This annual report was made possible by donors to the Annual Giving Campaign.

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The Society of the Cincinnati Staff . . . . Inside Back Cover

On the cover: Derick Lane, by Francis Alexander after an original by Ezra Ames. Museum Purchase. Lane (1755-1831) fought at Brooklyn, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.

Front Endpaper: James Mason, after the original drawing by Richard Short. Town and Harbour of Halifax in Nova Scotia as Appears from George Island Looking Up to the King’s Yard and Basin (John Boydell: London, 1777). The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.
It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent and sovereign States, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage, with some of the great princes and powers of the earth.

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrances of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and Members.

The officers of the American Army having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves—

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

The following principles shall be immutable and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire.

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

The Society of the Cincinnati
Instituted May 13, 1783
In 1782 Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States, and with it, the motto E Pluribus Unum, meaning “Out of Many, One.” The motto expressed the aspiration that the fiercely independent, sometimes quarrelsome states would form an indissoluble union, dedicated to liberty and motivated by the same high purpose. The founders understood that union was essential to the success — indeed the survival — of the new nation.

The necessity of union loomed just as large in the minds of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. They divided their new organization into thirteen state societies for the sake of “frequent communication.” But their aspirations were for unity. Their organization was to be “One Society of Friends,” not thirteen state societies forming a loose union of convenience. Unity, they understood, was essential to achieving the purposes of their organization: perpetuating the memory of “that vast event” — the achievement of American independence — and perpetuating the fellowship of war that had brought together men from New Hampshire to Georgia as brothers-in-arms. They knew that unity and the teamwork that results from fellowship and shared purpose was vital to the Society’s future.

What the founders understood in 1783 is no less essential to us today. Each of our thirteen state societies, as well as the society in France, has its particular programs and goals. Each responds to local circumstances and needs. This is as it should be. The General Society is the agency through which we address the issues we face together, and through which we pursue programs and projects to carry out our shared mission to perpetuate the memory of the American Revolution and to maintain and enrich the historic fellowship formed under the pressures of war more than two hundred and thirty years ago.

The work of our Society over the past year has been characterized by a remarkable degree of unanimity — of shared purpose and teamwork. Our General Officers, drawn from five of our fourteen constituent societies, are guiding and promoting our shared mission with great effectiveness, as are the members of our Board of Directors, our energetic group of committee chairman and committee members, and scores of other members who give their time, talent and treasure to the Society of the Cincinnati. We join those efforts to those of a talented staff led by seasoned professionals.

The focus of our shared work is the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati formally launched on May 9, 2014. The Institute is comprised of our library, museum and education programs — three distinct programs, now joined together in a way that makes the whole much more than the sum of the parts. Our aim is not just to run a great library, museum and outreach education program. Our aim is to revive appreciation of the American Revolution by supporting advanced scholarship, conducting innovative and interesting public programs, advocating the preservation of battlefields and historic places, and making resources available to teachers and students, all to enrich understanding of our War for Independence and the principles of the great Americans who won our independence.

Those great Americans were brought together by common dangers and shared principles. We are brought together by a common danger, too. The memory of Revolution and the principles articulated by our revolutionary ancestors are at risk. Evidence is everywhere at hand that awareness of the revolutionary achievement is fading. The once-familiar stories of our nation’s founding are disappearing from our schools, and the revolutionaries are ignored or misrepresented by academics obsessed with race, class and gender, and who demonstrate no appreciation for the fact that the revolutionaries created the first modern nation dedicated to defending and enhancing the liberty of ordinary people.

We have established the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati to carry out the historic task our founders assigned to us: to perpetuate the memory of the American Revolution in all its dimensions. Our founders held that “remembrance of that vast event” was essential to the preservation of American liberty and free institutions. We have come together, and are now working effectively together, to combat ignorance and indifference that puts our freedom at risk. Our Society was founded to meet the kind of crisis we now face. And working together, as “One Society of Friends,” we will prevail.

Sincerely,

Ross Gamble Perry
The Society of the Cincinnati
A District of Columbia Corporation

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Corporate Officers and members of the Board of Directors of The Society of the Cincinnati (a corporation) also serve as general officers, members and alternate members of the Standing Committee of the unincorporated Society of the Cincinnati, the historic body established in 1783. The president general of the unincorporated Society serves as president of the corporation, and the other general officers of the unincorporated Society hold parallel positions in the corporation.

Past presidents general of the Society of the Cincinnati and other past officers are accorded seat and voice, but no vote, in the meetings of the Board of the Directors of The Society of the Cincinnati (a corporation) and the Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati.
Report of the Executive Director

The Year Ahead

Annual reports, including our own, conventionally review the accomplishments of the year just ended. Permit me to break with convention and offer a review of the year ahead of us.

Many things will remain unchanged because there is no need to change them. Our library will continue on its well-charted path, acquiring rare books, pamphlets, prints, maps and manuscripts documenting the Revolutionary War and the military arts of the age of Washington and Rochambeau. We will provide exemplary stewardship of those collections and make them available to a growing number of on-site researchers. Our museum will continue to care for and interpret art and artifacts in the Society's diverse collections. We will mount creative exhibitions and welcome audience of continuously increasing size to enjoy them and learn from them. We will continue to offer an intriguing array of public programs. Our education program will continue reaching out to teachers to provide them with the tools and information to teach about the American Revolution. We will continue to provide exemplary service to our members.

Many things will change. With the formal launch of the American Revolution Institute, we have announced our intention to do much more than we have been doing. Our aim is ambitious—to restore appreciation of the American Revolution and the heroic men who won American independence and established the liberty we all enjoy. Our founders assigned this work to us in 1783, The American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati is simply the best way we can imagine to carry out that assignment and fulfill their trust.

In the year ahead we will do something dramatic and new with our library collections—we will begin making important parts of our collections available online, employing robust new software that will make it possible for researchers to find our resources from anywhere in the world and consult them anytime.

Digital libraries have been growing for several years. We quite deliberately chose not to join the pioneers in this field. Many of them incurred considerable expenses and made costly commitments to systems and software that the rapid development of new technologies rendered obsolete. We could not afford to make these mistakes, and chose to wait until the field reached the kind of stability that gives us confidence in adopting a system we believe will help researchers find our materials and make using them a pleasure. This one decisive step will increase the use of our library collections exponentially.

In the year ahead we will take equally important steps forward in our museum program. We will make—indeed are now making—major changes in the operation of the museum. For as long as the Society has welcome visitors to Anderson House, they have been taken on a tour of the home of Laz and Isabel Anderson. The Society of the Cincinnati, which has made Anderson House its home for seventy-five years, has hardly been mentioned. The memory of the American Revolution, which the Society was founded to perpetuate, has barely been stirred.

This will soon change, with the introduction of a new interpretation of the house that emphasizes the history and mission of the Society of the Cincinnati. The Andersons will not be neglected. They will be introduced through their connection to the Society and its ideals. This reinterpretation will involve changes to the furnishings of the house and to the art and artifacts we display. In connection with this reinterpretation, we will double the hours the house is open to the public, with the aim of more than doubling the number of visitors we serve.

To facilitate these goals we have added a new professional to our staff—Ms. Kendall Casey, who now serves as our museum education manager. Kendall served for several years in a similar capacity at the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum here in Washington, so she is well acquainted with our period and with the dynamics of managing museum programs here in the nation's capital. When we succeed, Anderson House will no longer be described as a “hidden gem.” It will be a familiar gem, and many thousands of visitors each year will learn about the Society of the Cincinnati, the American Revolution Institute and the Revolutionary War.

Even more promising is the opportunity to forge a lasting partnership with the new Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia to create exhibitions that will be seen by more than a million visitors each year. As this annual report goes to press, the groundbreaking for the museum is less than a week away. The museum will have a large changing exhibition space, ideal for the very kind of exhibitions our collections make possible. The terms of this partnership are not yet determined, but the purposes of the American Revolution Institute and the Museum of the American Revolution are so closely aligned, and the relationship between the two institutions is so close, that an agreement to work together will surely be reached. This one decisive step will increase the exposure of our museum collections and our message exponentially.

In the year ahead we will make major steps forward in our education program, too. As this report goes to press, we are working with an educational software firm, Alchemy Learning, to develop a series of effective online lessons to enrich classroom learning on the American Revolution. In this area, too, we resisted the temptation to adopt online systems and software available years ago. We waited patiently for a system that would offer us an effective way to reach teachers and students and the technical capabilities to present the rich materials in our collections to them. We have found it.

Equally promising is the opportunity to forge a
partnership with a national organization that runs some of the most popular and effective teacher training seminars in the country. Its leaders have decided to get involved in promoting the memory of our War for Independence but recognize that their organization has little experience, and no expertise, in this field. But they have 60,000 members and their existing teacher training programs on other historical subjects draw hundreds of teachers every year and reach thousands more through the Internet. They approach us, seeking the expertise and guidance of what their president describes as “the premier national organization dedicated to promoting the memory of the American Revolution.” I couldn’t have said it better myself. This partnership, which will take shape in the coming months, will increase the reach of our education programs exponentially.

It would have been safer, I know, to use this report to summarize the accomplishments of the year just past. By announcing where we are going, I run the risk that you will hold me accountable for doing what I have described. I welcome that. And I ask for your support in reaching these goals. We added another seasoned professional to our staff this year to help us secure the financial resources we will need to make our ambitious plans a reality. Ms. Marion Smith, a veteran non-profit development professional with an impressive record of success with other organizations, accepted the role of director of development in May. She has spent the last few months learning about our organization and planning how to raise the funds we need to carry out the aims of the American Revolution Institute.

This is no time to make small plans or to be timid. Too much is at stake. We can draw strength and inspiration from the example of our founders. The Continental Army was created nearly two hundred and forty years ago by men determined to establish a new nation where people could be free—by men who had good reasons to be afraid that they would lose, but who did not surrender to that fear; who refused to fail; and who succeeded because they refused to accept any other possible outcome. Timidity had no place among them, and it should have no place among us.

After the surrender of Cornwallis completed our improbable victory over the British, the comte de Launderdière, an aide-de-camp to General Rochambeau, wrote with astonishment in his diary: “Liberty reigns! Who can say what the consequences of this immense and glorious event will be?” Even now, that immense and glorious event is changing the world.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr.
The Society of the Cincinnati is the leading patriotic historical society promoting the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary War and the enduring principles for which they fought. To fulfill this role:

1. The Society maintains a leading, extensive, and accessible library of printed materials used by scholars from around the world as the basis for publications on the Revolutionary War. These scholarly works stimulate public interest in and appreciation of the revolutionary achievement.

2. The Society produces and promotes outreach educational programs and products to improve teaching on the American Revolution and particularly the Revolutionary War.

3. The Society cultivates the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary War and brotherly affection among its members through programs and events at Anderson House and throughout the United States and France.

4. The Society maintains a select collection of Revolutionary War and Society artifacts and makes them accessible to the public through special exhibitions at Anderson House and at traveling venues. The Society uses this collection and exhibitions program to advance its broader goal of promoting public appreciation of the American Revolution and particularly the heroes of the Revolutionary War.

5. The Society sponsors major lectures on the American Revolution each year. These lectures highlight the work of the Society and attract support for Society programs from foundations and other non-member donors.

6. The Society advocates the preservation of major historic places and artifacts associated with the American Revolution and the public recognition of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Our advocacy is directly related to our overall mission and pertinent to our broad membership but is not likely to involve ephemeral issues or financial support for plaques, statues, or buildings.

7. The Society maintains its headquarters at Anderson House, a Gilded Age mansion in Washington, D.C., and one of the premier attractions of the city, with an annual visitation of over 25,000 people. Anderson House is a visible symbol of the Society and the center of the historic fellowship of the descendants of the heroic officers of the American Revolution.
The American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati promotes knowledge and appreciation of the achievement of American independence, fulfilling the aim of the Continental Army officers who founded the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783 to perpetuate the memory of that vast event. The Institute supports advanced scholarship, conducts public programs, advocates preservation and makes resources available to teachers and students to enrich understanding of our War for Independence and the principles of the men and women who secured the liberty of the American people.

We formally launched the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati at an event at the National Portrait Gallery on May 9. The Institute combines the non-profit programs of the Society and reflects a commitment to pursue the historic mission of the Society to perpetuate the memory of the American Revolution with greater energy than at any time in our long history. The Institute supports advanced scholarship, conducts public programs, advocates preservation and makes resources available to teachers and students to enrich understanding of our War for Independence and the principles of the men and women who secured the liberty of the American people.

The work of the Institute is the shared work of our General Officers, Board of Directors, committee members and other Society leaders, as well as our staff and every member of the Society who will embrace the mission of the Institute. To promote and facilitate the work of the Institute, as well as to oversee funds restricted to its work, the Board of Directors created a select American Revolution Institute Board of Overseers. The Board of Overseers can consist of as many as fifteen members, the majority of whom must be members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The rest may be drawn from the public at large, and will include people with a deep commitment to promoting the memory of the American Revolution.

Four overseers were appointed in October 2013: William Francis Price, Jr., John Christopher Harvey, George Miller Chester, Jr., and Hannah Caffery Cox. Mrs. Cox, the widow of our late esteemed member Henry Bartholomew Cox, is active in the cultural life of Washington, D.C., and is the first woman to be appointed to any governing or advisory group of the Society. Jonathan Tufts Woods, as vice president general, also serves as an overseer. The Board of Overseers met to organize in October 2013, and nominated Mr. Price to serve as their chairman. The executive committee of the corporation warmly approved that choice shortly thereafter.

We are planning a development program to secure the support needed to carry out the aims of the Institute. Although no formal campaign has been launched, several donors have already made gifts restricted to the Institute, led by a generous gift from Chairman Price. The Society is grateful to these initial donors for expressing their commitment to the future of the Institute.

Some 140 members and their guests, as well as several distinguished non-members, attended the formal launch of the Institute on May 9. On that auspicious occasion, Chairman Price presented remarks explaining the challenges ahead and appealed for support for the work ahead.
Our Society was given life by its founders,” he said, “to perpetuate the memory of their great achievements—the establishment of American independence by force of arms and the creation of a republic dedicated to individual liberty.” He continued:

“We are gathered here tonight to inaugurate the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati—to embrace anew the mission assigned to us by our founders, and to do so by dedicating ourselves to perpetuating the memory of the greatest achievement in the modern history of mankind—the establishment of a nation in which liberty is the highest value.

The heroes of our War for Independence were ordinary men, made extraordinary by their attachment to freedom's cause. Their living hearts were freedom's shield in the darkest days of struggle. Together they built the freest nation of the earth.

Their great story is our story. It is the shared story at the bedrock of our national culture. It is the sacred patrimony of all Americans—not simply those whose lineages reach back to that bold generation that defied a king and the gathered forces of tyranny. It is the patrimony of every American who cherishes liberty.

The story of our heroes is fading from our national memory. As it does so we are losing touch with the story of our nation's birth—a story that is a fundamental part of our national identity, whether our ancestors fought beside Washington at Trenton or in the Carolinas with Marion and Greene or whether they suffered under the cruel oppression of want and came to this country in the centuries since the War for Independence from Ireland or Eastern Europe or Asia. Liberty is an ideal without borders. It is the common right of all people. Every American should embrace the heroes and ideals of the American Revolution.

The aim of the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati is to give them an opportunity to do so, at a time when those heroes and their high ideals are fading from our national consciousness. Our nation is raising a generation of historically illiterate children. Our aim is education, in the broadest sense—of Americans of every age and by every means we can reach them with the remarkable story of how the United States became the greatest free nation in history.

Our aim is to renew our nation's reverence for its founding—not a founding lost in antiquity or the mist of legend, but a founding made by living men and women, whose stories can be known. For as long as those heroes lived they were revered, and the scenes of liberty's birth were called to mind when they spoke. But eventually they all passed from the scene, leaving only history and the institutions they created as their monuments. And gradually their story faded from view. We aim to reverse that process.

Our enemy is indifference—the foolish belief that the struggle for liberty is over and its heroes are heroes fit for another age. Our enemy is cruel and relentless, and leaves us the choice, as George Washington said, “of brave resistance, or the most abject submission.” Memory is vital to the preservation of liberty. The time is once again at hand which must determine whether liberty will endure.

We have chosen brave resistance. Anything else would betray the heroes from whom we are descended in blood and in spirit. I ask you to join our resistance movement. We need you.

Do not surrender to futility—the sense that there is little one small group can do to turn back the tide of ignorance. The American Revolution was made by a small number of people who drew energy from the importance of their cause. They refused to surrender. So should we. Our republic was won by valiant men and women who had committed themselves to a cause greater than themselves. So must we.

Our Society is a living institution and a reminder of freedom's battle days. We have a noble purpose. Please join us in fulfilling that high purpose by committing yourself to the great work before us.
America in Revolution

The Society added sixteen new programs to America in Revolution during the year under review, addressing topics from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the ratification of the Federal Constitution. These programs were produced at Anderson House, the Boston Athenaeum in Boston, Massachusetts, and the home of Treasurer General John Harvey in New York City.

Bunker Hill: A City, A Siege, A Revolution
Nathaniel Philbrick

The Battle of Bunker Hill was one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolutionary War. The newly formed provincial units had limited ammunition, Mr. Philbrick says, so they were commanded to hold their fire until they saw the whites of the Regulars’ gaiters—not as poetic as “the whites of their eyes,” but historically accurate. Mr. Philbrick focuses on Joseph Warren, the charismatic leader who inspired resistance in Boston and surrounding towns. His tragic death in the battle made him a martyred hero of the American cause. This program was produced at the Boston Athenaeum and sponsored by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
The Revolutionary Transformation of Women's Role in Society
Professor Carol Berkin, Baruch College of The City University of New York

The Revolution transformed the role of women in American society. Law and custom in colonial America reflected the idea that women were morally inferior to men. Mothers bore and nursed their infants, but the task of teaching them right from wrong fell, at least in principle, on their fathers. The Revolution encouraged the view that women are morally capable, and transferred to mothers the role of teaching their children to be responsible citizens. This program and the following three featuring Professor Berkin were filmed at the home of Treasurer General John Harvey.

Women Who Followed the Continental Army
Professor Carol Berkin, Baruch College of The City University of New York

In the popular imagination, men conducted the Revolutionary War and the Continental Army was an all-male organization. Professor Berkin explains that, in reality, women and children accompanied the army and provided important services to sustain it, including cooking and laundering. These camp followers often frustrated General Washington, but he knew the presence of these women decreased desertion and supplied necessary labor.

African American Women and the American Revolution
Professor Carol Berkin, Baruch College of The City University of New York

African American women longed for freedom as much as anyone in revolutionary America, but few enjoyed its blessings. Liberty — whether offered by the British or articulated by white revolutionaries — proved illusive. Some African-American women in Virginia liberated themselves in response to Lord Dunmore's proclamation, only to be sold back into slavery. Others fled to Canada after the war and faced further racial discrimination.

Native American Women and the American Revolution
Professor Carol Berkin, Baruch College of The City University of New York

The American Revolution was many revolutions, says Professor Berkin. The Revolution transformed the lives of many Native Americans, for whom American victory meant increased pressure from white settlers. Native American women shared in their peoples' struggle for independence and autonomy. Molly Brant, a Mohawk woman, assisted New York Loyalists and negotiated with British on behalf of the Iroquois.
Patriot women maintained boycotts of imported goods, joined the army disguised as men, acted as spies, and followed the Continental Army. Like many of the husbands, women usually aligned themselves with the Patriot or Loyalist cause after hardships or atrocities compelled them. Loyalist women were often stripped of their property as punishment for their husband’s politics. Those who fled to relative safety within British lines found “the trek to safety... harrowing, sometimes 100-150 miles on foot.” This program was filmed at Anderson House.

