

Pennsylvania
Pulaski Sesquicentennial
Celebration

in Luzerne County Saturday October 12, 1929 at

3.00 p.m., Kirby Park
Wilkes-Barre



Pulaski Sesquicentennial
Historical Souvenir Booklet
and Program



General Casimir Pulaski



COMMITTEE

REV. FRANCIS L. KASACZUN, *Chairman*

MISS FRANCES DORRANCE

FRANK L. PINOLA

MICHAEL J. TORLINSKI

ISIDOR COONS

ALBERT R. MARSH

THOMAS KENNEDY

Pennsylvania
Pulaski Sesquicentennial Celebration
For Luzerne County



Program

HON. ARTHUR H. JAMES, Lieutenant-Governor, *Chairman*

NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION *Rev. Paul S. Heath*

ADDRESS OF WELCOME *Hon. Daniel L. Hart*

ADDRESS *Hon. John S. Fisher*
Governor of Pennsylvania

ADDRESS *Hon. Robert von Moschizsker*
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

POLISH MELODIES *109th Field Artillery Band*

ADDRESS *His Excellency Tytus Filipowicz*
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of Poland to the United States

ADDRESS *Hon. Francois Pulaski*

BENEDICTION *Rt. Rev. Charles E. Goeckel*

NATIONAL HYMN

Act of Congress

(PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 86—70TH CONGRESS)

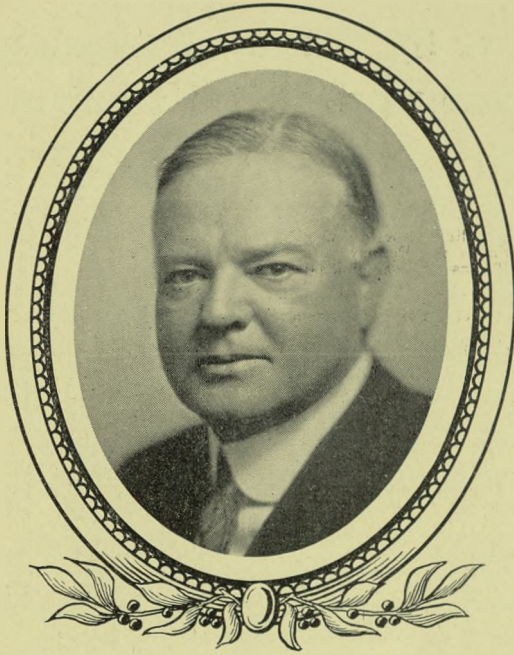
(H. J. Res. 304)

Joint Resolution providing for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, and establishing a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of five commissioners, as follows: One person to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Any vacancy in the office of a commissioner shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The commissioners shall serve without compensation therefor from the United States. The commission shall select a chairman from among its members.

Section 2. The commission is authorized to arrange in cooperation with any organization or society without cost to the United States an appropriate observance and commemoration to take place in the month of October, 1929, of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, and to participate, on behalf of the United States, in such manner as it deems advisable, in any other observance or celebration of such anniversary which may be held in the United States during the year 1929.

Approved, February 16, 1929.



HERBERT HOOVER, *President of the United States of America*

Proclamation

By the President of the United States

Whereas, October 11, 1779, marks in American history the date of the heroic death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9th, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

Whereas, October 11th, 1929, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski, it is but fitting that such date should be observed and commemorated with suitable patriotic exercises;

Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of Public Resolution No. 16, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 18, 1929, do hereby invite the people of the United States of America to observe Friday, the eleventh day of October, next, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, and other suitable places as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of his death, and further, I hereby direct that on that day the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all Governmental buildings in the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-third.

By the President:
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER.

Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(No. 364)

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, on October 11th, 1929; establishing a commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission, and designating October 11th, 1929, as General Pulaski's Memorial Day.

Whereas, On October 11th, 1929, will occur the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero; and

Whereas, The service rendered by him was of great value and assistance to the cause of American Independence, and of such high importance that on September 15th, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Continental Army and Chief of Dragoons, and on March 28th, 1778, he was designated commander of an independent corps, known as Pulaski's Legion; and

Whereas, He died on October 11th, 1779, of wounds received on October 9th, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

Whereas, It is but fitting that proper recognition should be given to the memory of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, whose illustrious service in the war for American Independence is well known to all who are familiar with our history; therefore

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon the State officials to display the United States Flag on the State Building, and the people of the State of Pennsylvania to display the flag at their homes, or other suitable places, on October 11th, 1929, in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero.

Section 2. That October 11th, 1929, shall be designated and known as General Pulaski's Memorial Day, and that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania is urged to request its observance as provided in this resolution.

Section 3. That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission), and to be composed of ten commissioners, as follows: six persons to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, two Senators to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and two Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. The commissioners shall serve without compensation therefor from the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 4. The commission is authorized to arrange an appropriate observance and commemoration to take place in the month of October, 1929, in the State of Pennsylvania, of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, and to participate on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania in such manner as it deems advisable in any other observance or celebration of such anniversary which may be held in the State of Pennsylvania during the year of 1929.

Section 5. The members of the commission appointed shall be persons of high standing and character having a known interest in suitably observing and commemorating the events connected with the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero. The Governor may, for just cause based upon written charges specifying the alleged misconduct, remove any member of the commission, after notice to such member and a public hearing. Any vacancy caused shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

Section 6. When the Pennsylvania Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission shall have finally completed such observance and commemoration of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski which may be arranged for in connection therewith, the Governor, on request of the commission, shall issue an order declaring the commission dissolved.

