providing them with education and land for tilling – stands on a black granite pedestal. Designed by the Polish-born New Jersey sculptor Andrzej Pitynski, it was unveiled at Williams Park on July 4, 2002. The statue was donated by the American Institute of Polish Culture. Although Kosciuszko was imprisoned in St Petersburg in Russia for about two years, he never set foot in Florida; the city did not even exist in his time. The monument was the inspiration of a Pinellas County City resident, Wallace M. West, who first approached city authorities in 1998. The city recognised that Kosciuszko was a man of great national and international significance. The Park is also home to other war memorials. West noted that: “Kosciuszko was being honoured not only for his role in the American Independence War but also for his outstanding role as a humanitarian. It's a gift from Americans of Polish descent to all our fellow Americans to acquaint them with the contributions of the Polish people to the Western world, so individuals of all ethnic backgrounds can learn about Kosciuszko.”

## **22. Kosciuszko Sarcophagus: Wawel, Krakow, Poland**



The Kosciuszko Sarcophagus rests in the Royal tombs of the Wawel Cathedral. Kosciuszko passed away in Solothurn, Switzerland, in the home of the Zeltner family on October 15, 1817.

Kosciuszko's final journey to Krakow is related by Mieczysław Rokosz in *A Memento From The Kościuszko Mound* (2004). Rokosz writes: “Before his death he composed his last will in which he emancipated his serfs in Siechnowice. He donated all remaining money to the local poor, who paid their last respects to him by carrying the coffin during the ceremonious funeral procession with his embalmed body to the crypt of the cathedral church in Soler. His grave at Zuchville cemetery became an object of pilgrimage for Polish emigrants throughout the entire 19th century.... It was decided that the body of the Polish national Hero should be brought to the country. On April 11, 1818, Kościuszko's coffin was brought to Saint Florian Church at Kleparz in Cracow and two months later a ceremonious funeral followed. In the evening of June 22, the coffin was taken from the Saint Florian Church and brought to Wawel Cathedral; a ceremonious funeral procession was accompanied by ringing bells, including the Sigismund Bell, and firing cannons. In the Cathedral, the coffin was placed on a monumental catafalque in front of St Stanislas confession. On the next day, i.e. June 23, 1818, the proper funeral service took place. Kosciuszko was buried in the vault of the Royal Cathedral among the Batory and Sobieski families.”

## **23. Markers at the Kosciuszko Garden: West Point, NY, USA**



Kosciuszko, at a critical point on the Hudson River, engineered a multilevel interlocking system of forts, batteries, redoubts and a winching apparatus to haul in, over winter, the 65-ton chain strung 500 metres across the river from West Point to Constitution Island; this was a defensive stronghold that proved impregnable from British land or naval attack in the course of the War of Independence. According to the Betsey

Blakeslee Kosciuszko Garden Blog, General Kosciuszko, during his stay at West Point from March 26, 1778 to August 3, 1780, was seeking a place of “rest, repose and reflection”. Kosciuszko, with his own hands and unassisted by anyone else, constructed a garden on a rock face below the cliff of what is now Cullum Hall. In the words of Cadet Petigru, it was “a secluded spot to which, when his official duties would permit, he delighted to retire, that his soul might expand in contemplating the majesty of the works of creation; and where he caused the rose, the lilly, and the violet to bloom amidst the grandeur of the Highland scenery.” Traversing the cliff face are steps leading to a gravity-fed fountain tapping a natural spring and a flowerbed surrounded by rocks. The garden has a stunning vista and adjoins the Revolutionary War supply trail leading from the river (Flirtation Walk). A natural spring water grotto on the upper level was added in 1869 and soil from the Raclawice battlefield near Krakow, Poland, was deposited in the Garden in 1969. Blakeslee portrays the Garden as “a place that had stories to tell you and it was imbued with a sense of spirit” -

[http://www.kgarden.us/Kosciuszkos\\_Garden/Blog/Blog.html](http://www.kgarden.us/Kosciuszkos_Garden/Blog/Blog.html).)

#### **24. Markers above Kosciuszko Tunnel at Siege Works: Ninety Six, SC, USA**



In 1781, Thaddeus Kosciuszko was General Nathaniel Greene’s chief military engineer in the southern theatre of the War of Independence. The fort at the village of Ninety Six was a key British outpost in South Carolina. Its star shape made it impregnable to a frontal assault; so, Greene ordered Kosciuszko to lay siege to it. With the fort and town surrounded, from late May to early June, Kosciuszko safely moved the artillery closer to the fort by constructing a series of approach trenches parallel with its walls. A 10-metre log tower was erected to provide protection and elevation for Patriot snipers to fire into the fort. Kosciuszko also directed sappers to dig an underground tunnel (mine) planning to set off massive explosives below the fort centre. Just a few days away from completion, General Greene learned that he would soon be greatly outnumbered, because 2,000 British reinforcements were marching in behind him. The tunnel and siege were abandoned and Greene withdrew his army on the night of June 19th. In 2014, the National Park Service, together with archaeologists, University of South Florida researchers and the Greenwood Fire Department, began excavating the 40-metre-long, one-metre-high Kosciuszko mine, using advanced mapping and photographic technology to create 3D models of the only surviving military tunnel from the American Revolution. This remnant of Kosciuszko’s military engineering skills can now be seen at Ninety Six National Historic Site.

#### **25. Kosciuszko Bust and Inscribed Pedestal: Mosina, Poland**



Funded by the local community, the monument in Mosina – a bust atop a pedestal inscribed ‘Kosciuszko’ – was unveiled in 1924 to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Mosina in 1939. A much larger, more noteworthy monument to Kosciuszko was unveiled in honour of the 190th anniversary of the insurrection. It comprises a plinth inscribed “Tadeusz” “Kosciuszko” on either side of a pedestal adorned with a small wheat bundle, placed between a crossed lance and straightened scythe tied by a ribbon on which is written the *Kosynierzy* motto ‘feed and defend’. Standing on the pedestal is a statue of Kosciuszko with sheathed sword reciting his oath on Krakow’s Market Square, holding the document in his left hand and gesticulating with the other. Slightly behind Kosciuszko’s right-hand-side is a separate pedestal with three flag poles and a crossbar holding the Coat of Arms of Greater Poland.