**The Global Tea Party**
**Professor Benjamin Carp, Tufts University**

The Boston Tea Party was not just a local story, or an imperial story, or an American story, Professor Carp says, it was also a global story. The East India Company was becoming a territorial power in South Asia; its principal import, tea, came from China and was becoming a popular drink among Europeans; these Europeans drank their tea with sugar, planted and harvested by Afro-Caribbeans; when Bostonians protested the East India Company’s tea, they were dressed as Native Americans. Since the early nineteenth century, the Boston Tea Party has had particular resonance for Americans, but also for others around the world. This program was filmed at Anderson House.

**The Federal Constitution as the Fulfillment of the Revolution**
**Professor Saul Cornell, Fordham University**

The creation and adoption of the U.S. Constitution was a fulfillment of the American Revolution, not a conservative counterrevolution. James Madison, the architect of the Constitution, reviewed the problems the new nation, the literature and history of republican institutions and the constitutions of the revolutionary states and devised a new kind of republican government, responsive to popular will but with checks to preserve stability and protect property and the rights of minorities. This program was filmed at Anderson House.

**Civic Virtue in Early America**
**Professor Saul Cornell, Fordham University**

Revolutionary Americans regarded civic virtue — a willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the good of community — as vital to the preservation of republican institutions. The ideal of virtuous citizenship was rooted in classical antiquity, and influenced American art and iconography, architecture and literature as well as political thought. Revolutionary Americans revered George Washington as the embodiment of civic virtue and described him as a modern Cincinnatus. This program was filmed at Anderson House.

**From the Articles of Confederation to the Federal Constitution**
**Professor Saul Cornell, Fordham University**

After winning their independence, Americans faced threats to the survival of the new nation. These threats prompted them to abandon the loose confederacy formed during the Revolutionary War and embrace the Federal Constitution. Professor Cornell addresses specific clauses of the Federal Constitution shaped by the experience of the war and the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. He concludes with an examination of modern approaches to constitutional interpretation. This program was filmed at Anderson House.

**A Well Regulated Militia: History of the Second Amendment**
**Professor Saul Cornell, Fordham University**

Americans are deeply divided over the Second Amendment. Some insist that the Second Amendment guarantees the right to own guns. Their opponents contend that it does no more than protect the right of states to maintain militias. They are both wrong, says Professor Cornell. The Founders understood the right to bear arms as neither an individual nor a collective right, but as a civic right—an obligation citizens owed to the state to arm themselves so that they could participate in a well-regulated militia. This program was filmed at Anderson House.

In addition to these programs, we recorded the 2013 George Rogers Clark lecture by Carol Berkin, “It Was I Who Did It”: Women in the American Revolution, and the 2013 Cox Book Prize address by Benjamin Carp, Teapot in a Tempest: The Boston Tea Party of 1773. These programs are available on the Society’s FORA.tv channel. http://fora.tv/partner/Society_of_the_Cincinnati
Participants spent each morning in a lecture and discussion session on the Revolutionary War led by Executive Director Jack Warren and Eleesha Tucker. They spent their afternoons exploring the Society’s collections with the support of Library Director Ellen Clark, Curator Emily Schulz, Archivist Valerie Sallis, Research Services Librarian Rachel Jirka and Library Assistant Alexis Yorczyk. The best of these lessons will be mounted on the Society’s website for other teachers to use.

This year’s participants and their lesson topics were:

- Tom Brosia—Washougal, Washington, *Political Cartoons during the American Revolution*
- Patty Carroll—Wethersfield, Connecticut, *General Rochambeau and the American Revolution*
- Jeff Loja—Halifax, Massachusetts, *Who fired the first shot at Lexington and Concord?*
- Cora Lord—Coudersport, Pennsylvania, *The Battle of Bunker Hill*
- Natalie Smith—Port St. Lucie, Florida, *Crispus Attucks and the Boston Massacre*
- Lisa Sterling—Liberty, North Carolina, *Civic Virtue in Historical Art*
- Joshua Tabshy—Portland, Oregon, *Spies in the American Revolution*
- Ashley Toussaint—Brooklyn, New York, *The British Caribbean and the American Revolution*
- Lynne Zalesak—Houston, Texas, *Paul Revere’s Ride*

This year’s seminar included a session organized in partnership with the National Park Service staff at Ford’s Theatre, the site of Abraham Lincoln’s assassination. The teachers read and discussed nineteenth-century primary sources that highlighted the relationship between the American Revolution and the Civil War. They also explored the exhibition depicting Washington, D.C., during Lincoln’s time, illustrating ideas, values and issues the Civil War generation inherited from the revolutionary era. On the final day of the seminar, the group traveled to Virginia’s Northern Neck to visit Stratford Hall, the home of Light-Horse Harry Lee, and George Washington’s Birthplace National Monument. The participants explored social distinctions among the Virginia gentry and the transformation of Virginia society during George Washington’s lifetime.
Leaders of the Revolutionary War were the national heroes of the early republic. Soldiers of the war cherished memories of serving with George Washington. They delighted in sharing stories of fighting under Nathanael Greene or Francis Marion. They revered the memory of Joseph Warren and Richard Montgomery, who sacrificed their lives for American liberty. Other Americans—those who lived far from the contending armies or were too young to remember the war—learned to revere the heroes of the Revolutionary War by listening to the stories of veterans, repeated and often embellished as they were told and retold. They also learned about the heroes of the Revolutionary War through books and prints aimed at a popular audience.

Remembering the Revolutionaries traced the enduring importance of George Washington as a republican icon acclaimed as a modern Cincinnatus—a figure of austere virtue like a hero out of classical literature—and as a popular American hero whose homely virtues were extolled by Mason Locke Weems. Weems was also responsible for much of the popularity of Francis Marion, whose stature as a popular hero in the early nineteenth century was second.
only to Washington. Marion’s exploits were perfectly suited to inspire the popular imagination. Marion and his backcountry irregulars, employing guerilla tactics, denied the British control of the South Carolina interior. Other South Carolina heroes—William Moultrie, Thomas Sumter and Andrew Pickens among them—never achieved the national prominence of Marion.

Israel Putnam was a folk hero in his native New England. David Humphreys’ popular biography of Putnam celebrated his frontier exploits, courage and Yankee ingenuity. Like Marion, Putnam was featured in a wide range of popular prints. So, too, were the martyred heroes of the Revolution — Dr. Joseph Warren and Richard Montgomery. Warren’s death at Bunker Hill made a lasting impression on the popular imagination, as did Montgomery’s death at Quebec. The two were often linked with Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton.

The early nineteenth century was the heyday of Lafayette’s reputation as a hero of the Revolution. His youth, personal charm, unqualified devotion to the American cause and close association with Washington made
him one of the most enduring heroes of the war. His name was bestowed on counties and towns in nearly every state and on thousands of American children over more than a century. The popularity of other leaders of the Revolutionary War rose and fell. That of Washington and Lafayette endured.

The pantheon of Revolutionary War heroes revered by Americans in the early nineteenth century included many of the generals who served under George Washington’s immediate command. Nathanael Greene, Henry Knox, Anthony Wayne and others were heroes to Revolutionary War generation, but enduring fame depended upon success in an independent command. Americans remembered Nathanael Greene, Washington’s most trusted lieutenant, as the commander who outmaneuvered Cornwallis in the Carolinas. They remembered Daniel Morgan, who distinguished himself at the head of the Virginia riflemen in Washington’s army, as the victor at Cowpens. Anthony Wayne’s popularity rested on his victory at Stony Point. Henry Knox, who rarely left Washington’s side, never escaped Washington’s shadow.

Remembering the Revolutionaries also traced the heroic stature of ordinary soldiers — William Jasper and John Newton, two sergeants remembered for their exploits in the South — and John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart and David Williams, militiamen memorialized as the captors of Major John André. Jasper and Newton were the best-known enlisted men of the war. Their names are spread across the South and Midwest, often in combination with one another. Counties named for Jasper and Newton abut one another in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Indiana. Newton is the county seat of Jasper counties in Iowa and Illinois, and Jasper is the county seat of Newton County, Arkansas. Thousands of American boys were named for Jasper, Newton, or both. The exhibition also followed the rising fame of Nathan Hale, symbolized by the construction of a monument in 1846, one of the first monuments to a hero of the Revolutionary War.

The cause of the Union—for which thousands of young men gave their lives—amplified the fame of Nathan Hale, whose solitary sacrifice and stirring final words inspired a generation. The Romantic ideal of the solitary hero appealed to a generation consumed by an impersonal war in which men died by the thousands, and helped make Paul Revere—previously a relatively obscure figure—a hero of the Revolution. When Longfellow’s “Paul Revere’s Ride” was published in 1863, hardly any American could remember the Revolutionary War. “Hardly a man is now alive,” the poet began, “who remembers that famous day and year.” The Revolutionary War and its heroes had passed out of living memory.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr. Executive Director
Coinciding with the bicentennial of the War of 1812, the Society’s second exhibition this year explored how Americans, including the Society of the Cincinnati, celebrated a new generation of military heroes. “The Reward of Patriotism” —Commemorating America’s Heroes of the War of 1812 brought together more than thirty-five portraits, presentation swords, medals, documents, and other objects from the Society’s collections and three generous lenders. Many of these objects are on public display for the first time.

The War of 1812 was a response to British challenges to American sovereignty. The United States declared war against the British after suffering nearly a decade of abuses at sea. With the battle cry “Free Trade and Sailors’ Rights,” the United States fought to defend its status as a sovereign nation in the face of British impressment, violation of American neutral rights, and restrictions and impositions on American trade.

Although the war was indecisive, Americans celebrated their triumphs over the British at sea and on land. Victories at sea against ships of the Royal Navy and victories at Baltimore and New Orleans created a new generation of military heroes. The war stirred national pride and popular commemoration. Congress as well as state and local governments presented victors with swords, medals, and silver and commissioned paintings in their honor. Ordinary Americans acquired ceramics, textiles, prints, and sheet music adorned with the likenesses and of popular heroes. Membership in the Society of the Cincinnati—and the right to wear its venerable gold Eagle insignia—identified many heroes of the war as virtuous leaders like the Society’s revolutionary founders.

The War of 1812 was unpopular in some parts of the country, but it was widely supported by veterans of the Revolutionary War who invoked the need to preserve the nation’s independence. “Our late profession of Soldiers seems to render the expression of our sentiments peculiarly proper,” original members of the New York Society wrote to President James Madison. In an Independence Day address to the New Jersey Society given a few weeks after the start of the war—on view in the exhibition in its original manuscript form from the collection of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey—Ebenezer Elmer, a veteran of Washington’s army and adjutant general of the New Jersey militia, argued that America had been driven to “the last resort—the resort to arms; we are now called upon by the constituted authority of our country to defend that independence and those privileges with our arms which we obtained by them.”

The exhibition highlighted the military heroes of the war who were members of the Society—some aging veterans of the Revolutionary War, others sons and nephews of original Society members, and still others newly elected as honorary members. Portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Ezra Ames, and Samuel Lovett Waldo in the exhibition depicted heroes of the War of 1812 in uniform wearing Society Eagle insignia on their lapels—a sign to their contemporaries and later generations of Americans that these officers wished to be remembered as defenders of the American independence that George Washington and his troops had secured.

American naval heroes received the lion’s share of recognition and commemorative awards.
during the War of 1812. The first three American victories of the war were at sea. Although the small United States Navy could not challenge the Royal Navy for supremacy at sea, American frigates—fast and easy to maneuver—defeated comparable British warships in ship-to-ship actions. The Society of the Cincinnati elected Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry, Isaac Hull, William Bainbridge, James Lawrence, and Thomas Macdonough, among others, honorary members for their heroism at sea.

Capt. Isaac Hull commanded the *USS Constitution* in the first American naval victory of the war in August 1812. In honor of the event, Hull received a monumental silver presentation urn from citizens of Philadelphia, who declared—in an inscription engraved on the urn—that his victory established “the claim of our Navy to the affection and confidence of the Nation.” Made by the firm of Fletcher & Gardiner, the urn was the tallest, heaviest, and most ambitious piece of silver made in America up to that time. Hull was elected an honorary member of the New York Society, which presented him with an Eagle insignia (made by New York silversmith Stephen Richards) and a diploma. Together with Gilbert Stuart’s 1807 portrait of Hull, these objects were lent for the exhibition by Hull Fulweiler, a descendent of the captain.

The war on land—fought from Canada to Louisiana and from the Chesapeake to the Indiana Territory—was marred by considerable setbacks, but nonetheless produced its share of heroes, including Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, William Henry Harrison, and Zebulon Pike. Lesser-known American leaders included Joseph Bloomfield, a veteran of the Revolution who resigned as governor of New Jersey at the outset of the War of 1812 to accept a commission as brigadier general in the United States Army. Depicted in the exhibition in a nineteenth-century portrait on loan from the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey (of which Bloomfield was president during the war), Bloomfield served as a military district commander and oversaw defenses in the Philadelphia area and in the Chesapeake. In an August 1813 letter in the exhibition, he cautioned Maryland’s governor and militia leaders to prepare to repel a British attack, “in case the enemy should proceed up the Potomack or land with a view apparently to march to the seat of the national government”—which the British did almost exactly a year later.

Joshua Barney was a leading hero of the war in the Chesapeake. A veteran of the Continental Navy and an original member of the Society, Barney commanded a flotilla of shallow-draft...
gunboats of his own design in the Chesapeake. He harassed British warships in an effort to defend Washington, Baltimore, and nearby coastal communities. At the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814, Barney and the men of his flotilla fought with the American army that attempted to halt the British march on Washington. In a unique account of the battle written just one month later and on loan from collector James L. Kochan, American marine captain Samuel Bacon praised Barney and his men as “the hopes of the whole army.” Bacon also proudly claimed that, when Barney’s troops faced the British at the bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac (now the Anacostia River), they “mowed them down by hundreds.” The City of Washington honored Barney with a presentation sword for “his distinguished gallantry and good conduct” during the battle.

Victories late in the war—at Baltimore in September 1814 and New Orleans in January 1815—stirred national pride and persuaded most Americans that they had won the war. To preserve the memory of their service, proud veterans of the War of 1812 considered creating an organization to maintain their wartime bonds, support their injured or suffering comrades and their families, and petition government for veterans’ assistance. The Society of the Cincinnati was probably their model. The Belisarian Association, as it was called, is known today through a broadside its provisional officers distributed to solicit members for the group. The copy displayed in the exhibition was sent to Col. Jacob Kingsbury, a military district commander during the war and an original member of the Society.
American Revolution Institute Lectures

Supporting scholarship and promoting popular understanding of the American Revolution is central to the work of the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati. Each year the Institute welcomes distinguished scholars and authors to share their insights and discuss their latest research with the public at Anderson House. This year lectures on the War of 1812 were included to mark the bicentennial of that conflict. The lectures for the year also included two presentations related to the early history of Anderson House and Washington at the turn of the twentieth century and a unique discussion of the restoration of the Washington Monument by an engineer who led the effort. Three of these evening lectures were recorded and broadcast by C-SPAN.

Cordell Lee Bragg III, M.D., discussed William Moultrie, the subject of his recent book, Crescent Moon over Carolina: William Moultrie and American Liberty, the first full-length biography of General Moultrie, best known as the commander of the defense of Fort Sullivan in 1776.

Maureen Taylor talked about her second book on photographs of the men and women of the revolutionary generation. Scores of participants in the American Revolution lived long enough to have the portraits made by the pioneer photographers of the mid-nineteenth century. Ms. Taylor explained how she collects, dates, and identifies images and uses genealogical information to document the lives of the narratives of people featured in her two volumes entitled The Last Muster.

Daniel Krebs, professor of history at the University of Louisville, discussed the experiences of German mercenaries captured by the Americans during the Revolutionary War — the subject of his book, A Generous and Merciful Enemy: Life for German Prisoners of War during the American Revolution. He concluded that these prisoners had an impact on the local communities where they were held as they were allowed to purchase goods, work in local industry, and eventually settle in the United States after the war.

Farar Elliott, curator of the U.S. House of Representatives, discussed nineteenth-century artwork in the Capitol memorializing heroes of the Revolutionary War. Ms. Elliott argued that Americans turned to heroes of the Revolution in a search for icons who embodied the ideal of civic virtue. This lecture was recorded and broadcast by C-SPAN.

Denver Brunsman, assistant professor of history at George Washington University, discussed his book, The Evil Necessity: British Naval Impression in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World, which examines the British use of impressment to fulfill their need for manpower in the Royal Navy. Through the use of ships’ logs, merchants’ papers, personal letters, and diaries, Brunsman explained how Britain was able to build an empire by impressing mariners from Atlantic seaport communities into service, and argued that this controversial tactic ultimately contributed to the American Revolution and served as a leading cause of the War of 1812.

Patrick Sheary, curator of furnishings at the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum, discussed the United States Navy during the War of 1812. Professor Fowler is the author of Jack Tars and Commodores: The American Navy 1783-1815 and Silas Talbot: Captain of Old Ironsides. This event was coincided with the Society’s exhibition on the War of 1812.

Ned Wallace, a civil engineer with the National Park Service, discussed the restoration of the Washington Monument undertaken to repair the damage done by the 2011 earthquake. The three-year restoration project replaced damaged masonry on the interior and exterior of the monument and reinforced structural stone. Much of the cost of the restoration was paid for by a gift from David M. Rubenstein, a member of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati.

Patrick Sheary, curator of furnishings at the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum, lectured on the latest conveniences included in Anderson House when it was built 109 years ago. He explained that while the house appears to be traditional, it was actually a very modern building built of structural steel and concrete, and featured electric light, telephones, and central heating. This lecture was recorded and broadcast by C-SPAN.

William Seale discussed The Imperial Season: America’s Capital in the Time of the First Ambassadors, 1893-1918, which explores how America’s emergence as an international power in the early twentieth century was illustrated by the arrival of diplomats in Washington. Seale revealed that this led not only to changes in diplomacy, but created an active Washington social scene and influenced public and private architecture as the city aspired to become a world-class capital. Larz and Isabel Anderson served as examples of the influential changes with their active participation in the new
social scene and the European influence in the architecture of their house. This lecture was recorded and broadcast by C-SPAN.

David and Ginger Hildebrand of the Colonial Music Institute presented a program on Music of the War of 1812, mixing early American and British music played on period instruments with an informal lecture.

Lunch Bite Lectures

In addition to formal lectures, the American Revolution Institute presents informal lectures focusing on selections from the Society's collections. These "Lunch Bites" — so named because they are held at lunchtime and are typically brief — offer unique opportunities to learn about the art and artifacts, manuscripts and printed works collected and preserved by the Society.

Rachel Jirka, research services librarian, discussed eighteenth-century maps of North America, focusing on the history and significance of the cartouche. The highlight of her presentation was a discussion of the Society's treasured and exquisitely rare first edition of the large French map by Jean Latrée, *Carte des Etats-Unis de l’Amérique suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783* (Paris, 1784), the first French map of the United States published after the treaty of peace between Britain and the United States was completed.

Emily Schulz, deputy director and curator, presented a trio of sixteenth-century Spanish polychrome sculptures of the Passion of Christ owned by Larz and Isabel Anderson.

