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Preliminary Survey of Sites Associated with the Lives and Deeds of Foreign-born Heroes of the American Revolution

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United States Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad

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**Preliminary Survey
of Sites Associated with the
Lives and Deeds of Foreign-born Heroes
of the American Revolution**



**Delivered by
the United States Commission for the
Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad
to the Committees on Appropriations
of the 107th Congress of the United States of America
July 4, 2002**



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I. Summary and Acknowledgements

Summary

The House of Representatives-Senate Conference Committee on the Fiscal Year 2002 Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act directed the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad to develop a plan for the preservation and interpretation of sites associated with the lives and deeds of foreign born heroes of the American Revolution. Ten heroes were identified by name (Table I, page 13). Any others were to be determined by the Commission. The Conference, incorporating language initially stated by the Senate Appropriations Committee, also directed the Commission to deliver a preliminary survey to the Congress' Committees on Appropriations not later than July 4, 2002.

This document is the preliminary survey. The preliminary survey reviewed the biographies of scores of individuals who were both foreign-born and participated to some degree in the military and political activities during the American Revolution and the founding of our country. From these, the survey identified 11 heroes (Table II, page 14) in addition to the 10 initially identified by the Senate Appropriations Committee who deserve special attention due to their contributions to American independence. The survey also identified specific sites and monuments abroad that are associated with the lives and deeds of the heroes, and noted whether these sites are currently marked in any way.

At the same time, the survey also identified a number of other individuals who made notable contributions to the Revolution but who the survey did not consider to be "heroes." Some sites associated with these individuals were also identified.

The identification of individuals and sites was done through the Commission's own research and through consultations with patriotic and historical organizations in Europe and the United States and with foreign governments. To put the results in perspective, it should be noted that many of the heroes included in this survey are more recognized and commemorated with monuments, memorials, and special events here in the United States than they are in their native countries.

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Samuel Gruber, Research Director of the Commission, in consultation with Executive Director Jeffrey Farrow, and with the assistance of Program Manager Katrina Krzysztofiak and Administrative Officer Patricia Hoglund.

The Commission would like to thank the following people who have provided special guidance to further the research necessary for this survey, and specific information about particular individuals, sites and historic events: Tania Chomiak-Salvi, Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy Warsaw; His Excellency François Bujon de l'Estaing, Ambassador of France to the United States; José Antonio Martins Goulart, Cultural Counselor, Embassy of Portugal; David Kyle, University of Paisley, UK; Luigi Maccotta,

First Counselor, Embassy of Italy; and Genevieve Shishak of the Office of the Historian General, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. The Commission, additionally, gives special thanks to: Donald J. Pennell, Vice President General, Great Lakes District, Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. Robert Selig, historian and independent scholar; and Albert Knute Oberst of the American Friends of Lafayette. Appreciation is also expressed to the Prime Minister's Council for Preservation of Remembrance of Combat and Martyrdom in Poland, which provided extensive information on monuments to Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Commission Program Manager Katrina Krzysztofiak translated this material and created Tables V and VI.

Finally, this work would not have been possible without the help of the librarians at Syracuse University and the staff at its inter-library loan office.

II. Historical Introduction

Of the many thousands of men and women who participated in or supported the American Revolution, either through force of arms or through political and economic activities, many were born abroad, that is, outside the present-day boundaries of the United States. During the American Revolution, these thousands of "foreign-born" individuals either: fought on the side of the American colonists as members of the Continental Army; fought in the service of foreign allied governments including France and Spain; or offered support service to the rebellious Americans in other ways.

Many of these individuals had lived in America for years, having settled here for various reasons, but mostly with the expectation of a better life than the one that they left behind. A substantial number of these individuals were colonists who had settled in America in the decades prior to the Revolution, most often having come from England or territories under English rule, especially Scotland and Ireland. Many had come as children with colonist families, or as young adults seeking new opportunities and freedoms.

In addition to these many dedicated colonials, however, there were also Europeans attracted to the American cause of freedom for other reasons. Some were idealists, imbued with democratic beliefs encouraged by the teachings of the Enlightenment about the dignity of man. Others were professional military men or adventurers in need of something to do or an opportunity, or drawn or assigned to the colonies through a long-standing animosity to English dominance.

The independence movement caught the imagination of many European intellectuals and military men. Some, like Generals von Steuben and Kalb, came to support and fight for the American cause and remained to become full-fledged Americans after the war. Others moved on to other ventures in Europe. The Marquis de Lafayette and General Kosciuszko returned to Europe and, carrying the American spirit of self-government, promoted democratic principles in their home countries, France and Poland respectively. Others, such as Admiral d'Estaing and the Duc de Lauzun, who served the interests of the French king in America, died as real or perceived supporters of the monarchy during the French Revolution.

In addition to these military leaders, hundreds of other foreign-born soldiers, including German Hessians who deserted to the American cause, fought in the American Revolution. In the case of the crack Royal Deux-Pont Regiment of Zweibrücken, the entire unit fought with distinction at the Battle of Yorktown under the command of two brothers, Colonel Christian and Lieutenant Colonel Wilhelm von Forbach. The Hessians were a German-speaking unit within the French military, and one of 12 German-speaking units among the foreign infantry of France. There were also Irish, Italian, and other national units.

While many soldiers and sailors served the American cause voluntarily, many others were bound to do so under the terms of their service to their European sovereign. Of

these, thousands died far from home. Many were Spanish and Portuguese sailors who perished on British prison ships anchored in the harbor of New York City.

Those foreign-born heroes, such as Francis Salvador and Count Casimir Pulaski, who died in America fighting for the Revolution, became de facto Americans after independence with their burials on American soil.

III. Purpose of Survey

This report identifies a significant number of the foreign-born heroes and leaders who served and even shaped the American Revolution and the early Republic, and provides brief biographical information about their lives and service. It also identifies places abroad associated with their lives and deeds. Its primary aim is to identify which of these men and women, and which of the places associated with them, are remembered and commemorated in the lands of their birth, and which places might serve as locations for future commemorative activities.

These individuals are not forgotten in the United States. Towns, cities, and counties are named after them. There are streets, schools, and parks that bear their names. And in the parks and public places, statues, monuments, plaques, and, in a few cases, tombs, preserve their memory. No index of these hundreds, perhaps thousands, of memorials has been compiled. But perusal of many city directories or guidebooks reveals the commonplace occurrence of these heroes' names and faces.

No single place sums up the country's devotion to these foreign supporters of the American cause better than Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C., directly in front of the White House. Here, in a place named for the most famous of the foreign-born supporters of the Revolution, is a collection of commemorative life-size statues honoring several of the heroes.

Surrounding a statue of Lafayette, erected in 1891, there are figures representing the Comte de Grasse and the Comte d'Estaing, two French naval commanders; and the Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier du Portail, two French army officers (du Portail is recognized as the Father of the US Army Corps of Engineers). At the southwest corner of the park is the statue of Lieutenant General de Rochambeau, erected in 1902. In the northwest corner of the park is a statue of a German, Major General Wilhelm von Steuben, erected in 1910. At the northeast corner of the park is a statue to the Polish patriot, Brigadier General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, erected in 1910. Nearby, at the northeast corner of Western Plaza is an equestrian statue of Count Casimir Pulaski, another Polish patriot who served the American cause. Pulaski died leading a cavalry charge at Savannah, GA, where he is believed to be buried. This statue was also erected in 1910.

Further up Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, DC, is a newer statue. It is of Spanish General Bernardo de Galvez.¹ A statue commemorating Commodore John Barry of Ireland, erected in 1914, stands at 14th and I Streets N.W., and a statue of John

¹ The inscriptions on the plinth read: "Bernardo De Galvez, the great Spanish soldier, carried out a courageous campaign in Lands bordering the lower Mississippi. This masterpiece of military strategy lightened the pressure of the English in the war against American settlers who were fighting for their independence," and "May this statue of Bernardo de Galvez serve as a reminder that Spain offered the blood of her soldiers for the cause of American independence."

Witherspoon of Scotland, the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence, is found at Dupont Circle. A statue to Barry also stands in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Another statue of Witherspoon is at Princeton University in New Jersey, an institution which he served as president.

These heroes of the Revolution, and others, such as naval hero John Paul Jones of Scotland, are honored in their home countries, too. For many of these individuals there are markers, statues, and, in some cases, museums dedicated to their memories in their hometowns or elsewhere throughout their native countries. Sometimes identical statues to those in America have been installed overseas as a sign of the strong ties that bind our nations and their histories. As in America, there are often streets and various institutions named after these heroes. Again, there is no inventory of these sites, but this preliminary survey of available information has located some of them.

The Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) has been interested in documenting the roles of different ethnic groups in the Revolutionary War. This has included collecting information on the men mentioned above, as well as widely-known foreign-born figures such as the German-born General Johann de Kalb from Fürth and Hüttendorf/Erlagen, and the von Forbach brothers from Zweibrücken. In recent years the SAR, under the guidance of Donald Pennell, has conducted tours to the hometowns of many of these heroes, and placed several new commemorative markers.

In Spain, sites connected with the life of the Spanish Governor of Louisiana (1776-83) Bernardo de Galvez, were recently marked. In addition, SAR has placed markers in recent years at several cemeteries in England where American prisoners of war from the Revolutionary War are buried. In past years, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) has also honored many of these heroes. A plaque placed by the DAR, for example, is installed on the church where General von Steuben was baptized in Magdeburg, Germany.

Project Goals

This survey is Phase I of the plan that the Conference Committee directed the Commission to develop. The overall objectives of the plan are:

- To provide Congress and the American people with an overview of sites abroad that are of significance to the understanding and commemoration of foreign-born heroes of the American Revolution.
- To identify such sites, assess the condition of existing historical and commemorative markers and memorials, and describe the need and potential for both marked and unmarked sites to host new markers, noting the contributions of the individual involved to the American Revolution.
- To develop a work plan for the preservation and interpretation of the sites.
- To further the maintenance of the sites.
- To provide information and opportunities for American institutions and individuals abroad (e.g., government agencies, schools, cultural institutions, and patriotic societies) to increase the ceremonial, educational and diplomatic use of the sites.
- To further recognition by citizens of the countries in which the sites are located of the events and individuals with which the sites are associated. This will increase appreciation of the contributions of events and the heroes to democracy. It will also increase ties between foreign countries and the United States.
- To alert American and foreign cultural and travel institutions, agencies, organizations and businesses about the existence of the sites, and to create an informative directory of these sites for use by Americans and other visitors.

IV. Survey Methodology

Many ad hoc commemorative projects have been undertaken during the past century to commemorate foreign-born heroes of the American Revolution. These have often coincided with important events of international cooperation, such as The Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Allied efforts in World War I and World War II. The American Bicentennial in 1976 also focused attention abroad on the international aspects of the American Revolution. Yet, despite the acknowledgment in Europe of the historical significance of many Revolutionary War figures, it requires planning, time and resources to undertake a systematic survey of European sites associated with the lives of Revolutionary War heroes and the existing commemorative markers and other symbols.

This survey covers countries where many sites are listed only on a municipal and regional basis. While not a complex research project, the survey required: the preparation of lists of heroes; a review of their lives and identification of sites of interest; and contacts in these places to establish the present circumstance of each site. In some cases, such as in Poland, previous local research proved of great assistance, and government officials made this work available (see Tables V and VI, pages 44 and 49 respectively).

American organizations such as the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) and Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and various patriotic and historical associations helped identify many of these sites and local contacts (see Appendix IV, page 63). American libraries and cultural associations abroad also provided help, as did cultural officers at some U.S. embassies. In some cases, foreign cultural and tourism offices also provided necessary information. Individual biographies have been published on most of the primary figures of the Revolutionary War. These studies were vital references for this survey.

The first task was to establish definitions of the parameters of the survey through interpreting crucial concepts. Who is considered foreign-born? What distinguishes heroism from non-heroic military service or other contributions to the Revolution?

Based on accepted definitions, a list of individuals potentially deserving of honors abroad was prepared, and brief biographies of these men and women were compiled. The biographies include information about place of birth, place and circumstance of death, and service to the American Revolution.

Selected information on monuments and commemorative activities in America honoring these individuals was collected to help establish "hero" status. Monuments and other commemorative activities in the United States recognize the achievements of all of the heroes listed by the Conference Committee, as well as six of the 11 additional heroes identified by the survey -- Peter Francisco, Bernardo de Galvez, Robert Morris, Francis Salvador, Hyam Salomon, and John Witherspoon.

A list of monuments and other markers or institutions abroad commemorating the identified individuals was compiled with information, when available, about the

circumstances of the erection, installation, or creation of memorials. It was determined that such sites include houses of birth, residence, and death, religious and educational institutions attended, places of work or special achievement, place of burial, etc. These monuments and markers also include museums, statues, plaques, markers, graves, and places and institutions named after the honored individual. In sum, any place where the memory of a hero can be honored was included.

V. Definitions

Hero

While there is no single definition for the term, “hero”, recognizing the intent of the directive for this report, we have adopted for this survey the following definition:

*"A central personage taking an admirable part in any remarkable action or event; hence a person regarded as a model."*²

Rather than define anew the heroes of the American Revolution, this preliminary survey has relied heavily on previous decisions in this regard, recognizing that hero status can be subjective, but that time helps define a hero more authoritatively. Thus, any foreign-born individual whose hero-status has already been commemorated in the United States with a marker, statue, stamp or special holiday has been included in the survey's list. The celebration of the United States Bicentennial in 1976 helped restore the memory of many heroic patriots to public awareness. The survey also, however, includes a few individuals who received less attention than others have, although their deeds may have been equal in importance.