## 26. Kosciuszko Bust and Inscribed Pedestal: Tuliszkow, Poland



Funded by the local community, the monument in Tuliszkow – a bust atop a pedestal inscribed ‘Bohaterowi Narodowemu Naczelnkowi Tadeuszowi Kosciuszke. Spoleczenstwo’, or, in English, ‘To Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the Hero and National Leader. [From] The community of Tuliszkow’ – was unveiled in 1924 to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the monument in 1939. The local community funded the rebuilding of the monument in 1962; it was renovated in 2014.

## 27. Mound with steps leading to an inscribed obelisk with cross: Nowa Krepa, Poland



The Kosciuszko Mound in Nowa Krepa was formed on the initiative of a Maciejowice priest, Father Joseph Burzynski. In 1861, it was erected on the Maciejowice battlefield graveyard, where Kosciuszko’s forces were defeated, and where he was lanced through the hip and slashed by a sword across his head by Russian soldiers. Kosciuszko survived, but was captured and taken to a Tsarist prison in St Petersburg. The Mound became a focal point for the local community paying homage to Kosciuszko and his fallen soldiers. A stone pedestal with granite plaques on its front and back, as well as a wooden cross, were added in 1917. The front plaque inscription states: “15.X.1817 – 15.X.1917 Krzyz ten wystawiony w setna rocznice zgony Tadeusza Kosciuszki na miejscu, gdzie wielki wodz przelal swa krew za wolnosc ojczyzny”. In English, this translates to: “Cross erected on the hundredth anniversary of the death of Tadeusz Kosciuszko on the spot where the great leader shed his blood for the freedom of the homeland.” The plaque at the back states: “na czesc braci polegly za ojczyzne dnia 10 pazdziernika 1794”; this translates to: “in honour of the brothers who died for their homeland on 10 October 1794.” Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, from May 3, 1947, the Moscow puppets (the Russian authorities ruling Poland at the time) banned access to the Mound for many years. Now, however, the site is again the focal point for locals and visitors; in 1989, the parcel of land surrounding the memorial was proclaimed *The Kosciuszko Mound Nature Reserve*.

## 28. Kosciuszko bust on granite pedestal: Polaniec, Poland



In 1917, on the initiative of father Kossakiewicz and Eugen Modzik, a mound and pine cross was constructed near the site of Kosciuszko’s Polaniec Proclamation, which, for the first time, recognised that peasants were part of the nation and had legal and property rights; this was one of the first steps in unshackling soil tillers from the slavery of serfdom imposed by the Polish aristocracy. In 1946 a new oak cross replaced the original and an inscribed granite slab was added. After the 1984 renovations, the 10 metre high mound has a circumference of 140 metres with a surrounding stone staircase and lighting. The Kosciuszko Museum at Solothurn and the Kosciuszko monument in Drzewienko include soil from the mound. Two inscribed slabs were placed at either side at the base of the staircase.

## 29. Kosciuszko mound and plaque: Raclawice, Poland



Community intentions to erect a mound to commemorate the stunning April 4, 1794, victory of Kosciuszko’s Scythemen (*Kosynierzy*), against superior Russian forces, began during the Raclawice celebrations of Kosciuszko’s life on the centenary of his passing. Plans were formed in 1926, but progress was slow due to a lack of

community resources for moving 7,000 cubic metres of earth to form a stable 13.8-metre-tall pyramid structure with sides approximately 28 metres in length. When the then-Minister of Military Affairs, General Sikorski, supported the plan, military institutions provided personnel with technical skills and sapper experience to help the local village volunteers. Completed in 1934, the Mound is located within a 12-hectare historic reserve on Kosciuszko's "Castle Hill" command post, where he had sweeping views of the Raclawice battlefield. The plaque, embedded in 1954 on a hill slope, states: "W tym miejscu 160 lat temu pod Raclawicami walczył Lud Polski pod Wodza wielkiego Polaka Tadeusza Kosciuszki o Wolnosc niepodleglosc ojczyzny 1. IV. 1794. – 4. IV. 1954." This translates to: "Here, 160 years ago at Raclawice, the People of Poland fought for Liberty and Independence under their great Polish leader, Thaddeus Kosciuszko". An oak cross was put up in 1955 to replace the 1918 "Castle Hill" cross erected at the centre of five linden trees planted in 1894 in honour of the Insurrection Generals: Kosciuszko, Madalinski, Slaski, Zajaczek and Mangeta. Unveiled in 1994 at the foot of the hill is the 10-metre-high bronze Marian Konieczny-designed Bartosz Glowacki monument.

### 30. The House Where Kosciuszko Lived and Died: Solothurn, Switzerland



Two plaques on the exterior walls of the building at Gurzelngass 12 identify it as the "House of Kosciuszko". The larger of the two, unveiled in 1865, includes a bust of Kosciuszko within a wreath between cannons, scythes and a rogatywka. Engraved below in Latin is the inscription: "In memory of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Great Polish leader who died in this house on the ides of October, 1817, great soul of Polish exiles". Below that are 3 shields: a Polish Eagle, an equestrian figure, and an angel holding a sword and shield. The place of Kosciuszko's death is now a museum in his honour. The bed in which he died has been accurately reconstructed from a watercolour painting. One of the many other exhibits in the museum is the Wincenty Trojanowski-designed urn that held Kosciuszko's heart in the Polish Museum at Rapperswil, until 1927, before it was returned to Poland. Kosciuszko's heart now rests in an urn at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

### 31. Pedestal and Equestrian Statue of Kosciuszko: Chicago, IL, USA



In 1893, the Kosciuszko Monument Association was formed in Chicago to commemorate the centenary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection. An international competition was organised to solicit design submissions for a memorial with a mounted Kosciuszko, wearing an American uniform with the order of the Cincinnati; the design of the Polish sculptor Kazimierz Chodzinski was chosen. Raising \$30,000 proved difficult; the pianist Paderewski and others donated large sums, but newspaper ads requested even penny donations. By the end of 1902, the Committee was ready to go ahead; however, when the design was displayed, criticism ensued and, on February 24, 1903, Chicago Parks Officials rejected it. Accepted later was Chodzinski's revision of a bronze equestrian statue of Brigadier General Kosciuszko in American uniform, his right arm extended and holding a raised sword, standing on an inscribed granite pedestal. On September 11, 1904, a crowd of 100,000 came to Humboldt Park for the unveiling, which included cavalry and soldier parades, a message from President T. Roosevelt saying that Kosciuszko deserved "the profound admiration and respect of all lovers of free government throughout the world", and a chorus singing the song "*Look Down Upon Us from Heaven, Kosciusko*". The monument, encased with a time capsule, was rededicated on October 22, 1978; its relocation to Solidarity Drive, near the Shedd Aquarium, was due to violence, arson and vandalism issues, as well as structural changes to Humboldt Park

### 32. Eagle on a Pedestal with a Bracketed Kosciuszko Bust: Sosnowiec, Poland



The Kosciuszko Monument in Sosnowiec, designed by Leon Sadowski, was unveiled on October 14, 1917, in celebration of Kosciuszko's life on the centenary of his passing. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Sosnowiec in 1939. The monument was rebuilt by the local community and unveiled in 1983. In the new design, the crossed scythes at the base of the pedestal are omitted, but the inscription "Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1817 – 1917" on the pedestal, just below the bust bracket, has the following words added: "reconstructed 1983".