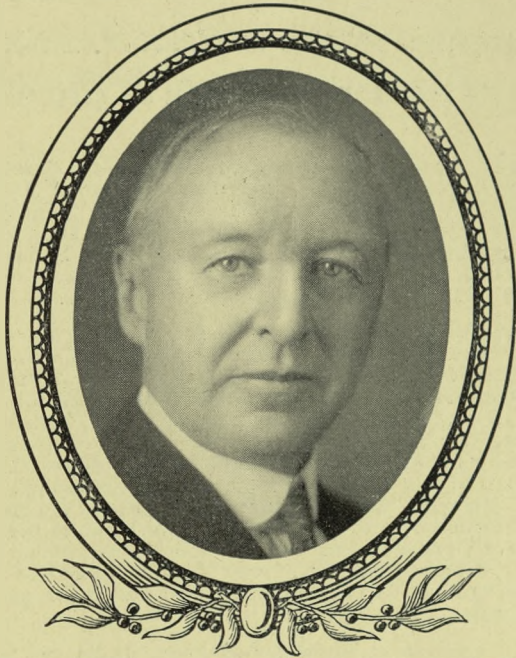
Section 7. The commission shall select a chairman from among its members.

Approved—The 26th day of April, A. D. 1929.

JOHN S. FISHER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 364.

Charles Johnson,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



JOHN S. FISHER, *Governor*

Proclamation

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Whereas, October 11, 1929, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the heroic death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

Whereas, General Pulaski won rapid promotion on September 15, 1777, to Brigadier General of the Continental Army and Chief of Dragoons, and on March 28, 1778, to Commander of an independent corps, known as Pulaski's Legion, and by his energy, ability and valor gained honor and fame by his patriotic devotion to the cause of American Independence; and

Whereas, It is fitting that October 11, 1929, should be generally observed and commemorated with suitable exercises as a mark of respect to the memory of General Pulaski and in recognition of the great service he rendered the nation;

Therefore, I, John S. Fisher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 364, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and approved by me April 26, 1929, do hereby request the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to observe Friday, the eleventh day of October, next, designated as General Pulaski's Memorial Day, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, by displaying appropriately the flag of the United States at their homes, or other suitable places, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, and other suitable places as may be arranged by the Pennsylvania Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission, as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of his death, and as may best express honor to General Pulaski and our appreciation of the illustrious service rendered the nation by him during the American Revolution, and, further, I do hereby direct that on that day the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all State buildings in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

By the Governor:

Robert R. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN S. FISHER.

Biographical Sketch of John S. Fisher Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

JOHNS S. FISHER was born in South Mahoning Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1867, son of Samuel Royer and Maria McGaughey Fisher, and is descended from families identified with Pennsylvania from early colonial days. He was educated in the public schools of his home community and graduated from Indiana High School, of which he later became principal, and the Indiana State Normal School, of whose Board of Trustees he was Vice-President when elected Governor.

For seven years he taught in schools of Indiana and was admitted to the Bar of Indiana County in August, 1893, practicing as a member of the firm of Cunningham and Fisher in various County Courts and before the Appellate Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States. Always an active Republican, he served as County Committeeman, County Chairman, State and National Delegate. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Senate from the Indiana-Jefferson district in 1900 and re-elected in 1904, and in 1907 was Chairman of the Capitol Investigation Commission, which exposed frauds in connection with the furnishing of the State House. In 1919 he was appointed Commissioner of Banking of Pennsylvania and also served as a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendment and Revision. For years he has been a member of the Pennsylvania and American Bar Associations. He was one of the leaders in organizing the good roads movement in Pennsylvania.

Following his election as Governor of Pennsylvania in 1926, he retired from all business connections and trusteeships. He was inaugurated Governor, January 18, 1927.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Governor by Lafayette, Franklin and Marshall, Westminster, and Juniata Colleges, and Temple University, University of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Military College.

Governor Fisher is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Indiana.

In 1893, he married Hapsie Miller of Indiana and has two children, Robert M. Fisher, a member of the Indiana County Bar, and Mrs. Mary Fisher Brown, of Haverford. Mrs. Fisher died January 17, 1922.

Pennsylvania Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission

HON. LANING HARVEY, Wilkes-Barre, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. TORLINSKI, Wilkes-Barre, *Secretary*

MRS. MARY ALLEN CALEY, Philadelphia

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, Cooksburg

HON. WM. F. STADTLANDER, Pittsburgh

HON. ROBERT D. HEATON, Ashland

HON. FRANK M. WALLACE, Erie

HON. MARTIN MEMOLO, Old Forge

JOHN L. WALKER, Pittsburgh

FRANK A. PIEKARSKI, Pittsburgh

Resolution

Adopted by the Eleventh Annual National Convention of the American Legion at Louisville, Kentucky

"Whereas, On October 11, 1929, will occur the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero; and

"Whereas, The service rendered by him was of great value and assistance to the cause of American Independence and of such high importance that on September 15, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Continental Army and Chief of Dragoons, and on March 28, 1778, he was designated Commander of an independent corps known as Pulaski's Legion; and

"Whereas, He died on October 11, 1779, of wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

"Whereas, It is but fitting that proper recognition should be given to the memory of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, whose illustrious service in the war for American Independence is well known to all who are familiar with our history; therefore

"Section 1. Be it resolved by the Eleventh National Convention American Legion in the City of Louisville, State of Kentucky, that the Commander is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon posts of the American Legion to observe the anniversary in some suitable manner on October 11, 1929, or thereabouts, in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero.