In addition, the survey has identified dozens of other foreign-born individuals whose contributions to the American Revolution rise above anonymity. Although they are recognized as making significant contributions, however, they are not listed as “heroes” in this report. Many of these individuals, which this survey terms as “notables” are listed in Table IV (page 40). It is the conclusion of the survey that these individuals might be due some recognition in their homeland, but it would be in a broader commemorative context than this survey recommends.

Research has also identified hundreds of other foreign-born participants in the American Revolution, including the many foreign soldiers, sailors and mercenaries who served in French and German regiments, and sailed in foreign navies as sailors or as members of the merchant marine. In some cases, such as for the French Expeditionary Forces, the survey has found the names of many of them.³ In other cases, such as for the Portuguese merchant marine, the survey only knows of them collectively. While the service of these men to the American cause is hereby acknowledged, they have not been singled out in this report. However, this report does recommend consideration of some form of collective commemoration for the thousands of foreign-born soldiers and sailors who died on British prison ships.

² *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (Springfield, MA, 1961), p. 387.

³ The most complete annotated list of French officers can be found in Thomas Balch, *The French in America During the War of Independence of the United States 1777-1783*, Vol II (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, 1895). The author thanks Dr. Robert Selig for notice of this valuable work.

Foreign-born

The United States did not exist at the time of birth of all the major participants in the American Revolution and associated events. However, this survey has defined “foreign-born” as any individual born outside of the present boundaries of the United States.

American Revolution

We have defined "American Revolution" as the entire period of “struggle by which the thirteen colonies of the Atlantic Seaboard of North America won independence from Great Britain and became the United States.”⁴ This struggle began circa 1770 with the first patriotic demonstrations, which included the Boston Massacre, and culminated in 1791 in the final creation and adoption of the major governmental documents that define the nature and organization of our nation. These documents include the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Articles of Confederation (1781), the Constitution (1789), and the Bill of Rights (1791). This definition includes struggles that were philosophical, political, and economic, as well as military.

Sites associated with the lives and deeds

The survey has defined "sites associated with the lives and deeds" as any identifiable sites abroad associated with heroes of the American Revolution. In particular, it looked for specific places of birth, residence, and death, or in some cases, sites where notable actions involving the hero took place. By definition, it includes sites associated with the lives of these heroes both before and after their involvement in the American Revolution. Sites that are only associated with these heroes after death, such as gravesites and later commemorative markers and statues, are included. In many cases, it is particularly difficult to identify more than a municipality of birth especially in the case of individuals who emigrated to America as children. In such cases, while certain sites in a place that would have been associated with the individual, such as port of embarkation, can be surmised, the sites are not noted in the survey because the sites do not have major relevance to the lives or deeds of the hero.

⁴ *The Columbia Encyclopedia, Fifth Edition* (Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1993), 86.

VI. The Heroes

Heroes Identified by Congress

The individual heroes cited by the Senate Appropriations Committee and incorporated into the Conference Report are all military men, most having served in substantial leadership roles as either officers in the Continental Army or with the French Expeditionary Forces. The heroes come from what were four countries -- Great Britain, France, Germany, and Poland, although John Barry was born in what is now the Republic of Ireland and Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born in a village that is now within the boundaries of modern Belarus, which once was part of Poland.

All of these individuals have been widely celebrated and commemorated in the United States, and there is some sort of commemorative marker in place for all of them in their home countries of origin, as well. Some of these men were heroes in their home countries, so commemorative sites are numerous. In the case of Kosciuszko, at least sixty-five commemorative statues, plaques and mounds have been identified by this survey within the borders of present day Poland alone. There are others in what is now Belarus and Ukraine.

A full inventory of monuments and markers in France commemorating General Lafayette has not yet been completed, but this survey has identified 11 important sites directly associated with or commemorating his life. The purported birthplaces of at least two of the heroes -- John Paul Jones in Scotland and Casimir Pulaski in Poland -- are now museums, and the birthplaces of others are also recognized as historic sites.

The following table gives the names of the heroes listed by Congress with their country of origin and the number of known commemorative sites abroad that are associated with them.

Table I: Individuals identified by Congress

Name	Country of Birth	Estimated Sites
John Barry	Ireland	1
Comte D'Estaing	France	2
Comte de Grasse	France	2
John Paul Jones	Scotland, UK	2
Baron Johann de Kalb	Germany	2
Thaddeus Kosciuszko	Belarus/Poland	69
Marquis de Lafayette	France	12
Count Casimir Pulaski	Poland	5
Comte de Rochambeau	France	8
Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben	Germany	6

Biographical notes on these heroes are provided in Appendix I (page 50).

Heroes Identified by the Survey

Additional heroes who served the American cause have been recognized by this survey. Military men, such as the German von Forbach brothers and the Duc de Lauzun of France, took leadership roles in the Continental Army, helping to professionalize its organization and strengthen its strategic position. The survey also identified, among others: financier Robert Morris, born in England; financier Haym Salomon, originally from Poland; political theorist Philip Mazzei, from Italy; and the heroic fighter Peter Francisco, presumed to be from Portugal. All of these men played important and influential roles in America's struggle for independence. Others, such as Anne Bailey and Francis Salvador, are remembered for their heroic deeds on the western frontier. While these deeds themselves did not turn the course of the war, they set examples of courage and patriotism that inspired others. Of the many non-military men who signed the Declaration of Independence, none worked harder for the Revolutionary cause than John Witherspoon, a Presbyterian minister from Scotland and president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). Witherspoon served the new country in many capacities and lent his moral authority to the Revolutionary struggle.

Table II: Additional individuals recommended as “heroes” based on the Preliminary Survey

Name	Country of Birth	Estimated Sites
Anne Trotter Bailey	England, UK	1
Christian & Wilhelm von Forbach	Germany	3
Peter Francisco	Portugal	1
Bernaldo de Galvez	Spain	3
Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun	France	2
Philip Mazzei	Italy	2
Robert Morris	England, UK	1
Francis Salvador	England, UK	1
Haym Solomon	Poland	1
John Witherspoon	Scotland, UK	2

Biographical notes on these heroes are also provided in Appendix I (page 50).

VII. Individuals Who Contributed “Notable” Service to the Revolution

The survey also identified other signers of the Declaration of Independence and a number of foreign-born Continental Army soldiers, as well as members of the French Expeditionary Forces, who made significant contributions to the Revolution but whose individual actions have generally not been regarded as “heroic.”

The French Expeditionary Forces were comprised of approximately 5,500 regular soldiers, equipped with the latest weapons. The Forces consisted of the following regiments: Bourbonnais, Soissonais, Saintonge, Royal Deux-Ponts, Legion de Lauzun, and the Auxonne Artillerie.⁵ Based on a preliminary finding, no markers or memorials commemorating these individuals or military units are known to exist in their home countries.

Table III: Foreign-born individuals who contributed “notable” service in the Continental Congress, the Continental Army or State Militias

Name	Country	Contributions *
John Armstrong	Ireland	Congress, Army
Pierce Butler	Ireland	Congress, Militia
Thomas Conway	Ireland	Army
Thomas Fitzsimmons	Ireland	Congress, Militia
Button Gwinnett	England, UK	Signer
Edward Hand	Ireland	Army, Congress
Andrew Lewis	Ireland	Army
Frances Lewis	Wales, UK	Signer
Alexander McDougal	Scotland, UK	Army, Congress
Lachlan McIntosh	Scotland, UK	Army
Louis Le Bèque de Presle du Portail	France	Army
Arthur St. Clair	Scotland, UK	Army, Congress
James Smith	Ireland	Signer, Militia
George Taylor	Ireland	Signer
Matthew Thornton	Ireland	Signer
James Wilson	Scotland, UK	Signer

- * *Signer* = signed the Declaration of Independence
Congress = served in the Continental Congress after Declaration was signed
Army = was an officer in the Continental Army
Militia = commanded a State Militia

Biographical notes on these heroes are provided in Appendix II (page 57).

⁵ See the Internet website of the Expédition Particulière Commemorative Cantonment Society: http://xenophongroup.com/mcjoynt/ep_web.htm

VIII. Selected Foreign Commemorative Sites Honoring Revolution Heroes

Note: the following information comes from a variety of secondary sources and has not been confirmed in every case since this is a preliminary survey. The selection is offered as a starting point for further investigation.

FRANCE

Sites Associated with or Commemorating the Marquis de Lafayette:

1. The Memorial Lafayette: Château Chavaniac-Musée Lafayette at Chavaniac

The chateau, in the Haute-Loire, is the home where General Lafayette was born and raised.⁶ A rose garden and three lakes surround the towered mansion, which contains a museum and library. Lafayette returned to Chavaniac after serving in the American Revolution. His first son was born there in 1779 and was named George Washington.

The chateau was sold during World War I by the then Marquis de Lafayette to the “French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund.” Later, a new organization called the “Lafayette Memorial Fund” developed the chateau into a children’s orphanage and school. Several Americans assisted in this transformation, including Clara G. Perry and Grace Nichols of Boston.



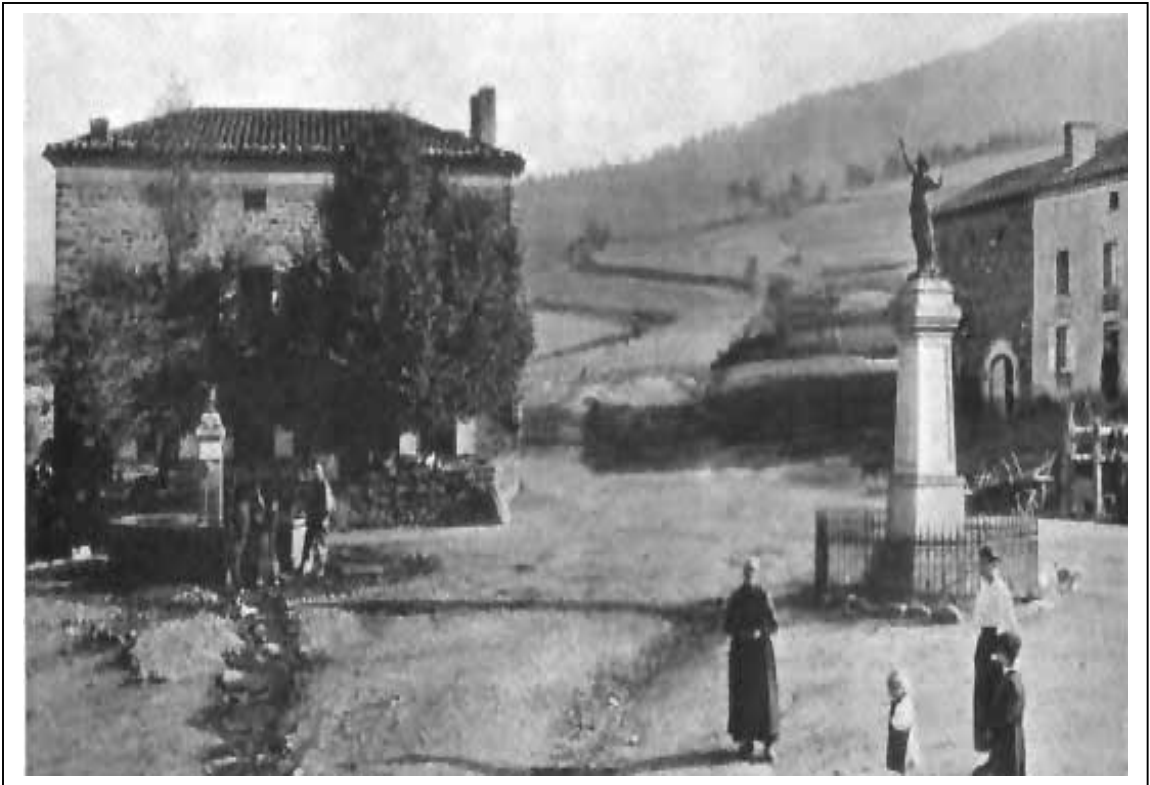
Today, Chavaniac is a museum and historical site open to the public from April 1 until November 15.⁷

⁶ On the association of Lafayette and Chavaniac see Allan Forbes and Paul F. Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I 72-84

⁷ <http://www.chateau-lafayette.com>

2. Monument to the Lafayette family in the “Grand Place” (village square) at Chavaniac

The inscriptions on this monument mention Lafayette and his sons. Another tablet is in memory of the “Lafayette family.” According to the book, *France and New England*, “the funds were given by the peasants, and so much was expended on the pedestal that it was impossible to add the statue of Lafayette as intended. Therefore, the cheapest one that could be found was purchased. Chavaniac is a small town of only sixty ‘feux,’ or houses, as we would say.”⁸



⁸ Forbes and Cadman, *op. cit.*, I, 74.

3. Statue of Lafayette at Le Puy, Auvergne

A statue of Lafayette by Ernest-Eugene Hiolle (1834-1886) stands in Le Puy, the capital of the French Department of Auvergne, where Chavaniac is located. The statue to the region's most famous son was erected by public subscriptions, assisted by the government of Le Puy, and dedicated on Lafayette's birthday in 1882.

According to *France and New England*, the sculptor was Paul W. Bartlett and the architect was Thomas Hastings⁹. The inscription on the front of the pedestal reads: "To Lafayette, I bring to you a Cockade [rosette of ribbons] that made the tour of the world." On the back of the pedestal is "Declaration of the rights of man and citizen." On the right: "Chavaniac 6 September 1757 / Paris 20 May 1834." On the left: "American Independence, 1777-1782."



