

# CASIMIR PULASKI



1747 - 1779

Lessons and Activities for High School

**CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
OFFICE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL EDUCATION**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This project was made possible through the encouragement of Mr. Paul Villas, Chief Executive Officer, Chicago Public Schools.

The Casimir Pulaski project is a product of the Department of Language and Cultural Education, Dr. Alice P. Peters, Department Head.

### **Sincere appreciation is expressed to:**

Aniela Bartoszek, Region One Facilitator and project facilitator  
Mr. Bob Cannon, Editor, Department of Language and Cultural Education

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Genevieve Jurzec, Ferdinand Peck Elementary School  
Vanessa Jurzec, Ferdinand Peck Elementary School

### **Appreciation is also expressed to:**

Danuta Schneider, History Consultant and Editor

## INTRODUCTION

On March 2, 1985, Governor James Thompson and the Legislature of the State of Illinois declared the first Monday in March to be a state holiday in honor of Casimir Pulaski. Jim Edgar, the present Governor of - Illinois has issued similar proclamations.

Casimir Pulaski is considered to be a hero of the American Revolution. His contributions to the United States were recognized in proclamations issued by Presidents, Ronald Reagan and George Bush and also the Congress of the United States of America.

Pulaski's name and life are well-known to the large Polish population of Chicago and the Polish population of the United States. It is important that all students learn about this man who came from Poland to help the American Colonists in their fight for freedom became a brigadier general, a Commander in the American Legion, and known as the Father of the American Cavalry. It is likewise important, to note that he made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom by his death in the Battle at Savannah, Georgia.

It is hoped that this packet of materials is designed in such a way that the information about Pulaski, the lesson plans and activities will be helpful in giving greater meaning to the celebration of this holiday for teachers and students.

### **How to Use This Packet**

This packet is divided into three sections: grades K - 4, grades 5 - 8, and high school. Teachers should use the packet that best fits their needs. Each packet contains lesson plans, student exercises and worksheets that can be adapted for each grade level. A biography of Casimir Pulaski is included in each packet to provide teachers with information. This biography will help teachers better understand Pulaski's life and why we celebrate Casimir Pulaski Day. In grades 5 and up this biography can be given to the students and used with the enclosed exercises and worksheets.

# STATE OF ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

## Proclamation

WHEREAS, over one million residents of Polish descent in the State of Illinois join in celebration of their Polish heritage during the month of October; and

WHEREAS, Polish immigrants sought freedom, democracy, and a better way of life in America and brought with them their cherished national customs, their love of closely-knit family life, and their affection for their adopted country; and

WHEREAS, October is a national observance focusing on the many contributions of Polish Americans to the fields of education, science, medicine, law, business, public service, industry, and the arts; and

WHEREAS, the observance also recognizes the vital role of Polish American teachers engaged in the noble work of educating youth. Teachers encourage inquisitiveness, appreciation, and respect for the ideals preserved by Americans of Polish descent; and

WHEREAS, in October, we join Americans of Polish descent to celebrate their priceless heritage of democracy, tolerance, and humanitarianism;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 1997 as POLISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH in Illinois.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.*

*Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield,  
this TWENTIETH day of AUGUST, in the  
Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred  
and NINETY-SEVENTH, and of the State of  
Illinois the one hundred and SEVENTY-NINTH*



*George A. Ryan*  
SECRETARY OF STATE

*Jim Edgar*  
GOVERNOR



Oleszkiewicz, del.

[De la Coll<sup>on</sup> de L. Chodźko.]

James Hopwood, sc.

# CASIMIR PULASKI

## BIOGRAPHY OF CASIMIR PULASKI

The year 1997, is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Casimir Pulaski, who is considered a hero of the continents of Europe and North America. He is a hero in Europe because he fought for the freedom of his native Poland. He is a hero in North America because he fought and died for the freedom of the United States.