Jack Warren, executive director, discussed the amended Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, adopted at the first general meeting in May 1784 in response to criticism of the hereditary nature of the Society of the Cincinnati. The adoption of the amended institution quieted critics, but the document was never ratified by the state societies.

Emily Schulz, deputy director and curator, discussed the Anderson's murals of Washington area, featuring their favorite motoring routes. These murals by H. Siddons Mowbray highlight the Anderson's fascination with automobiles and offer a unique perspective on early twentieth-century Washington.

In the Field

When the guns of our Revolutionary War fell silent, Americans began visiting places associated with our struggle for independence. They went first as pilgrims—as soldiers recalling their own service and as citizens honoring their heroes. They climbed Bunker Hill and the heights of Brooklyn. They walked the banks of the Delaware where Washington's army crossed on that desperate Christmas night in 1776. They visited Lexington Common, Independence Hall and the Old North Church, and mourned quietly at the tomb of Washington. Later Americans visited the battlefields and campsites of the war as students, intent on understanding the war and its consequences by walking the hallowed ground where history had been made. That impulse motivates many Americans today. There are lessons that can only be learned by walking the ground where history was made.

Visiting great historic places is, above all, inspiring. In the year under review the Society offered its first historical trips into the field, not to battlefields of the Revolutionary War (those are coming) but to two unusual places associated with the early history of the republic with connections to original members of the Society.

Elesha Tucker, director of education, discussed two letters from George Washington to Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, a Maryland officer, illuminating Washington's efforts to maintain discipline and military professionalism in the waning months of the Revolutionary War.

Emily Schulz, deputy director and curator, presented the War of 1812-era sword and portrait of original Society member Morgan Lewis, quartermaster general of the United States Army during the War of 1812 and later president general of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Rachel Jirka, research services librarian, discussed revolutionary era cartoons and caricatures, focusing on *Original Air Balloon*, a complex cartoon satire of the international political situation in 1783.

Emily Schulz, deputy director and curator, discussed the Anderson's murals of Washington area, featuring their favorite motoring routes. These murals by H. Siddons Mowbray highlight the Anderson's fascination with automobiles and offer a unique perspective on early twentieth-century Washington.

Ellen Clark, library director, presented *A Receipt for a Cheap Soup*, a broadside published in 1778 containing a recipe for an inexpensive, healthful soup to feed to British soldiers. Everyone who attended the lecture was invited to sample a modern adaptation of the soup.

Valerie Sallis, the Society's archivist, presented an Autochrome photograph of the Anderson House garden in its original dioscope viewer from 1908.

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Valerie Sallis, the Society's archivist, presented an Autochrome photograph of the Anderson House garden in its original dioscope viewer from 1908.
In August 2013, Executive Director Jack Warren led a busload of participants on a tour of the rarely seen eighteenth-century stone quarry on Government Island in Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia. The quarry was a source of building stone through much of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. On the advice of Pierre L’Enfant, an original member of the Society, the federal government purchased the quarry to supply stone for the Capitol, the President’s House and other federal buildings. Stone was removed from the island for decades. The remains of the quarry, including cut rock faces, paths used to transport the stone, foundations of the workers’ huts, and damaged and discarded blocks weighing several tons are among the features of this unique place, which is a designated National Historic Landmark.

In April 2014 the Society conducted a trip to Fort Washington, Maryland—site of Fort Warburton, which defended the Potomac River approach to the nation’s capital during the War of 1812. Executive Director Jack Warren led the outing and conducted the tour of the existing early nineteenth-century fort named for George Washington, then guided participants to the adjacent waterfront site of Fort Warburton. Completed in 1809 on a site several miles south of the city, Fort Warburton was a masonry structure mounting as many as twenty-six guns. The fort was intended to block an attack on Washington up the Potomac River. The British avoided the fort in their 1814 invasion of Maryland by landing on the Patuxent River and marching overland to capture Washington. The little garrison watched helplessly as the British burned the capitol. When a British flotilla approached a few days later, the nervous young officer in command ordered the fort blown up. The more courageous Joshua Barney, an original member of the Maryland Society and a hero of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, led a running battle with the flotilla from the Maryland shore as the British sailed back down the river.

Tours and Other Public Programs

Anderson House has been open to the public for generations, but is still described by many visitors as a “hidden gem.” In the year ending June 30, 2014, the Society worked to raise public awareness of its mission and to bring Anderson House and the American Revolution Institute into full view. The Society welcomed 11,096 visitors, each of whom who took a tour or attended a public program. This constitutes a seven percent increase over the prior year. They came from all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and sixty-two foreign countries. Scheduled group tours served sixty-nine organizations, from special interest and hereditary groups to museum and school groups.

In the “Crossing the Delaware with Washington” program, our staff discussed with elementary and middle school students the events leading up to the Battle of Trenton and what it was really like for Washington and his men to cross the Delaware River. The program included a look at several original Revolutionary War weapons from the museum collections and a chance to handle reproduction eighteenth-century muskets. Another program for young visitors, held to coincide with Veterans Day, drew the connection between the service of Revolutionary War soldiers and sailors and veterans of the modern American military. Boy Scouts participating in the program met requirements for their American Heritage Merit Badge by learning about a political leader and a private citizen during the Revolutionary War, hearing a personal combat account from a U.S. military veteran, and interviewing modern veterans, including several Society members, about their military experiences.

Other special programs included the one-day exhibition of an exact replica of George Washington’s Revolutionary War campaign tent on the front lawn of Anderson House. The Museum of the American Revolution, scheduled to open in Philadelphia next year, created the tent to help bring the experience of the Revolutionary War to life. Craftsmen from Colonial Williamsburg fabricated the tent, which is based on surviving fragments of the original, each owned by a different institution. The tent was made with the same materials and techniques employed to fabricate the tent Washington used as his headquarters through much of the war. A sophisticated, double-walled structure consisting of two rooms, designed to be erected and dismantled quickly, it was supported by just two vertical poles, one horizontal pole, and an elaborate system of ropes. Hundreds of visitors toured the tent and many more paused on Massachusetts Avenue to have a look during the one-day event.

Chamber music concerts, which have been held at Anderson House for several decades, continue to be some of our most popular programs. The performers in the Fall 2013 and Spring 2014 concert series were: Allison Shapira, singer-songwriter; Katherine Elizabeth Mahan, pianist; The Beau Soir Ensemble—flutist, violinist and harpist; The Kobayashi-Gray Duo—pianist and violinist; Dilyana Kirova, bassoonist.
Outstanding among the year’s Fergusson Collection acquisitions is an exceedingly rare mezzotint portrait of George Washington by Charles Willson Peale. Created by Peale in Philadelphia in 1778, it is the earliest printed likeness of Washington by an artist who had painted him from life. Peale’s composition was widely copied by other engravers and became the most recognizable image of Washington during the era of the Revolution. But despite the mezzotint’s seminal place in the history of Washington portraiture, the Society’s copy is only the second example to be identified in modern times.

Charles Willson Peale was the preeminent portraitist of the Revolutionary generation. Born in Chester, Maryland, in 1741, he demonstrated a prodigious artistic talent from an early age. In 1767, a group of patrons in Annapolis pooled their money to send him to England, where he studied for three years with the distinguished painter Benjamin West. Peale was well established as an artist when he was chosen to paint George Washington’s first portrait at Mount Vernon in 1772. Peale painted Washington from life six more times, and the two developed a warm friendship based on mutual respect and admiration.

The existence of the 1778 mezzotint had long been known to scholars of Peale’s work from the artist’s mentions of it in his diary. On October 16, 1778, he wrote “Began a Drawing in order to make a Medz-o-tinto of Genl Washington got a Plate of Mr. Brookes and in pay I am to give him 20 of the prints in the first 100 struck.” A month later, on November 16, he noted: “began to print off the small plate of Genl Washington.” Peale had learned the art of mezzotint engraving a decade earlier while studying in London, producing a print based on his painted portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, whom he depicted in Roman dress “speaking in Defence of the Claims of the American Colonies.” A form of intaglio printing, a mezzotint (from the Italian mezza tinta or “half-tone”) is characterized by subtle gradations of tone from deep black to white. The 1778 print of Washington was only Peale’s second experiment with the mezzotint process, but it shows a remarkable mastery of the technically demanding medium.

Unlike the contemporary British engravers who were part of a well-developed printmaking trade, Peale worked on his own, fulfilling the roles of engraver, printer and distributor of the mezzotint. He presented copies of the print to several prominent people in Philadelphia, including Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress; Conrad Alexandre Gérard, the new minister from France; David Rittenhouse, and Thomas Paine. His diary notes that he left prints on consignment (priced at five dollars each) at local shops, including two dozen copies with the printer John Dunlap and a dozen “at Mrs. McCallisters.” Don Juan de Miralles, a Spanish agent from Cuba, took four dozen prints, though Peale’s accounts note “unpaid” against his entry.

In all, Peale’s records account for about one hundred strikes from his mezzotint plate, which makes the present-day scarcity of the 1778 print something of a mystery. The noted Peale scholar Charles Coleman Sellers (a member of the Connecticut Society) concluded that the small unsigned bust portrait of Washington was ultimately overtaken by Peale’s third venture in the art of mezzotint—a larger and more ambitious composition based on his full-length painting of Washington at Princeton commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1779. Peale announced the publication of this new mezzo-
The mezzotint in the National Portrait Gallery collection remained the only known copy until last year when Stephen P. Hasly of Bickerstaff’s Books, Maps, etc. in Scarborough, Maine, identified another example in a private Canadian collection he had acquired and offered it to the Society for sale. Before making the final decision to purchase the mezzotint, Society staff consulted Wendy Reaves and Rosemary Fallon, chief paper conservator at the National Portrait Gallery, and compared the two examples of the mezzotint side by side. The National Portrait Gallery copy is slightly more heavily inked and trimmed closer to the plate line, but the match of image and paper between the two was unmistakable. Both bear evidence of having once been folded—the Society’s copy still has a faint horizontal fold line just below Washington’s chin.

The 1778 Peale mezzotint was the first authentic likeness of George Washington to reach a popular audience—civilians, military, American, British and European—eager to see the face of the commander-in-chief of the Continental forces fighting for American independence. Peale, though relatively new to the mezzotint process, imbued his image of Washington with great humanity. Based on Washington’s sittings to Peale in 1776 and 1777, it shows Washington in his mid-forties before the greatest stresses and deprivations of the war had taken their toll on his appearance.

Peale captured the essence of Washington in his role as commander-in-chief that so many contemporaries described in prose. Abigail Adams, who first saw Washington at camp in Cambridge in 1775, wrote to her husband that she was “struck” by his appearance: “Dignity with ease, complacency, the Gentleman and Soldier look agreeably blended in him.” In April 1778, then-lieutenant Samuel Shaw of the Massachusetts line wrote to a friend in Boston that Washington’s “fortitude, patience, and equanimity of soul, under the discouragements he has been obliged to encounter, ought to endear him to his country, [as] it has done it exceedingly to the army.” Continental army surgeon James Thatcher also observed Washington in 1778, writing, “the serenity of his countenance, and majestic gracefulness of his deportment impart a strong impression of that dignity and grandeur which are his peculiar characteristics, and no one can stand in his presence without . . . associating with his countenance the idea of wisdom, philanthropy, magnanimity, and patriotism.”

The French officers were equally impressed with Washington’s appearance and character. Among the year’s acquisitions is the unpublished manuscript journal of Robert-Guillaume Dillon, mestre de camp of Lauzan’s Legion during the Revolutionary War. Dillon records numerous encounters with General Washington, of whom he wrote: “[Nature] lui a donné un ensemble qui séduisait à mesure qu’on le regardait, son grand caractère et son âme se peignaient dans ses traits; j’eus reconu sans peine le Général entres mille officiers de son armée, c’est un des plus beaux hommes que j’ai vu de ma vie . . . . [Nature] gave him a form which beguiles as one looks at it, his great character and his soul are apparent in his features; I recognized without difficulty the General out of a thousand officers of his army, he was one of the most handsome men that I’ve seen in my life. . . .”

The Marquis de Chastellux, the French officer who served as the liaison between Rochambeau and Washington, summed up his impression of American commander-in-chief in his wartime travelogue, an English translation of which was published in London in 1787: “The strongest characteristic of this respectable man is the perfect union which reigns between the physical and moral qualities which compose the individual, one alone will enable you to judge all the rest.”

The impact of Peale’s artistry is as immediate and powerful to today’s viewer as it was when the mezzotint was first circulated to his contemporaries. His face of Washington is that of the dignified, confident and compassionate leader of the American Revolution whose character and achievements have inspired every generation since.
The Diary, Portrait Miniature and Silver Beaker of John Hutchinson Buell

Wartime diaries of Continental officers are scarce. The opportunity to acquire one—along with a contemporary portrait of the diarist—comes along only once in a generation. In the year under review the Society had such an opportunity, and took full advantage of it, acquiring the diary of John Hutchinson Buell, an officer in the Connecticut Continental line and original member of the Connecticut Society who later served as an officer in the United States Army, together with a portrait miniature of Buell and a small silver beaker bearing his initials.

John Hutchinson Buell was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on November 21, 1752. In the spring of 1775 he was appointed sergeant in James Clarke’s Company of the Israel Putnam’s Regiment, which marched on Boston in response to the Lexington Alarm. He served with his regiment in the Siege of Boston. When the regiment was reorganized and taken into Continental service in early 1776, Buell was promoted to ensign of what was then known as Durkee’s Regiment.

In April 1776 the regiment marched to New Jersey, where it was stationed at Bergen Heights, Paulus Hook and Fort Lee, on the west side of the Hudson, during the defense of New York. Buell and his regiment retreated across New Jersey with Washington’s army and were subsequently engaged at Trenton and Princeton. Buell was promoted to second lieutenant in January 1777, to first lieutenant in November, and finally to captain on May 30, 1779. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779 his regiment operated on the east side of the Hudson above New York, and spent the winter of 1779-1780 with the main body of the army at Morristown.

Buell’s surviving diary begins in June 1780. The diary consists of thirty-seven pages sewn into a paper cover. The inside cover bears the notation “John Buell Bought in Philadelphia 23 October 1776.” The folded sheets that make up the diary are rather loose in the cover, suggesting that the little book once included a gathering with entries for 1776-1780. If so, the earlier section was missing as early as 1887, when the surviving portion was privately printed as a pamphlet in Brattleboro, Vermont, by the short-lived partnership of Hildreth & Fales.

By the summer of 1780, when the diary begins, the British had largely abandoned offensive operations in the North. Troops had been detached from Clinton’s army to defend the Caribbean and to mount an offensive in the Carolinas. The British took Charleston in May 1780 and with it, the only substantial Continental force in the South. Washington’s army was encamped in a broad arc from the east side of the Hudson across from West Point to Morristown, New Jersey, with outposts to the south, containing the British within their fortified lines surrounding New York City. The value of Continental currency had collapsed, and with it had gone the ability of the quartermasters to provision and supply Washington’s army. Buell and his regiment had spent the winter and spring at Morristown.

“We left the huts at or nigh Morristown,” Buell wrote on June 6, 1780, “in consequence of the Enemy’s being out at Springfield. The first night we got to Short Hills. Springfield was then in flames.” Through the summer and fall the army maneuvered outside New York City, gathering supplies and denying the British the same opportunity. At the end of July, Buell recorded that the departure of the British fleet from New York Harbor occasioned a flurry of activity. “The Genl was determined to attack York,” Buell wrote, “and preparations were made for it, but the fleet returned, which prevented.”

The diary documents the routine life of a Continental Army captain: leading his company on marches and countermarches, gathering forage and provisions, rumors of British activity, news of duels, courts martial, and socializing with brother officers, as well as the proud moments of an officer’s career, including his appointment to command his regiment’s light infantry company and receiving a sword as a gift from its maker. It also reveals the extent of Buell’s opportunities to socialize with family and friends who lived within a day or two of camp.

Buell and his company spent the winter of 1780-1781 at Connecticut Village, an encampment on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite West Point. As its name suggests, it was occupied by units of the Connecticut Continental line. He enjoyed two months leave in midwinter, which he spent visiting and courting, particularly at “Esq. Hubbell’s” in Fairfield County. He returned to camp in February, noting in his diary on April 6: “I dined at Genl. Washington’s.” Three times that spring, he got away from camp to visit the home of Ephraim Hubbell, where Hubbell’s daughter Phebe was the object of his attention.

During the summer of 1781 Buell was detached for service with a company of boatmen, ferrying troops back and forth across the Hudson River. Between August 21 and 27 he worked to get Rochambeau’s army across the river on its march toward Yorktown. Remaining behind with the troops under the command of General William Heath, Buell did not make the march to Yorktown. Indeed he was on a forty-day furlough, visiting relatives and friends in Connecticut, when the British surrender occurred.

On November 18 he reported happily: “Miss Phebe and I went to meeting and were publish’d, meaning their plans to marry were announced. Buell returned to camp the next day, but traveled to Connecticut a few weeks later. On December 13, with several brother officers in attendance, Buell and Phebe were married. Two days later, Buell recorded that the gentlemen held a men-only party, where they
“spent the evening in a high, (too high), rakish way, drinking wine, etc.” til past midnight. On the way home that night, Buell overturned the sleigh he was driving.

During 1782 Buell remained with his regiment, but made frequent short trips to Fairfield to spend time with Phebe. As peace negotiations moved forward, officers worked to maintain discipline. The highlight of the year was the grand review held for General Rochambeau on September 12, which Buell described in detail. He sought to retire in November, but Gen. Jedediah Huntington insisted that he remain.

Buell brought Phebe back to camp with him in February 1783. She remained with him through the spring, and was there when peace was announced on April 19. Buell finally received permission to retire in May, and the couple set out for Fairfield on June 10. They spent the summer with Phebe’s father and stepmother, but in September Buell set to work repairing an old house in Hebron for the two of them. In November Phebe gave birth to their first child. The diary closes on January 14, 1784, with this entry: “We got into our own House.”

Buell's civilian career in the years immediately following the war must not have been successful, since in 1791 he returned to the army, securing a commission as a captain in one of the two newly constituted regiments destined for service on the western frontier. He served with Arthur St. Clair’s army in the Northwest Territory, but was not present at St. Clair’s Defeat on November 1, 1791. Phebe died, apparently from tuberculosis, on October 20, 1792. On February 20, 1793, the Senate confirmed Buell’s appointment as a major in the United States Army. He served in that capacity, chiefly on the northwest frontier until 1802— when he returned home for good.

The diary, portrait miniature and a silver beaker engraved with Buell’s initials descended in Buell’s family through his daughter Gratia T. Buell Hollister. The beaker may have been made by Alexander Vuille of Baltimore around 1795. It was part of a larger set Buell owned. Another beaker, a cup, and a ladle engraved with the same cipher are in the collections of the Yale University Art Gallery.

Together this little collection illuminates, in a very personal way, the career of an officer who spent much of his life serving our republic. In acquiring the collection and accepting stewardship of it, the Society affirms its role in protecting and promoting his memory, and that of his brothers-in-arms whom we honor for their service.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr., Executive Director
Emily L. Schulz, Deputy Director & Curator
Contemporary portraits of original members wearing the Eagle insignia on their military uniforms are among the Society’s most treasured possessions. The Society was fortunate to acquire one this year—a watercolor-on-ivory portrait miniature of Louis-François-Bertrand du Pont d’Aubevoye, comte de Lauberdière (1759-1837), painted by Irish artist Adam Buck in 1790. We were even more fortunate to acquire the portrait together with Lauberdière’s Society of the Cincinnati Eagle, which he is depicted wearing in the portrait. This is the first original member’s portrait and Eagle added to our the museum collections.