An exact copy of the original Le Puy statue was cast by American sculptor Harry Jackson at his Wyoming Foundry Studios, Camaiore, Italy, in 1974 and erected in LaGrange, Georgia. Permission to cast the statue was granted by Mayor Célestin Quincieu and the city council of Le Puy. The statue is the property of LaGrange College, but on permanent loan to the city of LaGrange. The statue was rededicated 25 years after it was cast. At the rededication, 25 members of the Rotary Club in Le Puy came from France to Georgia for five days, staying with local families, to share the moment of French-American friendship.¹⁰

4. Château de Villersexel¹¹, Villersexel

This is where Lafayette lived before sailing for America. Located near France's German and Swiss borders in Franche-Comte, between Alsace and Burgundy, the chateau now takes overnight visitors, advertising the Lafayette connection.

⁹ Forbes & Cadman, *op. cit.*, I, p.56-68

¹⁰ <http://www.consulfrance-atlanta.org/bulletin16/english3.html>

¹¹ <http://perso.wanadoo.fr/chateau-potet/index.htm#english>

5. Château LaGrange in Courpalay

This property is where General Lafayette spent 30 years of his life. It is now privately owned by a descendant, Count de Chambrun. The chateau, located 30 miles from Paris, remains in good condition. Extensive papers of Lafayette found by the owner were microfilmed by the Library of Congress in 1995.¹² The history and site of the chateau as it appeared in the 1920s, when much of the original furnishings were still in place, is extensively described and illustrated in *France and New England*.¹³



6. Lafayette House, 8 Rue D'Anjou, Paris

The house, often called “La Maison Mortuaire,” is where Lafayette spent the last seven years of his life and is where he died. The street runs parallel to la Madeleine from the Boulevard Haussman to the Foubourg St. Honore.

On the outside wall of the house is a plaque,
which in translation reads:

THE GENERAL
LAFAYETTE
DEFENDER OF LIBERTY
IN AMERICA
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS
OF LIBERTY IN FRANCE
BORN ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1757
AT THE CHATEAU OF CHAVANCIAC
IN THE AUVERGNE
AND DIED IN THIS HOUSE
20TH MAY 1834



¹² See <http://web.ulib.csuohio.edu/SpecColl/lafayett/index.html>

¹³ Forbes & Cadman, *op. cit.*, I, 56-68.

Lafayette received many visitors from America in this house. James Fenimore Cooper was a frequent visitor. On July 4, 1833, the year before he died, Lafayette dined here with 100 Americans, including Ralph Waldo Emerson.

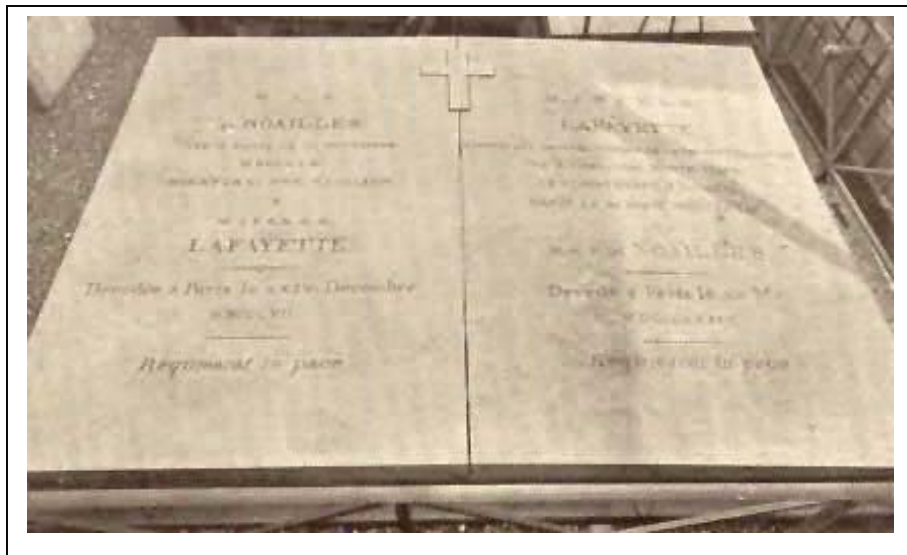
Lafayette also lived for a time in the Hôtel de Noailles, now 12 rue de la Pompe; and on his return from America at 123 rue de Lille. Later, he lived at 81 rue de Bourbon.

7. Tomb of Lafayette at the Cemetery of Picpus, Paris

Members of the Lafayette family, including General Lafayette and his wife, are buried in this small, ancient cemetery, which also holds the remains of 1,306 victims of the French Revolution executed by the guillotine. The grave is a frequent site of pilgrimage for Americans. Prominent visitors have included General John Pershing¹⁴ and Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller.



This site includes soil sent from America that was mingled with the soil on Lafayette's grave, and an American flag. A bronze tablet with "suitable inscriptions" was placed on the tomb of Lafayette by the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), circa 1923.¹⁵



¹⁴ Photo of visit in Forbes and Cadmus, *op. cit.*, I, 92.

¹⁵ *A Short History of the Units of the Daughters of the American Revolution Outside the United States of America*, 21.

8. Statue of Lafayette at the Place du Carrousel (Louvre), Paris

This equestrian statue of Lafayette was given to the French government by American children at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). It was unveiled on July 4, 1900 in connection with the Paris Exposition. A copy was erected in Hartford, CT, in 1932.¹⁶



At the ceremony, the DAR dedicated a tablet on the monument that reads:

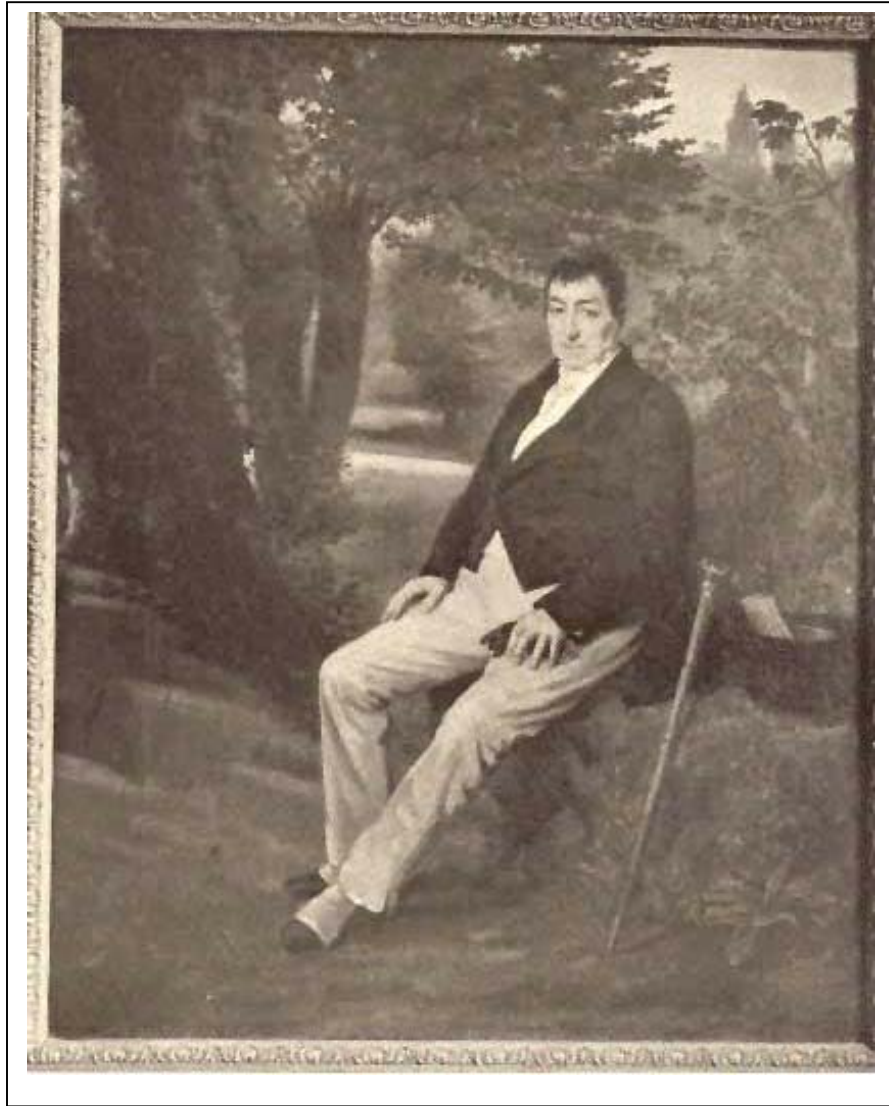
This tablet is a Tribute of the
National Society of
The Daughters of
The American Revolution
To the illustrious Memory of
LAFAYETTE.
The Friend of America, the Fellow Soldier
Of WASHINGTON.
The Patriot of Two countries¹⁷

¹⁶ <http://www.opm.state.ct.us/photo.htm>

¹⁷ See *The American Monthly Magazine* vol. XVII (July-December, 1900), 40-4 and 220-229.

9. Portrait of Lafayette in Hôtel des Invalides, Paris

A full-length portrait of the aged Lafayette, seated in the gardens at LaGrange, painted in 1830 by a Mme. Joubert,¹⁸ hangs in the Hôtel Des Invalides in Paris.



¹⁸ Her real name was Louise Adeone Drolling, but she sometimes painted under the name Joubert. See *Benezit Dictionnaire des peintres sculpteurs et graveurs* (Paris, 1999 edition). The portrait is reproduced in the catalogue *Lafayette, Hero of Two Worlds: The Art and Pageantry of His Farewell Tour of America, 1824-1825*. The Queens Museum and University Press of New England, Hannover, 1989.

10. Lafayette and Washington Monument in Paris

A double statue of General Lafayette with United States President George Washington is located in *Place des États-Unis* in Paris, which is surrounded by streets named for heroes of the American Revolution. The square was created in 1866 and named *Place des États-Unis* in 1881 when the U.S. legation office was transferred here. The Lafayette-Washington statue was sculpted by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, best known as the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty. The statue was donated by Joseph Pulitzer who presented it to the city of Paris on July 4, 1895. The inauguration ceremony featured John Philip Souza and his sixty-piece band.

The inscription on the statue reads:¹⁹

LAFAYETTE & WASHINGTON
HOMMAGE A LA FRANCE
DE SON GENEREUX CONCOURS
DANS LA LUTTE DU PEUPLE DES
ÉTATS-UNIS POUR L'INDEPENDENCE
ET LA LIBERTE

English translation:

Lafayette and Washington, homage to France for its generous contribution to the struggle of the people of the United States for independence and liberty.



¹⁹ The French text and English translation is found in *Daniel Jouve, Paris: Birthplace of the U.S.A.: A Walking Guide for the American Patriot* (Paris, 1997), pp. 41, 91.

11. Busts of Washington and Lafayette at the American Embassy in Paris

The marble columns on each side of the main door in the entry vestibule of the American Embassy in Paris display bronze busts of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. These busts are by Bartholdi.

12. Portrait of Lafayette at the American Embassy in Paris

A large portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette hangs in the U.S. Embassy in Paris. The role of France in the independence of the United States is also recalled in the Embassy's elevator foyer. It holds a framed copy of the Franco-Anglo-American treaty signed in Paris and Versailles on September 3, 1783.

Sites Associated with or Commemorating General Rochambeau:

13. Château Rochambeau, Loire Valley

Located in the old province of Touraine, this chateau overlooks the Loire River, 2.5 miles west of Vendôme, in the village of Thoré Rochette.



14. Portrait and Bust of Rochambeau, Loire Valley

A full-length portrait of Rochambeau painted by Raynaud is located in the Château Rochambeau. A sculpted bust by an unknown artist is in the château's trophy room. It is set between the two cannons given to Rochambeau by Louis XVIII to replace those given to George Washington as souvenirs of Yorktown.



15. Statue of Rochambeau, Vendôme

Residents of Cincinnati donated a statue of Rochambeau on the Place St. Martin in the city of Vendôme. It is a copy of a statue that stood outside the Abbaye de la Trinité and was destroyed by the Germans in World War II. Fortunately, a copy of the original statue, which had been dedicated on July 4, 1900, was installed in Newport, Rhode Island in 1934.²⁰ The copy enabled a replacement to be cast for Vendôme.

The statue shows Rochambeau holding a plan of Yorktown in his left hand. At his feet are a captured cannon and a branch of laurel. The sculptor of the original statue was J. J. Fernand Hamar, a resident of Vendôme. The inscription on the original, translated into English, read: “Commander-in-chief of the French army in America, took Yorktown in 1781, and assured the independence of the United States.”



16. Statue of Rochambeau in Paris

A statue of Rochambeau by J.J. Fernand Hamar stands at the Place Rochambeau. This is another copy of the Rochambeau Statue by Hamar erected at Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C. in 1902.

²⁰ Arnold Whitridge, *Rochambeau* (Macmillan, New York, 1965).

17. House of Rochambeau in Paris

Rochambeau lived at 40 rue du Cherche-Midi while in Paris and it was there, in 1780, that he received his orders from King Louis XVI to take charge of the Expeditionary Forces to America. In 1784, the French section of the Society of Cincinnati was founded there.



An inscription on the building reads as follows:²¹

JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN
DE VIMEUR
COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU
MARECHAL DE FRANCE
1725 -1807
HABITAIT CET HOTEL
QUAND IL RECUT LE
COMMANDEMENT DE
L'ARMEE ENVOYEE PAR
LE ROI LOUIS XVI
EN AMERIQUE, 1780,
POUR AIDER LES
ETATS-UNIS A CONQUERIR
LEUR INDEPENDENCE

LA SECTION FRANCAISE
DE LA
SOCIETE DES CINCINNATI
A ETE
FONDEE DANS CET HOTEL
7 -16 JANVIER 1784
EN SOUVENIR DE LA
GUERRE
DE L'INDEPENDANCE
AMERICAINE

The English translation of the inscription is:

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, Marechal de France, 1725-1807, resided here when he was chosen to command the army sent by Louis XVI to America in 1780 to help the United States to win its independence. The French chapter of the Society of Cincinnati was founded here, January 7-16, 1784, in memory of the American War of Independence.