"Section 2. That the Convention in session, pause for a minute of silent tribute in memory to pay its respect to the Revolutionary War hero, Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski."

PAUL V. McNUTT,
National Commander.

Proclamation

of the Pennsylvania Department of the American Legion

"Because, on October 11, 1929, recurs the anniversary of the death of that gallant soldier, General Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received two days before in the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

"Because, through your services to our nation you are privileged to claim kinship with all those who fought for liberty and fashioned this glorious Republic;

"Therefore, I, Frank Pinola, Department Commander of the American Legion of Pennsylvania, deeming it fit and proper, do hereby invite you, the members of the American Legion, and through you all the men and women who participated in the World War, to join with the rest of the people of our country in observing Friday, the 11th day of October, next, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski, courageous, intrepid hero of the Revolutionary War, by manifestations worthy of his bravery and genius, and especially do I urge you to participate in the commemoration officially sponsored by the State of Pennsylvania to be held on October 12th, 1929, at Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming Valley, which gave to our country that never-ending source of patriotic devotion—the Battle of Wyoming.

"FRANK L. PINOLA.

"By the Department Commander:

"James J. Deighan,
"Department Adjutant."



GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI
IN CONTINENTAL ARMY UNIFORM

General Casimir Pulaski

American Revolutionary Hero and Founder of American Cavalry

History

THE struggle of the thirteen colonies of America in 1776 for their independence from the mother country, brought to our shores many lovers of liberty and freedom, who offered their services to the United States, among them the gallant Poles, Count Casimir Pulaski, the Chief of the Confederation de Bar, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the engineer and military technician, just from their own struggles in defense of the liberties of their native land; Count Von Steuben, Baron De Kalb, and the Marquis de LaFayette. They all came to our country to battle for the right and to aid us to gain our independence. Their military services are deeply enshrined in our hearts and their names are forever linked with the land they helped to free. But Count Pulaski had come to America with a halo of romance and was a tower of strength in the field. No general evoked from his troops more heroism than did the noble Pole. Lafayette referred to Pulaski as "one of the most devoted patriots and worthy soldiers in the cause and service of the United States. For this he gloriously laid down his life."

Count Casimir Pulaski was born in Podolia, Poland, on March 4, 1748. He became interested in military affairs before he reached his majority, and served in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland before he reached the age of twenty. He and his father pledged their time and fortunes and lives to the accomplishing of the redemption of Poland. He carried on a partisan of warfare after his father had died, and in 1769 raised a revolt in Lithuania. He finally forced the Russians to withdraw from the fortified monastery of Czestochowa, to which he had been driven, and took an active part in forcing them across the Vistula.

It is not necessary to relate the exploits he had in Poland traversing in all directions the territory of the Republic at the head of a small troupe of cavaliers, who spread terror among the invaders, except to mention that subsequent unfortunate events caused him to leave his native land. Nor is it necessary to relate his wanderings in Turkey after his forced exile, other than that he left that country when the Sultan refused to aid him. He then removed to France in 1775.

In the French capital he was inspired with the desire to continue his battle for human freedom, this time in a strange country and against a new foe. Brought into contact with Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, he eagerly expressed the desire to enter the American service. As Henry Williams said at the laying of the cornerstone of the Savannah monument to Pulaski in 1853: "It stirred the heart of Pulaski like the voice of a battle trumpet. It was a struggle for liberty. It was his cause whoever the people and wherever the scene of conflict." A year passed before arrangements could be perfected. With Lieutenant-Colonel Kotkowski, another Polish patriot, he sailed for America in June, 1777. Franklin, under date of May 29, 1777, wrote to General Washington as follows: "Count Pulaski of Poland, an officer famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of liberties of his country against the three great invading powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia, will have the honor of delivering this into Your Excellency's hands. The Court here have encouraged and promoted his voyage from an opinion that he may be highly useful to our service. Mr. Deane has written so fully concerning him that I need not enlarge, and I add my wishes, that he may find in our armies under Your Excellency occasions of distinguishing himself."

Pulaski landed from the state brigantine "Massachusetts" at Marblehead on July 23, 1777, forty-four days from Nantes, France. It was not likely that more than a few knew of his desperate struggles of years for Polish independence from foreign domination. The letters he brought emphasized his merits. The knightly and unconquerable soul that spoke from eyes that are told as "flashing with enthusiasm," his soldierly bearing, his still youthful ardor, his eagerness for action,—these were a stronger endorsement and appeal than the lines that Franklin and Deane had penned.

When Pulaski first met Washington, the American cause had just recovered from one of its calamitous periods of depression. New York had been lost the year before. The American army had been worsted by its foes and reduced by desertions and expirations of enlistments until the force under Washington at one time hardly reached 3,500 in all. The British forces under Howe numbered over 30,000 thoroughly equipped and abundantly supplied. It was in mid-August, and these were the military conditions when Pulaski reached the American headquarters at Neshaminy Falls, some thirty miles from Philadelphia.

