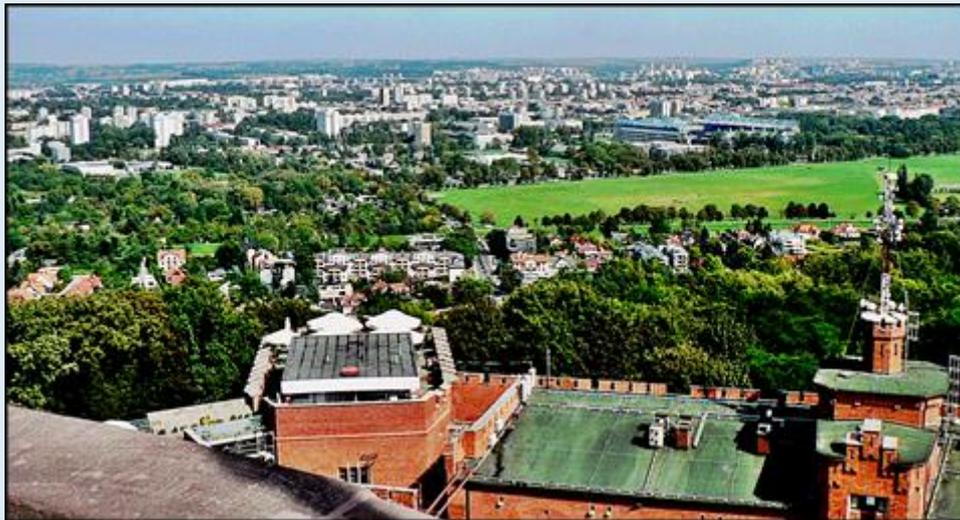




MIEJSCA PAMIĘCI Kraków

Muzeum w Fortach Kopca Kościuszki



☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ TK ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

KRAKÓW 1823 - WEST POINT 1828

JAK DŁUGO TWOJA RZĘKA PŁYNIE
I TWOJA OJCZYZNA ISTNIEJE, KAŻDY
ZROZUMIE ZNACZENIE TEGO POMNIKA
I MIEJSCA W KTÓRYM SIĘ TOI

SŁOWA JOHN A. B. LATROBE'A (1803-1891), TWÓRCY
POMNIKA KOŚCIUSZKI WZNIESIONEGO NA TERENIE
AMERYKAŃSKIEJ AKADEMII WOJSKOWEJ W WEST POINT,
NOWY JORK, USA

★
TABLICA TA JEST DEDYKOWANA POWSTANIU
TRANSATLANTYCKIEGO MOSTU WSPÓLNOTY MYŚLI
I CEŁOW, STANOWIĄCEGO WYRAZ WIEZI MIĘDZY
KOMITETEM KOPCA KOŚCIUSZKI
I AMERYKAŃSKIM STOWARZYSZENIEM PRZYJACIÓŁ
KOŚCIUSZKI W WEST POINT

☆☆
KRAKÓW, 16 WRZEŚNIA 2008

☆☆☆
DAR AMERYKAŃSKIEGO STOWARZYSZENIA PRZYJACIÓŁ
KOŚCIUSZKI W WEST POINT

WHILE YOUR RIVER FLOWS AND YOUR
COUNTRY EXISTS, NO ONE WILL BE AT A
LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE MONUMENT,
ITS PURPOSE, AND ITS LOCATION

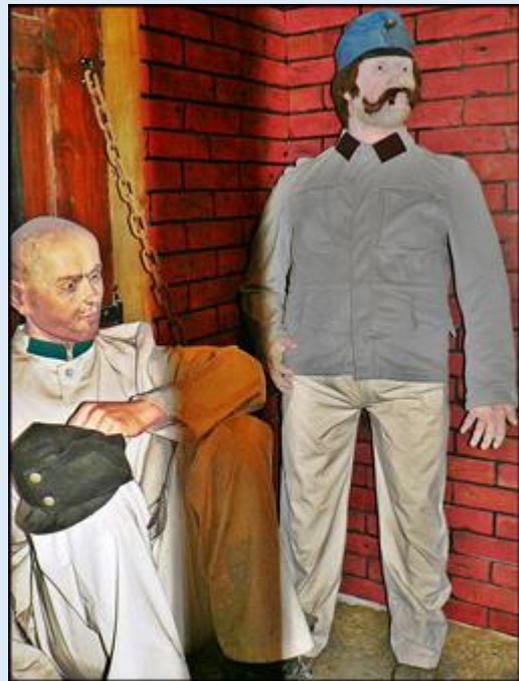
★
WRITTEN BY JOHN A. B. LATROBE (1803-1891), DESIGNER
OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO MONUMENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK, USA