To learn about Pulaski's life is to:

- \* become acquainted with the history of Europe and Poland
- \* gain greater knowledge of the history of the American Revolution
- \* become familiar with the geography of the world, Poland and the United States

Heroes who gave their lives for our liberty should never be forgotten. Their courage and valor should be part of our education. Pulaski is a hero, and our knowledge of his life should serve as an inspiration to all who live free in the United States. His memory has been honored by the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in a Poem entitled, *"Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner."*

### We Remember Casimir Pulaski

#### **Early years.**

Count Casimir Pulaski (Kazimierz Pulaski) was born on March 4, 1747, in Winiary near Warsaw. His parents, Jozef and Marianna Pulaski, were of Polish gentry. His schooling consisted of first attending a parish school in his hometown of Warka, then going to the Theatine School in Warsaw. In 1763, Pulaski became a page in the court of Prince Charles of Courland, the son of Augustus III, King of Poland. Here he gained his first military experience during a six month stay at Prince Charles' military camp.

In 1764, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski was elected King of Poland. Although Poland did see progress under his reign in cultural and educational areas, it suffered politically because this king was under the influence of the empress of Russia, Catherine the Great. Many Polish people felt that their freedom as a nation was in jeopardy since the king's loyalty wasn't completely to the Polish nation.

## **Military Training and Career**

Early in his military career, Pulaski learned good military strategies, which he later used in fighting for the freedom of Poland and the United States. In Poland he, his father, and his brothers belonged to a group of patriots who were known as the Bar Confederacy. The goal of the Bar Confederacy was to fight against Russia because at this time Russia was encroaching further and further into the Poland and taking advantage of Poland's poor political and economic situation.

His great tactical and strategic ability in leading guerrilla warfare against the Russian armies, resulted in Pulaski's becoming a Commander of the Confederate Units of the Polish Army. At the young age of twenty-two Pulaski became the Marshal of the Confederate Army of the Lomza region. He lived through many victories and defeats. His last battle in the defense of Czestochowa, a city and a Polish shrine, brought him fame throughout Poland and Europe. Nevertheless, the complete victory which he longed for, a free Poland, was not realized. In 1772, Poland lost much of its territory and its freedom to Russia, Prussia and Austria,

After the fall of the Bar Confederacy, the Polish armies dwindled. Many Polish soldiers lost their lives in battles; among them was Pulaski's own brother, Franciszek. His brother, Anthony, was taken into captivity and his father lost his life while in prison. Later, there were court hearings condemning the Bar Confederacy. Pulaski was accused of trying to kidnap King Stanislaw Poniatowski, who was backed by Catherine the Great. This forced Pulaski along with a few of his followers into exile in Europe, where he sought help in his bid to free Poland. Unfortunately, their efforts to win support to free Poland were without results. Pulaski was now alone in exile never to return to Poland. While in Europe he learned that the American Colonists were fighting for their freedom from England. In France, Pulaski met with Benjamin Franklin, who was looking for experienced soldiers to fight against England in the American Colonies. Franklin was so impressed with Pulaski's accomplishments that he wrote a letter introducing Pulaski to General George Washington.

## **Freedom Fighter in the American Colonies**

Pulaski didn't waste any time. He sailed for the American Colonies on June 6, 1777. He arrived in Marblehead, Massachusetts (near Boston), on July 23, 1777. In August, after a short stay in Boston, he reported to the headquarters of General George Washington. He also offered his services to the Continental Congress. On September 11, he took part in his first battle on American soil. In the Battle of Brandywine (near Philadelphia), he is alleged to have saved the life of George Washington and his troops. On September 15, in recognition of his skills as a military leader, the Continental Congress appointed him Brigadier General of the Cavalry, in charge of defending Washington's troops. Because of his excellent work in training the soldiers, he became known as the Father of the American Cavalry.

In the following months of 1777, he took part in the battles of Germantown, and patrolled the area around Valley Forge where Washington's army was stranded in winter quarters. He also fought and trained the troops at Trenton. Because Pulaski was an immigrant and had difficulties with the English language, he had a hard time communicating and being understood by the colonial officers. This caused him great distress.