²¹ The French text and English translation is found in *Daniel Joue, Paris: Birthplace of the U.S.A.: A Walking Guide for the American Patriot* (Paris, 1997), pp. 29, 90-91.

18. Tomb of Rochambeau at Thoré, near Vendôme



The long inscription on the tomb reads, in translation:²²

HERE LIES
JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR, MARSHALL DE ROCHAMBEAU,
BORN JULY 1, 1725, DIED MAY 12, 1807,
COMMENCED HIS MILITARY CAREER IN 1741, AT THE AGE OF 16 YEARS.
FROM 1741 TO 1748
LA BOHEME, LA BAVIERE, L'ALSACE, LE BRISGAU, LE BRABANT (RAMOUX)
SAW HIS ZEAL FLAME, HIS BLOOD FLOW, AND HIS TALENTS FORM.
FROM 1756 TO 1762
HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AMONG THE CONQUERORS OF MAHON.
PASSING INTO GERMANY HE WAS DETACHED WITH FOUR THOUSAND MEN TOWARD
HALBERSTA.
HE MADE HIMSELF MASTER OF THE FORTRESS OF REGEUNSTEIN, TOOK 14 CANNONS,
TOOK A PRUSSIAN GARRISON PRISONER,
COVERED THE MARCH OF THE ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF CREWELD,
EXPLOITED EVERY ADVANTAGE IN THE TIME OF DISASTER,
STOOD OUT AT MINDEN, MUNDEN, CORBACH, CLOSTERCAMP, GRINBERG, FELINGAUSEN,
COVERING THE RETREATS OR DECIDING THE VICTORIES.
FROM 1780 TO 1782
HE TOOK THE FRENCH ARMY TO THE AID OF THE AMERICANS,
CAPTURED YORKTOWN
DISARMED THE ENGLISH ARMY,
ASSURED THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA,
WAS THE INTIMATE FRIEND OF WASHINGTON.
IN 1790
HE WAS MADE MARSHALL OF FRANCE AND WAS SENT TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF
FLANDERS
BUT THE EVER INCREASING ANARCHY MADE HIM LOSE HOPE OF BEING ANY FURTHER
USE TO THE HOMELAND.
AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF GLORIOUS SERVICES
HE RETURNED TO THE BOSOM OF HIS FAMILY
TO CLOSE HIS LIFE
IN THE EXERCISE OF ALL THE VIRTUES.

²² Forbes and Cadman, *op. cit.*, I, 130.

19. The Hall of Battles, Palace of Versailles

A painting hanging in Hall of Battles in the Palace of Versailles shows Washington, Rochambeau and the Marquis de la Rouerie.²³

20. Portrait of Rochambeau at the American Embassy, Paris

A large portrait of the Comte de Rochambeau hangs at the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Other French Sites

21. Burial Place of Admiral d'Estaing, Paris

The Chapelle Expiatoire at the end of the rue D'Anjou, Paris, built 1815-23, is a site where 1,200 victims of the French Revolution were buried, including Admiral D'Estaing. D'Estaing brought the French fleet to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1778. He was beheaded during the Revolution on April 28, 1794. The Chapel was commissioned by Louis XVIII to commemorate the dead, including the King's royal ancestors. It was designed by Napoleon's architect, Fontaine, and cost millions of francs.



²³ *Ibid.*, 24.

22. Tomb of Admiral de Grasse in the Church of Saint-Roch, Paris

Church of Saint-Roch, opposite 193/195 rue Saint-Honoré.

Admiral de Grasse is buried in the church. A plaque was affixed to the back of the church in 1931 by the Society of Cincinnati in France, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown. The text of the plaque reads:²⁴

AL A MEMOIRE DU COMTE DE GRASSE

L'AN MIL SEPT CENT QUATRE-VINGT HUIT, LE SEIZE JANVIER,
A ETE INHUME EN CETTE EGLISE LE CORPS DE
FRANCOIS-JOSEPH PAUL, COMTE DE GRASSE, MARQUIS DE TILLY
DES PRINCES D'ANTIBES,
LIEUTENANT GENERAL DES ARMEES NAVALES,
COMMANDEUR DE L'ORDRE ROYAL ET MILITAIRE DE SAINT-LOUIS
CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE DE SAINT-JEAN DE JERUSALEM,
MEMBRE DE LA SOCIETE DES CINCINNATI,
NE AU CHATEAU DU BAR, PRES GRASSE, LE 13 SEPTEMBRE 1722.
DECEDE A PARIS, LE 14 JANVIER 1788.
PAR LA VICTOIRE NAVALE QU'IL REMPORTA SUR LES ANGLAIS A LA CHESAPEAKE
LE 5 SEPTEMBRE 1781, LE COMTE DE GRASSE RENDIT POSSIBLE LA
CAPITULATION DE YORKTOWN, ASSIEGE PAR L'ARMEE FRANCO-AMERICAINE
SOUS LES ORDRES DU GENERAL WASHINGTON
ET DU LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU, AINSI IL ACQUIT AVEC EUX
LA GLOIRE IMMORTELLE D'ASSURER L'INDEPENDANCE DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE.
REQUIESCAT IN PACE.
CETTE PLAQUE COMMEMORATIVE A ETE PLACEE PAR LES SOINS DE LA SOCIETE
DES CINCINNATI DE FRANCE, LE 19 OCTOBRE 1931, CENQUANTIEME
ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA CAPITULATION DE YORKTOWN ET EN SOUVENIR DE CE
FAIT D'ARMES DONT LES CONSEQUENCES SONT INCALCULABLES.

English translation:

In memory of the Comte de Grasse: On January 16, 1788, the body of François-Joseph Paul de Grasse, Marquis de Tilly des Prince d'Antibes, Rear Admiral of the Navy, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of Saint-Louis, was buried in this church. Knight of the Order of Saint-Jean de Jerusalem, Member of the Society of Cincinnati, born at Chateau du Bar, near Grasse, on September 13, 1722. His naval victory over the English at Chesapeake on September 5, 1781, made possible the surrender of Yorktown, under siege by the French-American army commanded by General Washington and General Rochambeau. He thereby gained with them the ever-lasting glory of having ensured the independence of the United States of America. May He Rest in Peace. This commemorative plaque was placed here by the Society of Cincinnati of France on October 19, 1931, the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown and in memory of this military victory of immeasurable consequences.

²⁴ The French text and English translation is found in *Daniel Jouve, Paris: Birthplace of the U.S.A.: A Walking Guide for the American Patriot* (Paris, 1997), pp. 33, 91.

23. Statue to Comte de Grasse in the Trocadero, Paris

A statue by French sculptor Paul Landowski (1875-1961), located on Avenue des Nations-Unies, opposite rue Le Notre, in the 16th district of Paris, was dedicated in 1931 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Yorktown. The statue depicts de Grasse on the bridge of his ship "Ville de Paris," where he received Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau to celebrate the victory. The statue was a gift to Paris financed by an American citizen. A copy is found in the *Le Musée Naval de la Citadelle* in Toulon.²⁵ The French navy also named a cruiser after de Grasse, and a number of statues and streets throughout France bear his name.

24. Residence of John Paul Jones, 19 Rue de Tournon, Paris



Admiral John Paul Jones lived at this house for some time, as indicated by a plaque, and died here on July 18, 1792, reportedly on the third floor in the front room.

The inscription on the plaque reads as follows:²⁶

“I HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT”
JOHN PAUL JONES
CAPITAINE DE VAISSEAU
DE LA MARINE DES ETATS-UNIS
CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE
DU MERITE MILITAIRE ET
L'UN DES HEROS DE LA GUERRE
DE L'INDEPENDANCE AMERICAINE
EST MORT DANS CETTE MAISON
LE 18 JUILLET 1792



The English translation of the inscription is:

"I have not yet begun to fight" John Paul Jones, Captain of the United States Navy, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite Militaire, and one of the heroes of the American War of Independence, died in this house on July 18, 1792.

²⁵ <http://www.yaquoi.com/asavoir/sttrop.php3>

²⁶ The French text and English translation is found in *Daniel Joue, Paris: Birthplace of the U.S.A.: A Walking Guide for the American Patriot* (Paris, 1997), pp. 26, 90.

Jones was buried in Paris, but traces of his grave were lost for many years. U.S. Ambassador Horace Porter, a naval hero of the Spanish American War, began a search for the grave in 1898. Porter determined that Jones' remains lay in the St. Louis Cemetery, which had been covered by subsequent building. He obtained permission for underground excavations, and President Theodore Roosevelt persuaded Congress to allocate \$35,000 for the work. In 1905, Jones' remains were found at the site.²⁷

Many cities vied for the honor of reburying the remains, but it was decided to send them to Annapolis, Maryland. The lead coffin bearing Jones' remains was escorted with full military honors along the Champs Elysées to the Alexander III Bridge in Paris, with 500 American 'blue jackets' in attendance. "After a grand procession through Paris, the coffin went first by train to Cherbourg, then by torpedo boat to the USS Brooklyn. The transatlantic crossing took 13 days and French ships joined the USS Maine and others making a total fleet of 11 military vessels."²⁸ Jones' coffin sat nearly a year in Annapolis until April 24, 1906, when another grand ceremony was held. Porter told a crowd of 1,000 dignitaries the story of his discovery, and Roosevelt used the occasion to announce plans to expand the United States Navy.²⁹

GERMANY

25. Von Steuben Statue in Potsdam

A statue of von Steuben was given to the city of Potsdam by the U.S. Congress in 1911. It is a replica of the von Steuben statue in Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C., which was dedicated the previous year. The Potsdam statue was destroyed during the World War II. It was replaced in 1995.



26. Von Steuben School of Potsdam

This school has a large permanent display regarding the American Revolution and the United States. The assistant principal, Mrs. Marties Friedrich, is president of the Steuben-Gesellschaft of Brandenburg and the Steuben-Schurz Society of Berlin.

The school's address is:
Friedrich-Wilhelm-von-Steuben Gesamtschule
Ricarda-Huch-Str. 23-27
14480 Potsdam
tel. 0331/649980 fax 0331/6499820

²⁷ See "Finding the Body of Admiral Paul Jones in Paris" *Scientific America*, May 1905, online at <http://www.seacoastnh.com/jpj/1905report.html>.

²⁸ J. Dennis Robinson, "The Two Burials of John Paul Jones," <http://www.seacoastnh.com/jpj/burial.html#parade>

²⁹ The complete text of the commemoration eulogy by President Theodore Roosevelt at the internment of John Paul Jones at the US Naval Academy at Annapolis on April 24, 1906 can be found at <http://www.seacoastnh.com/jpj/teddy.html>

27. Statue at von Steuben Birthplace in Magdeburg

A statue of von Steuben was erected on his birthday in 1996 in the city where he was born. The statue is identical to the von Stueben statues in Washington and Potsdam. It was financed with private funds.

28. Plaque on Church where von Steuben was Baptized, Magdeburg

Von Steuben's birthplace is not known, but the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a commemorative plaque on the church in Magdeburg where he was baptized. The church was subsequently destroyed during World War II. A plaque is now installed on a post office that occupies the site.

29. Bust of von Steuben in Magdeburg Town Hall

There is a bust of von Steuben in the lobby of the town hall. The name of the sculptor is Printke. It was installed in the 1930s.

30. Von Stueben Monument in Berlin

This monument is located at 14195 Berlin-Zehlendorf, Clayallee 200, Berlin.

31. Kalb Housing Project in Fürth

A 13,000-unit housing project named after Johann Kalb is located on the former U.S. Army Base in Fürth, Germany.

32. Birthplace of General Kalb in Hüttendorf (now part of Erlangen)

The farm where Kalb was born is now owned by the Kraft family, descendants of the General's brother. No markers are on the privately owned site.

33. Monument to von Forbach Brothers in Zweibrücken

A monument to the von Forbach Brothers, who had distinguished military careers in America, France and Germany, is situated in the "Rose Garden" park of Zweibrücken. The ducal palace where they were born was destroyed in World War II, but it has been rebuilt.

IRELAND

34. John Barry Statue, Wexford Town

A bronze statue of Barry, who is often referred to as the "Father of the American Navy," is prominently situated in his home county.³⁰

³⁰ A photo of this statue can be found online at <http://www.tipp.ie/wexford.htm>

Barry, the son of a poor tenant farmer, settled in Philadelphia when he was fifteen. A statue of him is prominently placed in front of Independence Hall in his adoptive city. There is also a statue by sculptor John J. Boyle of Barry in downtown Washington, DC, at 14th Street and I (Eye) Streets, N.W. It was erected in 1914.³¹

SPAIN

35. Plaque for General Bernardo de Galvez at his birthplace, Macharaviaya

In 1997, the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) dedicated a plaque commemorating General Bernardo de Galvez. Since his house in the tiny village no longer exists, the plaque was affixed to the local church.

POLAND, BELARUS AND UKRAINE

General Thaddeus Kosciuszko (1746-1817) is a Polish revolutionary hero as well as an American hero. Thus, his name and image are relatively common throughout Poland and territory that once was part of Poland. Table V, page 44, lists 67 Kosciuszko commemorative sites and markers within modern Poland. Additional sites are marked in modern-day Belarus, where Kosciuszko was born, and in western Ukraine, once part of Poland.