In less than a month after he had landed in New England, Pulaski had presented his letters, had held conferences with Washington at sufficient length to convince the American Com-

mander-in-Chief that here was one of the foreigners who came with high motives and whose genuine ability, experience and character could be used to undoubted advantage. Washington accepted him without reserve and added his own recommendation to those he had brought from France, in a letter dated at his camp August 21, 1777, to George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the Pennsylvania delegates in the Congress then in session at Philadelphia: "I have the honor to introduce to you Count Pulaski of Poland, who will visit Philadelphia to solicit of Congress a command in our Army. I sometime ago had a letter from our mutual friend Mr. Deane speaking in terms equally favorable to the character and military abilities of this gentleman thus doubly recommended to your notice. You will be pleased, I am sure, to show him all courtesy and promote his views to the extent of your power."

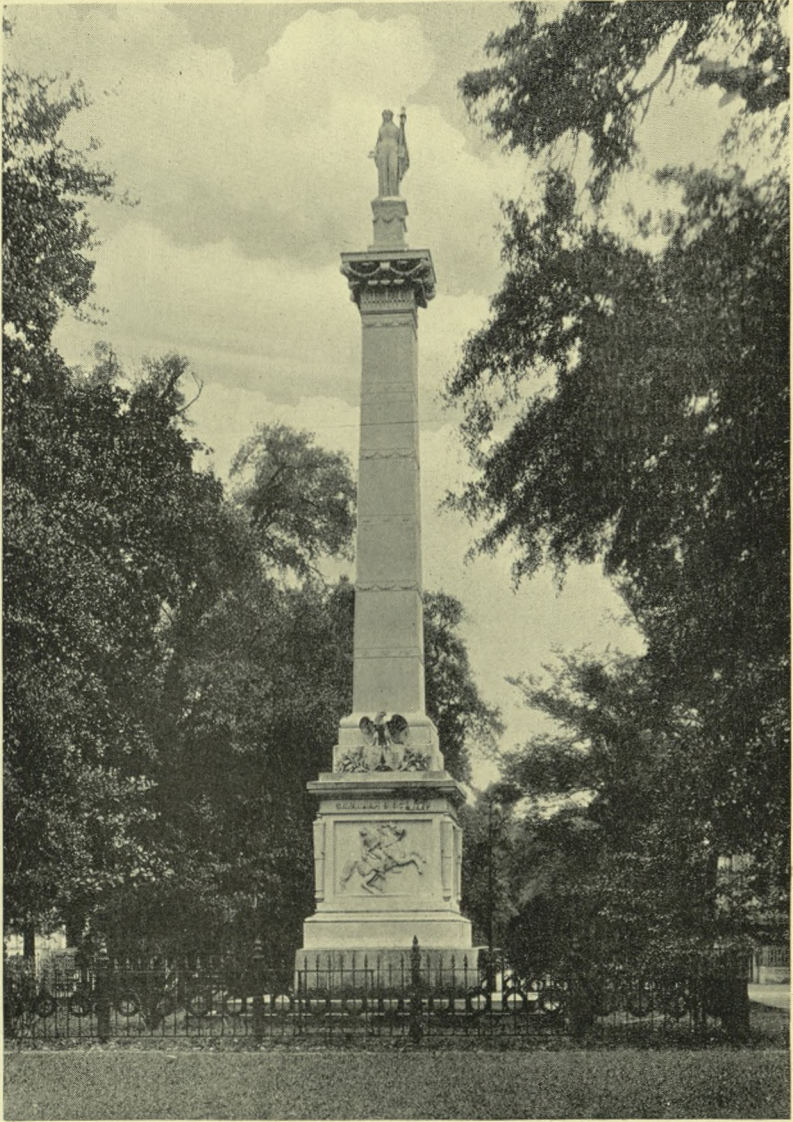
The cavalry had received but scant attention when Pulaski sought a commission from Congress. Four days after Washington had commended him to Clymer by letter, Pulaski had conferred in Philadelphia with John Hancock, president of the Congress, and presented to him a plan for a corps of 200 mounted men. As this is his first document in connection with his service in this country, and shows the struggle he had with the English language, it is herein given as of special interest. In a tabular statement he detailed the composition and equipment of the corps. The following is his first letter:

"Philadelphia, 25 Aust, 1777 Ans.

"I have dought it not my duty to stay here any longer, inasmuch as I have heard: that his Exy Genl. Washinkton is gon to meet the Enemy; wherefore, I will go to the Army, it is, I can not do much, but Hover (However) I wish to show my good will. I depent upon his Exelly and leef him my memorials. I shal sent to France for every artical necessary and Congress will to me advancing of money, of it I will waight for a Swift and decisive Answer. If On is possible before that I shall get or obtain a Commission, by which I may not stand unter any other command as onter General Washinkton in such a case I shall think it my indispensible Duty, to Exert myself to the utmost in my Power, this is the substange concerning my Afars. But your Favour to uptain I atest my greatest Desire and Respect by which I remain your Excelency's Most Opitient Humble Servt.

"Cr. Pulaski."