This extraordinary pair was purchased from a European auction house, which had incorrectly identified the sitter and owner as Paul Louis Céleron de Blainville, who was also an original member. For much of the twentieth century—and perhaps even longer—the French owners of the portrait and Eagle understood them to have been associated with Céleron de Blainville. It was only when the Society had the portrait miniature conserved this year that the true identity of the sitter, and the original owner of the Eagle, came to light.

When disassembling the portrait’s case for cleaning, conservator Carol Aiken discovered an inscription written on an eighteenth-century backing paper, which was used to help secure the thin piece of ivory upon which the portrait was painted within the slightly deeper gold case. The French inscription reads: “Colonel / comte de Lauberdière / Peint à Cork / en Irlande / par Mr. Buck / en 1790 à / l’âge du 30 ans / en uniform du Colonel / adjutant Général avec le / Croix de Cinicinnatus / de l’Amérique.” This inscription provided not just the identity of the sitter as the comte de Lauberdière, but also the name of the artist and where and when he painted the portrait. Such information is rarely documented with such certainty.

In 1790, the comte de Lauberdière was a thirty-year-old lieutenant colonel in the French army stationed in Ireland. He was not given the title adjutant general with the rank of colonel until the following year, so the inscription was probably written later. That June, he married Caroline Macnamara-Hussey of Cork. Lauberdière probably commissioned this portrait miniature as a present for his bride, with their first initials intertwined in gold on the back.

The portrait was painted by Adam Buck (1759-1833), a native of Cork. He and his brother, Frederick, both became noted portrait miniaturists. Adam Buck moved to London five years after capturing this likeness of Lauberdière and exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. The artist originally set the portrait in an oval gold locket-style case behind glass. The gold initials and woven strands of hair on the back were also set behind glass, with both sides secured by an engraved brightwork metal border around the perimeter of the case. Within a decade or two of its completion, the portrait was set into a square papier-mâché frame, with a gilt metal bezel surrounding the oval opening that reveals the portrait. This square frame enveloped the original gold case, but left a portion of the back of the miniature visible.

Lauberdière’s Eagle—visible in the portrait looped through a buttonhole on his left lapel—was among the first examples of the Society’s insignia ever produced. It was made in Paris by goldsmiths Nicolas Jean Francastel and Claude Jean Autran Duval, based on Pierre L’Enfant’s original design. This Eagle was part of a batch of forty-five small Society insignias that were completed between late December 1783 and mid-January 1784, when L’Enfant presented some of them to French officers at a meeting held to discuss the formation of a French branch of the Society. The French Society presumably distributed the remainder to additional members through the 1780s—like Lauberdière, who joined as an original member in 1789.

The comte de Lauberdière served as an aide-de-
camp to the comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French army in America and Lauberdière's kinsman, during the Yorktown campaign. Lauberdière, born in October 1759 in the small town of Bocé in the Loire Valley, had entered the École Militaire in Paris in 1773. In addition to becoming a member of the Société des Cincinnati de France, he was admitted to the Order of St. Louis in 1790. Lauberdière was captured in Great Britain while on an espionage mission during the French Revolution and was not released until June 1800. After his return to France, he served in Napoléon's army and was made a brigadier general in 1807. In the spring of 1814 he was promoted to lieutenant general. In 1816, Lauberdière retired to his estate in Baugé, where he died in 1837.

Lauberdière documented his Revolutionary War experience in a remarkable journal, held at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The journal traces the movements of the French army from the landing at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1780, to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781. After Yorktown, the young captain recounted the winter spent in Virginia and Maryland, and described the return north in 1782.

As a member of Rochambeau's close circle and an officer in the Saintonge Regiment, Lauberdière was privy to privileged information, giving him opportunity to include in his journal detailed maps of battles and encampments as well as copies of official documents. The three years spent in America gave Lauberdière ample opportunity to observe civilians and soldiers; as any visitor would in a strange land, he compared America to his own country. Lauberdière expressed sincere support for American independence as well as great pride in France and her military contributions to the war.

Lauberdière began his narrative with a detailed history of the war prior to the French arrival in 1780. Lauberdière's explanation for French intervention blends sympathy for the Americans and political pragmatism tinged with malice towards Great Britain. "I will say in a nutshell," he wrote, "that the War in America was sparked by brutal methods employed by the English Minister—the Acts of Parliament to raise taxes and to introduce new ones and to change the constitution and domestic policies of many of the colonies were in violation of the natural and inviolate rights of these same colonies." But Lauberdière conceded that "France was looking for a way to avenge themselves for the treaty of 1763. She clandestinely sent munitions to the Americans." Lauberdière expressed these sentiments again as the army approached Yorktown: "we entered the war solely to bring liberty to a country, to create a new power, and to weaken her enemy," and a third time in his account of the surrender of Cornwallis: "the war had been waged, and continued, for the liberty of America and to weaken England."
Lauberdière struggled to understand the mix of admiration and distrust Americans had for the French. He recognized the gratitude of the American army for French aid, but he understood that the old animosity between France and Great Britain stirred distrust in civilians. Lauberdière witnessed this first hand in Newport:

Since [our] signing the treaty with America, the English did not hesitate to depict us to the Americans in the darkest and most repulsive light. In our experience, fear had distanced the inhabitants [of Newport] from us. M. de Rochambeau had proclamations assuring safety and protection for everyone issued all across the land. The strictest discipline, the sight of money, encouraged one and all to gradually bring us supplies, and we saw prosperity and hope return.

Lauberdière recorded, with evident pride, that the arrival of Rochambeau’s army brought hope to Washington’s army:

M. le Comte de Rochambeau at once sent a message to General Washington to apprise him of our arrival. This general’s army was perhaps composed of about 1500 men, and they had everything to fear for American liberty if we had delayed in coming to their aid. Our presence reassured them, there gradually appeared proclamations, edicts to raise troops; the English had led an impressive campaign, but Sir Henry Clinton was surely losing hope . . . .

At first, he wrote, the citizens of Newport were not as warm, but he explained that great pains were taken to reassure Americans, and that they were ultimately won over by French charm:

The inhabitants were fearful, watching us establish ourselves in their town. Forever full of prejudice, they entertained false preconceptions of our principles, our morals, but they slowly began to realize they did not distinguish between what concerned us and the odious slander of the English. While [the English] had taken the town, women were not seen in the streets at night without fear of insult. Now severe reprimand and punishment awaited those who take license, and that has bolstered the ladies’ confidence. Each officer is housed with a host who likes him quite well.

The French are the same anywhere we go. No other people possess better than we the art of charm . . . . Our humor, our gallantry (sometimes ridiculed by other peoples) is always amusing and agreeable, invaluable with the ladies—as in any country . . . .

As Americans were gradually won over, Lauberdière explained with evident pride, by a combination of French charm and martial prowess:

Our troops executed celebratory rifle salutes; every fortification and ship shot each cannon three times. We held the biggest competition on earth at this review. All our regiments were admired, and they deserved to be; in fact, this admiration was quite natural as these were people who had never seen troops other than their own militia . . . . It was [General William Heath] who witnessed the surprise of the ex-English, who could hardly believe that these were Frenchmen, and the General cried “I am quite in rapture” . . . . Our general was greatly complimented; this entire spectacle was necessary in a country imbued with prejudice towards us, and in knowing us better and following our movements, gradually was warming up to us.

The warm reception of the French army in Philadelphia, on the march to Yorktown, was deeply gratifying to Lauberdière:

The whole town of Philadelphia awaited the arrival of the French troops with impatience. They even rented at high rates the windows of the houses along the route . . . .
entered Philadelphia in the grandest parade and this was quite necessary to seduce the head of the council of our allies. The drums, the music, the hussars in particular, and still even more the standard magnificently clothed [soldiers] of the Duc de Lauzun attracted attention.

Thomas McKean, the president of the Continental Congress, Lauberdière noted, was “little accustomed” to the pomp and ceremony and was evidently unsure about how or when to salute the troops.

Lauberdière also commented on the differences between the French and American armies. The French were obviously better equipped and better trained, but Lauberdière graciously emphasized the sacrifices made by the Americans. When he saw the American forces for the first time under arms in July 1781, he took note of their practical attire and their ability to make do with little:

Our soldiers were encumbered and were overdressed for the summer. The Americans, in contrast, wear nothing but a type of shirt or undershirt and roomy trousers [...] and slippers. Their provisions hardly bothered them and they were generally given a little bit of corn meal from which each man made his own bread. Each soldier was supplied with a little wool blanket that he carried everywhere.

Lauberdière also took note of the passion with which American soldiers embraced their cause, in contrast to the cool professionalism of the French. At Yorktown, he wrote:

The Americans were angry at the surrender. They had hoped for a battle to avenge them against the Tyranny—one could say the cruelties that they suffered at the hands of the English during the war. The French were still friendly towards the vanquished; honesty guided our conduct towards them, the final blast of the cannon was essentially the signal for friendship.

A year after Yorktown, Lauberdière commented on the increasing professionalism of Washington’s army. Observing the Continental Army in its encampment on the Hudson, he wrote:

The campaign of 1781 was for [the Americans] a model campaign in all aspects. We also found an extraordinary difference between the current state of the army, and that army we had left the preceding year. The regiments well dressed, appropriately armed, with excellent posture; they could hardly be distinguished from a European army.

This was Lauberdière’s last substantial encounter with the American army. Thereafter his account follows the movements of the French troops to Boston and Rochambeau’s departure from Annapolis in January 1783. Lauberdière departed for France in February 1783. A year later he became an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In closing, Lauberdière expressed his enthusiasm for the American cause, of which his Society Eagle and his portrait are tangible reminders:

In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America!! 300 years later, January 21, 1783, a vast state was born in the north of this land, acquired its independence from the power of the British monarchy, by the help of the arms of France, by a solemn treaty of peace!!! Liberty reigns! Who can say what the consequences of this immense and glorious event will be?
The Gary Young Collection of Society of the Cincinnati Eagles

One of the most important acquisitions this year was a large collection of Society of the Cincinnati insignias and ephemera donated by Gary E. Young. Assembled over more than three decades, the collection consists of nineteen Society Eagles, three Society ribbons, and three printed Society programs and invitations. The Eagles range in date from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, and five are types that were not previously represented in the museum collections.

The Eagles in the Gary Young collection provide a nearly complete history of the Society’s insignia, from its creation in the 1780s through the proliferation of versions in the nineteenth century to the attempt to standardize the Eagle in the twentieth century. A number of these types recalled the original design for the Society’s insignia drawn by Pierre L’Enfant in 1783 and first made in Paris the following year. An early silver gilt version of L’Enfant’s Eagle is in Gary Young’s collection—with the same size and oval medallions but lacking the refinement and skill of the 1784 French Eagles. The origins of the silver gilt Eagle are not clear, but it was made by 1860, when Alfred Douglas, Jr. (1829-1876), who was admitted to the New York Society in that year, had a custom box made for it with his name on the top.

The Rhode Island Society commissioned its own Eagle as early as 1821, when it paid a Philadelphia firm for thirty-two of them. Most of these finely made Eagles were silver gilt—just two were solid gold. These elegant Eagles were finished without enamel decorations. Only seven of the thirty-two Rhode Island Eagles are accounted for today. One is in Gary Young’s collection. A scholar as well as a collector, he helped determine that these early Rhode Island Eagles were made by silversmiths Thomas Fletcher and Sidney Gardiner, whose work included many of the most important American patriotic decorations and awards of the early nineteenth century.

The Society turned to French manufacturers for Eagles in the mid-nineteenth century, especially for miniature versions introduced by the 1880s. By 1900, the Society was advertising several French designs, sold to members by Tiffany & Company and other prominent jewelers. Gary Young’s collection includes five Eagles made in France during the second half of the nineteenth century. Heth Lorton (1855-1935), who was admitted to the Virginia Society in 1890 and later served as its secretary and treasurer, owned one of them. Lorton’s miniature French Eagle is suspended from an unusual clasp—unique in the Society’s collections—adorned with white and turquoise-colored stones.

Variety characterized the Society’s insignia in the nineteenth century, when more than a dozen different types were created by at least eight manufacturers. In addition to the several constituent societies that commissioned Eagles, some individual members commissioned their own distinctive insignia. Frederick Augustus Whitwell (1820-1912), admitted to the Massachusetts Society in 1889, owned an unusual Eagle he probably acquired in the 1890s. One hundred years later, it was in Gary Young’s collection. With a stocky body, raised beak, simplified medallion scenes, and wide ribbon bar, this Eagle combines characteristics of American and French examples of the nineteenth century.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, leading members of the Society sought to standardize the Eagle and its ribbon, which they thought suffered from a noticeable “want of uniformity.” During the Triennial Meeting of 1890, a committee consisting of the president general, secretary general, and treasurer general was formed to “fix upon a die as a standard for the eagle of the Order.” It took the...
Sacred to the Memory of Washington

George Washington died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799, and his countrymen began the new century in mourning. In announcing Washington's death to Congress, President John Adams wrote "it remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory." Congress in turn passed a resolution on December 30, 1799, calling for the people of the United States to "assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses; or by public prayers."

The American people responded. On what would have been Washington's sixty-eighth birthday, February 22, 1800, hundreds of memorial services were held in churches, town halls, Masonic lodges and other meeting places across the nation, from Maine to Georgia and as far west as Lexington, Kentucky. More than three hundred of the eulogies and orations that were spoken during the weeks leading up to it, were subsequently published in newspapers, as individual pamphlets or as part of larger compilations. Widely varying in style and content, these homegrown memorial tributes to Washington have been sought by collectors since they first appeared in print.

This year, the three sons of the late Charles-Auguste Philippe von Hemert presented in their father's memory a remarkable bound volume of twenty-five published eulogies, orations and other tributes to Washington that had descend-
Mary Ellis’s bound volume of Washington eulogies was carefully preserved by descendants of Anthony Walton White down through the generations. His great-granddaughter, Anna Eliza Evans von Hemert, added a note about the book’s origins on the front fly leaf in the late nineteenth century.

1800 by Mary Ellis, the sister-in-law of Col. Anthony Walton White, whom Mr. von Hemert represented in the New York Society. A legendary figure of the southern campaign, Anthony Walton White (1750-1803) began his military service as an aide-de-camp to General Washington in 1775 and ultimately rose to the rank of colonel in the First Regiment of Light Dragoons. Using his own funds to provide uniforms and equipment, he led his regiment in engagements in the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia, where he is remembered especially for the bold cavalry charge that aided Gen. Anthony Wayne in securing the British for the bold cavalry charge that aided Gen. Washington & bound at that time.” The twenty-five pamphlets contained within bear imprints of publishers from several cities of the Mid-Atlantic states and New England. In addition to the three printed by Abraham Blauvelt of New Brunswick, there are works published in Philadelphia, live in New York City; and one in Brooklyn. Miss Ellis’s collecting also reached north to include works from presses in Hartford, Boston, Dedham, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Two of the eulogies included in the volume were sponsored by branches of the Society of the Cincinnati—Major William Jackson’s Eulogism on the Character of General Washington… Pronounced before the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; and the Reverend William Linns A Funeral Eulogy, Occasioned by the Death of General Washington… before the New-York-State Society of the Cincinnati — and several others were written by Society members, among them General Henry Lee, Timothy Dwight, Gouverneur Morris and Frederick Frelinghuysen. A manuscript note affixed to the eulogy by Samuel Bayard delivered January 1, 1800, in New-Rochelle, New York (published by Blauvelt) identifies the author as the brother of Anthony Walton White’s brother-in-law, Col. John Bayard, a noted commander of the Pennsylvania militia during the Revolution and later mayor of New Brunswick.

The last pamphlet bound into the volume is not one of the published eulogies, but a third edition printing of Mason Locke Weems’ A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits, of General George Washington (Philadelphia: Re-printed by John Boren, [1800]). Although Weems had been at work on an anecdotal biography of Washington before the great man’s death, he and his publisher seized on the national day of mourning to bring it into print. The work was an immediate success and went through eight editions during Weems’ lifetime—expanding from an 84-page pamphlet to a full-length book. Weems’ famous story of the youthful Washington and the cherry tree did not appear until the fifth edition in 1806.

The Harlan Crow Library of Houston, Texas, owns a nearly identically bound volume with the same gold tooling, which bears on its front cover in gilt lettering the presentation inscription: ELIAS VANDERHORST ESQ./CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES/OF AMERICA./AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND/PRESENTED BY HIS NIECES./MARY ELLIS, AND/MARGARET WHITE. Elias Vanderhorst, appointed U.S. consul to the Port of Bristol by President Washington in 1792, was the brother of the Ellis sisters’ mother. The Vanderhorst volume contains twenty-four pamphlets (to the Society’s twenty-five), with an overlap of twenty titles between the two volumes. One of the pamphlets unique to the Vanderhorst copy is David Ramsay’s Oration on the Death of Lieutenant-General George Washington, Late President of the United States… published in Charleston, perhaps a nod to the family’s South Carolina roots.

The Society is most grateful to New York Society member Phillip W. von Hemert, David von Hemert and Peter B. Amato von Hemert for their generous gifts in memory of their father. In addition to the precious volume, Sacred to the Memory of Washington, the brothers presented a sword and scabbard owned by Anthony Walton White as well as a scarce 1882 biographical sketch of White and a scrapbook memorializing White’s grandson and successor in the Society, Anthony Walton White Evans. Together these family treasures offer tangible evidence of a patriotic heritage that stretches back to the American Revolution.

Ellen McCallister Clark
Library Director
Selected Acquisitions

During the year ending June 30, 2014, the Society acquired a total of 583 items for its museum and library collections. The Society purchased 429 of those items, including 227 purchased for the Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. In addition, the Society received 154 items as gifts. The following is a selection of the most interesting and important of these acquisitions.

Society of the Cincinnati Emblems

Society of the Cincinnati Eagle insignias and ribbons. Made by various makers, United States of America and France, late 18th-mid-20th century. Gift of Gary E. Young. The landmark gift of this collection includes nineteen Society Eagle insignias and three Society ribbons. See page 63.

Fine Arts

Derick Lane. Portrait by Francis Alexander (1800-1880) after Ezra Ames (1768-1836), 19th century. Oil on wood panel. Museum Purchase. Derick Lane (1755-1831), an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, fought in the Revolutionary War with the Continental Army at battles including Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth Courthouse, and Yorktown.


Historic Artifacts

Flatware owned by Larz and Isabel Anderson. Made by R. Wallace & Sons, Wallingford, Conn., ca. 1897. Silver-plated nickel silver. Gift of the Wright family. This set of forty-seven knives, forks, teaspoons, and soup spoons was used at Anderson House, the Society’s headquarters, and given by Isabel Anderson to Herbert Wright, who worked for the family as a gardener and, later, caretaker. Acquired together with several books and photographs associated with the Andersons.

Society of the Cincinnati


John Hutchinson Buell (1753-1813), an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, served in the Revolution from the Lexington Alarm in April 1775 to June 1783 and continued as an officer in the fledgling U.S. Army into the 1790s. Acquired together with Buell’s silver beaker attributed to Alexander Vuille, ca. 1795, and Buell’s Revolutionary War diary. See page 50.