In March of 1778, he came to General Washington with a request to resign from the cavalry. He proposed a plan to create his own independent legion based on a European model. While he was in Yorktown, he submitted his plan to Congress and received permission to form his Pulaski Legion. The Pulaski Legion was composed mostly of immigrant soldiers. He established the headquarters for his legion in Baltimore, Maryland. From late April until September 15, he trained his soldiers. Since the Continental Congress had no money for the Legion's uniforms, Pulaski paid the \$17,000 for the uniforms from his own money. (Some sources say that Pulaski raised as much as \$50,000 toward the American Revolution). In September of 1778, Pulaski announced to Washington that his legion was ready for action.

On October 8, 1778, the Pulaski Legion arrived at Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Unfortunately, it was defeated here by the British in a surprise attack. After its defeat, the Pulaski Legion marched to Trenton. In February of 1779, the Legion was ordered by Washington to move south from Yorktown in the direction of Savannah, Georgia. On the way to Savannah, Pulaski and his soldiers experienced a great victory in Charleston, on May 8, 1779. After the victory, Pulaski was hailed by the Americans for his great military leadership.

Tragedy struck this freedom fighter, on October 9, 1779. Pulaski was mortally wounded at the battle of Savannah, Georgia. Later he was put aboard the ship *The Wasp*, where he died on October 11. Tradition says that he was buried at sea, but now it is speculated that perhaps his ashes are buried under his monument in Savannah, Georgia. On October 21, 1779, a symbolic funeral in Pulaski's honor was held in Charleston, where he had achieved such a great victory. Many citizens of Charleston came to honor their hero.

No one expected that this young talented soldier would die at the age of 32. He was such a valued fighter for American freedom that even the musket ball which killed him was removed and later placed in the Georgia Historical Museum. His death did not go unnoticed. He became an American hero, a symbol of freedom to the people of this new nation.

## **HOW PULASKI IS REMEMBERED TODAY**

### **Monuments**

The Continental Congress voted to have a monument erected in Pulaski's honor. The monument was unveiled in 1910. Today the monument to Pulaski stands in Washington, D.C. as does the bust of Pulaski in the Capitol Building. In Savannah, Georgia, there is a famous monument to his memory whose cornerstone was laid by Pulaski's good friend Lafayette, and whose partial unveiling occurred in 1853. Chicago which has the most Polish people in the world, other than Warsaw, boasts of having a bust of Pulaski in the Highlanders' House on South side of the city.

### **Cities, Countries, Streets, and Places Named after Pulaski**

His contribution to America's freedom and to the American Revolution is recognized by no less than 12 states which have named their cities, counties, and roadways after Casimir Pulaski. For example, in Georgia (west of Savannah and south of the city of Macon), there is a Pulaski County. One of the islands near Savannah has a fort named after Pulaski which has existed since 1861. In southern Illinois, there is a Pulaski city which is located in Pulaski county. The city received its charter in 1857. Other counties named after this hero of the revolution are in the states of Indiana, Kentucky (south of the city of Lexington) and Missouri (about 40 miles south of Jefferson City). The capital city of Arkansas, Little Rock, is in Pulaski County. In the state of Virginia (between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains) there is a Pulaski County and a city established in 1886, which has 10,000 inhabitants. Other states further honoring Pulaski are Pennsylvania, New York (the area by Lake Ontario about 50 miles from Syracuse), Wisconsin (northwest of the city of Green Bay), southern Tennessee (near the border of Alabama) and Michigan. In Indiana, a section of Interstate I 65 has been named the Casimir Pulaski Memorial Highway.

It is interesting to note that many states have remembered the contributions of this great man by naming places after him. It would be interesting to become familiar with the geography of the United States by locating the previously mentioned places on a U. S. map.

### **Holidays in Honor of Casimir Pulaski.**

In 1929, the Continental Congress voted to establish October 11, as a day of commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Pulaski's death. Since then United States presidents have issued proclamations to honor this day.