36. Monument to Kosciuszko, Brest, Belarus

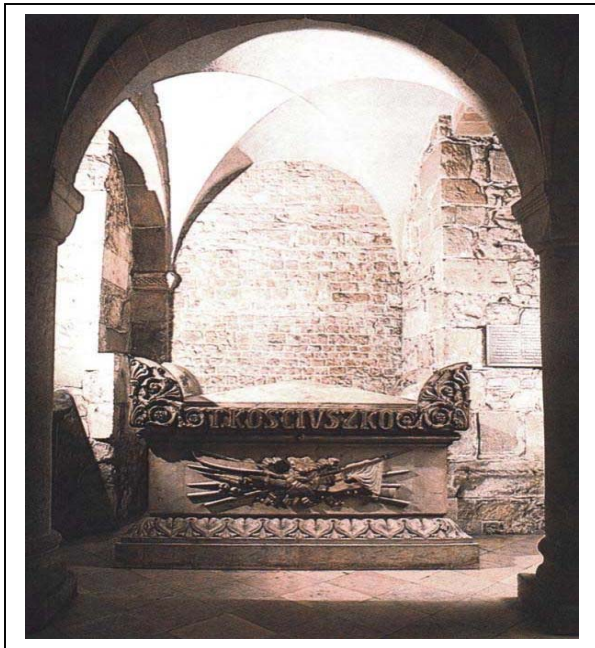
In 1998, a monument was erected to Kosciuszko near Brest, Belarus, in the town of Marachowschyna in the Ivatsevichi District, where he was born. The inscription reads “Here, at Marachowschyna, was born Andrey Tadevush Banaventura Kastyushka, a great son of Belarus, who became a national hero of Poland, the United States of America, and an honorary citizen of France. Grateful descendants of the Brest region. 1998.” This plaque was reported stolen in 2000 and was to be replaced. The Brest regional authorities also announced plans to restore the palace and estate that once belonged to the Revolutionary War hero.

37. Statue of Kosciuszko in Sofiyivka Park, Umam, Ukraine

A statue of Kosciuszko stands in the landscape park of Umam, Ukraine, which was designed for Count Stanislaw Potocki by engineer Ludwig Metzel in the first half of the 19th century. The Kosciuszko statue was erected by order of Potocki’s son, Alexander. Count Potocki had fought against Kosciuszko in the Polish uprising of 1794.

³¹ A photo of this statue can be found online at <http://kittytours.com/thatman2/search.asp?subject=86>

38. Tomb of Kosciuszko at Krakow Cathedral, Krakow, Poland



As a Polish patriot and hero, Kosciuszko is buried at the Krakow Cathedral. Kings and queens of Poland are also buried there. Kosciuszko's body was deposited with great pomp in the tomb of the kings beneath the cathedral. According to an account: senior military officers were the bearers of his coffin; two young girls with wreaths of oak leaves and cypress followed; and then came a long procession of the military general staff, Senate, clergy, and citizens; Count Wodziki delivered a funeral oration on the hill of Wawel; and a prelate delivered an eloquent address in the church.

39. Kosciuszko Mound, Krakow, Poland

The Senate of the Free City of Krakow decreed that a lofty mound dedicated to Kosciuszko should be erected on the heights of Bronislawad. For three years, from 1820-23, men of every age and class voluntarily constructed the *Mogila Kosciuszki* (the mound of Kosciuszko) to the height of 1,092 feet above sea level. A serpentine path leads to the top, from which point there is a fine panoramic view of the Vistula River and the city. The granite boulder bearing the inscription "Kosciuszce" (To Kosciuszko) was brought from the Tatra Mountains. Inside the mound are urns with soil from the Polish and American battlefields where Kosciuszko fought. Beside the mound, there is a building that displays artifacts and mementoes of Kosciuszko.



40. Equestrian Statue of Kosciuszko in Krakow, Poland



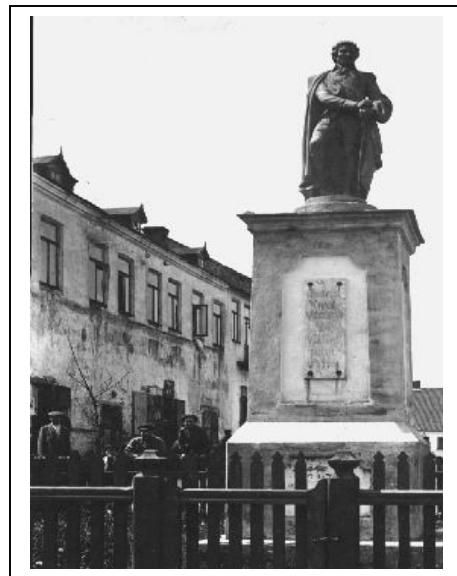
An equestrian statue of Kosciuszko is set at the ramparts of Wawel Hill. The original, designed by Leonardo Marconi, was erected in 1921. It was later destroyed by the Nazis. The present statue is a 1960 copy given to the people of Krakow from the people of Dresden, Germany.³²

41. Bust of Kosciuszko on grounds of the U.S. Ambassador's residence, Warsaw, Poland

There is a bust of Kosciuszko on the grounds of the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Warsaw. The sculpture is by Ludwika Nitschowa, well known in Poland in the immediate post-World War II era. The sculptor's heirs donated the bust to the U.S. Embassy.

42. Kosciuszko Monument, Siemiatycze, Poland

The construction of the monument to Kosciuszko³³ was funded with the contributions by local residents and by immigrants from Siemiatycze living in the United States. The monument was unveiled on May 3, 1921. It was destroyed by the Nazis during the Second World War, and never rebuilt.



³² Jan Adamczewski, *In Cracow* (Interpress, Warsaw, 1973), 103.

³³ Archives of the *Voice of Siemiatycze*, 1998, online at http://box.zetobi.com.pl/glos_siemiatycz/Fot29AAN.html

43. Mural of the Battle of Raclawice, Wroclaw, Poland

This enormous painting commemorates the Battle of Raclawice, when the peasant militia led by Kosciuszko defeated the Russian army at the village of Raclawice between Krakow and Kielece. The painting (394 feet wide and 49 feet high) was done in 1894 by Wojciech Kossak and Jan Styka and displayed in L'vov (then part of Austria) where it remained until 1944. It made its way to Wroclaw, Poland, but was kept in storage until the 1980s due to a perceived anti-Russian political message. It is now on view in a specially designed rotunda in a city park.³⁴

44. Pulaski Monument in Krynica, Poland

This monument, erected in 1929, was the first to Pulaski in Poland.

45. Casimir Pulaski Museum in Winiary – Warka, Poland

The museum was established in 1969 at the birthplace of the Polish hero. One of the rooms at the museum is devoted to Pulaski's stay in America and includes an impressive replica of the 1933 painting by Stanislaw Batowski, "Pulaski at Savannah" which represents the hero receiving his fatal wound. Other pictures in the room include four portraits of Pulaski, two early 19th century French miniature portraits of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, a copy of the last letter Pulaski wrote from the battlefield at Savannah, as well as medals with his portrait.³⁵

A monument to Pulaski is situated on the museum's grounds. The inscription on the monument reads:

“KAZIMIERZ PULASKI
WINIARY - 1747
SAVANNAH - 1779”³⁶



³⁴ Gordon McLachlan, *Off the Beaten Track: Poland* (Moorland Publishing, Ashbourne, England, 1995), 275

³⁵ <http://www.muzeum.warka.pl/sala2.html>

³⁶ <http://www.warka.pl/images/pictures/bpulaski.jpg>

UNITED KINGDOM

46. John Paul Jones Cottage Museum, Arbigland, Scotland

This commemorative and educational site was created through the perseverance of U.S. Navy Admiral Jerauld Wright. In 1953, a bronze plaque that was presented by the Naval Historical Foundation and the Army/Navy Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was unveiled. In 1993, Vice Admiral Edward Clextan Jr. USN, who was serving in Britain at the time, officially opened the museum.

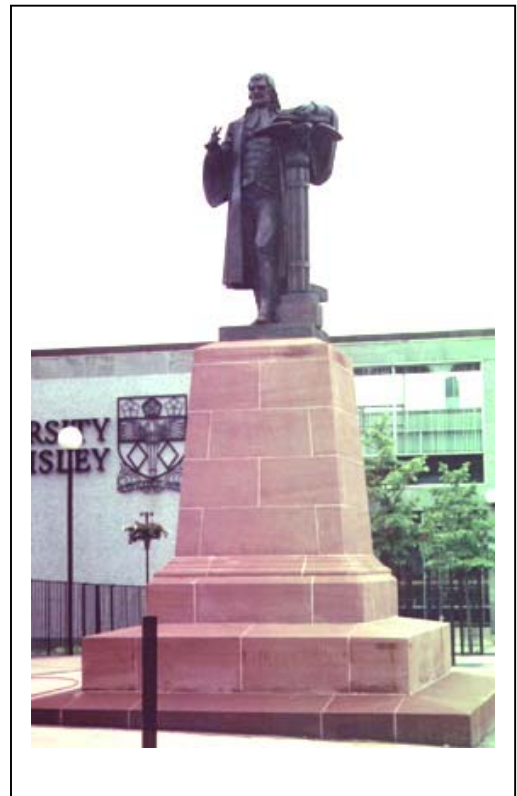
47. Plaque Commemorating John Witherspoon in Church at Gifford

Witherspoon was born in the manse of Yester Kirk on February 5, 1723 outside the village of Gifford. He was minister at Beith and Paisley before emigrating to the Americas in 1768. A tablet commemorating him can be found at the Gifford church.

48. Statue of John Witherspoon at the University of Paisley, Scotland

In June 2001, a 22-foot high bronze statue of John Witherspoon was dedicated by the United Kingdom's Princess Royal at Paisley University in Scotland. The statue sits atop a plinth of Cumbrian sandstone. Created by Alexander Stoddart, it stands at the entrance to the university's campus. Representatives of Princeton University, which Witherspoon served as president, attended the ceremony.

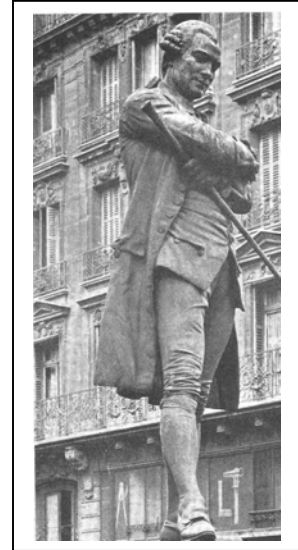
Stoddart said of his statue: "Witherspoon is depicted in vigorous middle age in a moment of preaching, standing at a symbolic lectern with an open Bible." Witherspoon was a pastor in Paisley and was enticed to the United States to take up the role of President of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton). He was acclaimed for bringing the latest teachings of European enlightenment to the institution and he made a great impact on the student body. He represented New Jersey in Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was the only clergyman who was a signer.



SITES COMMEMORATING OTHER FOREIGN-BORN CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REVOLUTION

49. Statue of Beaumarchais near the Bastille, Paris, France

A bronze statue of the standing figure of Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais is situated at the intersection of rue St. Antoine and the rue des Tournelles, near where his house was located. Beaumarchais is best remembered as a dramatist, the author of *Le Barbier de Séville* (1775), the basis of an opera by Rossini, and *Le Mariage de Figaro* (1784), the source of an opera by Mozart. He was a man of many talents and ambitions, however. Having served as a secret agent for the monarchy, he became involved in the American Revolution as an arms supplier. Payment for the arms was never made, however, and Beaumarchais' subsequent claims against the Americans were settled only in 1835 through a grant by Congress to his heirs.³⁷



50. Tablet Commemorating French Soldiers who Died at Yorktown

A tablet commemorating 133 French soldiers who died at Yorktown was presented to the French government by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1932. It was installed in Pershing Hall, American Legion Building, Paris, on the 151st anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. It was later installed at Yorktown Square near the statue of Benjamin Franklin.³⁸

51. Plaque at Cathedral of Malaga, Spain

In 1997, the Sons of the American Revolution dedicated a plaque at the Cathedral of Malaga in recognition of the financial support of the Cathedral to the Revolutionary War effort. In 1775, the Cathedral had diverted plans from its building campaign to assist the Americans. Due to this, the second tower of the Cathedral was never completed.

52. Plaques Commemorating American Prisoners at Plymouth and Gosport, England, UK

Throughout the Revolutionary War, American sailors, many of whom were born abroad, were taken prisoner by the English and imprisoned at Forton and Mill jails in Plymouth and Gosport, England. Many died. Survivors were released after the war. In 1997, the Sons of the American Revolution affixed commemorative plaques near the sites of the prisons -- on a column at the entrance of a park in Plymouth, and on a surviving wall of the prison in Gosport.

³⁷ *The Columbia Encyclopedia* (Columbia University Press, New York, 1993), 252.

³⁸ A full account of the dedication and the related ceremonies, as well as a photograph of the plaque can be found in Hopkins, Grace Porter, 1932. "D.A.R. Pilgrimage to France," in *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, 66 (Jan-Dec 1932), 785-789.