The one outstanding fact in this first Pulaski's letter is his eagerness for active service. Washington had gone to meet the enemy, therefore to the army Pulaski would go at once. He was modest in what he could do, but would show his good will. He



PULASKI SAVANNAH MONUMENT

Savannah's Memorial to Count Casimir Pulaski, mortally wounded while leading his legion in the assault on the British defenses at Savannah on October 9, 1779. This monument is the work of Robert E. Launitz, a Polish-American artist, who also designed the monument to General George H. Thomas, at Troy, N. Y. The cornerstone was originally laid in Chipewewa Square by Lafayette on his visit in 1825, and was removed to Monterey Square and made the lower cornerstone of the two, which were laid on October 11, 1853. The monument was completed the following year. The funds were secured through a lottery authorized by the State Legislature. In his address, the orator of the cornerstone laying, Henry Williams, Esq., referred to Pulaski as "That heroic son of Poland, that worshipper of liberty and martyr in her cause; that friend and fellow soldier of Washington, the noble and chivalrous Pulaski."

desires to serve only under Washington. Speedily he is at the headquarters of the commander, now maneuvering to face to the best advantage the oncoming British Army. Two days after Pulaski had given Hancock his plan for a mounted corps, Washington also wrote to Hancock recommending the creation of a corps of cavalry with Pulaski in command. But before the letters could be considered by Congress, Pulaski, two weeks later, on September 11, was to receive his first baptism of fire on American soil at the Battle of Brandywine, and by his valor smoothed the path to Congressional action along the lines Washington intimated.

Pulaski held no command at Brandywine. Joining Washington, he had simply become one of his military family awaiting assignment. He had no rank or position of any character. Howe, with 20,000 troops, had landed at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and was marching to capture Philadelphia. Washington drew his 10,000 poorly equipped and poorly trained men across the British advance, with the Brandywine between him and the British front. While a portion of the British army made a fierce frontal attack, Howe and Cornwallis moved sufficiently up the stream to escape detection, crossed it with a large portion of the army and flanking the Americans struck a decisive blow that routed one wing and forced Washington to retreat. The absence of a mounted force had again made it impossible for Washington to obtain reliable and prompt information of the British movements until it was too late to effectively rearrange his own forces. Washington at a critical point of the battle gave Pulaski command of his "own bodyguard" of thirty horse, and with his small detachment Pulaski charged the oncoming victorious British and retarded their advance, and that later, when he directed attention to British maneuvers having for their purpose the cutting off of an avenue of retreat and the capture of the American baggage, Washington authorized him to collect as many of the scattered troops as he could and make the best use of them, and that Pulaski by so doing defeated the British object and "effectively protected our baggage and the retreat of our Army." Historian Ramsay says, "at Brandywine, Pulaski was a thunderbolt of war, and always sought the post of danger as the post of honor." Four days after the battle, Congress elected Pulaski "Commander of the horse, with the rank of Brigadier." One can accurately say that Pulaski won his American commission on the field of battle.

After the Battle of Brandywine, on September 16, 1777, at Warren Tavern, Pulaski saved the Army of Washington from a sudden surprise that might have proven fatal. At the head of his cavalry, while reconnoitering, he came upon a whole army of the British near Warren Tavern, harassed the enemy, thus

impeding their progress and hastily gave the information to Washington, who then prepared to meet the enemy.

When Washington attacked the British outpost at Germantown, on October 4, 1777, General Pulaski with his cavalry silently scoured the roads to prevent observation and keep up communication between the heads of the different columns. The American troops in the engagement failed to cooperate, to move in unison, and became scattered at the instant when victory was declaring herself in their favor. They were pursued by Cornwallis with his army for five miles, and the latter engaged in skirmishes with the rear guard under Pulaski, who held back as far as he could the advancing foe, causing Cornwallis to give up the fight.

Pulaski's stay at Valley Forge, where Washington with his Army took winter quarters, was confined to a brief period from December 19th to December 31, 1777, when he received orders to march to Trenton and there establish a camp where more adequate supplies for both men and horses might be obtained and instruct and fit the men for the next campaign. There he worked on the cavalry, assisted by Colonel Michael Kovacz, a Hungarian, who had served in the Polish Army, and prepared a manual for the use of cavalry.

In the latter part of February, 1778, Pulaski left with a detachment of fifty men to join General Anthony Wayne and two hundred and fifty men of the New Jersey militia, with the object of thwarting an attack which the British planned against Philadelphia to procure supplies. The opposing forces met at Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 3, 1778. Pulaski at the head of his little troop of cavalry was everywhere alert, charging the enemy with spirit and effect. His own horse was shot from under him, and he personally took seven prisoners. General Wayne in his report of the battle praised Pulaski very highly, saying that he "behaved with his usual bravery."

However, still dissatisfied with the condition of the cavalry of which he was in command, and with the fact that his pleas for the reorganization and strengthening of the same did not receive proper attention, and feeling the lack of cooperation from some of his officers who did not like to be under the command of a man relatively unacquainted with English, Pulaski resigned his command in the early part of March, 1778, and asked Washington and the Continental Congress to give him leave to organize an independent corps, known later as the famous "Pulaski Legion." The Continental Congress on March 28, 1778, pursuant to the request of Pulaski, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That Count Pulaski retain his rank of brigadier in the Army of the United States, and that he raise and have command of an independent corps to consist of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot, the horse to be armed with lances and the foot equipped in the manner of light infantry; the corps to be raised in such way and composed of such men as General Washington shall think expedient and proper, etc.”

In April, 1778, General Pulaski came to Baltimore and opened a recruiting office, notice of which was duly published in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Tuesday, April 14, 1778, as follows:

“April 13, 1778.