On March 2, 1985, the former governor of Illinois, James Thompson, decreed the first Monday in March as a holiday to commemorate Casimir Pulaski Day. The city of Chicago followed by issuing a proclamation stating the great deeds of this hero. Since that time it is a holiday in the State of Illinois. March 4th is a Pulaski Holiday in the State of Indiana. Similar resolutions have been proposed in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

## Stamps and Commemoratives

In 1926 a commemorative medal was stamped with the likenesses of Pulaski, Kosciuszko (another Polish soldier and hero in the American Revolution) and Washington, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. It was similar to the medal which was created in 1876. Poland also put out a stamp, with the likenesses of Pulaski, Kosciuszko and Washington. In 1939 the United States put out a stamp honoring Pulaski.



## Conclusion

It is interesting to note that Casimir Pulaski has been honored by Americans throughout the centuries even before the existence of a large Polish population in the United States. The contributions of Pulaski to our freedom have made him an admirable hero for American and Polish people.

## Suggested Lesson Plans - High School

### Goals:

- To have students review the pertinent facts of the American Revolution
- To have students learn about Casimir Pulaski's contributions to the freedom of the United States through research, reading, audio visual materials and /or visiting exhibits at the museum

### Objectives.

#### Students will:

- research and read about the important facts of the American Revolution and be able to relate them to the class.
- research and read about the important contributions Casimir Pulaski made to the American Revolution and be able to relate them to the class.
- see the film about Casimir Pulaski titled, "Hero of Two Continents" and take part in a discussion.
- read and discuss Longfellow's poem, "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem at the Consecration of the Pulaski Banner."
- discuss Longfellow's poem and show Longfellow's admiration for Casimir Pulaski.
- work in cooperative groups and write original poems and proclamations honoring Casimir Pulaski.
- write using various literary form (essays, short stories, dramas, etc.) using the topic of Casimir Pulaski's life.
- demonstrate a basic knowledge about Pulaski and the American Revolution by doing a written exercise and/or test.
- write essays on the suggested theme:
  - a) *The Problems of an Immigrant Soldier During the American Revolution*
  - b) *Benjamin Franklin's Conversation with Pulaski on the Necessity of His Coming to Fight in the American Revolution*

### Vocabulary to Discuss:

Warsaw

Poland

King Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski

Catherine the Great

Pulaski Legion

cavalry

Bar Confederacy

exile

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

## High School Continued

### Procedures:

- About a week before the Casimir Pulaski Holiday hang a picture or portrait of Casimir Pulaski in the classroom.
- Assign further readings about Casimir Pulaski and the American Revolution. Compare and contrast the information available from all the sources
- Show the film *Hero of Two Continents* to your students. Have the students react to the information in the film by writing an essay, *The Contributions Of Casimir Pulaski to the American Revolution*
- Read Longellow's poem, "*Hymn of the Moravian Nun of Bethlehem at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner*," which honors Casimir Pulaski. Tell the class that Pulaski made important contributions to the victories of the American Revolution. Discuss and interpret the poem with your students.
- Have students work in cooperative groups to write their own proclamations honoring this hero of the American Revolution.
- Decorate a bulletin board, "Casimir Pulaski: Hero of Two Continents," to display poems, essays, maps of the United States and Poland, scenes from the American Revolution and a portrait of Casimir Pulaski.
- Use worksheets for vocabulary exercises and to test students' knowledge of Pulaski and the American Revolution.

### Additional Activities:

- Have students visit the library of the Polish Museum of America to learn about Poland and other great Poles who have made a contribution to American Society. Have students write about what they have learned.

### Teacher Information

Casimir Pulaski Day is celebrated in Illinois on the first Monday in March. The actual date of Pulaski's birth is March 4, 1747. The year 1997 is the 250th anniversary of his birth.

For the film, *Casimir Pulaski, Hero of Two Continents*, please see bibliography.