Table IV: Listing of Heroes, Notables and Others indicating Related Historic Sites and Monuments (Heroes are marked in bold)

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	SITES AND MONUMENTS
FRANCE			
Adm. Jean-Baptiste-Charles-Henri-Hector, Comte D'Estaing	Chateau de Ravel (Auvergne), 1729	Paris, 1794	Burial Place of Admiral d'Estaing at the Chapelle Expiatoire, Paris
Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais	1732	1799	Statue near Bastille, Paris
Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun	Paris, 1747	Paris, 1793	None known
Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, Marquis de Tilly	1722	1788	Statue to Comte de Grasse in Trocadero, Paris
Gen. Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette	Chavaniac, 1757	Paris, 1834	Chateau-Musee Lafayette, Chavaniac
			Monument to Lafayette family in Grand Place, Chavaniac
			Lafayette Statue at Le Puy, Auvergne
			Residence, Chateau de Villersexel
			Residence, Chateau La Grange, Courpalay
			Lafayette House with plaque, 8 Rue D'Anjou, Paris
			Tomb of Lafayette at Picpus Cemetery, Paris
			Lafayette Statue at Place du Carrousel, Paris
			Portrait of Lafayette in Hôtel des Invalides, Paris
			Lafayette & Washington Monument, Paris
			Lafayette & Washington busts at American Embassy, Paris
Gen. Louis Le Bègue de Presle du Portail	Pithiviers, 1743	1802	None known
Lt. Gen. Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau	Vendôme, 1725	Thoré, 1807	Chateau Rochambeau, Vendôme
			Portrait of Rochambeau at Chateau Rochambeau
			Statue of Rochambeau on the Place St. Martin, Vendôme
			House of Rochambeau, Paris
			Tomb of Rochambeau, Thoré

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	SITES AND MONUMENTS
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GERMANY			
Col. Christian von Forbach	Zweibrücken, 1754	Munich, 1817	Monument to von Forbach Brothers in Rose Garden Park, Zweibrücken
Lt. Col. Wilhelm von Forbach	Zweibrücken, 1750's	Munich, 1807	Monument to von Forbach Brothers in Rose Garden Park, Zweibrücken
Gen. Johann Kalb	Hüttendorf, Bavaria, 1721	South Carolina	Kalb Housing Project in Fürth
			Birthplace of General Kalb in Hüttendorf, (now part of Erlangen)
Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron von Steuben	Magdeberg, 1730	Oneida County, NY, 1794	Von Steuben Statue in Potsdam
			Steuben School of Potsdam
			Statue of Steuben Birthplace, Magdeburg
			Plaque on church where von Steuben was baptized, Magdeburg
			Bust of Steuben in Town Hall, Magdeburg
			Steuben Monument in Berlin

IRELAND			
John Barry	Ballysampson, 1745	Philadelphia, Pa. 1803	John Barry Statue, Wexford Town
Pierce Butler	County Carlow, 1744	Philadelphia, 1822	None known
Brig. Gen. Thomas Conway	1733	Circa 1800	None known
Brig. Gen. Edward Hand	Kings County, 1744	1802	None known
Thomas Fitzsimmons	County Tubber, Wicklow, 1741	1811	None known
Brig. Gen. Andrew Lewis	1720	1781	None known
James Smith	Dublin, c. 1720	1806	None known
George Taylor	1716	1781	None known
Matthew Thornton	1714	1803	None known

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	SITES AND MONUMENTS
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ITALY			
Philip Mazzei	Poggio-a-Caiano Tuscany, 1730	Pisa, Tuscany, 1816	No marker in village of birth, but biography is posted on town website: www.comune.poggio-a-caiano.po.it/villa.htm
			Studied Medicine at S. Maria Novella, Florence, no marker
			Organized firm Martini & Co. in London, where he met Benjamin Franklin. No site known, no marker

POLAND			
Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko	Marachowshchyna, near Brest (Belarus), 1746	Solothurn, Switzerland, 1817	Monument to Kosciuszko in Brest, Belarus
			Statue of Kosciusko in Sofiyivka Park, Umam, Ukraine
			SEE TABLE V FOR LIST OF 67 MEMORIALS IN POLAND
Casimir Pulaski	Winiary near Warka, 1745	Savannah, 1779	SEE TABLE VI FOR LIST OF MONUMENTS IN POLAND
Haym Salomon	Lezno, 1740	Philadelphia, Pa., 1785	None known

PORTUGAL			
Peter Francisco	Place of birth unknown		None known

SPAIN			
Gen. Bernaldo de Galvez	Macharaviaya, Malaga, 1746	Mexico City, Mexico, 1786	Plaque for General Bernardo de Galvez at his birthplace, Macharaviaya
Cathedral of Malaga	N.A.	N.A.	Plaque in recognition of Cathedral's financial support of the War

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	SITES AND MONUMENTS
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UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND			
Anne (Hennis) Trotter Bailey	Liverpool, 1742	1825	None known
Button Gwinnett	Down Hatherly, 1735	1777	None known
Robert Morris	Lancashire, 1733	1806	None known
Francis Salvador	London, 1747	South Carolina, 1776	None known

NORTHERN IRELAND			
John Armstrong	Brookbor, County Fermanagh, 1717	Carlisle, Pa., 1795	None known

SCOTLAND			
John Paul Jones	Arbigland, 1747	France, 1792	Residence of John Paul Jones, Paris John Paul Jones Cottage Museum, Arbigland
Alexander McDougal	Island of Islay, 1731	1786	None known
Lachlan McIntosh	1725	1806	None known
Arthur St. Clair	Thurso, 1736	1818	None known
James Wilson	1742	1798	None known
John Witherspoon	Yester, 1722	1794	Plaque commemorating John Witherspoon at church in Gifford Statue to John Witherspoon at University of Paisley

WALES			
Francis Lewis	Landaff, South Wales	1803	None known

Table V: Inventory of Plaques, Monuments and Mounds in Poland Commemorating Tadeusz Kosciuszko³⁹ *

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Olkurz	ul. Slawkowska	Mound with a wooden cross on top	1861, destroyed by Russians in 1863 Rebuilt in 1917, restored in 1989	Under restoration
Sosnowiec	Plac Kosciuszki	Monument/sandstone	1917, destroyed by the Nazis, reconstructed in 1983	
Myslowice	ul. Mickiewicza	Metal bust	1976	Base is missing surface stone covers
Katowice	Kosciuszko Park	Monument/stone	1925	
Jaworzno-Szczakowa	ul. Kosciuszki	Obelisk – marble base, with black granite torso	1920, restored 1994	
Zywiec, woj. bielskie	ul. Kosciuszki	Plaque	1930s	Inscription hardly legible
Lodz	ul. Mierzejowa Catholic cemetery	Obelisk	1917	Also of Bartosz Glowacki
Lodz	Plac Wolnosci	Monument		
Lodz	ul. Retkinska Kosciol Najswietrzego Serca Jezusowego-Kruchta	Plaque	1917	
Lodz	Plac Jana Pawla II Smaller Basilica	Plaque	-	
Radom	T. Kosciuszko Park	Plaque	-	

³⁹* Items 1-46 translated from the archival records of the registry of landmarks compiled by the Council for the Preservation of Remembrance of Combat and Martyrdom in Warsaw, 2002.

** Items 47-64 translated from the excerpts of a Polish book titled *“Mounds on Polish Soil”* (*“Kopce na Ziemiach Polskich”*), Grzegorz Gill 1997.

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Radom	Cemetery by the Church - Kosciol Najswietrzej Marii Panny	Monument	-	
Wieniawa, powiat Przysucha, woj. mazowieckie		Plaque	-	
Krakow	Wawel	Equestrian Statue	-	
Krakow		Mound	-	
Krakow	Wawel	Tomb of Kosciusko at the Krakow Cathedral		
Dlugosiadlo, pow. wyszowski		Monument	-	
Kielce	ul. Kapitulna	Plaque / sandstone	1917, destroyed by the Nazis, reconstructed in 1970	Required restoration, reported cracks on the lower part connecting the stone pieces
Kielce	ul. Sw. Leonarda	Plaque/sandstone	1962	
Kielce	Corner of ul. Sw. Leonarda and ul. T. Kosciuszki	Obelisk with a marble plaque	1917	
Lomza, woj. podlaskie	Plac Kosciuszki	Stone/granite	1917	
Janow Lubelski, woj. lubelskie		Obelisk/stone	1918	
Sroczek Lukowski, woj. lubelskie		Monument/hollow brick, concrete cross, granite plaque, fenced with a metal fence	1917	Requires a thorough restoration, was erected on swamps
Pilczyca, woj. swietokrzyskie		Commemorative plaque made of sandstone with an imbedded cross and metal torso of Kosciusko placed at the front of St. Barbara Chapel	1917	Requires restoration
Wywla, woj.swietokrzyskie	Gmina Slupia Jedrzejowska	Obelisk with a granite plaque	1970	

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Polaniec, woj. swietokrzyskie	Church of St. Martin	Plaque	1946	
Polaniec		Monument/granite	1984	
Polaniec		Mound, two plaques and a cross	1966	
Polaniec		Plaque of stone placed on a school building	1967	
Malogoszcz, woj. swietokrzyskie	Place T. Kosciuszki	Monument - sandstone torso	1917	Damaged, broken off nose
Busko Zdroj, woj. swietokrzyskie	ul. Mickiewicza	Monument, sculpture, sandstone and red marble	1925	
Nowy Szacz, woj. nowosadeckie	ul. Zygmuntowska	Plaque	1919	
Odrzykon, pow. Krosno, woj. podkarpackie		Monument/ sandstone	1894	
Rzeszow, woj. podkarpackie	Rynek/Town Square	Monument /stone Life-size bronze statue of Kosciuszko atop an obelisk, below a bronze eagle placed on a third step of the base	1980	Necessary renovation and ongoing upkeep, cracked stone
Lesko, woj. podkarpackie		Obelisk/concrete	1901	
Jaslo, woj. podkarpackie		Monument/stone	1894	
Munina, woj. podkarpackie		Mound with a stone and plaque	1924	
Kalisz, woj. wielkopolskie	ul. Szkolna 5 off ul. Szopena	Plaque	1980	
Rawicz, woj. wielkopolskie	Plac Wolnosci	Monument/ sandstone torso atop a sandstone column	Interwar years, destroyed by the Nazis and reconstructed in 1983	

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Bedzin-Grudziec	ul. Barlickiego bordeline Grodzice and Wojkowice	Chapel/ stone	Circa 1917	Deteriorated
Mstow, gmina Mstow	Plac Mickiewicza 17	Plaque placed on the front facade of the local cultural center	1917	Ornate stone sculpture
Ostrowy, gmina Miedzno	Square in front of an elementary school at the crossroads direction Czestochowa-Klobuck-Nowa Brzeznicza	Monument/marble, granite and cement	1924, destroyed during WWII, rebuilt 1994	
Sw. Anna, gmina Dabrowa Zielona		Monument/cone-shaped stone with an eagle placed on top	1967	
Bielsko-Biala, pow. bielecki	ul. Leginow 25	Plaque/stone on a façade of a high school	-	
Bielsko-Biala, pow. bielecki	ul. Pilsudskiego Primary school	Plaque/red marble	1964	
Gorki Wielkie, gmina Brenna	Primary school named T. Kosciuszko	Plaque/steel on a building façade	1967	
Hebdzie, pod Szrekocinami		Monument	Before 1917	
Hebdzie, pod Szrekocinami		Mound	Before 1917	
Raclawice	Raclawice-Krakow	Castle and Mound with a commemorative granite plaque	1954	Requires periodic renovations
Raclawice		Mound	1934	
Raclawice	Zamczysko mountain	Linden Tree	Planted 1894	
Czarkowy, k. Nowego Korczyna		Mound	Before WWII	
Krepa kolo Maciejowic		Mound	1861	
Pszczyno (Slask)		Mound	1846	

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Kochlowice na Slasku		Mound	1925	
Objezierz w Wielkopolsce		Mound	1818	
Krepa kolo Maciejowic		Museum		
Krepa kolo Maciejowic	School courtyard	Monument		
Krepa kolo Maciejowic		Stone		
Krepa kolo Maciejowic		Plaque		
Uchanka kolo Dubienki		Mound		
Wyszkowkolo Wegrowa		Mound		
Swiete, gm. Kramski, woj. Konin		Mound		
Boryslawice, gm. Grzegorzowo, woj. Konin		Mound		
Macejowice-Gonczyc droga		Mound	1974	
Miechowo		Mound		
Wroclaw	Painting of the Battle of Raclawice	Painting		

*There are schools named after Kosciuszko and streets bearing his name in every major city in Poland.

Table VI: Inventory of Plaques, Monuments and Mounds in Poland Commemorating Casimir Pulaski *

City	Location	Type of Monument	Year Erected	Comments
Czestochowa	Park im. Staszica	Torso atop a stone pedestal and a black marble inscribed plaque reads: "Kazimierz Pulaski 1747-1779"	1929 rebuilt after WWII 1994	
Krynica	Stok gory Huzary	Mound and monument	1925, monument added in 1929, destroyed during WWII, rebuilt 1969	The surroundings of the mound covered by dense brush, the mound in a state of deterioration
Muszyna	ul. Kity	Pulaski Estate	18 th century	
Winiary1	Museum Park	Stone with a plaque and a bronze statue		
Winiary-Warka		Casimir Pulaski Museum		

*There are several high schools throughout Poland bearing the name of Pulaski.

Appendix I

Biographies of Foreign-born Heroes of the American Revolution

Heroes Named by the Conference Committee:

John Barry

John Barry was born in Ireland in 1745 and arrived in Philadelphia at age 15. He captained several West Indies trading vessels until 1775, when he volunteered his services on one of the Continental Congress' newly armed ships. In 1776, he captured a British warship and brought it back to Philadelphia. It was the first war vessel captured by a commissioned Continental naval officer to be brought back to that city. Barry later joined the army under Washington and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was aide to General Cadwalleder and special aide to Washington, who held him in high esteem. Returning to a naval command, he carried out many gallant and daring boat expeditions on the Delaware, successfully harassing and capturing vessels laden with supplies for the British Army. President Washington appointed Barry as a Senior Captain of the newly organized Federal Navy after the war. He died in Philadelphia in 1803.