“Congress having resolved to raise a corps consisting of Infantry and Cavalry, to be commanded by General Pulaski, all those who desire to distinguish themselves in the service of their country are invited to enlist in that corps, which is established on the same principles as the Roman Legions were. The frequent opportunities which the nature of the service of that corps will offer to the enterprising, brave and vigilant soldiers who shall serve in it, are motives which ought to influence those who are qualified for admission into it, to prefer it to other corps not so immediately destined to harass the enemy; and the many captures which will infallibly be made must indemnify the Legionary soldiers for the hardships they must sustain, and the inconsiderable sum given for bounty, the term for their service being no longer than one year from the time that the corps shall be completed. Their dress is calculated to give a martial appearance, and to secure the soldiers against the inclemency of the weather and season. The time for action approaching those who desire to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in that corps, are requested to apply to Mr. de Sequid (de Segond), Captain of Pulaski’s Legion, at Mrs. Ross’s house.”

In the months of April, May, June and July, 1778, the gallant Pole mainly organized and disciplined in Baltimore an independent corps of three companies of horse, armed with lances, and three companies of infantry, a total of three hundred and thirty. “The scheme of independent legions,” says Sparks, “seems to have been first suggested by Pulaski, and it proved of the greatest importance in the subsequent operations of the war, and above all, in the southern campaigns. Lee’s and Armand’s legions were formed upon a similar plan.” The officers were almost all Europeans, chiefly Polish and French.

While on a visit to Bethlehem, Pa., in April, 1778, where there was a branch of the *Unitas Fratrum* of the Hussite tradition, Pulaski asked them to make a special banner for his legion.



EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT TO PULASKI IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Erected by the 57th United States Congress in 1910, Pursuant to a Resolution Passed by the Continental Congress at the Time of His Death in 1779.

This was done, and the banner delivered about May. Longfellow has immortalized the making and presenting of the banner in his "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner," but according to information contained in Pennsylvania Archives (Pa. in Rev. II) and other sources, the transaction was simply a business affair, and the flag was paid for by Pulaski. This banner is still preserved by the Maryland Historical Society of Baltimore.

Pulaski spent his own money to help equip his legion. In an address to Congress on September 17, 1778, he stated: "I have expended sixteen thousand dollars at least of my own," and again in his memorable letter of August 19, 1779, to Congress, he stated: "You cannot be ignorant that I have spend considerable more than the sum in question of my own, for the pleasure of advancing your cause, you must be sensible also that I did not come to America destitute of resources, to be a burthen on you; that I have a Letter of Credit on Mr. Morris; I have lately received Letter from my Family advising that they despatched 100,000 Livres (\$20,000) in hard money to me should it fortunately come safe, the pleasure to me will truly great to repay you to the utmost farthing, the whole charge of my Legion." Captain Baldesquin, his paymaster, informed Congress that Pulaski had "laid out for the Legion at least \$50,000 of his own money."

It was not until fall that the Legion was actually ordered to take the field and its first operations were at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, where it was sent to protect an American Privateer Base. Here, on October 15th, the infantry of the Legion was surprised by the British, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Bose, a Pole, was killed. Pulaski with his cavalry rescued the infantry and drove back the invaders. In November the Legion was sent to the region of Minisink in New Jersey to guard the frontier against raids by Tories and Indians; but the cavalry was useless for this purpose and was ordered back to Delaware.

In pursuance to the resolution of February 2, 1779, of Congress that he march south, Pulaski with part of his force reached Charleston on May 8th. Three days later the remainder of the legion arrived. On his way to Charleston, Pulaski heard that General Provost of the British forces was coming up from Georgia. On the 11th the latter crossed the Ashley River at the head of 900 men, and scarcely had he landed when Pulaski made an assault upon the advance lines. He kept up a sharp skirmish, but was finally forced to retreat on account of the superior numbers of the enemy. He then planned on drawing the enemy into an ambuscade, but his infantry, eager to get into action, gave his strategy away. Sparks says: "His coolness, courage,

and disregard of personal danger were conspicuous throughout the encounter, and the example of this prompt and bold attack had great influence in raising the spirits of the people and inspiring the confidence of the inexperienced troops then assembled in the city."

Pulaski by appearing before the Governor and Council of Charleston, who were ready to capitulate and surrender the city to the British, by his plea and advice, ably assisted by General Moultrie and Colonel Laurens, persuaded them to reject any offer of submission, and the same night General Provost, who had heard that General Lincoln was marching to Charleston with 4,000 men, retreated across the river.

Savannah, Ga., was a stronghold of the British, and it was the intention of General Lincoln to besiege the city and drive the enemy away. On the 3rd of September, he received information that Count d'Estaing was off the coast with a large fleet and that he would join General Lincoln in an attack upon the city. The latter left Charleston with his army for Savannah, and Count Pulaski and General McIntosh were sent ahead of the main army to attack and harass the British outposts. Pulaski dispersed a detachment of British at Ebenezer with his dragoons, and likewise was sent by General Lincoln to attack a party of the British that had come up the Ogechee River and landed below the ferry. He suddenly fell upon the enemy, forcing them to retreat and taking a number of prisoners.

The armies of the French under d'Estaing and the American forces came together at Savannah about the 16th of September. A siege was begun, but the enemy was strongly entrenched and refused to give ground. Finally, becoming weary of the prolonged siege and fearing for the safety of his vessels, Count d'Estaing requested that the city be attacked by storm. General Lincoln consented to this plan with some hesitation, believing that if the siege were kept up the enemy would be forced to surrender or to evacuate the city.

On October 9th, the order was given out that the ramparts of the British were to be taken by storm. The plan of the assault had been carefully gone over, and orders were issued as to the manner of attack and the points to be assailed. The cavalry of the French and Americans was under the command of Pulaski, and he was to charge the embattlements, following up the infantry, who were to storm the right of the British lines.