# CASIMIR PULASKI

1747-1779

March 4, 1747 — Casimir Pulaski is born near Warsaw, Poland.

- 1762 - becomes a page at the court of Prince Charles
- 1763 - Casimir Pulaski's father takes part with his three sons in the election of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, King of Poland
- 1768 - helps form the Confederation of the Bar to fight against the Russian troops invading Poland
- 1769 - with the help of his two brothers and his father, Pulaski battles various Russian troops
- 1770 -
- 1771 - defends city of Czestochowa against the Russians
- 1772 - given the death sentence for trying to kidnap the King of Poland
  - flees to France
  - Russia, Prussia and Austria start to divide up Poland
- 1774 - goes to Turkey to fight the Russians
- 1775 - returns to France
- 1776 - appeals to the Polish Sejm (the Parliament) for permission to return to Poland with no rep!'
  - hears of the War for Independence in America
  - meets Benjamin Franklin in France
- 1777 - receives a letter of recommendation addressed to George Washington
  - sails from Europe to Marblehead, near Boston, Massachusetts
  - August 24: offers his service to Congress
  - September 11: takes part in his first American battle at Brandywine Creek between Chester and Philadelphia where he essentially saved General Washington's life
  - September 15: becomes a general of the cavalry
  - winter: patrols Valley Forge where General Washington's army was located
- 1778 - January: goes to Trenton, New Jersey to organize and train troops
  - February/March: joins General Wayne in skirmishes against the British in New Jersey
  - March 19: asks Congress for his own Legion
  - March 28: receives Congressional permission for forming Pulaski's Legion
  - April - September trains his Legion
  - October 8: Pulaski's Legion arrives at Egg Harbor, New Jersey
  - October 15: The Legion comes under a surprise attack by the British; many lives are lost and Legion suffers a serious loss
- 1779 - February 8: Washington orders the Legion to march south to Savannah, Georgia
  - May 8: the Legion arrives in Charleston, South Carolina and achieves a great victory
  - September 14: Pulaski's Legion arrives in Savannah, Georgia to help fight the British
  - October 9: Pulaski is mortally wounded in the Battle of Savannah
  - October 11: Pulaski dies on board the ship **Wasp**.
  - October 21: hero's symbolic funeral held for Pulaski in Charleston