Louis François Bertrand du Pont d’Aubevoye, comte de Lauberdière (1759-1837), an original member of the Société des Cincinnati de France, was an officer in the French army who served with General Rochambeau in America in 1780 and 1781. Acquired together with Lauberdière’s portrait miniature. See page 55.

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Pattern 1830 U.S. Navy officer’s sword and scabbard owned by Augustus H. Kilty. Made in England, ca. 1830. Steel, gilt bronze, ivory, and leather. Gift of Edward S. Belt and Emily Macsherry Belt. Augustus H. Kilty (1807-1879) was a hereditary member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati and the son of original member John Kilty.

Sword and scabbard owned by Anthony Walton White. Made in England, late 18th century. Steel, wood, shagreen, and leather. Gift in memory of C.A. Philippe von Hemert by his three sons. Anthony Walton White (1750-1803), an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, served with the Continental Dragoons in the Revolution and is said to have received this sword from the notorious British colonel Banastre Tarleton. Acquired together with a fragment of one of White’s gold bullion epaulets.
Books and Pamphlets

Bell’s Military Almanack, … for 1782… and an Account of all the Sieges and Battles in which Great Britain Has Ever Been Engaged….[With] The Neptune of Europe, Containing Complete and Correct Lists of the Naval Force of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden Denmark, Russia and Portugal… [and] Bell’s Complete and Correct List of the Army, including the Militia, Fencible and Provincial Forces, and Marines….


Best known as a publisher of poetry and plays, John Bell also capitalized on popular interest in the British military during the years of the Revolutionary War.


As physician to the British Fleet under Admiral Lord Rodney, Gilbert Blane instituted major reforms in sanitation, diet and healthcare aboard ships. This copy of Blane’s influential treatise on naval medicine is inscribed by the author to the Earl of Hopetoun.


The French translation of this beautifully illustrated edition of a book from Caesar’s Commentaries is credited to Louis XIV at age thirteen.

This early nineteenth-century study of the eagle as an emblem and symbol includes a three-page discussion of the Society of the Cincinnati.


Named for Gen. Charles Lee, whom his father had served as an aide-de-camp, Charles Lee Edwards was a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of South Carolina. His Fourth of July oration includes a tribute to the Society of the Cincinnati’s President General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who had died in August 1825.

Christoph Heidemann. *Architectura Militaris…* Getrust zu München: Durch Johann Jacklin …, 1664 [bound with manuscript:] ”Appendix oder fernere anlaüitung” [ca. 1673], and three additional hand-drawn folding plates. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

This fortification manual by the engineer to Ferdinand Prince Elector of Bavaria covers general principles of regular and irregular design and the defense of fortified places. The richly illustrated manuscript appendix, believed to be in the hand of the author, presents his evolving ideas on fortification.


The author, a minister, includes advice on reading and the benefits of reading:

*“A habit of reading is attained by degrees, and when attained is scarcely ever disused. Nothing advances a man so much as knowledge; such as are possessed of it, have generally powers in proportion to it… No doubt you are well provided with professional books; and as I have no knowledge in tactics, I would not presume to send, or recommend any authors in that science, but refer you to the judgment and experience of military Gentlemen of your choice; such reading however is indispensable, for no qualification surpasses professional knowledge.”*


Bound in blue silk impressed with the crowned cipher of Carl Theodore Elector of Bavaria, this book contains printed patterns for lapels, collars and cuffs for all ranks of the Bavarian army. The designs reflect the reforms instituted by Massachusetts-born Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, who joined the military staff of the Prince Elector in 1785. To bring greater efficiency and economy to the production and distribution of uniforms Thompson simplified and standardized the patterns and set up workshops of the local poor to make them.


The author, a minister, includes advice on the benefits of reading:

*“A habit of reading is attained by degrees, and when attained is scarcely ever disused. Nothing advances a man so much as knowledge; such as are possessed of it, have generally powers in proportion to it… No doubt you are well provided with professional books; and as I have no knowledge in tactics, I would not presume to send, or recommend any authors in that science, but refer you to the judgment and experience of military Gentlemen of your choice; such reading however is indispensable, for no qualification surpasses professional knowledge.”*

Volume two is dedicated to Col. Banastre Tarleton, “as a private testimony of esteem and gratitude for a gallant and courageous conduct, in the service of his King and Country, displayed in the American War.”

Newbery…, 1762. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Both volumes have morocco leather labels on their covers that indicate that the set belonged to the library of the 26th Regiment of Foot, a Scottish Regiment formerly known as the Cameronians, that served in North America during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

Catharine Upton. The Siege of Gibraltar, from the Twelfth of April to the Twenty-Seventh of May, 1781. To which is Prefixed, Some Account of the Blockade. London: Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Fielding… and by the authoress…. [1781]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Catharine Upton was married to a lieutenant in the British Army and, with their children, accompanied him on his military assignment to Gibraltar. She self-published this vivid account of the fear and privation her family endured until their escape back to England in 1781.

George Washington. Fœ simile of Washington's Account, from June, 1775, to June, 1783/Acounts, G. Washington with the United States…. Washington, 1833. Gift of John Roberts Bockstoce. George Washington refused a salary for his service as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and he was reimbursed for his official expenses only. This facsimile of the handwritten account Washington submitted to Congress was first published in 1833 as evidence of Washington’s selfless public service. This copy, which descended through the family of the donor, originally belonged to Chief Justice William Lucius Storrs of Connecticut.

Broadsides

Eli Brady Clemson. To the Officers of the Late Army of the United States. Philadelphia, June 15, 1815. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. At the end of the War of 1812 a proposal for the establishment of the “Belisarian Association” circulated among veteran officers. Evoking the name of the Roman general Belisarius, whose selfless devotion went unappreciated by his emperor, Justinian, the purposes of the association were “to render assistance to it members, as far as possible, in all their pursuits; to secure them that justice which their merits demand; and to extend the same patronage to their widows and children as to themselves.” This copy is addressed to Col. Jacob Kingsbury, who was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut. The Belisarian Association was never established.


Who is the Hero of Saratoga… General Dearborn or Brooks? Let the Official Report of the Commander in Chief of the Republican Army Answer!! [Boston: Adams and Rhoade, 1817]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This politically charged broadside attacks Massachusetts Governor John Brooks of the Federalist Party, who was being challenged by Henry Dearborn, the Democratic candidate for governor in 1817. Both men were Revolutionary War heroes and members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The broadside criticizes Brooks’ support of the Hartford Convention that opposed the United States involvement in the War of 1812 and challenges his military record during the Revolutionary War.

Graphic Arts

James Heath and Francis Wheatley. The Riot in Broad Street on the Seventh of June 1780. [London: John and Josiah Boydell, 1790.] The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Lord George Gordon, president of the Protestant Association, led a protest against the repeal of anti-Catholic laws in England that escalated into riots and looting in the streets of London. Occurring during the years that Great Britain was engaged in war in America, the Gordon Riots increased fears about the country’s preparedness for an attack on home soil.

George Illian. Kosciozsko – Pułaski – Walczyle o Wolność w Americy. [They Fought for Liberty in America. Can you help America fight for Freedom in Poland?]. Brooklyn: Latham Lithography & Printing Co., 1917. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This striking World War I poster invokes the memory of the contributions of Kosciusko and Pułaski during the Revolutionary War. The text of the poster, which was issued by the U.S. Food Administration, exhorts Polish-Americans to eat less meat, sugar and wheat “so that we can support our brothers fighting in the allied armies.”

James Mason, after the original drawing by Richard Short. To the Right Honourable George Dunk Earl of Halifax. This Plate Representing the Town and Harbour of Halifax in Nova-Scotia as Appears from George Island Looking Up to the King’s Yard and Basin Is Most Humbly Inscribed… London: Published… by Boydell, Engraved in Cheapside, April 25th 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Richard Short was a British naval officer who served in Canada during the Seven Years’ War. In 1761, several engravings based on his sketches of Quebec and Halifax were published in London. The series, including this view of Halifax, was republished by Boydell in 1777 to capitalize on interest in the American War.

This manuscript diary, kept by Captain John Hutchinson Buell of the First Connecticut Continental Line, begins with his march from Morristown to participate in the Battle of Connecticut Farms in June of 1780, and documents his service and the movements of this regiment over the next three years in New Jersey and New York as they kept the British boxed in New York City. See page 50.

Certificate of service of Captain Francois de Sacy in the 144ème Demi-Brigade d’Infanterie. Issued at Belle de la Mer, France, in the fifth year of the French Republic, 12 vendémiaire An V [October 3, 1796]. Gift of Kent Dean Worley. This manuscript document, bearing a striking red wax seal of the 144ème Demi-Brigade d’Infanterie of France, lists the military service of Francois Desacy (de Sacy). He was a “soldat dans le 78ème Regiment” beginning in 1774, and later rose through the ranks from corporal (1789) to capitaine (1793). It is noted that he served in naval campaigns in America from March 1780 to April 1783.

General George Clinton. Manuscript orderly book kept at Fishkill, Albany, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, New York, November 26–June 29, 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This orderly book includes several pages written and signed by General George Clinton, who was also serving as the governor of New York. “The Governor,” he writes, “most earnestly exhorts both Officers and Soldiers to improve the present opportunity to learn their Duty; they will thereby be qualified to serve their country with success....” In addition to the directives regarding training and behavior, there are orders as the spring approaches to prepare “...to take the Field, on the shortest notice, that on the Approach of the Enemy... the Militia may be ready... Neglect may produce the most fatal Effects.”

British deserters were forbidden.

John Hutchinson Buell. Diary, June 6, 1780 to January 14, 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Warrington this plate, of the Burial of General Fraser, is Dedicated .... London: By John Jeffrey, May 1, 1794. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.

This dramatic tableau, in the style of West’s Lawrence Fergusson Collection, depicts the burial of General Simon Fraser, who was fatally shot while leading an advance corps of Burgoyne’s troops at Bemis Heights. When the Americans realized his comrades were preparing to bury Fraser on the spot he had died defending, they ceased firing except for a single cannon shot in honor of the fallen officer.


Created in 1778 and based on Washington’s sittings to Peale in 1776 and 1777, this is the first authentic likeness of Washington to appear in print. The Society’s copy is only the second known example of this war-date print. See page 47.

Richard Purcell. David Wooster, Esqr. Commander in Chief of the Provincial Army against Quebec. London: Published as the Act Directs ... by Thomas Hart, March 26, 1776. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.

Already distinguished for his service during the French and Indian War, David Wooster was commissioned a brigadier general in the Continental Army in 1775. He took part in the invasion of Quebec, and succeeded to the command of the American forces in Canada after the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Wooster died of wounds sustained in the Battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1777.

Darby was a lieutenant under Admiral Robert Digby, the commander of the British warship Ramillies. This logbook records the ship's participation at the Battle of Ushant on July 27, 1778, with a list of casualties and the line of battle. The volume also includes “A List of His Majesty's Royal Navy from the Navy Office Corrected June 1773.”


Robert-Guillaume Dillon served as mestre de camp, with the rank of colonel, in Lazuni's Legion during the last years of Revolutionary War. His manuscript journal covers the period November 1780 through the siege of Yorktown, where, commanding a troop of hussars, he was wounded in a cavalry fight near Gloucester, Virginia, in early October 1781. During his travels in America he recorded candid observations of the places he saw and the people he met, including General and Mrs. Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, Rochambeau and other leaders of the Revolution. Dillon became an original member of the Société des Cincinnati de France.


This richly decorated manuscript poem celebrates the nuptials of Jean Augustine Joseph Siochan de Kersabie, a French naval officer who had served in America during the Revolutionary War. Of special note is a detailed watercolor sketch depicting soldiers in blue coats firing cannon at ships from the shore, possibly a scene from the Battle of the Chesapeake, in which young officer participated.

David Humphreys, Bensons, [N.Y.], autograph letter signed to Major General Henry Knox, November 21, [1783]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

Humphreys, who was an aide-de-camp to George Washington, writes to Knox with Washington's instructions during the final evacuation by the British of New York City at the end of the war. Having received word that Sir Guy Carleton was to withdraw his forces from Paulus Hook across the Hudson River, Humphreys informs Knox: “Upon or after consideration it is found necessary that a very discreet & intelligent Subaltern with proper command should be sent as early as may be tomorrow Morng [sic] to take possession of the Works at Paulus Hook... The Commander in Chief desires you will arrange this business & give the necessary Orders to the Officer.... It is the particular desire of the General that strict discipline may be preserved, that the men may not be permitted to straggle, and that none of them should be suffered on any pretence to go into New York, until we are in possession of it.”
Henry Knox, West Point, letter signed to John Hancock, October 20, 1782 (in the handwriting of Knox’s aide-de-camp, Samuel Shaw). The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. General Knox appeals to Massachusetts Governor John Hancock for his assistance in securing aid and support for a disabled veteran, Captain John Slewman (also spelled “Sluman”), who was severely wounded at the Battle of Germantown in 1777. “Although he lingered for a long time, yet unfortunately for him, the wound did not prove mortal,” Knox writes. “I hope and believe that Your Excellency will take this matter into consideration, and use such measures as will effect the relief of the gallant unfortunate, whose sufferings, if too long continued, will tend to tarnish the lustre of the revolution,” Captain Slewman remained in service until the end of the war and in 1784, he finally received a half-pay disability pension with an annual stipend of $300 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

John Langdon. Receipts of settled accounts for the repair, outfitting and supply of the Continental Navy sloop-of-war Ranger, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1778-1779. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Formerly under the command of John Paul Jones, the Ranger was returned from France to Portsmouth for refurbishment in 1778. This group of approximately sixty individual receipts document payments for goods and services, such as repairs to the masts, sails and ironwork, painting (including specifications of the ships paint colors), cordage, water casks, food, wine and medical supplies.

“Long Roll of the 20th Regt. of Convention 13th July 1781.” [Frederick, Md.], 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. In 1777, British General John Burgoyne surrendered his army under the Saratoga Convention, which stipulated that the army would be sent back to England if they agreed to refrain from any further involvement in the war. The terms of the Convention were never ratified, and the British “Convention Army” was moved from New York to Boston to Virginia, and then back up to Maryland (where this document was executed) and finally to Pennsylvania, where they were held until the end of the war. This list gives the names of 128 captured officers and soldiers, as well as a list of twenty-two “prisoners in the Barracks of said Regiment who have left it & not J oined the British Army since.”

James McLean. Company and Garrison orders and weekly returns of the Corps of Invalids, West Point, December 12, 1783—June 29, 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Capt. James McLean commanded a company of Invalids (seven officers and twenty-seven men) who were moved from Philadelphia to West Point in November 1783. This company remained in the care of the army until July 1785—more than a year-and-a-half after the majority of the army had disbanded. The orders show McLean’s efforts to maintain regular discipline and order among the men and the returns document their varying fitness for duty. Capt. James McLean was an original member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

“Muster Roll of the present Non Commissioned Officers and Men of a Detachment of the Regiment of Prince Frederick Brunswick Troops, including the Recruits sent over from Brunswick in the Year 1780, as musterd by His Britannick Majesty’s Commissary of Muster Wm. Porter Esqr. at Fort Brooklyn on Long Island July the 20th 1781.” The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This muster roll lists thirty soldiers from Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel in the employ of the British Army, including five “casualty’s”: one who died on his passage to America, four who had died since their arrival, and one desertion.

Orderly Book of General Putnam’s Division of the Continental Army, Redding, Connecticut and vicinity of West Point, New York, December 1778 – August 1779. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The army encampment at Redding, Connecticut, in the winter of 1778-1779, was the first to be laid out according to General Steuben’s instructions following his reforms at
Valley Forge the previous year. Contents provide details about promotions (David Humphreys is appointed aide-de-camp to General Putnam, about whom he would later write a biography), food supplies, construction of buildings at camp, courts martial and punishments, injunctions against theft and harassment of civilians, lost-and-found notices, clothing allotments, signals, and intelligence of enemy movements.

William Pratt, Freetown [Mass.], autograph letter signed to the Honorable William Baylies, February 15, 1835. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. William Pratt served as a lieutenant in the Rhode Island Regiment and was a founding member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. In this letter, the 75-year-old veteran seeks back pay long overdue for his Revolutionary War service. He writes “…methinks there are many of the few of my surviving brethren better off than myself but none who are worse off. Considering all those circumstances I do most earnestly hope & trust that your honor will not give up the ship, but pursue the course you have engaged in with all that energy so just, reasonable & righteous a cause demands… the survivors of the present day are indeed few in number & miserably old, rapidly wasting away & falling off.”

Captain Ebenezer Smith, Camp Orange Town, autograph letter signed to Sarah Deane Smith, August 25, 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. In this letter to his wife from Washington’s headquarters in New Jersey, Captain Smith writes: “It is said that Congress has reduced the officers pay, a captain to eight pounds, and all others in proportion. If we could receive it in good money it would be sufficient, but if in depreciated stuff it matters not whether much or little. In all services but American it is viewed as an honor to be a soldier, but that narrow contracted spirit of many in the country renders ours quite different. I see the necessity of having the old officers continue in service, if we cannot get men for the war. By having experienced officers, our men are quite disciplined. Whereas if all were new there would be none to instruct. But it is my prevailing thought that we do not have a peace settled until we get a good Army for the war…. Our recruits come on exceedingly well, but they begin to count days. The man that enters service for a great sum of money never comes for the good of the service, but means to live to go home to enjoy it…” Ebenezer Smith remained in service to witness Washington’s farewell to the troops at Newburgh and became an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Moses Stacey, Diaries, 1776-1799. Three paper-bound volumes. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Moses Stacey, a privateer from Marblehead, Massachusetts, was a member of the crowd of the Dolson when it was captured and the crew taken on board the HMS Reasonable in December 1776. In his diaries, Stacey describes in detail his experiences and treatment as a prisoner-of-war, as well as recording news of the events of the war gleaned from newspapers and other sources.

Delia Tudor, Washington, autograph letter signed to the Honorable William Baylies, May 9, 1834. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. The widow of William Tudor, late adjutant general of the Continental Army and an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, writes to Massachusetts Congressman Baylies to protest the failure of Congress to honor the pensions Revolutionary War veterans and their heirs. Of her husband’s patriotic sacrifice, Mrs. Tudor writes: “During the earliest Struggle for independence of his country, Mr. Tudor embarked in her cause. Having just begun his career in the practice of the law he left his books & other property in the town of Boston – was among the general muster outside the lines a confidential assistant among the general officers that were organizing an army of resistance, & was of course among the first to which the name Rebel was affixed. He was immediately employed to write a code of military laws suited to the new levies differing in some points from the British code. He then in the same spirit of patriotism performed to the entire approbation of the Great Commander & all the general officers the duty of his vocation as Judge Advocate of the Army.”

Maps

Archibald Campbell and William Faden. Sketch of the Northern Frontier of Georgia, extending from the Mouth of the River Savannah to the Town of Augusta. London: Published...by Wm. Faden, May 1st, 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This rare topographical map of Georgia depicts the siege of Savannah of 1778.


John Hills and William Faden. Sketch of the Surprise of German Town, by the American Forces Commanded by General Washington. October 4th, 1777. London: Published by Wm. Faden ...., March 12th, 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Based on a field sketch by the British engineer John Hills, this is considered the best cartographic record of the Battle of Germantown, an American defeat that nevertheless impressed observers about the abilities of the Continental Army to attack a superior force. This is one of the rarest of William Faden’s series of Revolutionary War battle plans.
**Newspaper**


This Rhode Island newspaper includes a report of General Washington’s farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern, with the text of his brief remarks, and an account of his taking his leave to proceed to Annapolis where he will resign his commission and “immediately after which his Excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount-Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman General, who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honor and withdrew from public life.”

