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Biennial Report of The Society of the Cincinnati

for the Years Ending June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2008

2007-08
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The Immutable Principles

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

Message from the President General

The founders of The Society of the Cincinnati dedicated their organization to perpetuating the memory of the American War for Independence. In recent years our Society has focused on this great purpose with renewed energy. This report documents the accomplishments of our Society during the twenty-four months ending June 30, 2008.

Special circumstances have led us to present a biennial report for fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008 rather than two separate annual publications. At the conclusion of our Society’s 2007 audit we learned that our long-time auditor, Lee, Hendricks & Co., L.L.C., was closing its doors forever. After a careful search, our treasurer and audit committee recommended that our Society retain a new firm, Councilor, Buchanan & Mitchell, L.L.C., to conduct our FY2008 audit.

Their first task was to review the previous audit. They quickly determined that it had been properly and accurately conducted, but they found enough in it to revise and restate that we decided it was prudent to delay publishing the 2007 data until it could be combined with the 2008 audit results to produce a fuller picture of our finances.

The different findings of the two firms are not substantial. They simply reflect the different approaches auditors can take to similar materials. Lee, Hendricks & Co. started auditing the Society’s finances when our programmatic expenditures—for library, museum and educational programming—were a much less significant part of our financial activities than they are today. Councilor, Buchanan & Mitchell found us to be an increasingly active and sophisticated non-profit institution with a wide range of growing programs. The Society is a different institution, in some ways, than it was just a few years ago.

The result is the biennial report now before you. The success of our efforts can be measured by our progress in realizing the Society’s Strategic Vision. That progress is evident in the growth of our collections, the way we care for them, and by the expanding reach of our library, museum and education programs. As this report makes abundantly clear, this progress was made possible by the generosity of our members. To all of those who have supported our work during this exciting period in the long history of our Society, I offer my deepest gratitude.

Sincerely,

G. Forrest Pragoff
President General
The Society of the Cincinnati (A Corporation) 2007-2008

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Past presidents general of The Society of the Cincinnati and other past
general officers are accorded seat and voice, but no vote, in the meetings of
the Board of Directors of The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc., and the
Standing Committee of The Society of the Cincinnati.

Corporate officers and members of the Board of Directors of The Society
of the Cincinnati, Inc., also serve as general officers, delegates and
alternates on the Standing Committee of the unincorporated Society of the
Cincinnati, the history 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.
The generous support of members facilitated remarkable progress toward realizing the Society's Strategic Vision during the two years embraced by this report. The Society's collections grew in size and quality, and more people encountered them in our magnificent library, our growing array of public programs, and a wonderful series of exhibitions than ever before. This remarkable growth was made possible by our members, whose unrestricted gifts through our Annual Giving campaigns and restricted gifts for special purposes reached record levels.

It is difficult to single out the most notable acquisition from the riches added to our collections during this time, but a few stand out. The first is the manuscript by an original member of the French Society, Admiral Claude-François Renart, comte d'Amblimont for his published work, *Tactique Navale, ou Traité sur les Évolutions, sur les Signaux et sur les Mouvements de Guerre* (Paris, 1788). We often neglect the fact that our Revolutionary War was a naval war between the two greatest navies of the early modern world. Admiral d'Amblimont's treatise on naval tactics documents the rapidly evolving conduct of warfare at sea, which was as important to the outcome of our War for Independence as warfare on land. The manuscript was a gift to the Society from Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr., the chairman of our library committee and a member of the South Carolina Military Academy at Woolwich comparing the accuracy of British smooth bore muskets with that of an American-made rifle—clear (and I confess, very satisfying) evidence that American riflemen were getting better of the British.

It is even more difficult to single out the most notable addition to the Society Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection, which is supported each year by gifts from a member who wishes to remain anonymous. John Jones' *Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures: to Which Is Added, a Short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals: Principally Designed for the Use of Young Military Surgeons, in North-Amercia*, printed in New York in 1775, is one of the first works on military medicine published in American, and a reminder of a grim side of a long and brutal war. A manuscript copy of Major General William Howe's *Method for Exercise of the Light Infantry*, transcribed in England in 1774, provides abundant evidence that one of the leading British generals in the war was an important innovator in army tactics. But my personal favorite is one of the most unusual items in the collection: Thomas Desaguliers' *Experiment with a New York Rifle and a Smooth Bored Gun of the Same Length, Weight and Bore*, Woolwich the 21st May 1779. This oversized book consists of a series of charts documenting experiments conducted at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich comparing the accuracy of British smooth bore muskets with that of an American-made rifle—clear (and I confess, very satisfying) evidence that American riflemen were getting better of the British.

In addition to these remarkable additions to our library, the Society acquired several important works for its museum collections. Among the most wonderful and unexpected is an early nineteenth-century oil portrait of Capt. Theodosius Fowler, presented to the Society by Ms. Frances Kellogg Stevenson, a descendant of Fowler through his daughter. Captain Fowler served in the New York Continental line through most of the Revolutionary War, beginning as an ensign in the First New York Regiment in February 1776 and ending his service as a captain in June 1783. In between he saw action at the battles of Long Island, Saratoga, Monmouth, in Sullivan's Indian campaign, and at Yorktown. Captain Fowler was original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati and proudly wears his Society of the Cincinnati Eagle in the portrait. Ms. Stevenson had no personal connection to the Society when she made this remarkable gift. After many years of enjoying it, she decided to present it to an institution where it would be appreciated and enjoyed by others. She could not have chosen more wisely.