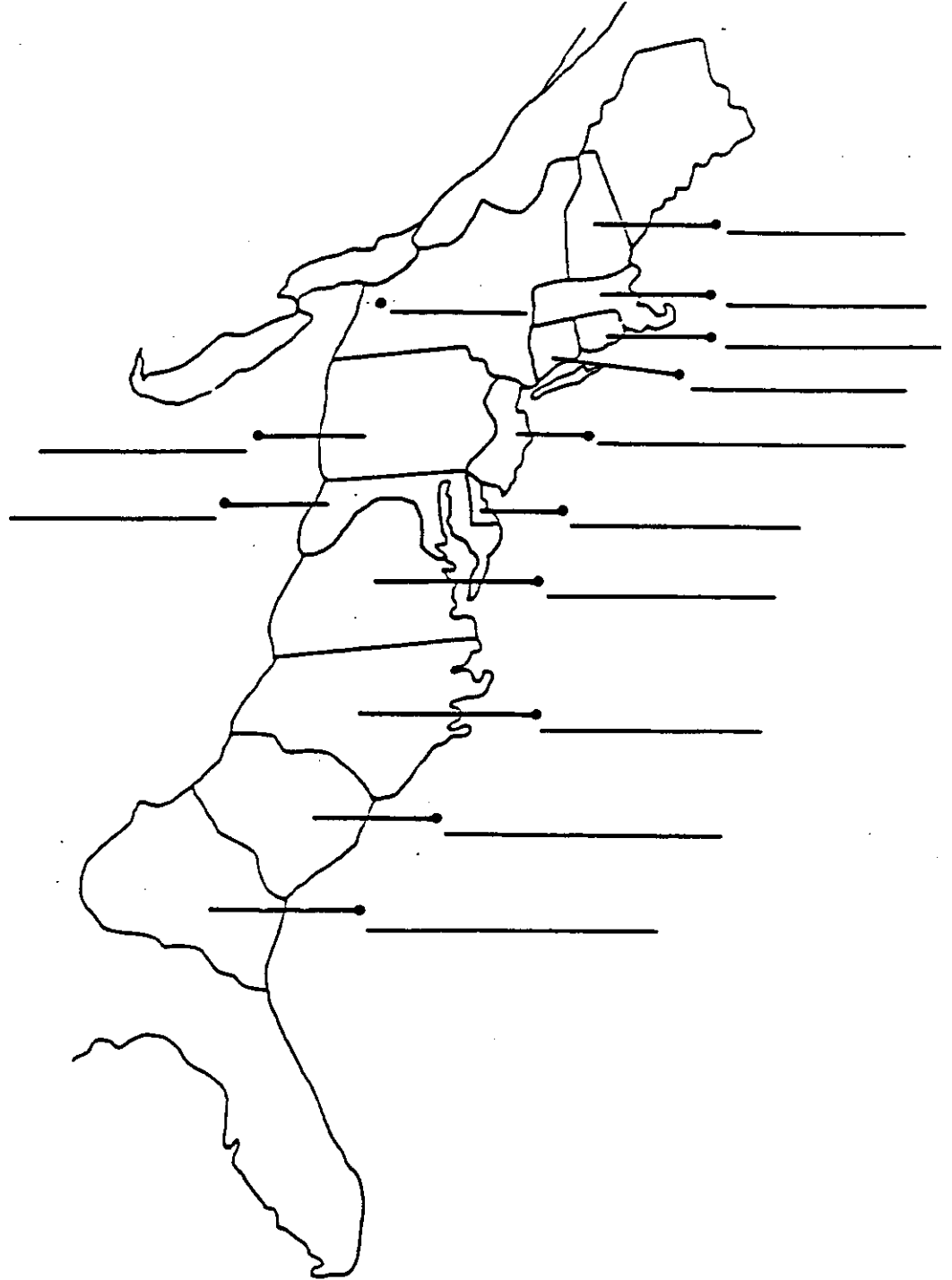
**Questions on Casimir Pulaski**  
**(may be used as themes or topics for essays/papers)**

- 1) What was the Continental Congress?
- 2) Besides looking for soldiers for the U.S., why was Ben Franklin in the France?
- 3) Why were other countries so interested in taking over Poland's land if it was in such poor economic and political condition?
- 4) When was Poland virtually wiped off the map? When did Poland gain back its freedom and reappear on the map?
- 5) Write a one-page essay about Valley Forge. Include what happened there and why the incidents that occurred there are significant.
- 6) Name at least 5 military leaders in United States or Polish history, and the battles they were involved with,
- 7) You read that Little Rock, Arkansas, is in Pulaski County. What famous U.S. official calls Little Rock his hometown?
- 8) Read Longfellow's poem on Pulaski. Retell the poem in your own words. State why you think Longfellow wrote this poem, and how it portrays Pulaski.