### 33. Kosciuszko Tombstone: Zuchwil, Switzerland



Kosciuszko died on October 15, 1817, in the Zeltner House in Solothurn, where he was living at the time. His body was embalmed; his intestines were removed and subsequently buried by Francis Xavier Zeltner at the Zuchwil cemetery near Solothurn. Kosciuszko's tombstone monument, erected by Zeltner, comprised a Cross and Globe on a Pedestal with the inscription "Viscera Thaddae Kosciuszko Deposit die XVII Octobris MDCCCXVII" (with the phrase translating to: "Thaddeus Kosciuszko intestines deposited on 17 October 1817"). Twenty-seven years later, the community added a radiant star to the globe and a medallion to the pedestal, showing the bust of Kosciuszko surrounded by the Latin inscription "Fratres patri suo. Die XV Octobris MDCCCXXXIV" (translating to: "Brother, father, countryman 15 October, 1844"). After the funeral, Kosciuszko's embalmed body lay in state at the Jesuit Church in Solothurn and was buried below the altar of St Ignatius on the 19th of October, 1817. Five months later, the coffin was exhumed and transported to Poland and is now at rest at the Royal Vault in Krakow. Kosciuszko's heart was bequeathed to Emilie Zeltner; she kept it in a chapel in Italy, near where she lived. When Emilie died, her daughters, in 1870, donated Kosciuszko's heart to the Polish Museum in Rapperswil, where it was kept in an urn. In 1927, Kosciuszko's heart returned to Poland and now lays at rest in the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

### 34. Kosciuszko Statue on Pedestal: Cleveland, OH, USA



Standing on a 12-foot inscribed pedestal, the upright eight-foot bronze statue of Kosciuszko, wearing his signature sukmana (peasant's coat), in a commanding posture, sword raised in his right hand, was designed by the Italian sculptor Gaetano Trentanove. Commissioned for \$9,000, the funds were raised by the Cleveland Monument Committee established on the initiative of Father Kolaszewski. On the 7th of May, 1905, a crowd of 50,000 people attended the unveiling in Wade Park on the west side of the Cleveland Museum of Art. The front of the four-sided pedestal features crossed sabres above an uncrowned Polish eagle within a laurel wreath, with "Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1746 – 1817" written below. Facing the statue, on the left side, written below crossed scythes is: "For your and our liberty Za Wasza in Nasza Wolnosc: Kosciuszko"; on the other side, below crossed muskets, is: "I come to fight as a volunteer for American independence, said Kosciuszko. What can you do? asked Washington. Try me was the reply". On the back of the pedestal are the words "Erected by the Polish people of Cleveland. Rev Fr Kolaszewski: Initiator and Director". The renovated monument was rededicated in celebration of Polish Constitution Day on Sunday, May 5, 2013. Trentanove, who became an American citizen in 1892, also designed the Kosciuszko Monument at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



### 35. Building Pediment Statue of Kosciuszko: Lodz, Poland



In 1902, knowing that tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom, to improve his chances of getting building approval from the tsarist authorities ruling Lodz at the time, the owner and master builder Stefan Szylyke persuaded those in power that the Kosciuszko statue he was erecting to decorate the pediment on the three-story town house designed for him by the architect Stephan Lemene was actually a folk sculpture of a Krakowiak. However, after the house at Wrzesnienska 4, in the Baluty district of Lodz, was built, the respect that passers-by gave to the statue drew suspicions and Szylyke had to bribe officials to turn a blind eye. When Poland regained its independence at the end of WWI, Szylyke added the inscription: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko – 1903" below the sculpture. In 1939, to save "Kosciuszko" from destruction by the German tyrants occupying Poland, the statue was disguised as a saint. When the Germans turned the vicinity into a Jewish Ghetto, to secure the statue, the Jewish residents successfully concealed the pediment behind building-coloured plywood. Demolition plans by the communist tyranny were not carried out and the house, with the Kosciuszko statue intact, was bought by Grzegorz Religa from Krakow. To highlight and promulgate the compelling narrative, history and symbolism linked to the monument, and to preserve it for the benefit of future generations, in 2012, the current owner renovated the building under the supervision of a professional conservator. Now in pristine condition, it survives as the oldest Kosciuszko monument in Lodz.

### 36. Equestrian Statue and Pedestal: Milwaukee WI, USA



After Lincoln Park was renamed as Kosciuszko Park, the local community raised over \$13,000 to memorialise Kosciuszko at his new eponym. Aware of Gaetano Trentanove's prior design of the Kosciuszko Monument at Cleveland, the monument committee commissioned him to design the 14-foot, 8,200-pound bronze equestrian statue of Kosciuszko in American military uniform with a raised right arm holding a sword. The statue stands on a 16-foot granite pedestal. On it, below a Polish eagle at the front, is inscribed: "Thaddeus Kosciuszko 1746-1817". On the proper right side is: "Bohaterowi Dwoch Swiatow – Polacy Milwaukee"; on the left is the English translation: "Hero of Both Hemispheres by the Poles of Milwaukee"; on the back is: "A.D. 1904." The monument was unveiled on the 18th of June, 1905, with a crowd of about 60,000 people attending the dedication ceremony. After more than 100 years, the monument was in need of serious restoration. The Restore Kosciuszko Monument Committee raised \$350,000, a sum equivalent to funds raised in the early 1900s. The renovated monument was rededicated on November 11, 2013, and a PBS documentary titled "Memorializing Kosciuszko" was produced about it.

