

baptisms. Working from hearsay many years after the fact he entered erroneous dates and places in a list at the back of one of the official baptismal registers. Later, researchers like Wladyslaw Konopczynski, a noted Pulaski biographer, accepted this information as accurate and included the error in their works.

Even though the “Polski Słownik Biograficzny” issued by the Polish Academy of Science (PAN) corrected its entry on Pulaski in 1989 to show the proper date, incorrect information is still being repeated. Fortunately, some new reference works, like the recently published “Polish American Encyclopedia” edited by Dr. James Pula have the true date.

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More information about the circumstances of Casimir Pulaski’s birth, and his adventurous life which ended at the Battle of Savannah, may be found on the pages of the website of the Poles in America Foundation, Inc. [www.poles.org](http://www.poles.org)

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The ancestral home of the Pulaski family is located in Warka, Poland, and is now the Pulaski Museum. The museum website [www.muzeumpulaski.pl](http://www.muzeumpulaski.pl) is in Polish but contains many photographs of the manor house and of the renovation which is currently taking place.

The house which stood on the corner of Nowy Swiat and Warecka Streets in Warsaw, where Casimir Pulaski was born, no longer exists.

# ***Casimir Pulaski***

## ***Birthday Commemoration***



***United States Capitol***

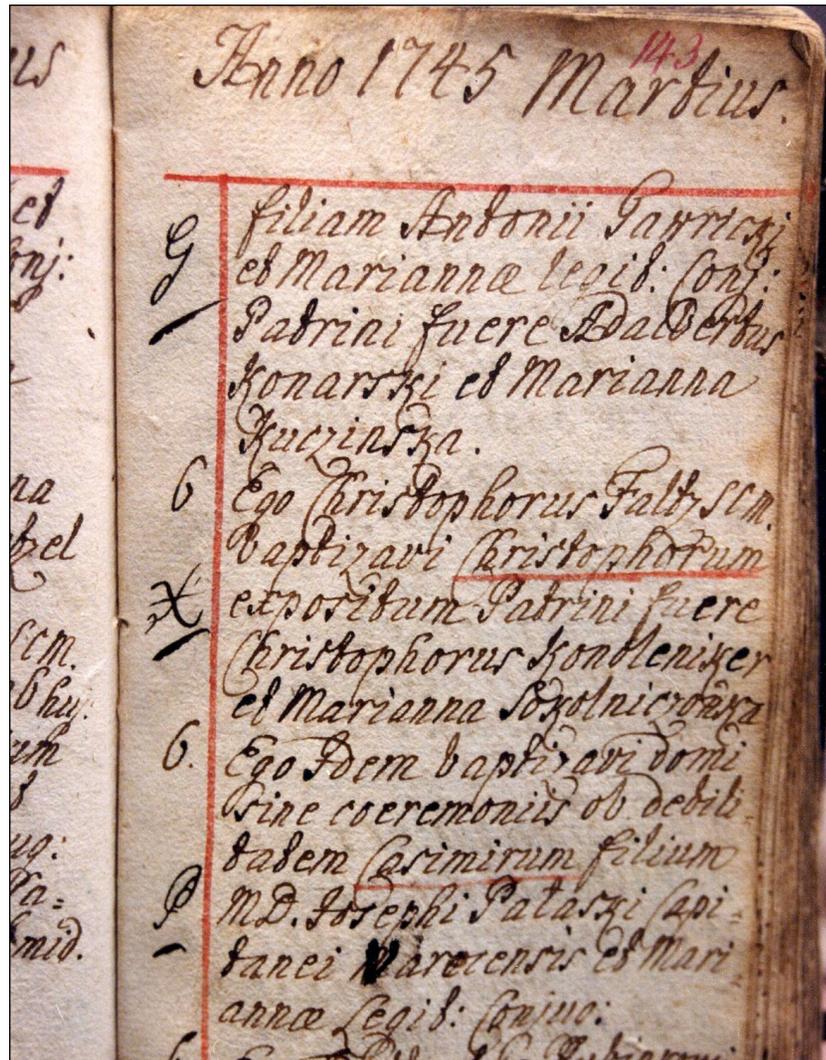
***March 6, 2012***

***Poles in America Foundation***

## The Real Date of Casimir Pulaski's Birth

Recent articles about Casimir Pulaski, published on the occasion of the parade that bears his name, state that he was born in 1747 or 1748 in Warka. While it is true that the Pulaski manor and lands were located in Warka (more accurately in a suburb of that town known as Winiary) Casimir was born in Warsaw on March 6, 1745 while his father was serving as a deputy in the Sejm, the Polish Parliament. While thus engaged he stayed at a house near what is now the intersection of Nowy Swiat and Warecka Streets in Warsaw's old town.

This is where young Casimir was born. Because of some difficulties or weakness of the child a priest was called immediately to administer the sacrament of baptism at home. This priest was Fr. Krzysztof Faltz who noted the event first in a note book and then in the official book of baptisms of the nearby Holy Cross Church. Later, on March 14th the ceremonies of baptism were completed at the church with several pairs of godparents which included Mazowsze Voivode Stanislaw Poniatowski, father of Stanislaw August, the last Polish king. This culminating event was again recorded in the official book of baptisms. These records, which survived the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, were initially noted by Wladyslaw Rudzinski and later examined by Edward Pinkowski, who has made a life-long study of Pulaski's life.



Photograph of a record made by Fr. Faltz on March 6th, 1745

(Die) 6. Ego idem baptisavi domi(ni) sine caeremoniis od debili - tatem Casimiurm filium m(agnifici) d(omini) Josephi Palaski capitanei Varecensis et Mariannae legit(imorum) coniug(um).

Day 6. I also baptized at home without ceremony, due to necessity, Casimir the son of the illustrious Jozef Pulaski, the Warka starosta, and his Marianna, legally married.

If the events surrounding Pulaski's birth were so well noted, why is it that the incorrect dates have crept into the record? The error was introduced, probably quite unintentionally, by Fr. Grzegorz Zambrzycki of St. Nicholas parish in Warka who tried to reconstruct the history of births in the Pulaski family on the back pages of his church's book of