★
IN COMMEMORATION OF ESTABLISHING A
TRANSATLANTIC BRIDGE OF KINDRED SPIRIT AND
PURPOSE WHICH CONNECTS THE KOŚCIUSZKO
MOUND COMMITTEE AND THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF KOŚCIUSZKO AT
WEST POINT, AND IN WITNESS THEREOF, THIS
PLAQUE IS DEDICATED

☆☆
GRACOV, SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

☆☆☆
GIFT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF
KOŚCIUSZKO AT WEST POINT

KOPIEC KOŚCIUSZKI
WZNIESIONY PRZEZ NARÓD POLSKI
W LATACH 1820-1823
POWIERZONY PIECZY KOMITETU KOPCA
JAKO NARODOWA PAMIĄTKA
WPISANY NA DOBRO SKARBU PAŃSTWA
ZNISZCZONY
PRZEZ POWODZIOWE ULEWY 1997-1998 ROKU
Z TEJ SAMEJ ZIEMI W LATACH 2000-2002
NAKŁEDEM PAŃSTWA POLSKIEGO
I NARODOWEGO FUNDUSZU REWALORYZACJI
ZABYTKÓW KRAKOWA, TROSKĄ HONOROWEGO
KOMITETU RATOWANIA KOPCA ORAZ STARANIEM WIELU
ODBUDOWANY
WEDŁUG PROJEKTU FIRMY POLIBETON
WYSIŁKIEM PRACOWNIKÓW S-KI HYDROTREST SKANSKA
POD NADZOREM ZARZĄDU REWALORYZACJI
ZESPOŁÓW ZABYTKOWYCH KRAKOWA
PRZY UDZIALE POLITECHNIKI KRAKOWSKIEJ
PRZEZ PREZYDENTA RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
ALEKSANDRA KWAŚNIEWSKIEGO PRZEKAZANY NARODOWI
JAKO WIECZNOTRWAŁY ZNAK NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI POLSKI
I SOLIDARNOŚCI NARODÓW W IMIĘ DOBRA LUDZKOŚCI
DNIA 11.XI.2002 ROKU



Manuski, who was to be the Commander in Chief, was arrested. The situation of a new state on the western wing of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw (1809 October 1812). "The first, independent, and actually united city of Krakow with the region", which was called the Republic of Krakow in the Free City of Krakow.

Historically, the title was applied only to the most prominent members of the nobility. The highest executive power was held by the Ruling Senate and the Assembly of Representatives was the legislative body. In 1812, the title was under the "first name" of these men: Franciszek Potocki and Kazimierz Wielki had the power to vote each law.

The Republic of Krakow had territory of about 1104 square kilometers, and covered a 15 km long strip on the left bank of the Vistula River. Within its borders stood Krakow, there were a few other towns: Chroscin, Dabrowa, Alwernia and Nowa Gora. In 1812, the population of Krakow was 22,400. In Krakow itself, and by 1843 it had grown to 140,000 (with 47,000 in Krakow).

In the first years of its existence, the political, social and cultural conditions in the new state were quite liberal. The national spirit flourished, which resulted in economic growth. Political institutions were held, with strong efforts, the Senate of Duke Jozef Poniatowski in 1812, and the Sejmik in Krakow in 1812. The meeting of the Krakow Sejmik was a significant event.

Internal quarrels resulted in the limitation of the autonomy, and the Republic of Krakow was abolished in 1815. The Republic of Krakow was abolished in 1815, and the territory was incorporated into the Russian Empire. The Republic of Krakow was abolished in 1815, and the territory was incorporated into the Russian Empire.