**Photographs**

**Ralph Farnham.** Salt print photographic portrait on a folded sheet of paper, with an original autograph of the sitter. 1860.
The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.

Ralph Farnham (1756-1860) was just eighteen in 1775 when he came down from Maine to Boston to fight for the patriot cause. He is depicted here at age 104 in the last year of his life. This personally autographed souvenir was sold to supplement his yearly pension of $61.66.

**Larz Anderson.** New York: Marceau, ca. 1911. Gift of the Wright family.

This photograph of Larz Anderson at about age 45 was used as his official portrait during his last diplomatic assignments in Belgium and Japan. It appears as the frontispiece of *A Biographical Sketch of Larz Anderson* (New York: James T. White & Co., 1914), a copy of which accompanied the gift.

**The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection**

The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection was established in 1988 to honor the memory of a young member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson (1943-1967) was elected to the Virginia Society in 1966, representing Capt. Benjamin Biggs of the Virginia Continental line. The following year, as a first lieutenant in the 101st Airborne Division of the U.S. Army, he was fatally wounded while commanding an infantry company in combat in Vietnam. For his valor and sacrifice, Lieutenant Fergusson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart.

The growing collection that bears Lieutenant Fergusson’s name includes rare books, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, works of art, and artifacts that pertain to the military and naval history of the era of the American Revolution and to the art of war in the eighteenth century. During the year ending June 30, 2014, 227 items were added to the Fergusson Collection.
Members have been aware of the great value their records would have for future generations since the founding of the Society in 1783. The Institution provided for the archives of the Society for keeping membership rolls. The minutes of Society meetings are full of directions to commit other items to the archives for safekeeping. The result of the forethought of our founders is the survival of treasures such as Pierre L’Enfant’s original sketches for the Society’s insignia, drafts of minutes and proceedings, and an array of letters written by George Washington, Henry Knox, Lafayette, and D’Estaing.

The archives document the story of the Society through lean years of dwindling membership and the revival in the late nineteenth century. These records also document the transformation of the Society during the twentieth century, as it grew and embraced ever more ambitious strategies to pursue the aims articulated in the Institution. This year, the Society embarked on another project to ensure the continued safety and accessibility of its historic archives by rehousing this vital part of our collections.

Finding proper housing for the Society’s most precious documents is a concern that dates back to its founding years. In 1787, the Society’s leaders recognized that their growing archives would need a secure storage container. Philadelphia cabinetmaker Thomas George was commissioned to make a mahogany box with brass

The Society’s first document box created in 1787 by George Thomas and used through 1858—the entire archives series now includes hundreds of boxes.

Side by side in the vault, the new boxes for the archives (left) are much easier to read and handle than the older boxes (right), whose penciled labels are close to unreadable in the dimmer lighting that protects rare materials.
handles and a brass plaque engraved “Cincinnati.” The box was used to store the archives through the 1850s. As the Society matured, so did its archives, and it eventually outgrew the original box, which is now preserved in the Society’s museum collection as a handsome reminder of the Society’s dedication to preserving its records.

Through most of the nineteenth century, the archives travelled from secretary general to secretary general, probably in an assemblage of trunks. That the archives survived this period is a minor miracle and a testament to the diligence of the men charged with the care of the papers. There were many risks imposed by transfers via carriage or rail, as well as by storage in private homes during a time when fires frequently devastated American cities.

By the early years of the last century, the leaders of the Society recognized that the materials required specialized care. In 1911, the archives were placed in secure storage with the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Storage Company in New York City. As time passed and the papers increased in historic value, the Society took further measures. In 1930, the Society placed its archives on deposit at the most advanced manuscript depository in the country—the Library of Congress. There many of the papers were microfilmed. They were also opened to general researchers for the first time. The Society continued to add material to the archives throughout the 1930s, and the first finding aid was created for the collection by William Sturgis Thomas of the New York Society, an ardent historian of the Society.

The gift of Anderson House provided the Society with a handsome headquarters, but a modern library was not established until the 1960s. The archives of the Society remained securely at the Library of Congress even as the Society’s museum collections grew. The archives returned to the Society’s care after the organization hired its first professional librarian, John Dwight Kilbourne. On November 30, 1973, the archives made the trip from Capitol Hill in twenty-one boxes and were placed into the vault.

Either upon arrival at Anderson House or shortly before, the archives were transferred into standard archival boxes made of acid-free boards with string pulls. Acid-free materials are crucial to preserving archival materials. Exposure to acidic materials results in discoloration and brittling, and left unchecked can result in the decay and destruction of paper. Archival containers also shield the manuscripts from their greatest foes: light and water.

In the forty years since they arrived at Anderson House, the early archives have been consulted by members, outside researchers and Society staff seeking insights on the Society’s past. The containers were state of the art when they were acquired, but by 2014 they had reached the end of their useful life. Many original adhesive labels had fallen off, leaving glue stains and a sticky residue on the exterior of the boxes. The gray color of the old boxes also made it extremely difficult to read pencil notations that replaced many of the lost labels. Repeated use had also taken its toll on the structural integrity of the boxes. The exterior boards of the boxes had worn considerably and many of the string pulls had broken, making the boxes hard to remove from the shelf and less suited to protect their precious contents.

This year the Society completely rehoused the early archives in new containers. The new boxes are also acid free, but they are generally better than the old containers. Doing away with string pulls, the new boxes have sturdy metal handles—like the archive’s first document box—albeit of stainless steel rather than brass. The new boxes also eliminate the need for glued or penciled labels. They have a window cutout for typed labels. Now in a matching set of uniform boxes, the Society’s early archives will be protected and accessible for decades to come.

We are turning our attention to the modern archives of the Society, documenting the decades since the Society acquired Anderson House. The volume of this material dwarfs the early archives, taking up entire ranges of shelves in the vault. In the current fiscal year these modern archives will also benefit from new, modern containers.

Valerie Sallis
Archivist
A Portrait of Thomas Lancaster Lansdale

One of the best-documented Revolutionary War officers in the Society’s collections is Thomas Lancaster Lansdale (1748-1803) of Prince George’s County, Maryland. Among the six artifacts and documents related to him in the collections is a portrait acquired by the Society in 1980, after descending in the Lansdale family for more than a century.

The painting is a mid-nineteenth-century copy of an original portrait miniature, still in family hands, and painted by Charles Willson Peale. The blue-and-red uniform that Lansdale wears in the portrait is that of a major in the Maryland Continental Line—a rank he achieved in February 1781. Joining the patriot cause in December 1774 when he helped form the Baltimore Independent Cadets, Lansdale fought with the Continental Army from the summer of 1776 until the war ended and the army was disbanded. He was present at Newburgh in 1783 when the Society of the Cincinnati was founded and became an original member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati.

The portrait suffered from accumulated grime, flaking and lost paint, dark stains, and tears in the canvas, obscuring Lansdale’s face. To give it new life, the portrait was turned over to conservator Marie Helen Guggenheim for treatment. She first cleaned the painting to remove dust, grime, and pollutants that had accumulated on the surface. With the old varnish layer, she also removed hundreds of small to medium-sized dark stains that looked like drips. These stains were especially noticeable on Lansdale’s face. The conservator then consolidated paint that had started to flake and separate from the canvas. She also reinforced the canvas fibers at the several tears in the fabric and realigned the tears so they were no longer visible.

After removing the canvas from the old stretcher, she used humidification to gently restore the painting to a flat plane. She then added a lining fabric to the back of the original canvas for further support, using a conservation-appropriate adhesive. Since the old stretcher was unstable, a new custom wood stretcher was made, and the canvas was installed on it.

Before she addressed the areas of paint loss in the portrait, Ms. Guggenheim brushed a layer of varnish onto the surface—a standard conservator’s technique to isolate modern additions from the original paint layer. The most extensive paint loss had occurred along the bottom edge of the portrait, where the plain brown canvas was visible, but it also appeared around the tears in the canvas and where a previous overzealous cleaning effort had damaged the paint. Ms. Guggenheim filled areas where the existing surface was lower than the paint surface, matching the surrounding texture, then repainted the losses with pigments that matched the original colors used by the artist.

As the original artist would have done, the conservator applied a final coat of varnish to the portrait to saturate the paint colors and give the finished work an attractive sheen. Once the work was complete, the newly restored portrait made its public debut this year in a Lunch Bite lecture along with two letters to Thomas Lancaster Lansdale written by George Washington in early 1783.

Emily L. Schulz
Deputy Director & Curator
Research and Scholarship

Research Services

In the year ending June 30, 2014, the library was open 245 days and accommodated 556 researchers—average of forty-six researchers per month. Increased participation in conferences and workshops has raised the library’s profile among colleagues and scholars. The Society’s web presence and the inclusion of the Society’s rare holdings in databases have raised our online profile. Research projects undertaken for the Society by interns and fellows have added to our numbers as well.

Among our researchers this year were Sarah Meschutt, the senior curator at the Yorktown Victory Center; Isabel Taube, professor of art history at Rutgers University; Robert Crout, professor of history at the College of Charleston; Katie Algeo, associate professor in the department of geography and geology at Western Kentucky University; Fred Rickey, professor emeritus of mathematics at West Point; Cheney Schermer, curator of manuscripts at the University of Michigan; Ben Irvin, associate professor of history at the University of Arizona, and Julia Osman, professor of history at Mississippi State University and a former Tyree-Lamb Fellow.

The participants in the 2014 Master Teachers Seminar developed an individual lesson plan based on primary source materials in the library. The library staff provided an in-depth orientation to the collections and the catalog, including a primary source analysis session incorporating a selection of the library’s rare materials.

The library responded to 1,015 reference queries by email, phone and letter—an average of eighty-five each month. We provided information about an obscure publication of a journal of Simon Pouzoulet, a French officer who served under Admiral De Grasse in America, for the Redwood Library in Newport, Rhode Island; assisted a biographer of Eliza Scidmore in discovering her relationship to the Andersons; helped the editor of the online cumulative index of Niles’ Register to identify certain original members in an early nineteenth-century newspaper item; assisted an archaeology graduate student in France trace the Revolutionary War service of a French officer; reviewed and commented on an essay on the Society as emblematic of French-American relations by a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, and assisted a researcher with identifying anomalies in different printings of the 1557 edition of Oratiani Militari. In addition, we fielded hundreds of questions about our holdings and the subjects for which our library is justly known.

In addition to serving individual researchers, university-level primary source instruction was an important part of our work. Our principal partnership continued with the George Washington University undergraduate seminar, “George Washington and his World,” taught by Professor Denver Brunsmen. The class met at Anderson House for an orientation on conducting research in archives and special collections, a primary source literacy exercise focusing on two Washington letters in the collection, and a lecture on the youth of George Washington, as well as for lectures and discussions and final presentations of student work. Each of the students participated in a reference interview—a one-on-one session designed to help the student develop search strategies to locate primary source material for their papers. Students returned to the library after their initial reference interview to gather primary and secondary source material in support of their research topics.

The library also welcomed classes conducted by Professor Eliot Cohen of the Johns Hopkins University’s School for Advanced International Studies. He incorporated the library into his seminar, “The Wars That Made America.” The seminar focused on the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, making the library an ideal resource for the students. One student worked almost exclusively with the library’s copy of Charles Stedman’s History of the American War that includes annotations by Henry Clinton. This marks the first time this valuable resource has been used extensively for research.

The library also hosted a session for a group of students from Los Angeles. The class involved an analysis of a political cartoon, Original Air Balloon, which depicts a two-faced George Washington and implicates other well-known individuals in the international geopolitical crisis at the end of the Revolutionary War.

Rachel Jirka
Research Services Librarian

Library Fellowships

The Society’s research fellowship program was launched in 2007 with establishment of the Tyree-Lamb Fellowship, named in memory of two members of the Virginia Society, to provide support to a scholar using the Society’s collections for a period of at least five days. Since 2011, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati has funded two additional annual fellowships to be administered under the same terms. A grant from the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland will fund up to three fellowships over the next few years to a scholar whose work is focused on the American colonial period (1607-1775). One additional fellowship, a Society of the Cincinnati Scholars’ Grant, may also be awarded.

These fellowships, which are open on a competitive basis, offer graduate-level students and senior scholars the opportunity to work in a concentrated way with the Society’s extensive collections on the era of the American Revolution, the art of war in the eighteenth century and the history of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The fellowships are awarded on a calendar year basis. The following are the fellows who worked in the library during the fiscal year under review:

Samantha Driscoll, a researcher for the National Park Service, was awarded the 2013 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowship to study personal narratives of American and French soldiers on the march to Yorktown for the interpretation of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail.

Herbert A. Johnson, a professor emeritus from the University of South Carolina, received the 2013 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowship to research the influence of Revolutionary War military organization on the U.S. Constitution.

John Hannigan, a Ph.D. candidate in history at Brandeis University, was awarded the 2014 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowship to investigate the African-American military experience in revolutionary Massachusetts.

Holly Mayer, an associate professor of history at Duquesne University, received the 2013 Society of the Cincinnati Scholars’ Grant to examine the social configuration of Hazen’s Second Canadian Regiment.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT—Leadership gifts from Mr. and Mrs. John K. Lamont Lamb, Mrs. Lewis Tyree, Jr., and the Taylor-Tyree Family Trust established an endowment fund that supports the Tyree-Lamb Fellowship. The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowships are funded by a grant from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland has provided funding for three annual fellowships. An anonymous donor funded the Society of the Cincinnati Scholars’ Grant.
Museum Internships

The work of the Society’s museum is enhanced each year by the assistance of energetic interns, who contribute to our work preserving and interpreting the museum collections while also gaining professional experience in the museum field. The Society awards two paid museum internships to graduate students each year. In addition to these paid interns, the Society welcomed Hsih-Yu Lin and Jackie Wolf, graduate students in the University of Michigan’s School of Information, for a week-long internship in the spring of 2014. As part of the university’s alternative spring break program, these students examined the Society’s current procedures for recording demographic and mailing list information for museum visitors and developed an integrated system for better managing the data.

Lauren Clark, a graduate student in the M.A. program in the history of decorative arts offered by George Mason University in partnership with the Smithsonian Associates, was awarded the Clement Ellis Conger Internship. Ms. Clark assisted the curator with object cataloging and collections database management, object housing and storage, environmental monitoring, and other collections projects.

Anne Williams, a graduate student in the M.A. program in the history of decorative arts offered by George Mason University in partnership with the Smithsonian Associates, was awarded the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship. Ms. Williams assisted the museum staff with research and writing for the new interpretive plan for guided tours of Anderson House.

Support

The programs of the Society of the Cincinnati are sustained by gifts to the Annual Giving Campaign as well as by restricted gifts made for specific purposes. These contributions pay the costs of the Society’s education, library and museum programs and other programs carried out by the Society. Matching gifts and planned giving contribute in essential ways to the health of the Society. Beyond financial gifts, gifts in kind and volunteer service are a vital way to support the goals of the Society and are deeply appreciated.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT — The 2014 Clement Ellis Conger Internship was funded by a grant from the John Jay Hopkins Foundation. The 2014 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship was funded by a grant from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
Donors who have made provisions for an unrestricted planned gift to the Society of the Cincinnati are gratefully recognized as members of the George and Martha Washington Circle, named for both George and Martha Washington in recognition of the vital contribution that husbands and wives make together to secure the future of institutions they cherish. The life of the Society of the Cincinnati is deeply enriched by the support of the wives of its members. The following members and their wives have made a commitment to leave the Society of the Cincinnati an unrestricted planned gift or a planned gift for a restricted purpose coordinated by the donor and the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Anderson V
Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson Apperson III
Mr. Thomas St. John Arnold, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. James Gilbert Baldwin, Jr.
Mr. William North Blanchard
Mr. and Mrs. Cordell Lee Bragg III
Mr. and Mrs. Brian Wesley Brooke
Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley Burke
Father Alberry Charles Cannon, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James Theodore Cheatham III
Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Chester, Jr.
Mrs. Frank Anderson Chisholm
Mr. Chisholm died on June 6, 2008.
Mr. Shawn Christopher Clements
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lilly Colman III
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw Corbitt III
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw Corbitt IV
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pelham Curtis II
Mr. and Mrs. Joel Thomas Daves IV
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gage Davidson
Countess Anne Marie de Warren
Dr. Robert James Devine
Hon. Raymond Lawrence Drake
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burnett Fishburne, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Baxton Flowers III
Mr. Alexander Lawson Franklin II
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Carlyle Gee, Jr.
Mr. Gee died on July 15, 2013.
Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Gephart, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gilman
Mr. Lane Woodworth Goss
Mr. Frederick Lorimer Graham
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ellerbe Grimball
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Hall
Mr. Hall died on January 23, 2009.
Mr. and Mrs. David Philip Halle, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher Harvey
Rt. Rev. and Mrs. Robert Condit Harvey
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kingsley Heartfield, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Van Meter
Hendricks III
Mr. and Mrs. Barry Christopher Howard
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Wayne Jackson
Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. George Varick Lauder
Mr. Lauder died on July 25, 2012.
Mr. Allen Ledyard
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Mikell Leland
Mr. and Mrs. George Wright Lennon
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Butler Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. William Pless Lunger
Mr. and Mrs. William Flagg Magee
Mr. and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel Marshall, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey Martin
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr.
Mr. David Arthur McCormick
Mr. and Mrs. Capers Walter McDonald
Dr. and Mrs. Hollis Warren Merrick III
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Middleton III
Mr. and Mrs. Philippus Miller V
Mr. Miller died on August 18, 2013.
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Donavon Munford, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. David Franklin Musto
Dr. Musto died on October 8, 2010.
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Armstrong Naud
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fillmore Norfleet, Jr.
Mr. William Hoyt Olinger
Cdr. Francis Avery Packer, Jr.
Dr. Leland Madison Park
Mr. Frederick Pope Parker III
Mr. and Mrs. James Keith Peoples
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gamble Perry
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gaillard Pinckney
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher John Porter
Deacon John Michael Powers, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. George Forrest Pragoff
Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Price, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harold Raab
Mr. Raab died on September 25, 2013.
Mr. William Russell Raiford
Mr. and Mrs. George Sunderland Rich
Rev. and Mrs. Philip Burwell Roulette
Mr. Walker Fry Rucker
Dr. Edward Allen Seidel
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Payson Shaw
Mr. Scott DeForest Shiland
Mr. and Mrs. William Polk Skinner
Mr. Sherwood Hubbard Smith, Jr.
Mr. David Geise Snyder and
Ms. Sandra Ann Thomas
Dr. and Mrs. Wendall Keats Sparrow
Dr. Sparrow died on November 11, 2009.
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Murchison Sprunt, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. William Richmond Talbot, Jr.
Mr. Hugh Parmenas Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stephen Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Dean Terhufen
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keech Turner, Jr.
Mr. Chandler Lee van Orman
Mr. Jehangir Fuller Varzi
Mr. and Mrs. John Hardin Ward IV
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Crosby Ward
Lt. and Mrs. Ryan Bradford Weddle
Mr. Douglas Reid Wiemer
Mr. and Mrs. John Marc Wheat
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Otto Nolting Williams, Jr.
Mr. Frederick Moery Winship
Dr. and Mrs. Denis Buchanan Woodfield
Dr. Woodfield died on April 17, 2013.
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Tufts Woods
Mr. Gary Edward Young
Italicized names indicate new members
The Henry Knox Council was inaugurated in 2010 to recognize members who have supported the work of the Society with major gifts or with leadership gifts made on a regular basis over several years. The name of the group honors the hero of our War for Independence who first envisioned our Society, in the optimistic early days of that war, imagining that it would soon be over—and who held tight to a vision of a brotherhood bound to serve one another and to perpetuate the memory of their shared triumph through eight long years of war. His energy and determination were vital to our nation and even more vital to our Society.