Jean-Baptiste-Charles-Henri-Hector, Comte D'Estaing (Marquis de Saillans)

D'Estaing was born in France on November 28, 1729. He was appointed Lieutenant General of the French Navy in 1763, and Vice Admiral in 1777. D'Estaing was put in command of a fleet of 12 battleships and 14 frigates with the mission of assisting the struggling American colonies against Great Britain. After a short sojourn in Boston harbor, he sailed to the West Indies where he took St. Vincent and Grenada (July 4, 1779) and badly damaged Admiral Byron's fleet. His attempts to retake Savannah, in concert with the Americans, were unsuccessful and a severe wound obliged him to give up the effort. He died in Paris on April 28, 1794.

François Joseph Paul, Marquis de Tilly, Comte de Grasse

The Comte de Grasse was born in France in 1722. A career naval officer, he was dispatched to America at age 59, charged with helping Washington and Rochambeau end the war as quickly as possible. His explosive action against the British Navy near the Chesapeake Bay on September 5, 1781, made the outcome at Yorktown inevitable. After his spectacular success in Yorktown, he met with several major defeats. He was captured by the British during a battle in 1782. While jailed in London, he became a major participant in the Revolution's peace treaty negotiations. The Comte de Grasse died in Paris in 1788.

John Paul Jones

Jones was named simply “John Paul” when he was born in Scotland on July 6, 1747. After several successful years as a merchant skipper in the West Indies trade, Paul emigrated to the British colonies in North America and there added "Jones" to his name. He was in Virginia at the outbreak of the American Revolution and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Continental Navy, serving aboard Esek Hopkins' flagship, the *Alfred*. While on the *Alfred*, he was the first person to hoist the Grand Union flag on a Continental warship. On November 1, 1777, he commanded the *Ranger*, sailing for France. Sailing into Quiberon Bay, France on February 14, 1778, Jones and Admiral La Motte Piquet exchanged gun salutes -- the first time that the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the new nation, was officially recognized by a foreign government entity. Throughout the war, he commanded several ships and privateers, and led notable sea battles against the British. He died in Paris at the age of 45 on July 18, 1792.

Johann Kalb, known as “Baron de Kalb”

Born in Germany in 1721, Kalb became a Lieutenant in a German regiment of the French Army at the age of 22. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General. In 1768, he was sent to America as an agent of the French government to determine the attitude of the colonies toward Great Britain. He returned to America in 1777 and joined the Revolutionary Army with the rank of Major General. He served briefly under General George Washington before the winter encampment at Valley Forge and later was sent south to help General Horatio Gates. He was second in command to Gates at the disastrous Battle of Camden, S.C., in August 1780. Kalb's troops were finally forced to retreat before the army of Lord Charles Cornwallis, and Kalb was wounded and captured by the British. He died from the wounds three days later.

General Thaddeus Kosciuszko

Kosciuszko was born in Poland in 1746 and trained in military academies in Warsaw and Paris. He offered his services to the colonists in the American Revolution because of his commitment to the ideal of liberty. Arriving in America in 1777, he took part in the Saratoga campaign and advised Horatio Gates to fortify Bemis Heights. Later he fortified West Point (1778) and fought with distinction under Gen. Nathanael Greene in the Carolina campaign (1780). After his return to Poland, he became a champion of Polish independence. He died in 1817.

The Marquis de Lafayette

General Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette was born in France on September 6, 1757. In 1777, he purchased a ship, and, with a crew of adventurers, set sail for America to fight in the Revolution. He was made a Major General and assigned to the staff of George Washington. Lafayette served with distinction, leading American forces to several victories. On a return visit to France in 1779, he persuaded the French government to send aid to the Americans. After the British surrender at Yorktown, Lafayette, a hero to the new nation, returned home to Paris. At home, he

cooperated closely with Ambassadors Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson on behalf of American interests. He died in France in 1834.

Count Casimir Pulaski

Count Casimir Pulaski was born in Poland on March 4, 1747. An exiled hero of the Polish movement against Russia, he was brought to America by Benjamin Franklin. Pulaski joined George Washington's army just before the Battle of Brandywine. He led a scouting party in the battle that surprised British troops with an attack, allowing for the escape of the American army. Congress rewarded Pulaski with a commission as Brigadier General and command of the cavalry unit. He later formed a light infantry of foreign volunteers, as well as an independent cavalry unit that became a model for the U.S. cavalry. He is, thus, remembered as the "Father of the American Cavalry." In 1779, Pulaski and his legion were sent south to the besieged city of Charleston. He immediately raised morale and assisted in breaking the siege. Pulaski was killed by a British cannon shot during an operation to recapture Savannah, GA.

Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau

Rochambeau was born in France in 1725. At the age of 16, he joined the French Army. When King Louis the XVI of France sent troops to America, Rochambeau was promoted to Lieutenant General and put in charge of the forces. Rochambeau was appalled by the state of the American troops, and dismayed by how few men his own government had sent over to help. His leadership and strategy were an essential part of the decisive victory at Yorktown. After the British surrender, Rochambeau headed back to France, where he received numerous awards, including special recognition from the King. He died in France in 1807.

Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin, Baron von Stueben (1730-94)

Baron von Stueben was born in Prussia (now Germany) in 1730. He fought with distinction in the Seven Years' War (1756-63) and arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1778, offering his services to the Congress and to the Continental Army that was commanded by George Washington. He was appointed Inspector General, prepared a manual of tactics, remodeled the army's organization, organized an efficient staff, and improved discipline. In 1780, he sat on the court-martial of British army Major John André, who was charged with espionage. In the same year he took part, as a Major General, in the siege of Yorktown. He became an American citizen in 1783, and died in 1794.

Heroes Identified by the Survey:

The following foreign-born individuals distinguished themselves with exceptional heroism in the struggle for American independence. While all have been recognized to some extent in America, most remain unknown and unremembered in their native countries. While most were heroes on the field of battle -- one lost his life -- others selflessly served the American cause for long years in other ways. Together, with thousands of American-born colleagues, they achieved their goal of an independent and democratic United States.

Anne Trotter Bailey

Anne Bailey's legendary ride to save besieged Fort Lee, New Jersey in 1791 is compared to the ride of Paul Revere for its daring and endurance. It was the culmination of eleven years of efforts during which she served the American Revolution as a nurse, messenger, and scout along the colonies' western frontier. Born in 1742 in Liverpool, England, Bailey came to America in 1761 and became known as "the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley" (West Virginia). Her husband died in 1774 at the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's War in Ohio. Resolving to avenge her husband's death, Bailey became devoted to the American cause. In 1791, during a British-inspired Indian siege of Fort Lee, Bailey volunteered to ride her horse through a hundred miles of wilderness to retrieve much-needed gunpowder -- a task none of the soldiers in the garrison would brave. She returned with two horses laden with powder. The garrison sallied forth and forced the Indians to raise the siege.

Col. Christian von Forbach and Lt. Col. Wilhelm von Forbach

The German von Forbach brothers of Zweibrücken were among the most admired soldiers in the French forces led by Rochambeau that turned the tide of the Revolution. They commanded the Royal Deux-Pont Regiment at the Battle of Yorktown. Lt. Col. Wilhelm von Forbach led the charge that opened the British defenses, quickly ending the battle. After the British surrender, Wilhelm von Forbach returned to France to bring King Louis XVI the terms of the British surrender and captured British flags from the Battle of Yorktown. He was awarded the Order of St. Louis by the King for his achievements.

Peter Francisco

Peter Francisco is remembered as one of the great fighters on the American side of the Revolutionary War. He fought in at least seven major battles as part of the Tenth Virginia Regiment. Francisco was buried with military honors in Shockoe Hill Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

March 15 is "Peter Francisco Day" Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There is also a park named for him in New Bedford, Massachusetts and a monument in Greensboro, North Carolina. The original of a much-circulated engraving of Francisco is housed in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The Portuguese Continental Union of the

United States awarded its first Peter Francisco Award in 1974. The award is given to individuals who have distinguished themselves in their efforts on behalf of the Portuguese community in the U.S. Included amongst the recipients are President John F. Kennedy, author John dos Passos, businessman Joseph E. Fernandes, Cardinal Humberto Medeiros, and Senator Claiborne Pell. In 1975, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp honoring Francisco in its Contributors to the Cause series, with the caption, "Peter Francisco, Fighter Extraordinary."

Bernardo de Gálvez

Gálvez is remembered as the personification of Spain's aid to the American cause. His actions against the British at Baton Rouge, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Louis, and Fort St. Joseph, Michigan relieved British pressure on Washington's armies and opened supply lines for money and military goods from Spain, France, Cuba and Mexico. Spanish forces under General Gálvez secured the Mississippi River with victories at Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Natchez that caused great worry in the British high command. Gálvez's forces also provided munitions, medicine, money, and, most important of all, food to the Americans. The food came from Texas haciendas. Gálvez secured the entire Gulf of Mexico, keeping British forces that would otherwise have fought the American Colonists in the northeast occupied. Gálvez was born in the province of Málaga, Spain in 1746, and came to America in 1776. Sudden illness caused his death on November 30, 1786, at age 40.

Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun

Armand Louis de Gontaut, the Duc de Lauzun, was born on April 13, 1747 into a family that had been titled since the 12th century. He began a military career at age 14. He later led a force aiding the American cause under Rochambeau. Lauzun's legion participated in several engagements, playing a particularly important role as cavalry at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. In September 1782, Lauzun took command of the French Army when Rochambeau returned to France. Afterwards, back in France, he was promoted to General. He was guillotined at the age of 46, in 1793, during the French Revolution.

Philip Mazzei

Philip Mazzei, a Florentine merchant, surgeon, and horticulturist, befriended Thomas Jefferson through business connections and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia in 1773. His influence on Jefferson was profound, and Mazzei is credited with providing many of the theoretical underpinnings of the American independence movement. By 1778, it was decided by Jefferson and others that Mazzei could be used effectively abroad. He was sent to try to borrow money from the Grand Duke of Tuscany for Virginia and to gather useful political and military information for then Governor Jefferson. He served in this capacity from 1779 until 1784. Later, Mazzei published a four-volume history of the colonies, which became known as a counterweight to British propaganda and French misinformation. Mazzei died in Pisa, Italy in 1816.

Robert Morris

Robert Morris was one of the two most important financiers of the Revolutionary War. Throughout the war, while most of his fellow brokers, merchants and financiers doubted the future of the Revolution and failed to offer significant support, Morris loaned money for provisioning troops. He also personally underwrote the operations of privateers -- ships that ran the British blockades at great risk, bringing needed supplies and capital into the colonies.

Born in England in 1734, Morris came to America in 1744. At age eighteen, he entered a partnership in an importing business that flourished for 39 years. Elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, he participated in many of the committees involved in raising capital and provisions for the Continental Army.

In 1781, Congress approved Morris' plan for a national bank. The bank, which became the Bank of North America, was an institution that brought stability to the American economy, facilitated financing of the war, and ultimately established the credit of the United States with the nations of Europe. Morris was appointed Financial Agent of the United States in order to direct the operation of the new bank.

Despite his contributions to the Revolution, Morris has not been frequently commemorated. A statue of Morris with Haym Salomon and George Washington was dedicated in Chicago in 1941.

Francis Salvador

Francis Salvador was an early casualty of the Revolution – slain in August 1776 in an Indian attack fomented by the British. Born in London in 1747, he moved to South Carolina, where he became active in the independence movement. Within a year of his arrival, at the age of 27, Salvador was elected to the General Assembly of the colony. In 1774, he was elected as a delegate to South Carolina's revolutionary Provincial Congress. (It assembled in Charleston in January 1775 to frame a bill of rights that set forth grievances against the British government.) Salvador played important roles in both the First and Second Provincial Congresses, gaining appointments on several select commissions. One such commission was established to preserve peace in the interior parts of the state, where the British superintendent of Indian affairs was busily negotiating treaties with the Cherokees to induce the tribe to attack the colonists.

Haym Salomon

Polish-born Salomon has been dubbed “the financier of the Revolution.” After his escape from a British prison in New York, he worked tirelessly to raise money for the Army and the Congress. Salomon negotiated many loans for the Colonies from France and Holland, without taking the usual sales commission. Revolutionary leaders' diaries testify that, “when money was needed for the Revolutionary War, you went to Haym Salomon.” Salomon died in 1785, probably as a result of illness contracted during his imprisonment and the subsequent strain of his work.

Salomon was honored by a U.S. Commemorative stamp in 1975 in the “Contributors to the Cause” series. The stamp is inscribed “Haym Salomon, financial hero.” On the back of the stamp is printed “Financial Hero - Businessman and broker Haym Salomon was responsible for raising most of the money needed to finance the American Revolution and later to save the new nation from collapse.” A statue of Salomon, his colleague Robert Morris, and George Washington was dedicated in Chicago by the Patriotic Foundation in 1941.

John Witherspoon

Witherspoon, born in Scotland in 1723, was an early advocate of American independence. He participated from the start in the Continental Congress, signing the Declaration of Independence, and serving on the Committees of Correspondence and Safety in early 1776. A Presbyterian minister, his was a strong moral voice urging independence from Britain. Witherspoon was a very active member of the Congress, serving on more than a hundred committees through his tenure and debating frequently on the Floor. Following the war, Witherspoon devoted his life to rebuilding the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), which had been nearly destroyed by British forces.

Appendix II

Other Foreign-Born Notable Contributors to the Revolution

The following foreign-born individuals also contributed to the American Revolution through notable service in the Continental Congress, the Continental Army or State Militias but are not generally considered to be “heroes.”