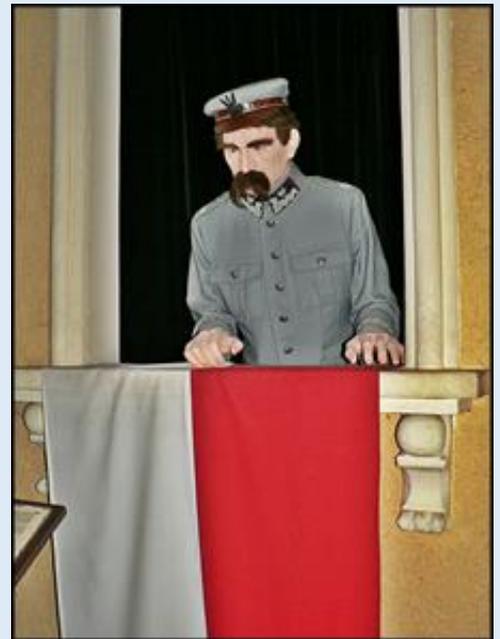
Polityk, żołnierz, samorządowiec, oficer, dowódca. Wierzył w budowę państwa. Za przyczynienie do powstania organizacji strażackiej i policji w Warszawie. W 1910 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1918 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1920 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1926 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1935 roku został wybrany na prezydenta.

**Józef Piłsudski
(1867-1935)**

Politician, soldier, the General Inspector of the Armed Forces. He called Polish "Napoleon". In 1887 he was arrested for his involvement in the work of the socialist organization in Warsaw and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in Siberia. Member of the Polish Socialist Party and the Chief Editor of the "Robotnik" magazine, published by the PPS. In 1890, as one of the party's leaders, he was arrested and imprisoned in Warsaw.

In 1910 two legal parasitoid organizations were created in the Austrian zone by him (Związek Strzelecki in Lwów and Towarzystwo Szkołańskie in Cieszyn). In 1912 Piłsudski became the Chief of Staff of the Polish Legions and taking personal command of the First World War he officially established the Polish military organization in 1917. When the Polish Legions refused to swear allegiance to Austria and Germany, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Magdeburg prison, where he remained until November 1918.

In 1918 he received the title of Provisional Marshal of Poland. In years 1919 and 1921 he led successful wars against the Bolsheviks and as a result of a Riga peace treaty. During this war Army granted him the title of the First Marshal of Poland. In 1926, after the May Revolution, he was appointed the post of Minister of Military and was the General Inspector of the Armed Forces. In 1926 - 1928 and in 1930, Piłsudski was the Prime Minister twice. Marshal was buried in Wawel Cathedral and in accordance with his will, his heart was placed in his mother's tomb in the Cemetery of Rossa in Vilnius.



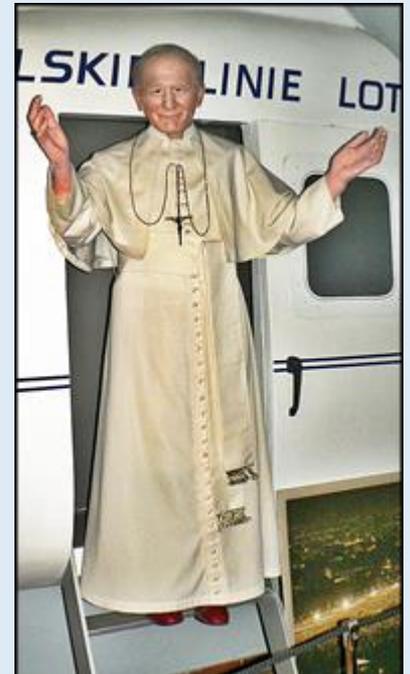

Teolog, filozof, dramaturg, poeta i przede wszystkim papież. Pracując w fabryce chemicznej w Sobowie. W 1942 wyjechał do tajnego seminarium archidiecezjalnego i wstąpił do Wydziału Teologii Uniwersytetu w Krakowie. W 1946 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1958 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1963 roku został wybrany na prezydenta. W 1978 roku został wybrany na prezydenta.