### 37. Bronze Statue and Pedestal: Boston, MA, USA



Unveiled at Boston Public Garden in 1927, and designed by the sculptor Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson, the 10-foot bronze statue of Kosciuszko features him standing with oak leaves between his boots, wearing his American military uniform, and with sheathed sword at his side. Kosciuszko's chest is decorated with the Virtuti Militari and the Order of the Cincinnatus. The engineering plans for West Point are in his proper right hand, with his American hat behind him, in his other hand. The six-foot granite pedestal carries the word "Kosciuszko" at the front, "Gorham Foundry" on the proper left side and "Theo A R Kitson Sc" on the right. The plaque at the rear of the pedestal states: "General Tadeusz Kosciuszko Champion of Liberty and the Rights of Man, Erected by the Polish People of New England to Commemorate the 150th

Anniversary of his Arrival in America to Enlist in the Cause of Liberty” (though Kosciuszko actually arrived in America in August 1776).

### **38. Equestrian Statue of Kosciuszko on Pedestal: Detroit MI, USA**



The 12-foot-high 10-ton bronze Equestrian statue of Kosciuszko doffing his hat, standing on a 10-foot-high pedestal, is a \$640,000 replica of the Leonardo Marconi/Antoni Popiel-designed Kosciuszko monument at Wawel Castle in Krakow. It was given to the city of Detroit by the people of Krakow to honour America’s 1976 Bicentennial. The statue was unveiled in downtown Detroit on August 13, 1978. A pedestal beside the monument has the following inscription written in both Polish and English: “W holdzie Generalowi Tadeuszowi Kosciuszce Bohaterowi Polski i Stanow Zjednoczonych Ameryki pomnik ten ufandowalo spoleczenstwo Krakowa przy wspoludzaile wladyz Detroit z inicjatywy Amerykanow Polskiego pochodzenia - As a tribute to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko a hero of Poland and the United States of America this statue has been funded by the people of Krakow at the initiative of Americans of Polish heritage. City of Detroit donating site and plinth.” The Kosciuszko monument in Detroit was the inspiration for the Paul Edmund Strzelecki monument in Jindabyne (Australia); Poland’s gift to Australia for its 1988 Bicentennial, it celebrates the man who named Mt Kosciuszko.

### **39. Kosciuszko Bust on Pedestal: Perth Amboy NJ, USA**



The Kosciuszko memorial at Perth Amboy was unveiled on May 30, 1894, in celebration of the Centenary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection. The sculptor W. Meller designed a two-foot-high terra cotta bust of Thaddeus Kosciuszko sitting on a six-foot brick pedestal. He is wearing a military coat, open at the neck, decorated by the Virtuti Militari and the Order of the Cincinnatus. Speeches at the unveiling were given in English, Polish and Lithuanian. “1794 – 1894” is inscribed on the upper-front base within a wreath, then “Kosciuszko” below; at the base is “Erected by Rev S Szymanowski May 30, 1894”. The monument was rededicated on January 12, 1986.

### **40. Marble Bust of Kosciuszko: Washington DC, USA**



Located in the Senate Vestibule of the U.S. Capitol are the busts of Kosciuszko, Garibaldi and Pulaski. Both Poles (Kosciuszko and Pulaski) were sculpted by Henry Dmochowski Saunders, who died near Wilno, fighting for Polish liberty. Henry Dmochowski appended Saunders to his name upon his arrival in America about 1853. A successful portrait sculptor, he spent almost a decade in that country. The Joint Committee on the Library acquired the marble bust of General Kosciuszko in 1857 for \$500. The artist wrote to Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, the superintendent of the Capitol extension, and stated that his bust of Kościuszko had been “modelled and executed in American marble by myself after the best known authorities, engravings, medals, medallions, etc., in my possession. As the General was not a handsome man, and his virtue, courage and goodness were the prominent characteristics of his physiognomy; it was a task of no common difficulty to make his likeness, and at the same time an attractive object of art.” In the previous year, Saunders had exhibited his bust of Kosciuszko at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

#### 41. Kosciuszko Statue and Pedestal: Yonkers NY, USA



The bronze statue of Kosciuszko by the sculptor Antoni Popiel was unveiled on the 30th of May, 1912, on the grounds of the Sisters of the Resurrection at St Casimir's Catholic Church. It is a replica of the D. Borgia-designed statue of Kosciuszko that was added in 1913 to the 1828 Latrobe-designed Kosciuszko column at West Point. It was the initiative of Father C. Dworzak, the founder and first pastor of St Casimir's, who raised funds from friends and parishioners of the church. At the base of the pedestal, the words "Saratoga", "Raclawice" and "Dubienka" are engraved in raised text; these are the sites and battlefields where Kosciuszko distinguished himself. Kosciuszko appears on the front centre of the pedestal; at the back are the words: "Bohaterowi Dwoch Swiatow. Polacy w Yonkers NY 30 Maja 1912 roku"; this translates to: "Hero of Two Worlds. Poles of Yonkers NY, 30 May 1912."

#### 42. Kosciuszko Statue, Pedestal and Eagle: Rzeszow, Poland



The 2.5-metre statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko standing on an inscribed sandstone pedestal was designed by Michal Stefan Korpala and unveiled on the 26th of June, 1898, at Market Square Rzeszow on a site provided by the City Council. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Rzeszow in 1940. The town's residents set up 'The Committee for the Reconstruction of the Monument of Tadeusz Kościuszko' and, after fund-raising was complete, a replica built by the sculptor Piotr Kida was unveiled on the 15th of October, 1980. The statue shows an upright, undecorated Kosciuszko standing with sheathed sword, his left foot on a cannon and his left hand holding his rogatywka by his side. At the front base of the pedestal is a soaring, uncrowned eagle perched on a brick base marked "Raclawice" and decorated with a wreath. Below this is inscribed: "Polonne Zielence Dubienka Szczekociny Warszawa Maciejowice". Above the eagle, inscribed on the pedestal is: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko".

#### 43. Bronze Kosciuszko Statue, Pedestal and Bas-Relief Scenes: Lodz, Poland



The protracted origin of this monument begins on the centenary of Kosciuszko's passing, the 15th of October, 1917, when City officials decided that Lodz needed a Kosciuszko Monument. The 1921 and 1923 design contests proved fruitless, but a third competition organised in 1926 was won by the Mieczyslaw Lubelski submission. Construction began on the 3rd of May, 1927, and the statue was unveiled on December 14, 1930, with approximately 30,000 people in attendance. Tyrannies fear visual symbols of freedom; so, the German National Socialist authorities destroyed the Kosciuszko monument in Lodz in 1939. However, courageous residents salvaged and hid the four bronze reliefs that are now displayed at the Lodz Museum of Independence. In 1946, after the war, no winner could be settled on for a new design. Eventually, Mieczyslaw Lubelski was asked to rebuild his original sculpture and the restored Kosciuszko Monument was unveiled on the 22nd of July, 1960, at Lodz's Freedom Square. A four-metre-high bronze statue of Kosciuszko, in military uniform, stands upright, leaning on the "Tree of Justice" over a cannon and coat of armour; he holds the Polaniec proclamation in his left hand, while a sheathed sword is by his side. The 13-metre pedestal base is surrounded by four bronze bas-reliefs, each showing a milestone in Kosciuszko's life: Kosciuszko with Glowacki at Raclawice, the Polaniec Proclamation, George Washington congratulating Kosciuszko, and Kosciuszko taking the oath at the Market Square in Krakow.