Biographical Data

John Armstrong

Born October 13, 1717 in Ireland. Died March 9, 1795.

Armstrong was an officer in the Pennsylvania Militia and the Continental Army. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1780 and from 1787 to 1788.

Pierce Butler

Born 1744 in Ireland. Died 1822.

Butler was elected to the South Carolina Assembly in 1778. He later served as Adjutant General of the South Carolina Militia. He served in the colony’s legislature through most of the 1780s and won election to the Continental Congress (1787-88) and to the Constitutional Convention. He also served in the U.S. Senate from 1789 to 1796.

Thomas Conway

Born 1733 in Ireland. Died circa 1800.

He was raised in France and became a soldier in the French Army rising to the rank of major. Unsatisfied by his rate of promotion, Conway became one of the first foreign officers enlisted by American ambassador to France, Silas Deane, for the American army. He met with Washington at Morristown in May 1777 and, after a favorable recommendation, was appointed a brigadier general and given command of a brigade in Sullivan’s Division, which fought at Brandywine and Germantown.

Thomas Fitzsimmons

Born 1741 in Ireland. Died 1811.

Thomas Fitzsimmons commanded a company of militia (1776-77) and sat on the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence. His firm also provided supplies, money to the military forces, and ships that were set on fire to ram British ships. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1782 through 1783, and a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors and Legislature from 1786 to 1789.

Button Gwinnett

Born circa 1732-1735 in Down Hatherly, England. Died May 19, 1777.

Elected to the Continental Congress in 1776, Gwinnett signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of Georgia. He also served in the Georgia legislature, where he helped draft a constitution for the new State. He led an abortive attempt to invade Florida to secure Georgia's southern border. He was killed in a duel in 1777.

Edward Hand

Born 1744 in Ireland. Died 1802.

Hand joined the Continental Army in 1776 and advanced to Brigadier General in 1777. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784.

Andrew Lewis

Born 1720 in Ireland. Died 1781.

Lewis commanded a British contingent that defeated Native American forces at Point Pleasant in 1774, resulting in peace with the Native Americans during the first part of the Revolutionary War. He served as Brigadier General in the Continental Army from 1776-77.

Francis Lewis

Born March, 1713 in Llandaff, Wales. Died December 31, 1802.

Lewis was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He lost all of his property on Long Island, New York, due to the war. The British held his wife captive for many months in retaliation for his political work.

Alexander McDougall

Born 1731 in Scotland. Died 1786.

A pamphleteer against the British Government in New York, McDougall was appointed Brigadier General of the Continental Army in 1776. In 1777, he took command of West Point after Benedict Arnold's treason. He served two terms in the Continental Congress.

Lachlan McIntosh

Born 1725 in Scotland. Died 1806.

Promoted to Brigadier General in 1776, McIntosh wintered with Washington at Valley Forge from 1777 to 1778. In 1783, he was promoted to Major General.

Louis Le Bègue de Presle du Portail

Born 1743 in Pithiviers, France. Died in 1802 aboard ship returning from America to France.

Du Portail, a French military engineer, was recruited for the Revolutionary War effort by Benjamin Franklin. He became head of the American Engineer Corps. He served with distinction in the Philadelphia campaign and at West Point, and was highly regarded by Washington. He was captured by the British when Charleston surrendered in 1780. He also helped Washington decide to conduct the Yorktown campaign.

Arthur St. Clair

Born 1736 in Scotland. Died 1818.

Brigadier General at the battle of Trenton and Princeton, St. Clair was later appointed Major General. After the war, he served in the Continental Congress from 1785 thru 1787. He was the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, 1787-1802.

James Smith

Born circa 1719 in Ireland. Died 1806.

Smith was appointed to the Provincial Convention in Philadelphia in 1775 and the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention in 1776. He was elected to the Continental Congress later in 1776, and he signed the Declaration of Independence. He remained in Congress for two years and, in 1782, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia.

George Taylor

Born circa 1716 in Ireland. Died February 23, 1781.

Elected to Pennsylvania's Provincial Assembly in 1764, Taylor was a member of the committee to draft the instructions for Pennsylvania delegates to the first Continental Congress, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence. In 1775, he was appointed to replace a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Congress who refused to support independence. He then became a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Matthew Thornton

Born 1714 in Ireland. Died June 24, 1803.

Thornton was selected as the first President of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was sent to the Continental Congress in 1776. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He also became an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

James Wilson

Born September 14, 1742 in Scotland. Died August 28, 1798.

Wilson was appointed to a Committee of Correspondence in 1774. His pamphlet, *Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament*, was influential in bolstering the argument that the Parliament lacked the

right to pass laws for the colonies since they are not represented in the Parliament. From 1775-77, he represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, where he signed the Declaration of Independence. He went on to become a Member of the Constitutional Convention and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Appendix III

List of French Volunteers in the Continental Army

There were at least 87 officers of the French Royal Army who served in the US Continental Army, and about four French Army or Navy officers served with John Paul Jones' naval squadron. The estimated number of French who served 'in the ranks' of the American forces is higher, but not well documented. This is a partial list of senior French officers.⁴⁰

Du Buysson des Aix [Hays] (1752-1786). Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army. Brigadier General in North Carolina Militia.

Marquis Denis-Jean Florimond de Langlois Du Bouchet (1752-1826). Major in the Continental Army, he later joined Rochambeau's Army.

Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy (1746-1804). Major, Continental Army, Aide-de-Camp to Lafayette.

Pierre Colomb (1754-c.1817). Captain in the Georgia Regiment, Continental Army.

Louis-Saint-Ange Morel de la Colombe (?-?). Accompanied Lafayette to America in 1777, and served as his aide. He returned to France and then joined the French army. Attached to a French regiment of dragoons as a Captain on March 4, 1780, he returned to America with Rochambeau's expedition in 1780.

Thomas Conway (1733-1800?). Colonel, later Brigadier General, Continental Army.

Philippe Charles Jean Baptiste Tronson de Courdray (1738-1777). Major General, Continental Army.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant (1754-1825). Major in the Continental Army. A self-taught architect who drafted the first design for Washington, D.C.

François-Louis Teissède de Fleury (b.1749). Lieutenant Colonel, Continental Army. He later joined Rochambeau's Army with the Saintonge Regiment.

Jean-Joseph Sourbader de Gimat (1743/4-?). Colonel of Infantry, Continental Army.

Jean Baptiste Gouvion (1747-1792). Colonel, Engineer Corps, Continental Army.

Barazer de Kermorvan (1740-1817). Lieutenant Colonel, Engineer Corps, Continental Army.

Pierre Landais (1734-circa 1820). Captain, Continental Navy, commander of the frigate *Alliance*.

Jean Baptiste Joseph, Chevalier de Laumoy (1750-1832). Brigadier General, Engineer Corps, Continental Army.

⁴⁰ This list is adapted from the website of the American Revolution Round Table, www.xenophongroup.com/mcjoynt/volunt.htm

Thomas-Antoine, Chevalier de Maudit du Plessis (1753-1791). Captain of Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel, Continental Army. Later in Rochambeau's Army as Senior Adjutant of the Artillery Park.

Louis François de Pommereuil de Martigny (dates unknown) Lieutenant of Artillery in the Continental Army.

Pierre-Etienne Du Ponceau (1760-1844). Major, Continental Army, Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to General von Steuben.

Charles-Albert de Moré, Comte de Pontgibaud (1758-1837). Aide-de-Camp to Lafayette; Major, Continental Army.

Chevalier de Preudhomme de Borre (b.1717). Brigadier General, Continental Army.

Louis des Hayes de La Radière (d. 1779). French engineer who accompanied du Portail in creating the American Corps of Engineers. He was involved in the early design and construction of the fortifications at West Point, NY, where he died in 1779.

Marquis de La Rouërie Tuffin (1750-1793). Colonel of Continental Partisan Legion; Brigadier General, Continental Army, 1783.

Pierre François Vernier (1736/7-1780). Major, Pulaski's Legion.

Jean Louis Ambroise de Genton, Chevalier de Villefranche (1747-1784). Captain of Engineers. Colonel in the Continental Army.

Appendix IV

Contact Organizations

The following organizations maintain an interest in some aspect of this survey, either the overall goal, or the commemoration of groups of individuals or of single heroes.

American Friends of Lafayette
316 Markle Hall
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1768

American Revolution Round Table
mcjoynt@mindspring.com

American Revolution Round Table of Philadelphia
c/o Joe Bilotti
1823 Arthur Road
Philadelphia, PA 19152

Bostonian Society
Old State House
206 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02109

Cape May County War Memorial
PO Box 691
Cape May Court House, NY 08210

Colonial Society of Massachusetts
87 Mt. Vernon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Expédition Particulière Commemorative Cantonment Society
P.O. Box 137
Mount Vernon, VA 22121
http://xenophongroup.com/mcjoynt/ep_web.htm

General Society, Sons of the Revolution
Fraunces Tavern Museum
54 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10004

Johannes Schwalm Historical Association
PO Box 416
State Line, PA 17263-0416

Junior American Citizens
2792 Ashbrooke Drive
Lexington, KY 40513-1458

Kosciuszko Foundation
15 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021-6595

The Memorial Lafayette: Château-Musée Lafayette
43230 Chavaniac-Lafayette
France
Phone: +33 (0) 4 71 77 50 32 or +33 (0) 4 71 04 26 40
Fax: +33 (0) 4 71 77 55 44

National Society of the Children of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-5392

National Society of Sons of the American Revolution
1000 South 4th Street
Louisville, KY 40203

New York American Revolution Roundtable
c/o Mr. David W. Jacobs
585 West End Avenue
New York, NY 10024

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
c/o Granville Warren Wehland
3892 College Avenue
Ellicott City, MD 21043

Philip Mazzei Association (Associazione Filippo Mazzei)
Association Tuscany – USA
127/a Avenue Alexander Time
50131 Florence, Italy
Phone: +39-55-5001487

Portuguese Continental Union of the USA
30 Cummings Park
Woburn, MA 01801
Phone: (781) 376-0271
Fax: (781) 376-2033

Society of the Cincinnati
2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008

Society of Loyalist Descendants
PO Box 848
Rockingham, NC 28380

Steuben Society of America
67-05 Fresh Pond Road
Ridgewood, NY 11385-4505

Thomas Paine National Historical Association
983 North Avenue
New Rochelle, NY 10804-3609

Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York,
Constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812
7th Regiment Armory
643 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021

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<http://chateau-lafayette.com>

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Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I, 114

Bust of Rochambeau, Vendôme

Photo: Giraudon, Paris in Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I, 119

Statue of Rochambeau, Vendôme

Photo: Giraudon from Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I, 119

Statue of Rochambeau, Vendôme

Arnold Whitridge, *Rochambeau*. (Macmillan, New York, 1965)

Statue of Rochambeau, Paris

<http://perso.xanadoo.fr/ronsard.sp/stmart.htm>

House of Rochambeau in Paris

Photo: Giraudon, Paris in Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I, 118

Tomb of Rochambeau at Thore, near Vendome

Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. I, 128

Burial Place of Admiral d'Estaing

Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. II, 118

Residence of John Paul Jones, 19 Rue de Tournon, Paris

Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. II, 158

Plaque on the Residence of John Paul Jones

From Brian Morton, *Americans in Paris: an Annotated Street Guide* (The Olivia & Hill Press, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1984, ff. p. 26

Von Steuben Statue in Potsdam

<http://www.germanheritage.com/biographies/mtoz/steuben.html>

Tomb of Kosciuszko at Krakow Cathedral

<http://republica.pl/chotylow/obrazki/kosciuszko4.jpg>

Kosciuszko Mound, Krakow

<http://www.krakow.pl/en/stary/kopiec.php>

Equestrian Statue of Kosciuszko in Krakow

<http://republica.pl/lotka1/www/grafiki/kosciuszko.jpg>

Kosciuszko Mound, Siemiatycze

Photo courtesy of the Voice of Siemiatycze 1998

Casimir Pulaski Museum

<Http://www.warka.pl/images/pictures/bpulaski.jpg>

Statue of John Witherspoon at University of Paisley, Scotland

Photo courtesy of the University of Paisley

Statue of Beaumarchais near the Bastille, Paris

Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. II, 134

Benjamin Franklin statue, Rue Franklin (near Trocadero)

Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. II, 89

Site of Benjamin Franklin's House in Paris

Photo: Giraudon, Paris in Forbes & Cadman, *France and New England*, Vol. II, 88



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ADDENDUM

An Additional Hero: Michael Kováts

After this report was printed, the Commission identified an additional foreign-born contributor to the American Revolution who should be recognized as a hero: Michael Kováts.

Michael Kováts de Fabricy (also frequently listed by his Polish name Kowacz) was born in 1724 in Karczag, Hungary. After serving in a Hussar regiment, and distinguishing himself in the Austrian and Prussian armies, he volunteered his services to the American cause as an organizer and commander of light cavalry.

In 1778, Casimir Pulaski, commander-in-chief of Washington's cavalry, proposed a plan for the formation of a training division of Hussars to be led by Kováts. Later that year, Colonel Commandant Kováts participated in the battle at Osborne Island and Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey. In February 1779, the legion marched to South Carolina to join the forces of General Benjamin Lincoln seeking to liberate Charleston from a British siege. On May 11, 1779, Kováts lost his life in the Battle of Charleston (which failed to liberate the city). He was buried where he fell.

No commemorative markers recognize Kováts in his native Hungary, but a sports field and a monument at the Citadel, a military academy in Charleston, South Carolina, are named for him. The approximate site of his birth in Hungary is known, as are the locations of several battlefields in Europe where he fought.