**Św. Jan Paweł II
Karol Wojtyła
(1920 - 2005)**

Theolog, filozof, playwright, poet, and first of all - The Pope. At the beginning he studied Polish philology and Philosophy at Jagiellońskie University. During German occupation, he worked as a laborer in a quarry and in the Sobowice chemical factory in 1942 he joined the clandestine seminary in Cracow and enrolled in the Faculty of Theology of the Jagiellońskie University. Wojtyła was ordained by Cardinal Sapieha in 1946. In years 1948 he studied at the University in Rome. In 1954 he assumed the head of the Faculty of Theology at Catholic University of Lublin. In 1958 he was appointed an auxiliary bishop, five years later was elected an Archbishop - Metropolitan of Cracow, in 1967 was Cardinal. He participated in the works of sessions of the Vatican Council. On 16th October 1978 Karol Wojtyła was elected the first non-Italian pope in 455 years and he chose the name of "John Paul II". John Paul's pontificate characterized dialogues with world, members of all major religions and priestly activity. For the first time in the history of Church, John Paul II held prayer meetings attended by participants of the major religions. He is called the Pilgrim Pope, he went on over 100 pilgrimages, a number of times to Poland.

The Pope realizes decisions of the Second Vatican Council. Under the leadership of John Paul II reformed the Canon Law, compiled a new Catechism of Catholic Church, established a relations with Jews and changed the Roman Curia. The most important messages of the Pope are respect for human life and human rights, the struggle for peace, criticism of totalitarianism, a new action of evangelization and priesthood, especially of youth people.

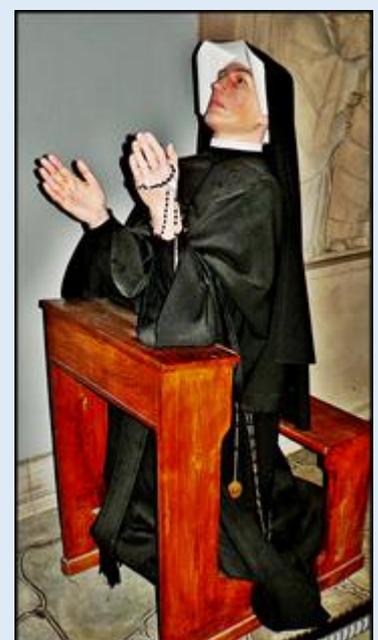
The Pope is also author of encyclical "Redemptor hominis" ("Illuminatio mentium"), drama "The Jeweler's Shop", "Our God's Brother" and poetry ("Easter Vigil"). His last book "Romans Tripod" was published in 2003.