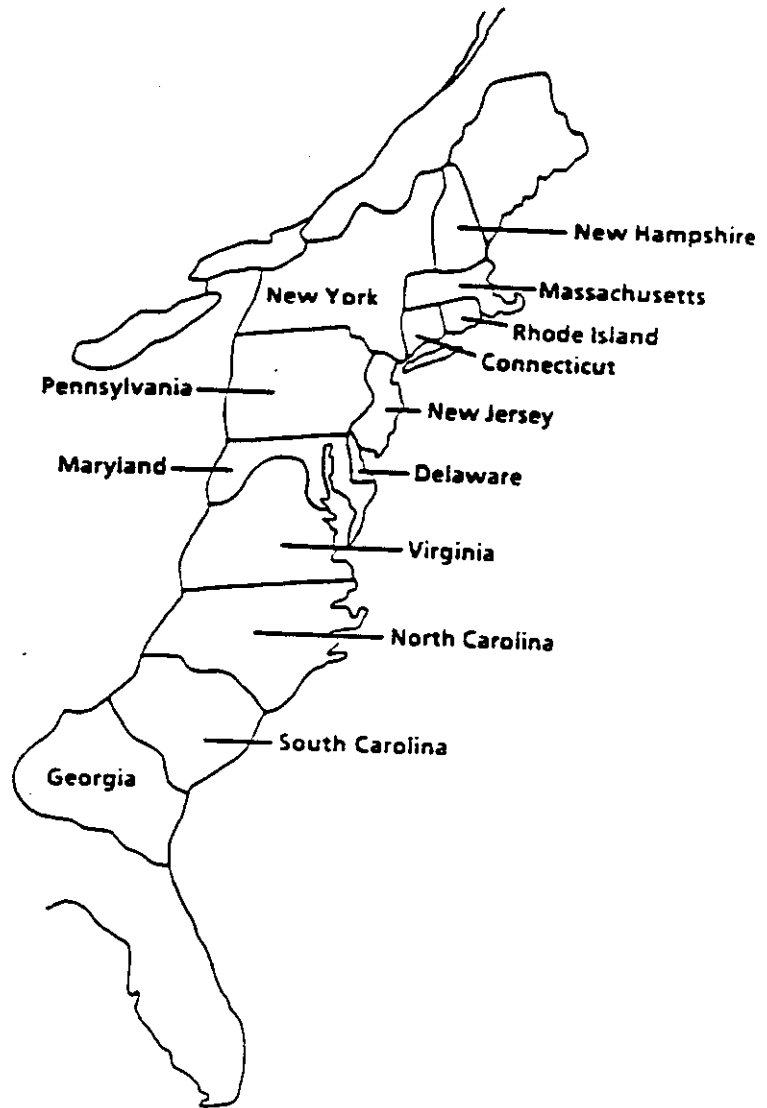


Map of the Colonies



Answer Key

Map of the Colonies



## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF POLISH LETTERS

In order to facilitate pronunciation, the following chart gives the Polish alphabet, its I.P.A. symbols, and English words which utilize sounds closest to the Polish sounds.

<u>Polish Alphabet</u>	<u>I.P.A. Symbols</u>	<u>English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters</u>
a	a	ma <u>m</u> a
ą	ɤ̃	to <u>n</u> e (nasal sound)
e	ɛ	e <u>n</u> d
ę	ɛ̃	no equivalent (nasal sound)
i	i	e <u>v</u> en
o	o	a <u>l</u> l
ó	u	mo <u>o</u> d
u	u	mo <u>o</u> d
y	i	i <u>n</u>
b	b	b <u>e</u> st
c	ts	<u>t</u> sar
ć	tʃ	ch <u>i</u> ld
cz	tʃ	no equivalent -- closest, soft ch sound
d	d	do

Polish Alphabet                      I.P.A. Symbols                      English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters

dz	dʒ	job
dz	dʒ	close to j in jungle
dź	dʒ	gee
f	f	for
g	g	go
h	h	how
ch	h	how
j	j	you
k	k	king
l	l	low
r	w	water
m	m	mama
n	n	no
n	ɲ	onion
p	p	papa
r	r	trilled r
s	s	so

<u>Polish Alphabet</u>	<u>I.P.A. Symbols</u>	<u>English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters</u>
ś	ʃ	sh <u>ow</u> (palatalized)
sz	ʒ	no equivalent (closest, sh_sound)
szcz	ʃtʃ	no equivalent (closest, sh ch sound)
t	t	to
w	v	va <u>n</u>
z	z	ze <u>ro</u>
ź	ʒ	mea <u>su</u> re
rz	ʒ	mea <u>su</u> re
ż	ʒ	ge <u>ne</u> re (palatalized)