#### 44. Washington DC, USA



On January 14, 1904, a quarter of a million members of six different Polish-American organisations petitioned President T. Roosevelt that a Kosciuszko monument be erected in Lafayette Park. The President successfully advised Congress that the “very patriotic offer ... be accepted”. The Polish National Alliance, through a membership surcharge of two cents monthly, raised \$75,000 of the needed \$60,000. An international competition was organised, stipulating that Kosciuszko as an American General be standing on a granite pedestal surrounded by bronze allegorical figures. As a concept guide, pictures of the Park’s Rochambeau and Lafayette statues were placed in newspapers. The winning design was by S. Lewandowski, followed by the models of A. Popiel and J. Beltowski. However, as Antoni Popiel’s model appeared a better fit for the Park, his design was accepted. It was unveiled at Lafayette Park on the 11th of May, 1910. The bronze figure of General Kosciuszko, fortification plans in hand, surveys the terrain while poised on a Vermont granite pedestal. The scenes front and back are: his fight for liberty in two worlds, an American eagle at Saratoga defending a flag and coat of arms, a Polish eagle at Raclawice subduing a snake, “And Freedom Shrieked as Kościuszko Fell”. “Bravery” is depicted on Kosciuszko’s left, by a scytheman in peasant uniform shielding a Polish officer pointing the way; “Freedom” is depicted on his right by an American soldier bearing the banner of liberty releasing a reclining figure. Some pedestal inscriptions were added in 1979. In the base, a copper time capsule has earth from the Krakow Mound, along with other items.

#### 45. Plaque at Kosciuszko Foundation: New York, NY, USA and

#### 46. Kosciuszko Sculptures at Kosciuszko Foundation: New York, NY, USA



The plaque is located on the exterior wall near the entry door to the Kosciuszko Foundation, initiative of Stephen Mizwa, in honor of Tadeusz Kosciuszko”. The



exterior wall near the entry door to which was founded in 1925, on the initiative of Stephen Mizwa, in honor of Tadeusz Kosciuszko”. The Foundation’s headquarters in New

York were purchased in 1945. On learning of the educational and cultural purposes that the building was to serve, Margaret Patterson, the recently widowed owner, generously lowered her quarter-of-a-million dollar asking price down to \$85,000. One of the original Board members was Cedric E. Fauntleroy, who fought from dawn to dusk for Polish liberty in the Polish-Soviet war (1919-1921): a war that saved Free Europe from the tyranny of communism. Fauntleroy, Merian C. Cooper’s first pilot recruit, was the first squadron leader of the first Kosciuszko Squadron. Besides its many other functions, the Foundation exhibits many Kosciuszko artefacts, memorabilia, paintings and sculptures. The bust of Kosciuszko in the foreground of the photo was created by Tracy Sugg. It was part of her exhibition at the Foundation titled “The Spirit of Polonia”; a series of life-size portrait busts of notable Polish heroes comprising, in alphabetical order, Fryderyk Chopin, Madame Curie, Queen Jadwiga, Pope John Paul II, Mikolaj Kopernik, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Adam Mickiewicz, Helena Modrzejewska, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Emily Plater, Casimir Pulaski, Henry Sienkiewicz, and King Jan Sobieski. Tracy’s bust of Kosciuszko is also displayed at the West Point Military Academy library and she has recently been commissioned to create a sculpture of Kosciuszko to adorn his Garden at West Point. Her vision is to depict the General leaning against the back wall of the cliff of his garden in a relaxed pose, looking over the Hudson River with a gaze of determination, in contemplation of a distant land and thinking about winning independence and liberty for Poland in the future. In October 2006, Tracy Sugg’s sculpture of General Tadeusz Kosciuszko was unveiled at Redbud Springs Park in the township of Kosciusko MS, USA.

#### **47. Kosciuszko Sculpture and Pedestal: Kosciusko MS, USA**



Dr Durward S. Hartness, MD, a local resident of the Kosciuszko Township, who offers family practice services, commissioned Tracy Sugg to design a monument for the town's namesake. A bronze Kosciuszko in military uniform with a determined and contemplative look, standing on a pedestal featuring an explanatory plaque, was unveiled on the 13th of October, 2006, in a landscaped garden park. Tracy Sugg thrives on historic research; before starting her design, she read extensively, followed in Kosciuszko's footsteps, and researched battlefields and Museums, saying: "Studying his life's active pursuit to free Poland and his vital assistance in helping America win her independence was fascinating. Discovering that he built West Point strengthened my connection with him, as my father Phil Harris is an alumnus of the United States Military Academy". Serious observers will be well rewarded with the manifest symbolism. Kosciuszko's sword displayed at the West Point Museum is replicated in the statue; he is holding his plans of West Point behind his back, as well as a portrait. Curious observers may have to do research of their own to discover the names of the painter and subject; so, too, may those who find "Ludwika" inscribed on the back of his coat lapel. "Kosciuszko's life has been a role model for my sons ... my oldest son is now training to be an officer in the US Army", notes Tracy. "When we leave, our work will live beyond our children, grandchildren and their children. Bronze is deathless. People who look at that art are encouraged and inspired. That is our way to serve humanity." She adds: "I feel that I have a sacred responsibility to God and mankind to produce works of beauty and truth."

#### **Felix Molski**

Felix Molski is an Australian of Polish heritage and a former high school teacher of Economics and Geography. However, in his retirement years he is a history enthusiast who is exploring the theme of the triumph of liberty over tyranny through the ages. In the process it was inevitable that he would, sooner or later, encounter Polish champions of liberty. It is an awe-inspiring pantheon of heroes, with one of the luminaries of this cohort being Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

The Kosciuszko Memorials Worldwide exhibition Felix Molski has organised will, on the bicentennial of his passing, help viewers of it to fathom Kosciuszko's impact on the human spirit and consciousness and why he can fairly be described as A Friend of Humanity.