The attack was made as planned as to time and the center of attack, but a soldier who deserted the American forces after the scheme and order were given out, informed the enemy, who massed their troops at the points of expected attack, and by a

deadly, galling fire, repulsed the assailants. Count d'Estaing, instead of attacking, endeavored to cross directly over a swamp. He was caught between a deadly cross-fire and havoc was wrought among his men.

Pulaski, seeing the apparent confusion and realizing that all was not well, drove up at the head of his cavalry to where the French were, to reinforce and encourage them, thinking that he might be able to get to the rear of the enemy through some opening. Dashing madly ahead into a withering flame of shot and shell, he himself was struck in the groin by a swivel shot, and fell from his horse mortally wounded, to be picked up later and carried away. Count d'Estaing was also wounded.

Pulaski was carried away by his soldiers and placed on the American brig Wasp, and put under the care of skilled French surgeons, who vainly endeavored to remove the bullet and save him. Gangrene had set in, and the stench from his wound was so bad that he was deposited in a watery grave on the 11th day of October, 1779, at the age of 31 years.

When the Wasp pulled into the harbor of Charleston with her flag flying at half mast and it became known that the gallant Pulaski was dead, the city took on an aspect of general mourning. The Governor, the Council of the State and the citizens united to pay tribute to their youthful defender, who shortly before, by his bravery and advice, had saved them from an ignominious surrender. Resolutions were passed, public ceremonies were held, and a day was designated for the holding of his funeral obsequies. Three French and three American officers carried his bier, with all the trappings, armor and dress that he wore. The procession was large and imposing, and a chaplain of the army delivered a fervid eulogy over the departed officer. Congress, on being apprised of Pulaski's death, resolved "that a monument be erected to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski."

Thus ended the brilliant career of the illustrious and gallant officer, a heroic figure on two continents, who had written to Colonel R. H. Lee on August 13, 1778: "Honor and a true desire of distinguishing myself in defense of Liberty was the only motive which fired my breast for the cause of the United States," and who had written to Congress on September 17, 1778: "I am a Republican whom the love of glory and the honor of supporting the Liberty of the Union drew hither."

The citizens of Savannah, Ga., erected a monument to the memory of Pulaski in Monterey Square, which was completed in 1854. The resolution of the Continental Congress providing that a monument be erected to his memory was not carried out

until 1910, when the 57th Congress of the United States provided for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue in Washington at a cost of \$50,000. This monument, together with one erected by the Polish National Alliance of America in memory of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, was unveiled during the month of May, 1910.

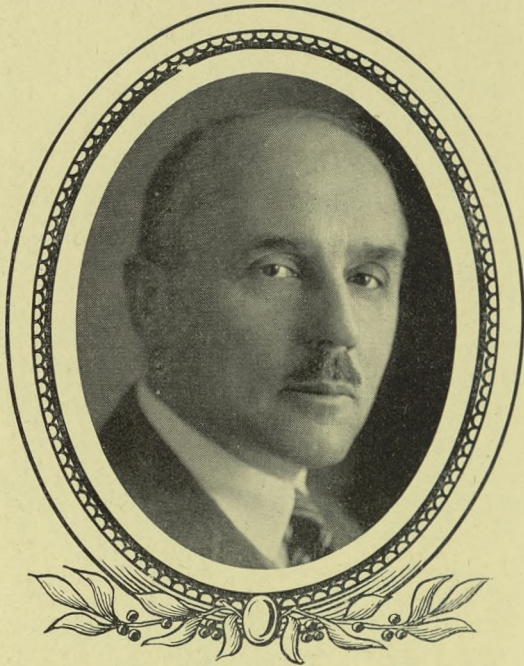
The Honorable A. L. Brick, who appeared before the Committee in Congress urging the erection of the monument in Washington, said :

“Pulaski died as he had lived, a noble and undaunted warrior, fighting the battles of Liberty and of the Republic . . . He sacrificed himself, all the years of his young life, his fortune, his ancestral dignity, his lofty spirit, his splendid genius, and all his earthly hopes for Liberty, Justice and Humanity. For these things he gave all he had—his martyred life.”

In the American Military Biography containing the lives and characters of the officers of the Revolution who distinguished themselves in achieving our national independence, the author says: “Perhaps a braver man than Pulaski never drew a sword,” and in describing his death at Savannah: “Thus fell, in a most bold and daring achievement, the distinguished Polish patriot and hero, in the cause of American Liberty; his memory is entitled to our veneration, as his life forms an item in the price of our independence.”

Thus ended the life of one who was the incarnation of the best traditions of Polish chivalry. He shared its virtues and its weaknesses. Proud and unyielding, patriotic and unselfish, he formed a worthy member of the gallant band of men who came to help America in the Revolution, and there was none who deserve a higher rank in the minds and hearts of the American people. His was the spirit of the Poles who saved Europe with Sobieski, who fought on so many battlefields for freedom, and in these days of upheaval the patriotic career of Pulaski, with his willingness to sacrifice his life for his ideals, must deserve mention. No finer tribute can be paid than the remark of the King of Poland on hearing of his death: “Pulaski died as he lived, a hero but an enemy of kings.” He fought and died for liberty, but he united with it a firm sense of his personal dignity and obligations, and by his fearless advocacy of his code of all lands and of all epochs.

It is only proper and just that America and a grateful people enjoying the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity should on October 11th of this year recall the life of this great man and pay tribute to his valor and chivalry on the 150th anniversary of his untimely death.