Members of The Henry Knox Council have each contributed a total of $25,000 or more to support the work of the General Society since July 1, 2004. Their gifts have facilitated special work, including library acquisitions, the restoration of the ceiling and wall murals in the Key Room at Anderson House, the restoration of the Anderson House tapestries, the acquisition of new finance and development software, the acquisition of a bronze statue of George Washington, the George Washington and His Generals exhibition, as well as the regular programs of our Society.

John Roberts Bockstoce, D.P.Hil., D.Sc.
John Henry Bridger
Francis Gorham Brigham III
George Miller Chester, Jr.
Charles Lilly Coltman III
Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette, Jr.
Robert Houstoun Demere, Jr.
Beverly Means DuBose III
Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr.
Frederick Lorimer Graham
William Hershey Greer, Jr.
John Christopher Harvey
William Randolph Hearst III
Wallace Colby Henderson
Frederick Talley Drum Hunt, Jr.
Thomas Stephen Kenan III
Clifford Butler Lewis

Dr. J. Phillip London
William Pless Lunger
James Thomas Martin
Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Frank Mauran
David Arthur McCormick
Capers Walter McDonald
Francis Avery Packer, Jr., Commander, USN (Ret.)
Ross Gamble Perry
Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
William Francis Price, Jr.
George Sunderland Rich
David Mark Rubenstein
Thomas Alonza Saunders IV
William Polk Skinner

Italicized names indicate new members

The Annual Giving Campaign for the year ending June 30, 2014

The Annual Giving Campaign for the year ending June 30, 2014 collected $780,181.32 to support the programs of the Society. $687,657.66 of that amount was received from individual members and $18,383.66 from constituent societies. Non-member foundations contributed $15,000. Non-members contributed $6,790.

The campaign received an enormous boost from a $50,000 matching challenge, including a $25,000 challenge from George Rich and a $25,000 challenge from John and Kazie Harvey. The donors offered to match, dollar for dollar, every dollar contributed between May 12 and June 30, which exceeded the donor’s gift to Annual Giving in the year ending June 30, 2013. The $50,000 pool of matching funds was exhausted before June 30, 2014, and energized the final weeks of the campaign.

Generals Gifts of $5,000 or more
Dr. John Roberts Bockstoce
Mr. Francis Gorham Brigham III
Mr. George Miller Chester, Jr.
Mr. Charles Lilly Coltman III
Hon. Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette, Jr.
Mr. Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr.
Mr. Frederick Lorimer Graham
Mr. William Hershey Greer, Jr.
Mr. John Christopher Harvey
Mr. William Randolph Hearst III
Mr. Wallace Colby Henderson
Mr. Samuel Draper Hummel
Mr. Thomas Stephen Kenan III
Mr. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, Jr.
Dr. J. Phillip London

Benefactors Gifts of $2,500 to $4,999
Hon. Richard Bender Abell
Mr. Lawrence King Casey, Jr.
Mr. Charles Allerton Coolidge III
Mr. Peter Mapes Dodge
Mr. Roy Alton Duke, Jr.
Mr. Jackson French Eno
Mr. Alexander Gaston
Mr. Earl Johnson, Jr.
Mr. Mark John Kington
Lt. Col. Bruce Jeffrey Koedding, USA (Ret.)
Mr. Clifford Butler Lewis

Generals Gifts of $5,000 or more
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Lucas II (Ret.)
Mr. William Pless Lunger
Mr. David Arthur McCormick
Mr. Capers Walter McDonald
Dr. Hollis Warren Merrick III
Mr. Charles Ashton Newhall
Mr. Ross Gamble Perry
Mr. William Francis Price, Jr.
John S. Rankin Charitable Foundation
Mr. George Sunderland Rich
Mr. Roy Oscar Rodwell, Jr.
Mr. William Henry Savage
Mr. William Polk Skinner
The George & Carol Olmsted Foundation

Benefactors Gifts of $2,500 to $4,999
Mr. Richard Rollin Macsherry
Mr. Frank Mauran IV
Cdr. Francis Avery Packer, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Mr. John Michael Phelps
Mr. Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
Mr. John Ridgely Porter III
Mr. Steven Gregory Reese
Mr. Lee Sparks IV
Mr. William Catlett Trimble, Jr.
Mr. Christopher Lawrence Young
During the year ending June 30, 2014, gifts were made to honor or memorialize the following individuals:

**Gifts to Honor Others**

- Mrs. Clarence J. Allen II — in memory of her husband, Clarence Jones Allen
- William Wallace Anderson V — in memory of Philippus V. Miller
- Matthew Stiles Boshal, M.D. — in memory of Lt. Ephraim Middlebrook
- Thomas Charles Bryant II — in memory of William Meier Bryan, Jr.
- Marion Tyus Butler, Jr. — in memory of Susanne Fauder Butler
- Robert Masters Crichoten — in memory of Dr. John Saunders

**Gifts to the Annual Giving Campaign from Constituent Societies**

- Connecticut Society — $7,500
- Delaware Society — $1,000
- Société des Cincinnati de France — $7,883.66
- Maryland Society — $5,000

**Restricted Gifts**

- Gifts of $25,000 or more
  - Anonymous — $2,499
  - Mr. George Miller Chester, M.D. — $5,000 to $24,999

**Gifts of $500 to $2,499**

- Mr. Clifford Butler Lewis — $2,500 to $4,999

**Gifts of $100 to $499**

- Curio Chapter of The Questers — $4,049.95

**Anonymous Individual Visitors**

- Collectively contributed $4,049.95 in small gifts deposited in the contributions box in the lobby. These funds are dedicated to public programs and to the care of the museums.

**Gifts of $500 to $2,499**

- General Society of Colonial Wars — $2,500 to $4,999
- Mr. John Jay Hopkins Foundation — $500 to $2,499

**Matching Gifts**

- AFA Foundation
- Bank of America Foundation
- ExxonMobil Foundation
- GE Foundation

**IBM Foundation**

- IBM KeyBank Foundation
- SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation
- The Eliever Foundation

**The Prudential Foundation**

- The United Foundation
- The Pennsylvania Foundation

**Gifts of $100 to $499**

- Curio Chapter of The Questers — $4,049.95
- Mr. Vincent Claud De Baun — $1,000
- Mr. Walter Bellingrath Edgar — $1,000
- Mr. Galen E. Freeze — $1,000
- Mr. Paul Joseph Kinyon — $1,000
- Mr. Dorr Irving Newlin — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Sherman — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Moynihan — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Blackwelder — $1,000
- Mr. Walter Hopkins — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Mitchell — $1,000
- Mr. Robert B. Pugh — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Morgan — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Butterworth — $1,000
- Mr. Robert Moores — $1,000

**Annex Foundation**

- AXA Foundation
- Duke Energy Foundation
- ExxonMobil Foundation
- GE Foundation
Volunteers

Volunteers are crucial to the Society’s ability to fulfill its mission and goals. Each year, they generously give their time and talent to help us serve our visitors and accomplish a variety of projects. The museum and library volunteers donated over 2,600 hours of service over the past year. The museum volunteers serve as docents who provide tours of Anderson House to the public and special groups. Because of increasing museum attendance, we have hired three additional docents to meet the growing demand for tours. We received a strong response that resulted in thirteen applicants who participated in a new training program—many of whom are now serving as active docents. The museum provided several continuing education training opportunities for the docents throughout the year, including tours of our research library and local historic site Tudor Place. In the library, volunteers and interns assist with a variety of collections management and research projects. Among the projects accomplished this year were the separation of modern prints from the rare graphic arts collection to create a new series; research on the uniform of the Connecticut Continental Line; work on a finding aid on portraits of original Society members; and bibliographies on the British forces during the Revolutionary War and on the published resources on the Gilded Age in the Society’s collections. The work of our long-time researcher and volunteer, Marko Zlatich, was the subject of a column in the Washington Post in April under the headline, “Revolutinary War uniforms are not so easy to pin down.” The Society wishes to thank the following individuals for their service throughout the past year.

Gifts in Kind

The following individuals and organizations made gifts in kind to the Society of the Cincinnati between July 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014. The range of gifts includes a major collection of Society of the Cincinnati Eagle insignias, swords associated with early Society members, an original membership diploma, published tributes to the memory of George Washington, and artifacts and photographs of Lary and Isabel Anderson.

Mr. William Bruce Adair Anonymous Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Belt Dr. John Roberts Bockstoce Dr. Cordell Lee Bragg III Mr. Richard Fairlie Bradley Mr. William Beckert Brown III Ms. Helen McMaster Crowley Mr. John Dwiggins Mr. Curtis McLellan Estes M. Rémy Galet-Lalande Mr. James D. Golden Mr. Frederick Lorimer Graham Ms. Kristen B. Hanneman Mr. John Roderick Heller III Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson

Mr. Leroy Minor Kingman Ms. Sally S. Kingman Mr. John D. Leary Dr. J. Phillip London The Metropolitan Club of the City of Washington National Library of Scotland Mr. Ern Reynolds Mr. Robert Wayne Robins Mr. Joseph Seymour Mr. John Jermain Slocom, Jr. Mr. Gregory Bell Smith The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania

Mr. Francis Jacques Sypher, Jr. U.S. National Library of Medicine Mr. David von Hemert Mr. Peter von Hemert Mr. Philippe Warton von Hemert Mr. Mark Coody Wizel Nicholas Donnell Ward Jack Duane Warren, Jr. Kent Dean Worley Frederick W. Wright on behalf of the Wright family Mr. Gary Edward Young Mr. Marko Zlatich

The Board of Directors
The Society of the Cincinnati Washington, D.C.

Report on the Financial Statements

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors’ judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Society of the Cincinnati’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The Society of the Cincinnati’s internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Society of the Cincinnati as of June 30, 2014, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
### The Society of the Cincinnati

#### Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$ 311,167</td>
<td>$—</td>
<td>$—</td>
<td>$ 311,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequests Receivable</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>345,500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>345,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>54,246</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>54,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>20,236</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>385,649</td>
<td>345,500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>731,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restricted Cash</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>570,267</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>570,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments, at Market</td>
<td>14,222,608</td>
<td>8,657,302</td>
<td>3,214,953</td>
<td>26,094,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property and Equipment</strong></td>
<td>3,147,181</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,147,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections (Notes 2 and 7)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$ 17,755,438</td>
<td>$ 9,573,069</td>
<td>$ 3,214,953</td>
<td>$30,543,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Liabilities and Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Net Assets</th>
<th>UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>$ 52,871</td>
<td>$—</td>
<td>$—</td>
<td>$ 52,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>76,628</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>76,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenue</td>
<td>134,069</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>134,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities Payable, Current</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree Obligations, Current</td>
<td>64,359</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>64,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>329,792</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>329,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities Payable, Noncurrent</td>
<td>22,837</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree Obligations</td>
<td>538,907</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>538,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>561,744</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>561,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>891,536</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>891,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>16,863,902</td>
<td>9,573,069</td>
<td>3,214,953</td>
<td>29,651,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | $ 17,755,438|$ 9,573,069             | $ 3,214,953            | $30,543,460 |

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See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.
The Society of the Cincinnati
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Cash Flows from Operating Activities
Change in Net Assets $ 1,508,834
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
Depreciation 193,957
Net Gain on Investments (2,374,742)
Loss on Disposition of Property 922
Collection Acquisitions 858,317
(Increase) Decrease in Assets
- Accounts Receivable 1,547
- Bequest Receivable 154,500
- Inventory 30,195
- Prepaid Expenses 10,264
- Restricted Cash 99,724
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities
- Accounts Payable (247,713)
- Accrued Expenses 15,472
- Deferred Revenue 2,381
- Annuities Payable (9,504)
- Retiree Obligations (60,455)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 183,699

Cash Flows from Investing Activities
Acquisition of Property and Equipment (50,421)
Collection Acquisitions (858,317)
Distributions (3,797)
Sales of Investments 5,485,446
Purchases of Investments (4,874,088)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (301,177)
Net Change or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (117,478)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year 428,645
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year $ 311,167

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2014

1. Organizational History
The Society of the Cincinnati (the "Society") was organized in 1783 to preserve and promote the ideals of the American Revolution. It was incorporated in 1938 under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Society is a nonprofit educational organization devoted to the principles and ideals of its founders. In addition to a museum and library at Anderson House, the Society supports scholarships on the Revolutionary War, publications, historic preservation efforts, and other programs to promote increased knowledge and appreciation of the achievements of American independence.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting
The financial statements of the Society are prepared under the accrual method of accounting.

Use of Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents
The Society considers all highly liquid investments, except for cash restricted by donors, with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable are reported at their outstanding balances, reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts, if any.

Management periodically evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts by considering the Society’s past receivables loss experience, known and inherent risks in the accounts receivable population, adverse situations that may affect a debtor’s ability to pay, and current economic conditions.

Based on its experience with no losses from uncollectible accounts in the current and recent years, the Society has no formal policies for determining that accounts receivable are past due or for charging off accounts receivable. There is currently no allowance for doubtful accounts.

Promises to Give
Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using risk-adjusted interest rates applicable to the years in which the promises are received. Accretion of the discounts is included in contributions support. Conditional promises to give are not included as support until the conditions are substantially met.

The allowance method is used to determine the uncollectible amounts. The allowance is based upon prior years’ experience and management’s analysis of subsequent collections. Promises to give are considered past due and allowances on promises to give are recorded when circumstances indicate collection is doubtful for particular promises to give or as a general reserve for all promises to give. Promises to give are written off if reasonable collection efforts prove unsuccessful. As of June 30, 2014, there were no promises to give.
Bequests Receivable
Bequests receivable are reflected as support in the financial statements in the fiscal year in which the Society becomes aware of the donors death and an amount can be reasonably estimated by the decedent’s estate.

Inventory
Inventory consists of merchandise held for sale to members. The inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Donated items are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Restricted Cash
Restricted cash consists of highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months which are restricted by donors.

Investments
Securities are held by SunTrust Bank (SunTrust) as agent and custodian. Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are carried at their fair values in the statement of financial position. The Society has invested in four alternative investment funds: Mondrian Global Fixed Income Fund, L.P., Forster Partners II, L.P., Lone Juniper Fund, and Gryphon International EAFE Growth Fund. Investments in the funds are valued based on the fair market value of the underlying assets of the funds as determined by the fund managers. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the changes in net assets in the accompanying statement of activities.

In 1998, the Society consolidated the investments of endowments, certain temporarily restricted funds, and the board-designated fund into a master trust account. The Society makes distributions from the master trust for current operations under the total return method. Under the total return method, fund distributions consist of net investment income and may include a portion of the cumulative realized and unrealized gains. The Society’s board of directors establishes a spending rate at the start of each fiscal year based on the 20-quarter rolling average fair value of the master trust. To the extent that distributions exceed net investment income, they are made from realized gains and then unrealized gains.

A spending rate of approximately 4.8% for the year ended June 30, 2014, resulted in distributions from the master trust of $1,350,000.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging between three and forty years. The Society capitalizes all expenditures for property and equipment in excess of $1,000.

The Society made extensive renovations in order to ensure that its collections can be preserved in their current condition or better if restoration work is performed in the future. Cash related to the renovation are included in property and equipment in the statement of financial position.

Historic Building
The historic building owned by the Society, Anderson House, was acquired by gift and has been the headquarters of the Society since 1939. Although the building has a unique history and designation as a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. National Park Service, the Society deems the building to have a finite life and that the building has been fully depreciated since its acquisition in 1939. Therefore, Anderson House is reflected at no net value in the statement of financial position.

Collections
The collections, which were acquired through purchases and contributions since the Society’s inception, are not recognized as assets in the statement of financial position. Purchases of collection items are recorded as decreases in unrestricted net assets in the year in which the items are acquired, or as decreases in temporarily restricted net assets if the assets used to purchase the items were restricted by donors. Contributed collection items are not reflected on the financial statements. Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries are reflected as increases in the appropriate net asset classes.

Deferred Revenue
Deferred revenue consists primarily of deposits for rental events to be held at Anderson House in the next year.

Unrestricted Net Assets
Unrestricted net assets represent the expendable net assets that are available for support of the Society and are included in the following funds:

The Operating Fund includes the general activities of the Society.

The Building, Furnishings, and Equipment Fund was established to account for renovations and improvements to the headquarters building and for the acquisition, depreciation, and disposition of furniture and equipment.

The Capital Replacement Fund accounts for board-designated transfers of funds from the Operating Fund and other funds and their expenditure for capital outlays for property and renovations.

The Library Acquisitions Fund was established to provide a source of funding for acquisitions of library collection items that cannot be funded from other sources, including the Society’s annual operating budget.

The Museum Acquisitions Endowment Fund was established to provide a source of funding for the acquisition of new collection items and/or to preserve and restore the current collection.

The Cox Book Prize Fund supports a prize awarded every third year to the author of a distinguished work of American history in the area of the American Revolution published during the previous three years.

The Board-Designated Endowment Fund consists of funds set aside by the board to be invested, and a portion of the income from this fund is used to provide a base of funding for the Society’s operations.

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets
Temporarily restricted net assets consist of gifts and the accumulated earnings on permanently restricted funds that are restricted for a particular activity, which will be expended in future periods, and are included in the following funds:

The Book Publishing Fund was established for items worthy of publishing. To date, this fund has published two books, The Insignia of The Society of the Cincinnati and Liberty without Anarchy.

The Education Fund was established to be used for educational programs. This fund published the book Why America is Free in partnership with Mount Vernon.

The Ferguson Fund was established by an anonymous donor to acquire for the library rare books and manuscripts about the art of war.

The Mason Library Fund was established for the acquisition of modern books and serials for the library collection.

The Triennial Fund was established to collect from the fourteen constituent societies Triennial assessments that are used for the Triennial celebrations held every three years in a location chosen by the Triennial Committee.

The American Revolution Institute Fund was established to receive contributions to The American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati, Inc., which conducts programs to advance understanding of the American Revolution.

The Special Projects Fund was established to maintain all temporarily restricted contributions that do not already have a fund in place.
In addition to the funds described above, the Society also has funds that have been accumulated from the earnings of permanently restricted investments. These funds are temporarily restricted for specific purposes and consisted of:

- The Anderson Fund was established by Isabelle Anderson when she gave Anderson House to the Society to use as its headquarters. Its purpose is to provide income for maintenance and upkeep of the House.
- The Clark Lecture Fund was established by an anonymous donor to support the Clark Lecture and associated expenses. The Clark Lecture and dinner are held each year on the Friday evening before the executive committee and board meetings and subsequent dinner and ball. The lecturer is chosen by the History Committee.
- The Hoyt Garden Fund was established by Harry Ramsey Hoyt for the purpose of maintenance of and improvements to the gardens, which includes the front lawn.
- The Stuart Gallery Fund was established in 1971 to support acquisitions and operations of the Society's library and museum collections and the Stuart Gallery of the American Revolution within the building. The Society currently construes the modern library as the Stuart Gallery of the American Revolution.