## KOSCIUSZKO MEMORIALS WORLD WIDE



## KOSCIUSZKO MEMORIALS WORLD WIDE



### COLLAGE - LANDSCAPE PHOTOS

By Column – Top to Bottom (Twelve per Column)

Col	Place	Est. Latitude/Longitude	Ctry	Open
C1-01	Roznieszew	51° 48' 11 N 21° 17' 00 E	Pol	1917
C1-02	Olkusz	50° 17' 01 N 19° 32' 56 E	Pol	1861
C1-03	Turku	60° 27' 06 N 22° 16' 23 E	Fin	2015
C1-04	New York (Rose Hill)	40° 44' 14 N 73° 58' 53 W	Pol	1997
C1-05	Mt Kosciuszko	36° 27' 21 S 148° 15' 49 E	Aus	1940
C1-06	West Point, NY (Garden)	41° 23' 30 N 73° 57' 38 W	USA	
C1-07	Kielce	50° 52' 16 N 20° 37' 55 E	Pol	1962
C1-08	Ticonderoga, NY	43° 50' 31 N 73° 23' 15W	USA	1929
C1-09	Lipca Reymontowska	51° 54' 02 N 19° 56' 32 E	Pol	1917
C1-10	West Point, (Bust Library)	41° 23' 30 N 73° 57' 38 W	USA	
C1-11	Objezierze	52° 36' 09 N 16° 45' 54 E	Pol	1818
C1-12	Tarnogard	50° 21' 07 N 22° 44' 06 E	Pol	1917
C2-01	Chruslin	52° 05' 11 N 19° 44' 15 E	Pol	1992
C2-02	Bristol	52° 26' 59 N 02° 35' 42 E	Gbr	
C2-03	Gluchow	51° 46' 44 N 20° 04' 35 E	Pol	1917
C2-04	Kobryn	52° 12' 48 N 24° 21' 27 E	Bel	1912
C2-05	Fontainebleau	48° 20' 50 N 02° 46' 09 E	Fra	1834
C2-06	Fontainebleau	48° 20' 50 N 02° 46' 09 E	Fra	1834
C2-07	Mosina	52° 14' 32 N 16° 51' 00 E	Pol	1924
C2-08	Sanok	49° 33' 38 N 22° 12' 02 E	Pol	1902
C2-09	Maciejowice (School)	51° 41' 37 N 21° 33' 23 E	Pol	1983
C2-10	Sobolew	51° 42' 55 N 21° 37' 36 E	Pol	1929
C2-11	Van Schaik's Island	42° 47' 07 N 73° 40' 47 W	USA	1949
C2-12	Partzykow (Swiete)	52° 13' 52 N 18° 22' 41 E	Pol	
C3-01	Wroclaw (Military)	51° 08' 40 N 17° 03' 10 E	Pol	
C3-02	Zarki	50° 37' 24.5 N 19° 21' 50 E	Pol	1946
C3-03	New Britain, CT	41° 40' 25 N 72° 47' 47 W	USA	
C3-04	Bulowice	49° 52' 34 N 19° 17' 01 E	Pol	
C3-05	Chicago, IL	41° 51' 59 N 87° 36' 45 W	USA	1904
C3-06	Fontainebleau	48° 20' 50 N 02° 46' 09 E	Fra	1834
C3-07	Zelow	51° 27' 53 N 19° 13' 10 E	Pol	1938c
C3-08	Philadelphia, PA	39° 57' 24 N 75° 10' 10 W	USA	1977
C3-09	Maciejowice (Scythes)	51° 41' 48 N 21° 34' 07 E	Pol	1974
C3-10	Staszow	50° 33' 51 N 21° 10' 03 E	Pol	1864
C3-11	Chorzale	53° 15' 30 N 20° 53' 50 E	Pol	1969
C3-12	Manchester, NH	42° 59' 42 N 71° 27' 43.5 W	USA	1975
C4-01	Zywiec	49° 41' 19 N 19° 12' 08 E	Pol	1894
C4-02	Drezdenko	52° 50' 15 N 15° 49' 53 E	Pol	
C4-03	Kamiensk	51° 12' 15 N 19° 29' 53 E	Pol	1923
C4-04	Radziejow	52° 37' 24 N 18° 31' 36 E	Pol	1918
C4-05	Maciejowice	51° 41' 35 N 21° 33' 09 E	Pol	1976
C4-06	Krakow(Mound)	50° 03' 18 N 19° 53' 36 E	Pol	1823
C4-07	Detroit	42° 19' 55 N 83° 03' 29 W	USA	1978
C4-08	Lodz	51° 46' 36 N 19° 27' 17 E	Pol	1930
C4-09	Malogoszcz	50° 48' 45 N 20° 15' 53 E	Pol	1918
C4-10	Stoczek Lukowski	51° 58' 06 N 21° 57' 58 E	Pol	1917
C4-11	Radom	51° 24' 01 N 21° 09' 45 E	Pol	1899c
C4-12	New York (StatenIsl)	40° 37' 51 N 74° 05' 34 W	USA	1926