His Excellency, Tytus Filipowicz
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Poland to the United States of America

MR. TYTUS FILIPOWICZ is a graduate of the Mining Engineering School in Dabrowa, Poland, and of the School of Political Science in London. From his student days he was a social and political worker. In 1911-13 he was a lecturer of history in the Cracow School of Political Science. In 1914 he published, in English, "Confidential Documents of the British Government Relating to the Insurrection of Poland: 1863." In May, 1915, he enlisted in the Legions of Marshal Pilsudski and was in active military service for two years. He entered the Polish diplomatic service in 1917, and in May of the same year was appointed assistant representative of Poland in Vienna. From November 12, 1918, he was Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, and subsequently was appointed Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. During the Peace Conference in Paris he was a member of Poland's delegation. In 1918 was appointed chief of a special diplomatic mission to the Southern Caucasus, was imprisoned by the Soviet authorities and remained eight months in the hands of the Russian "Tcheka." In 1921 he was appointed Counselor of the Polish Embassy in Paris and later in the same year Polish Minister in Moscow. In October, 1922, appointed Minister of Poland in Helsingfors, and remained there until his appointment as Minister in Brussels in September, 1927.

Author of several books in Polish on political subjects.

Appointed special ambassador for the period of the principal Pulaski celebration.



Hon. Robert von Moschzisker
Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

ROBERT VON MOSCHZISKER was born in Philadelphia on March 6, 1870. His parents were Dr. Frank A. von Moschzisker, a native of Poland, who married Miss Clara Harrison, an American, with several generations of progenitors in this country. During the political uprisings of 1848, his father, who at that time was an officer in the Austrian Army, joined the Hungarian forces under Kossuth; he was taken prisoner of war, but escaped to England, where he became a professor in King's College, London; afterwards he studied medicine on the Continent, and later came to America and practiced his profession. Dr. von Moschzisker was a man of broad general culture, and the author of several books. Both of Robert von Moschzisker's parents died when he was a boy. The lad received his early education in the public schools, continuing his studies under private tutors and through individual effort. When but thirteen, he was obliged to earn a livelihood and, even at that age, having an ambition to become a lawyer, entered the office of the late Edward Shippen, Esquire, of Philadelphia, with whom he subsequently studied law; upon admission to the bar, on June 1, 1896, he became associated with that well-known lawyer, and achieved marked success as a practitioner. In January, 1902, he was appointed Third Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia County, and later advanced to the position of Second Assistant, then to First Assistant. He was selected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Philadelphia County in November, 1903; a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in November, 1909, and on January 3, 1921, became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.



Major Francois Pulaski

FRANCOIS PULASKI is a lineal descendant of a brother of Count Casimir Pulaski, American Revolutionary general, who was killed at the siege of Savannah. He was born in the year 1875 in Poland; is a very highly educated man. Polish historian, delegate of the Polish Academy of Science, former Minister of Poland in Washington, D. C., and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Poland in the year 1918. In 1910 he was invited by the Government of the United States to take part in the celebration of the dedication of the monument of Casimir Pulaski in Washington by the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C. He was appointed by the Government of the Republic of Poland as Minister and Special Envoy, at the head of a Commission to participate in the national celebration in the United States of the 150th anniversary of the death of General Casimir Pulaski.

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| Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution | Rotary Club |
| American Legion | Kiwanis Club |
| Grand Army of the Republic | Lions Club |
| United Spanish War Veterans Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp No. 19 | Exchange Club |
| Sons of Veterans | Monarch Club |
| Veterans of Foreign Wars | Wyoming Valley Woman's Club |
| Disabled American War Veterans | Quota Club |
| National Guard of Pennsylvania | Serve-Your-City Club |
| Junior Order of United American Mechanics | Federation of Women's Clubs |
| Patriotic Order of Sons of America | Cambrian Club |
| Girl Scouts of America | Y's Men's Club |
| Boy Scouts of America | Wilkes-Barre Advertising Club |
| Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks | Retail Merchants' Council |
| Knights of Columbus | Public School Children |
| | Parochial School Children |
| | Polish Parishes |
| | Tatra Club |

Pulaski

By Marie Casey Molkwutnska

(On the 150th anniversary of his death)

Patriot son of patriot sire, thy soul
Still lives with us: today two worlds extol
Thy service to humanity, who dared
Defy a weakling King too long ensnared
By scheming Catherine's soft, persuasive power;
Who at Savannah in one last great hour—
Marking an epoch, pregnant with destiny—
Striking to crush the force of tyranny,
Taught nations how to fight for sovereignty,
Taught millions how to die for liberty.

The years have kept the faith: a newer day
The goal has gained, and noise of war gives way
To hymns of peace and hum of industry,
To songs of men rejoicing to be free.
Yet still we need thy spirit to inspire
The sterner tasks which ways of peace require—
The ugly scars of animosity,
The tangled threads of new diplomacy,
The test of brotherhood's supremacy
Need feel the touch of thy nobility.

Warsaw and Washington have builded high
The temple to thy greatness—troops file by,
Proud statesmen tell thy deeds in park and square,
The amaranth and white is everywhere:
Along the ageless Vistula I hear
The music of remembrance, far and near;
And in Savannah white-robed children pass
Thy monument, where reverent thousands mass
To bless thy name, deep cut in Freedom's shrine,
The glory of two nations—thine and mine.

Reprinted from POLAND, October, 1929.

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pliments of

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