In addition to the funds described above, the Society has additional funds that have been accumulated from the earnings of permanently restricted investments. These funds may be used for unrestricted purposes but are reported as temporarily restricted until appropriated for expenditure and consisted of:

- The Knight Fund
- The Olmsted Fund
- The Phillips Fund
- The Westport Fund

Permanently Restricted Net Assets
Permanently restricted net assets are subject to the restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and the income only be used. Investment income from these funds is recorded in temporarily restricted net assets to be used for the purposes stated by the donors.

Restricted and Unrestricted Support and Revenues
The Society reports gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

Allocated Expenses
Expenses are charged to programs and supporting services on the basis of periodic time and expenses studies. Management and general expenses include those expenses that are not directly identifiable with any other specific function but provide for the overall support and direction of the Society.

Income Taxes
The Society is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has determined that the Society is not a private foundation.

Uncertain Tax Positions
The Society follows the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC), which provides guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an organization's financial statements. The guidance prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, and also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. As of June 30, 2014, the Society had no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in its financial statements.

The Society's policy is to recognize interest and penalties on tax positions related to its unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in the financial statements. No interest and penalties were recorded during the year ended June 30, 2014.

Generally, the tax years before 2010 are no longer subject to examination by federal, state, or local taxing authorities.

3. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK
Financial instruments that potentially subject the Society to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and temporary cash investments held at various financial institutions. As of June 30, 2014, cash in banks exceeded the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage by approximately $631,000.

4. SPLIT-INTEREST AGREEMENTS
The Society is the beneficiary of split-interest agreements in the form of charitable gift annuities. A charitable gift annuity is an arrangement between a donor and the Society in which the donor contributes assets to the Society in exchange for a promise by the Society to pay a fixed amount over the life of the donor. Assets of split-interest agreements in the amount of $34,999 are presented at fair market value and are included in investments on the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2014.

A summary of the activity affecting the fair market value of the assets as of June 30, 2014, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Value at June 30, 2013</td>
<td>$35,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividend Earnings</td>
<td>1,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Fees</td>
<td>(250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Gain</td>
<td>2,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Distributions</td>
<td>(3,797)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Value at June 30, 2014</td>
<td>$34,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using a discount rate of 2.2% and estimated life expectancies ranging from 3 to 18 years, the present value of the liabilities associated with these agreements is $24,702, of which $1,865 is included in current liabilities and $22,837 is included in noncurrent liabilities.

5. INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS
The Society has categorized its financial instruments based on a three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 - Values are based on quoted prices for identical assets in an active market.
- Level 2 - Values are based on quoted prices for similar assets in active or inactive markets.
Investments and Fair Value Measurements, cont.

Level 3 - Values are based on unobservable inputs to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement objective is to determine an exit price from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Society's judgment about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Society's own data.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2014.

Registered investment companies (Mutual Funds): Valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares held by the Society at year end.

Alternative investment funds: Valued at the fair market value of the underlying assets of the fund as determined by the fund managers.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value estimate that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Society believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Management determines the fair value measurement valuation policies and procedures, including those for Level 3 recurring and nonrecurring measurements. The Society's Board of Directors assesses and approves these policies and procedures. At least annually, The Society's Investment Committees: (1) determines if the current valuation techniques used in fair value measurements are still appropriate, and (2) evaluates and adjusts the unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements based on current market conditions and third-party information.

Investments were the Society's only assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2014, and were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Mutual Funds</td>
<td>$ 915,338</td>
<td>$ —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Large Cap Equity Mutual Funds</td>
<td>5,407,324</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Small Cap Equity Mutual Funds</td>
<td>2,412,513</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Equity Mutual Funds</td>
<td>6,474,960</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Securities</td>
<td>2,383,324</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income Mutual Funds</td>
<td>3,931,427</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Investment Funds</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,569,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 21,524,886</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 4,569,977</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative Investment Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, July 1, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Unrealized Gain Included in Changes in Net Assets, in Net Investment Income, Attributable to Assets Held at Year End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, June 30, 2014</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment income for the year ended June 30, 2014, consisted of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividends</td>
<td>$ 585,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Realized and Unrealized Gain</td>
<td>$ 2,374,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Investment Advisory Fees</td>
<td>(57,317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Investment Return</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,922,852</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of June 30, 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost or Accumulated Other Basis</th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Improvements</td>
<td>$ 5,505,849</td>
<td>$(2,513,053)</td>
<td>$ 2,992,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>463,994</td>
<td>(379,811)</td>
<td>84,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website Development</td>
<td>22,447</td>
<td>(22,245)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 6,062,290</strong></td>
<td><strong>($ 2,915,109)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,147,181</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2014, totaled $193,957.

7. COLLECTIONS

The Society's collections include artifacts of historical significance and art objects that are held for educational, research, scientific, and curatorial purposes. Each of the items is cataloged, preserved, and cared for, and activities verifying their existence and assessing their condition are performed continuously. The collections are subject to a policy that requires proceeds from their sales to be used to acquire other items for collections.

Books from the library collection that are either duplicates or out of the scope of the collection can be deaccessioned from the collection and sold at auction.

8. LINE OF CREDIT

The Society has a line of credit agreement with SunTrust. This agreement would allow the Society to borrow up to $100,000 at an adjustable interest rate. Draws on the line of credit would be secured by the Society's investment accounts at SunTrust. The line of credit has been renewed and expires on September 28, 2015. No draws were made against the line of credit during the year ended June 30, 2014.

9. ENDOWMENT

The Society's endowment consists of contributions established as donor-restricted endowment funds and unrestricted net assets designated by the board of directors for endowment purposes. Net assets associated with this endowment fund are classified and reported based on the existence of donor-imposed restrictions.

Investment Policy
The Society maintains a Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, and Guidelines (the "Policy").
The Policy’s investment objectives are to:

• Preserve the portfolio’s purchasing power through asset growth in excess of the spending distribution plus the rate of inflation.
• Invest assets in order to maximize the long-term return while assuming a reasonable level of risk.

In order to achieve the objectives stated in the Introduction to the Policy, the Society’s total portfolio must earn a rate of return that maintains the purchasing power of the portfolio’s principal value and spending distributions. Thus, the long-term objective for the portfolio is to earn a return of at least the Consumer Price Index plus 5%. Given that this benchmark is not directly related to market performance, success or failure in achieving this goal should be evaluated over the long-term.

In order to evaluate the performance of its managers over the shorter period of a market cycle or five years, the Society has also adopted a market driven benchmark for each manager.

For the portfolio as a whole, the Total Portfolio Benchmark (“Benchmark”) will consist of a suitable index for each asset class used. These indices will be weighted on a monthly basis according to the Society’s strategic asset allocation targets listed in Appendix A of the Policy. Appendix C defines the current Benchmark. The Society’s goal is to earn a rate of return on its total portfolio that meets or exceeds the Benchmark return on a rolling five-year basis.

The Society has adopted the following strategic asset allocation. All figures listed here refer to an asset class’s percentage of the total portfolio. The minimum and maximum weights listed here represent the acceptable allocation ranges for each asset class. Actual asset allocation will be compared to these ranges at least on a quarterly basis. In the event that the allocation to a particular asset class falls outside of the acceptable range, the portfolio will be rebalanced at the discretion of the Committee Chair so that all asset classes are within their permitted allocations.

The overall target allocation for the Society is 52% equity, 33% fixed income, and 15% alternatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Policy Targets</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Large/Mid Cap Equity</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Small Cap Equity</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Developed Equity</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Emerging Equity</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Equity</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Bonds</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. TIPS</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Bonds</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield Bonds</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fixed Income</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedged Equity</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities (Liquid)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alternatives</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation of Relevant Law**

The Board of Directors of the Society has interpreted the District of Columbia’s Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (SPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment fund absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Society classifies as permanently restricted net assets (a) the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment, (b) the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment, and (c) accumulations to the permanent endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund. The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified in permanently restricted net assets is classified as temporarily restricted net assets until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the Society in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by SPMIFA. In accordance with SPMIFA, the Society considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

1. The long- and short-term needs of the Society in carrying out its purposes.
2. The Society’s present and anticipated financial requirements.
3. Expected total return on investments.
5. General economic conditions.

**Endowment Net Assets**

Endowment net asset composition by type of fund as of June 30, 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor-Restricted Endowment Fund</td>
<td>$ —</td>
<td>$ 7,564,869</td>
<td>$ 3,214,953</td>
<td>$ 10,779,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board-Designated Endowment Fund</td>
<td>$ 13,327,948</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 13,327,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
<td>$ 13,327,948</td>
<td>$ 7,564,869</td>
<td>$ 3,214,953</td>
<td>$ 24,107,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in endowment net assets for the year ended June 30, 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Net Assets, Beginning of Year</td>
<td>$ 16,123,616</td>
<td>$ 6,873,254</td>
<td>$ 3,214,953</td>
<td>$ 26,211,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation of Endowment Assets for Expenditure</td>
<td>(4,761,022)</td>
<td>(589,680)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(5,350,702)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation of Endowment Assets</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Net Assets, End of Year</td>
<td>$ 13,327,948</td>
<td>$ 7,564,869</td>
<td>$ 3,214,953</td>
<td>$ 24,107,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. RELATED PARTIES

There are fourteen constituent societies representing the thirteen original states and France. Members of the Society are elected to membership through one of the fourteen constituent societies. The constituent societies and the Society are related through common officers. Contributions from the constituent societies received during the year ended June 30, 2014, were as follows:

- The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia $136,884
- French Society 10,234
- Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati 7,500
- Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland 5,000
- The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania 2,000
- New York State Society of the Cincinnati 1,500
- Delaware Society of the Cincinnati 1,000
- New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati 1,000

Total $165,118

11. RETIREMENT PLAN

On September 1, 1984, the Society adopted a defined contribution retirement plan covering full-time employees of the Society. The Plan is a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code.

On January 1, 2006, the Society amended the Plan to include a 401(k) provision. Under the Plan’s safe harbor provision, a non-elective contribution equal to 3% of eligible compensation will be made by the Society each year. The Society may elect to make additional profit sharing contributions to the Plan as well. The total retirement plan expense for this Plan was $119,677 for the year ended June 30, 2014.

12. RETIREE OBLIGATIONS

In addition to the above qualified plan, the Society maintains a second, non-qualified, non-funded plan that provides monthly payments to retired employees who have completed ten years of service. The monthly benefit is determined by a formula that includes salary history, length of service, and benefits under the qualified plan. The Society also continues to provide health insurance to its retired employees. This benefit for retirees is unfunded and the benefits are fixed at the time of retirement. As of June 30, 2014, all but one of the eligible participants in this Plan are retired and receiving payments. Effective April 25, 2009, the Plan was amended to cease accrual of pension and health benefits for employees hired after April 25, 2009, (defined as plan curtailment).

The assets of the Society are used to pay the benefits of eligible retirees. Benefits paid to retirees were $49,783 for the year ended June 30, 2014. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2014, the retirement plan had an unfunded liability of $603,266. The liability decreased from the prior year by approximately $63,000 primarily due to the increase in the discount rate.

Amounts recognized in the statement of activities consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Cost</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Benefits</td>
<td>$43,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Benefits</td>
<td>5,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Service Cost (Retirees’ Expenses)</td>
<td>49,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>(69,959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Periodic Pension Benefit</td>
<td>$(20,176)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retire Obligations, cont.

The following weighted-average assumptions are used in accounting for the Plan:

- Discount Rate 4.41%
- Rate of Compensation Change (Active Participants) 3.00%

The assumptions used to determine benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost changed during the year ended June 30, 2014, by reducing the expected future health insurance payments for one employee. In addition, the assumptions for life expectancy and discount rates were determined based on the IRS tables.

Compensation and insurance benefits expected to be paid in future fiscal years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Years Ending June 30</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$64,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>64,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>64,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>56,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
<td>531,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amounts Owed</td>
<td>844,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Amount Representing Interest</td>
<td>(241,485)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>$603,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Society has evaluated subsequent events through October 3, 2014, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.
Committees of The Society of the Cincinnati (a Corporation)

Executive Committee
Ross Gamble Perry, President
Jonathan Tufts Woods, Vice President
William Pless Lunger, Secretary
John Christopher Harvey, Treasurer
James Bradley Burke, Assistant Secretary
Frank Keck Turner, Jr., Assistant Treasurer
William Polk Skinner, Solicitor
Jack Duane Warren, Jr., Executive Director

Audit Committee
Peter Mapes Dodge, Co-Chairman
Nicholas Gilman, Co-Chairman
Palmer Clarkson Hamilton

Building and Grounds Committee
William Postell Raiford, Ph.D., Chairman
Mark Crosby Ward, Vice Chairman
Wayne Charfield-Taylor II
DeWitt Clinton, Jr.
Harry Lowell Davis
George Wright Lennon
Lt. Col. Howard Sandlind Lincoln
James Robert Logan, Jr., M.D.
Charles Francis Middleton III
Richard Eveland Miller
William Hoyt Oltinger
Frederick Pope Parker III
Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
John Ridgely Porter III
Lee Sparks IV
Thomas Howard Townsend
John Augustine Washington
William Frederick Yonkers

Investment Committee
Robert Mosby Turnbull, Chairman
John Lawrence Bruch III
Keith Armistead Carr
Paul Clemente, Jr.
Peter Mapes Dodge
James Hagood Ellison, Jr.
Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard
Jay Wayne Jackson
Paul Joseph Kinyon
Robert Vincent Martin III
John Arthur O’Malley
John Ridgely Porter III
Robert Bland Smith, Jr.
Mark Crosby Ward
Alexander Penn Hill Wyrough

Library Committee
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D., Chairman
John Jermain Slocum, Jr., Vice Chairman
Hon. Richard Bender Abell
Ralph Woodbridge Carr
George Miller Chester, Jr.
Shawn Christopher Clements
Joel Thomas Daves IV
Peter Mapes Dodge
Thomas Clifton Etkin, Jr.
Timothy Christopher Finton
Bradbury Poor Foss
Alexander Lanson Franklin II
Lane Woodward Goss
Marco Gratti
Palmer Clarkson Hamilton
William Maury Hill
St. Julien Ravenel Marshall
Frank Mauzer
Richard Eveland Miller
Ferdinand Henry Onnen III
James Keith Peoples
Rev. Philip Burwell Roulette
Stephen Payson Shaw
Thomas Howard Townsend
Gary Edward Young

Library Committee
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D., Chairman
John Jermain Slocum, Jr., Vice Chairman
Hon. Richard Bender Abell
Ralph Woodbridge Carr
George Miller Chester, Jr.
Shawn Christopher Clements
Joel Thomas Daves IV
Peter Mapes Dodge
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Marco Gratti
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St. Julien Ravenel Marshall
Frank Mauzer
Richard Eveland Miller
Ferdinand Henry Onnen III
James Keith Peoples
Rev. Philip Burwell Roulette
Stephen Payson Shaw
Thomas Howard Townsend
Gary Edward Young

Pensions and Benefits Committee
Frank Keck Turner, Jr., Chairman
Capers Walter McDonald
William Postell Raiford, Ph.D.
John Jermain Slocum, Jr.

History Committee
Bryan Scott Johnson, Chairman
Cordell Lee Bragg III, M.D.
Professeur Olivier Chaline
Walter Bellingrath Edgur, Ph.D.
David Hackett Fischer, Ph.D.
Nicholas Gilman
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D.
Capers Walter McDonald
Frank Mauzer
Frederick Pope Parker III
Robert Bland Smith
Alexander Preston Russell, M.D.
Mortimer Newlin Stead
Sellers, Ph.D.
Robert Arthur Sherman
Robert Mosby Turnbull
Nicholas Donnell Ward

Education Committee
Clifford Butler Lewis, Chairman
Cordell Lee Bragg III, M.D.
Vice Chairman
Marion Tyus Butler, Jr.
Walter Bellingrath Edgar, Ph.D.
Joel Thomas Daves IV
John Morgan Douglass, Jr., Ph.D.
Bradbury Poor Foss
George Ross French, Jr.
Outerbridge House
Bryan Scott Johnson
Hardwick Smith Johnson, Jr., Ed.D.
Thomas Mikell Leland, M.D., Ph.D.
William Howell Morrison
Herbert Jacques Mosley, Jr.
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D.
James Orlo Pringle, M.D.
William Postell Raiford, Ph.D.
George Sunderland Rich
Randolph Philip Smith
Fred Henry White IV

French & American Exchanges Committee
Frank Mauzer IV, Co-Chairman
Dominique, comte de Roquefeuil, Co-Chairman
Jay Wayne Jackson
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D.
Charles Francis Middleton III
Brame Perry Morrison, Jr.
Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
John Ridgely Porter III
Kenneth Murchison Sprunt, Jr.
Alexis Cloud Wallace

Member Outreach Committee
Emile Praggoff III, Co-Chairman
Stephen Payson Shaw, Co-Chairman
Eric English Fitzpatrick
William Mudd Martin
Haskell, M.D.
Richard Holmes Knight, Jr.
Thomas Mikell Leland, M.D., Ph.D.
William Joseph Longan Jr.
Charles William Swinford, Jr.
Fred Henry White IV

Development Committee
William Francis Price, Jr., Chairman
George Miller Chester, Jr.
Joel Thomas Daves IV
John Christopher Harvey
Ray Donavan Munford, Jr.
George Sunderland Rich
Frank Keck Turner, Jr.
Jonas Tufts Woods

Annual Giving Committee
Joel Thomas Daves IV, Co-Chairman
Frank Keck Turner, Jr., Co-Chairman
John Kirkland Burke, Jr.
David William Chester
Shawn Christopher Clements
DeWitt Clinton, Jr.
Charles Allerton Coolidge III
Peter Mapes Dodge
James Hagood Ellison, Jr.
Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard
Francis Ellerbe Grimball
George James Hill, Jr., M.D.
David Peter Kollock
Robert Vincent Martin III
Anthony Westwood Maupin
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D.
William Howell Morrison
Fordham Henry Onnen III
James Orlo Pringle, M.D.
Edward Franklin Woods, D.M.D.

Under the bylaws of the corporation, the solicitor and the executive director have seat and voice, but no vote, in the deliberations of the executive committee. The president and the executive director are ex officio members of all other committees of the corporation.
Committees of The Society of the Cincinnati (Unincorporated)

State Associations Liaison Committee
Function assigned to the Member Outreach Committee
May 2014
Emile Pragoff III, Co-Chairman
Stephen Payson Shaw, Co-Chairman
William Mudd Martin Haskell, M.D.
Richard Holmes Knight, Jr.
Thomas Mikell Leland, M.D., Ph.D.
William Joseph Longan, Jr.
Charles William Swinford, Jr.
Fred Henry White IV
Ross Gamble Perry, ex officio

Committee on Nominations
Rear Admiral Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr.,
Chairman
Bradbury Poor Foss, New Hampshire Society
Lane Woodworth Goss, Massachusetts Society
Jay Wayne Jackson, Connecticut Society
Frank Maura, Rhode Island Society
William Francis Price, Jr., New York Society
Nicholas Gilman, New Jersey Society
Harry Lowell Davis, Pennsylvania Society
James Keith Peoples, Delaware Society
Outerbridge Hornsey, Maryland Society
Robert Fillmore Norfleet, Jr.,
Virginia Society
Ray Donavon Munford, Jr.,
North Carolina Society
William Howell Morrison, South Carolina
Marion Tyus Butler, Jr., Georgia Society
Bernard de Faulbournet,
marquis de Montferrand,
Société des Cincinnat de France
Ross Gamble Perry, ex officio