Col	Place	Est. Latitude/Longitude	Ctry	Open
C5-01	Dublin, OH,	40° 07' 18 N 83° 06' 33 W	USA	
C5-02	Dabrowa	50° 19' 23 N 19° 11' 12 E	Pol	1967
C5-03	Kazimierz Wielki	50° 16' 01 N 20° 29' 25 E	Pol	1984
C5-04	Mereczowczyzna	52° 46' 08 N 25° 07' 29 E	Bel	
C5-05	Nowa Krepa	51° 44' 28 N 21° 36' 08 E	Pol	1861
C5-06	Krakow	50° 03' 16 N 19° 56' 11 E	Pol	1921
C5-07	Warsaw	52° 14' 23 N 21° 00' 09 E	Pol	2010
C5-08	Rzeszow	50° 02' 14 N 22° 00' 18 E	Pol	1898
C5-09	Opoczno	51° 22' 36 N 20° 17' 21 E	Pol	
C5-10	Terespol	52° 04' 29 N 23° 36' 58 E	Pol	2014
C5-11	Otwock		Pol	
C5-12	NY,TK Foundation	40° 46' 04 N 73° 58' 06 W	USA	
C6-01	Dublin, OH	40° 07' 18 N 83° 06' 33 W	USA	2014
C6-02	Solothurn	47° 12' 29 N 07° 32' 11 E	Swz	1865
C6-03	Kock	51° 38' 23 N 22° 26' 54 E	Pol	
C6-04	Busko Zdroj	50° 27' 51 N 20° 43' 13 E	Pol	1925
C6-05	Zuchwil	47° 12' 11 N 07° 33' 22 E	Swz	1817
C6-06	Krakow	50° 03' 16 N 19° 56' 11 E	Pol	1818
C6-07	Katowice (original 1925)	50° 14' 41 N 19° 00' 06 E	Pol	1970
C6-08	Wroclaw (Panorama)	51° 06' 36 N 17° 02' 40 E	Pol	1894
C6-09	Ostroda	53° 42' 12 N 19° 57' 34 E	Pol	
C6-10	Ujazd (new)	51° 35' 44 N 19° 55' 31 E	Pol	2010?
C6-11	Sosnowiec	50° 17' 20 N 19° 08' 35 E	Pol	1917
C6-12	NY, TK Foundation	40° 46' 04 N 73° 58' 06 W	USA	2003
C7-01	Luchow	50° 19' 54 N 22° 41' 39 E	Pol	1935
C7-02	Polaniec (School)	50° 25' 33 N 21° 16' 56 E	Pol	
C7-03	Krakow (PavingInset)	50° 03' 42 N 19° 56' 09 E	Pol	
C7-04	Siechnowicze	52° 14' 03 N 24° 00' 26 E	Bel	
C7-05	Szrenawia	52° 18' 51 N 16° 47' 41 E	Pol	
C7-06	NY (Yonkers), NY	40° 56' 07 N 73° 59' 30 W	USA	1912
C7-07	Pennsauken	39° 55' 38 N 75° 04' 59 W	USA	1984
C7-08	Krakow	50° 03' 18 N 19° 53' 36 E	Pol	2008
C7-09	Proszowice	50° 11' 35 N 20° 17' 18 E	Pol	
C7-10	Turek	52° 01' 06 N 18° 29' 51 E	Pol	
C7-11	Surhow	50° 56' 32 N 23° 16' 10 E	Pol	1917
C7-12	Belzyce	51° 10' 12 N 22° 16' 40 E	Pol	1905
C8-01	Boryslawice	52° 14' 18.9 N 18° 48' 58 E	Pol	1917
C8-02	Raclawice	50° 18' 41 N 20° 14' 10 E	Pol	1934
C8-03	Wilmington, DE	39° 44' 25 N 75° 34' 11 W	USA	1976
C8-04	Ninety Six, SC	34° 08' 35 N 82° 00' 58 W	USA	2014
C8-05	Billingsport NJ	39° 50' 51 N 75° 15' 06 W	USA	
C8-06	Brozow	49° 41' 38.5 N 22° 01' 05 E	Pol	
C8-07	Philadelphia, PA	39° 56' 36 N 75° 08' 50 W	USA	1967
C8-08	Lomza	53° 10' 51 N 22° 04' 36 E	Pol	1917
C8-09	Marzenin	51° 33' 14 N 19° 02' 19 E	Pol	1917
C8-10	Jaworzno	50° 14' 44 N 19° 17' 31 E	Pol	1920
C8-11	Zarnowiec	50° 28' 27 N 19° 51' 24 E	Pol	1950
C8-12	Polaniec (Mound)	50° 25' 26 N 21° 17' 36 E	Pol	1966

**COLLAGE  
- PORTRAIT PHOTOS**

By Row – Left to Right (Twelve per Row)

Col	Place		Ctry	Open
R1-01	Kiornozia	52° 16' 03 N 19° 52' 31 E	Pol	1938c
R1-02	Warsaw (Uni)	52° 14' 26 N 21° 01' 03 E	Pol	
R1-03	Warta	51° 42' 37 N 18° 37' 36 E	Pol	1969
R1-04	Wola Krzysztoperska	51° 20' 38 N 19° 34' 54 E	Pol	1917
R1-05	Dabrowa	50° 19' 23 N 19° 11' 12 E	Pol	1967
R1-06	Dlugosiadle	52° 45' 35 N 21° 35' 42 E	Pol	1917
R1-07	Kalisz	51° 45' 44 N 18° 04' 52 E	Pol	1980
R1-08	New York, NY (HistSoc)	40° 46' 46 N 73° 58' 28 W	USA	1800
R1-09	Kielce	50° 52' 11 N 20° 37' 41 E	Pol	1917
R1-10	Warsaw, IN	41° 14' 20 N 85° 51' 26 W	USA	2004
R1-11	Rochester	43° 09' 13 N 77° 36' 43 W	USA	1970
R1-12	Mariampol	50° 25' 49 N 20° 57' 10 E	Pol	1927
R2-01	Pilczyca	51° 02' 00 N 20° 05' 57 E	Pol	1917
R2-02	Warsaw	52° 15' 00 N 21° 00' 44 E	Pol	
R2-03	Wojswlawice	50° 55' 06 N 23° 33' 02 E	Pol	1918
R2-04	Dabie	52° 05' 23 N 18° 49' 17 E	Pol	1928
R2-05	Dabrowka	52° 29' 01 N 21° 17' 53 E	Pol	1918
R2-06	Dunkirk, NY	42° 29' 20 N 79° 19' 30 W	USA	1971
R2-07	Dzialoszyce	50° 21' 57 N 20° 21' 07 E	Pol	1916
R2-08	Grabow	52° 07' 39 N 19° 00' 31 E	Pol	
R2-09	Jaslo	49° 44' 35 N 21° 28' 19 E	Pol	1894
R2-10	Kielce (BasRelief)	50° 52' 11 N 20° 37' 41 E	Pol	1917
R2-11	Perth Amboy, NJ	40° 30' 56 N 74° 15' 51 W	USA	1894
R2-12	Munina	49° 59' 51 N 22° 43' 34 E	Pol	1924
R3-01	Polaniec (PlaquelnWall)	50° 26' 11 N 21° 16' 56 E	Pol	1946
R3-02	Polaniec	50° 25' 35 N 21° 16' 52 E	Pol	1984
R3-03	Puszkow	52° 10' 26 N 20° 48' 21 E	Pol	
R3-04	Boston (Fall River), MA	42° 19' 18 N 71° 03' 05 W	USA	1950
R3-05	Dlugosiadle (Equestrian)	52° 45' 33 N 21° 35' 34 E	Pol	
R3-06	Milwaukee, WI	43° 00' 11 N 87° 55' 25 W	USA	1905
R3-07	Janow Lubelski	50° 42' 16 N 22° 24' 59 E	Pol	1818
R3-08	Philadelphia, PA	39° 56' 36 N 75° 08' 50 W	USA	1967
R3-09	Sambir		Ukr	1906
R3-10	Radzymin	52° 25' 02 N 21° 10' 56 E	Pol	1920
R3-11	Rawicz	51° 36' 32 N 16° 51' 42 E	Pol	1935
R3-12	Puszcza Marianska	51° 58' 42 N 20° 20' 59 E	Pol	1917
R4-01	Aleksandrow Lodzki	51° 49' 13 N 19° 18' 10 E	Pol	1918
R4-02	Sadow	52° 38' 28 N 21° 50' 48 E	Pol	1917
R4-03	Semiatyce	52° 25' 22 N 22° 51' 50 E	Pol	1918
R4-04	Siedlce	52° 10' 05 N 22° 16' 54 E	Pol	1917
R4-05	Cooma, NSW	36° 13' 06 S 149° 08' 15 E	Aus	1988
R4-06	WestPoint, NY Monument	41° 23' 30 N 73° 57' 38 W	USA	1828
R4-07	Washington DC	38° 83' 60 N 77° 02' 08 W	USA	1910
R4-08	Boston MA	42° 21' 09 N 71° 04' 09 W	USA	1927
R4-09	Stalowa Wola	50° 34' 22 N 22° 03' 07 E	Pol	2010
R4-10	Szczebreszyna	50° 42' 49 N 23° 00' 38 E	Pol	1917
R4-11	Szydlowiec	51° 13' 26 N 20° 51' 27 E	Pol	1921
R4-12	Radom	51° 24' 00 N 21° 09' 47 E	Pol	