**Note:**

The Polish alphabet does not include the letters q, v, or x. The Polish substitute for the English q is kw, as in kworum for the English quorum. The English v sound is made by the Polish letter w. The English x sound is made by the Polish letters ks.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES IN POLISH

good morning	- dzien dobry
good-bye	- dowidzenia
please	- prosze
thank you	- dziekuje
good	- dobrze
bad, wrong	- zle
better	- lepiej
louder	- glosniej
quiet	- cicho

## QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES – PYTANIA I ODPOWIEDZI

How do you say that?	- Jak to sie mowi?
What does that mean?	- Co to znaczy?
I have a question.	- Mam pytanie.
I don't understand.	- Nie rozumiem.
I know.	- Wiem
I don't know.	- Nie wiem.

## CLASSROOM COMMAND – W KLASIE

Please repeat.	- Prosze powtorzyc.
Please open your books.	- Prosze otworzyc ksiazki.
Please close your books.	- Prosze zamknac ksiazki.
Please write.	- Prosze pisac.
Please stand up.	- Prosze wstac.
Please sit down.	- Prosze usiasc.
Say it in English/Polish.	- Prosze powiedziec po angielsku/polsku
Pay attention.	- Prosze uwazac.
Think for a moment.	- Prosze pomyslec.
Please don't hurry.	- Prosze sie nie spieszyc.
Don't get nervous.	- Prosze sie nie denerwowac.
Come here.	- Prosze chodzi tutaj.

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available from:

Polish American Congress Commission of Education  
Helena Ziolkowska, Editor-in Chief  
5631 W. Waveland Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60634

-----  
1 for children grades K-4

2 text in Polish

**Cobblestone - The History Magazine for Young People.**

Polish Americans, May 1995.

Available from:

Cobblestone  
7 School Street  
Peterborough, NH, 03458  
phone: (800) 821-0115

**PAMPHLETS****Casimir Pulaski. 1747 -1779**

available from:

Polish Museum of American  
984 N. Milwaukee Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60622  
phone: (773) 384-3352

**Casimir Pulaski. 1747 -1779: Hero of the American Revolution**

available from:

Polish National Alliance  
6100 N. Cicero Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60646  
phone: (773)286-0500

**VIDEOS****Casimir Pulaski; Hero of Two Countries.** Produced by Andrzej Chudzinski and Jan Lorys.

Twenty minute film and study guide. Price \$50.00

available from:

Mr. Jan Lorys  
2093 W. Lunt Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60645  
phone: (773) 465-2070

**Poland: A Proud Heritage.Video.** Travel Library International--European Collection.

San Ramon. CA (55 mm)

available from:

Polonia Bookstore & Publishing Co.  
4738 N. Milwaukee Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60630  
phone: (773) 481-6968

**Twice a Hero: The Story of Casimir Pulaski.** Produced by Margaret Puzyk.

Ten minute film and study guide.

available from:

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The Consulate of Poland  
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Chicago, IL 60610  
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fax:(312) 337-7841

Exlibris Polish Book Gallery  
two locations:  
3127 N. Milwaukee  
Chicago, IL 60618  
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Embassy of the Republic of Poland  
Cultural Department 2640 16th St. N. W.  
Washington D.C. 20009 phone:(202)  
234-3800 fax:(202) 328-6271

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phone: (773) 282-3537

Polonia Bookstore and  
Publishing Company  
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phone:(773) 481-6968

The Polish Museum of America  
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Chicago, IL 60646  
phone: (773) 384-3352  
fax:(773) 384-3799

Golden Bookstore  
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Chicago, IL 60632  
phone: (773) 579-0775

Polish National Alliance  
6100 N. Cicero Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60646  
phone:(773) 286-0500  
fax:(773) 286-4836

The Chicago Public Library  
400 5. State St.  
Chicago, IL 60605  
phone:(31 2)747-4700

Polish Teachers  
Association in America  
6005 W. Irving Park Rd.  
Chicago, IL 60634  
phone: (773) 777-7150

Portage - Cragin Library  
5108 W. Belmont Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60641  
phone: (773)744-0152