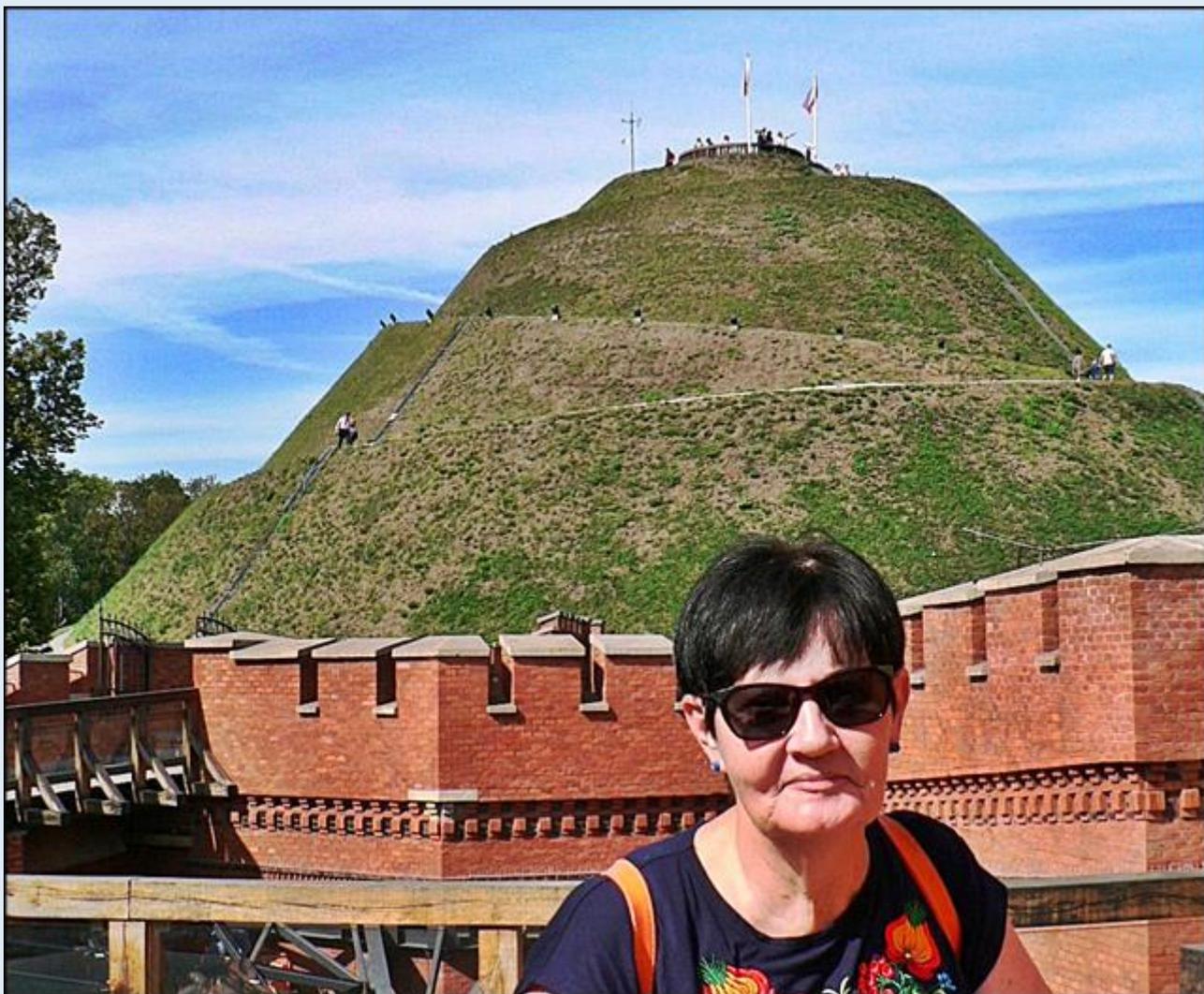



Zakonnica, doświadczała mistycznych wrażeń. Od 1931 r. prowadziła jako siostra, w 1925 r. wstąpiła w Warszawie do Zgromadzenia Sióstr Matki Bożej Miłosierdzia. Siostry mistyczne siostry w 1933 r. w Krakowie. W 1926-28 i od 1934 r. mieszkała w krakowskim klasztorze w Łagiewnikach. Przewidywała śmierć w domach zakonnych w Wilnie, Dordach i Włocławku. Od 1931 r. doświadczała mistycznych wrażeń. W 1931 r. została beatyfikowana, a w 2000 r. kanonizowana w Rzymie przez papieża Jana Pawła II. Siostra Faustyna przyczyniła się do rozwoju kultu Miłosierdzia Bożego na całym świecie. Jej mistyczne doświadczenia opisał w "Dzienniku" i "Listach".

**Maria Faustyna
zw. Siostrą Faustyną
(Helena Kowalska)
(1905-1938)**

Nun, she had mystical experiences. From 1921 she worked as a servant. In 1925 she joined the Congregation of the Lady of Mercy in Warsaw. Faustyna promoted her religious views in 1933 in Cracow. In the years 1926 - 1928 and from 1938 she lived in Cracovian Convent in Łagiewniki. She was assigned to work in a number of the Congregation's Houses (Vilnius, Dordrecht and Włocławek). From 1931 Faustyna experienced mystical vision of The Divine Mercy. Her mission was written in her diary (She wrote: I feel that my mission does not stop with my death but it will start). She died of tuberculosis and was buried at the Convent's Cemetery. Her relics are located in the convent chapel in Łagiewniki (From 1940). In 1933 she was beatified and in 2000 John Paul II in Rome canonized her. Faustyna contributed to development of the cult of the Divine Mercy on the world. In 1994 in Cracow was established the Association of Apostles of Divine Mercy called Faustynian to continue Faustyna's mission.





zdjęcia: Jan Nitecki

[POWRÓT DO STRONY GŁÓWNEJ IKONOGRAFII](#)