ol	Place		Ctry	Open
R5-01	Chicago, IL	41° 52' 41 N 87° 37' 47 W	USA	1936
R5-02	Chelm	51° 08' 04 N 23° 28' 55 E	Pol	1982
R5-03	Cleveland, OH	41° 30' 30 N 81° 36' 46 W	USA	1905
R5-04	Wlodawa	51° 32' 44 N 23° 33' 18 E	Pol	1924
R5-05	Fontainebleau	48° 20' 50 N 02° 46' 09 E	Fra	1834
R5-06	Fontainebleau	48° 20' 50 N 02° 46' 09 E	Fra	1834
R5-07	Kosciusko, MS	33° 03' 25 N 89° 35' 21 W	USA	2006
R5-08	East Chicago, IN	41° 37' 13 N 87° 28' 54 W	USA	1934
R5-09	Wojswlawice	50° 55' 06 N 23° 33' 02 E	Pol	1918
R5-10	Konskie	51° 11' 23 N 20° 24' 54 E	Pol	1917
R5-11	Lodz	51° 47' 07 N 19° 26' 44 E	Pol	1903
R5-12	Wituln	52° 06' 28 N 23° 04' 06 E	Pol	1931
R6-01	Godzianow	51° 53' 49 N 20° 02' 26 E	Pol	
R6-02	Szczekociny	50° 37' 34 N 19° 49' 04 E	Pol	
R6-03	Tomaszow Mazowiecki	51° 31' 52.5 N 20° 00' 28 E	Pol	1918
R6-04	Tuliszkw	52° 04' 37 N 18° 17' 50 E	Pol	1962
R6-05	Scranton, PA	41° 24' 27 N 75° 39' 46 W	USA	1998
R6-06	St Petersburg, FL	39° 44' 25 N 75° 34' 11 W	USA	2002
R6-07	Poznan	52° 24' 25 N 16° 54' 24 E	Pol	1929
R6-08	Konskie (Equestrian)	51° 11' 27 N 20° 24' 27 E	Pol	
R6-09	Zglowiaczka	52° 30' 38 N 18° 47' 12 E	Pol	1918
R6-10	Zloty Potok	50° 42' 40 N 19° 26' 03 E	Pol	1917
R6-11	Washington DC	38° 53' 24 N 77° 00' 32 W	USA	1857
R6-12	Cambridge, MA	42° 22' 34 N 71° 07' 16 W	USA	1934
R7-01	Minsk (US Embassy),	53° 54' 46 N 27° 33' 31 E	Bel	2005
R7-02	Konstantynow Lodzki	51° 44' 50 N 19° 19' 29 E	Pol	
R7-03	Krakow	50° 03' 44 N 19° 55' 06 E	Pol	1889
R7-04	Poland, OH	41° 01' 27 N 80° 36' 50 W	USA	2006
R7-05	Saratoga, NY	42° 59' 09 N 73° 38' 30 W	USA	1936
R7-06	Lesko	49° 28' 13 N 22° 19' 42 E	Pol	1901
R7-07	Leczna	51° 18' 17 N 22° 52' 52 E	Pol	1918
R7-08	Maczek	51° 41' 47 N 21° 34' 02 E	Pol	1963
R7-09	Przemysl	49° 46' 45 N 22° 45' 50 E	Pol	1910
R7-10	Odrzykon	49° 44' 33 N 21° 47' 11 E	Pol	1894
R7-11	Opole Lubelskie	51° 08' 49 N 21° 58' 08 E	Pol	
R7-12	Fort Mercer, NJ	39° 52' 13 N 75° 11' 25 W	USA	1934
R8-01	Chebddie	50° 37' 25 N 19° 55' 52 E	Pol	1917
R8-02	Krakow	50° 03' 44 N 19° 56' 20 E	Pol	1938c
R8-03	Krakow (Uni)	50° 04' 19 N 19° 56' 35 E	Pol	
R8-04	West Point, NY	41° 23' 30 N 73° 57' 38 W	USA	
R8-05	Lodz (School)	51° 45' 49 N 19° 27' 45 E	Pol	
R8-06	Liskow	51° 49' 58.5 N 18° 23' 58 E	Pol	
R8-07	Van Schaik's Island, NY	42° 46' 03 N 73° 41' 13 W	USA	1927
R8-08	Lodz	51° 42' 07 N 19° 25' 44 E	Pol	1917
R8-09	Maciejowice	51° 42' 11 N 21° 35' 17 E	Pol	1994
R8-10	Myslowice	50° 14' 16 N 19° 08' 14 E	Pol	1976
R8-11	Pawlow	51° 08' 46 N 23° 12' 46 E	Pol	
R8-12	Uchanka	51° 04' 52 N 23° 51' 26 E	Pol	1861