As wonderful as these acquisitions are, our institution should not be measured simply by the size and richness of its collections, but also by how it cares for the cultural artifacts time and circumstance have committed to its stewardship. During the period embraced by this report, the Society completed two major conservation projects testifying to its commitment to the proper care of its great patrimony. The first was the restoration of the remarkable ceiling murals in the Key Room. These murals, which are painted on canvas attached to a ceiling with elaborate plaster and wood ornamentation, are the work of H. Siddons Mowbray, one of the foremost mural painters of his day. The ceiling murals were dirty from a century of accumulated smoke and dirt, and seriously damaged by a plumbing failure on the third floor a decade ago. The painted surfaces of the canvases were in decay, and equally alarming was the fact that the leaking water had dissolved much of the glue used to attach the canvases to the ceiling. These wonderful murals were actually in much worse condition than they appeared to be, and were on their way to falling off the ceiling.

Rescuing the murals was neither simple nor inexpensive. We were fortunate to have a member who recognized their special character. Thomas Stephen Kenan III of the North Carolina Society offered to match every pledge we could secure from other members to support the work. I’m pleased to say those members stepped forward in one day. Together the group, thanks to Tom’s challenge, has ensured that these special murals can be enjoyed for another hundred years.

The other conservation project involved the original manuscript of the Society's Institution, one of the most important documents of the American Revolution. Signed by George Washington and thirty-four other officers of the Continental Army, including Baron von Steuben, Henry Knox and Nathanael Greene, the Institution outlines the purposes of the Society and expressed the founders' determination to preserve forever the memory of our War for Independence. The manuscript Institution is an icon of the Society, rivaling the Diamond Eagle.

For a parchment document on the eve of its 225th birthday, the original manuscript of the Institution was in pretty good shape. It nonetheless needed a good cleaning and more important, we needed a way to display it without subjecting it to unnecessary handling. Capers McDonald, a member of the Maryland Society, came to the rescue with a gift to cover all the costs of cleaning the manuscript and the construction of a special, elaborate box for housing and displaying it informally. His gift also made it possible for us to have a handsome and secure oak case built for formal display. The Institution can now be displayed without being touched by human hands, ensuring that it will remain in excellent condition for another century and more.

Effective outreach is as important as collecting and conserving the relics of a remarkable past. Our purpose, after all, is education, broadly understood. Among our proudest accomplishments—and most effective educational efforts—of the years under review is our exhibition on “North Carolina in the American Revolution.” Like all of our prior state exhibitions, this one was on view at Anderson House for six months. But thanks to the North Carolina Society, after the exhibition closed at Anderson House it was moved directly to the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh, where it was seen by more than a quarter of a million visitors, making it by far the most successful exhibition ever mounted by the Society. And as the period covered by this reported drew to a close, the entire catalogue of our remarkable research library was placed online, expanding our reach to the limits of the Internet and attracting new researchers in record numbers—a step made possible by member contributions.

This kind of generosity makes possible everything that we do to carry out the great task defined by the Society’s founders, who dedicated their organization to perpetuating forever the memory of the heroic achievement of American independence. When combined with the vision, energy and purpose of our members, the Society can accomplish remarkable things.
Mission Statement

The Society of the Cincinnati is organized for patriotic, historical and educational purposes, and especially to perpetuate the memory of the patriots who by their service and sacrifice during the War of the American Revolution secured the independence of the American people. The members of the Society are representatives of revolutionary officers from the thirteen original states and France who meet the Society’s membership requirements.

The Society seeks:
— to inspire the Society’s members and the public at large with a profound reverence for the principles embraced by the patriots,
— to collect, preserve and display books, manuscripts, art and memorabilia pertaining to the Revolution and to the patriots,
— and to promote unity and fellowship among the descendants of the patriots.

Strategic Vision Statement

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 stimulates 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 exhibition 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 descendents of the heroic officers of the American Revolution.

Scholarship and Education

Since its earliest years, the Society of the Cincinnati has focused on education and scholarship as a means of perpetuating the memory of the American Revolution. The original 1783 bylaws of the South Carolina Society outlined the Society’s responsibilities for the education of the next generation, including instruction in mathematics and “such sciences as officers should be acquainted with, that if this country should be ever again unhappily plunged in war, they may be the more readily qualified to defend those Rights and Liberties, their Fathers were instrumental in establishing.” In 1804, when the Connecticut Society disbanded because of political pressure, the members voted to donate the funds remaining in their treasury to the library of Yale College. And the Virginia Society at the time of its dissolution in 1824 honored the Society’s first president general, George Washington, with the gift of funds to Washington College, now Washington and Lee University.

This commitment to education and scholarship by the Society continues, fostering scholarships, fellowships, internships, lectures, publications, and the Society’s triennial Cox Book Prize. The Society’s research library is at the heart of our educational strategy. Research use of the Society’s library collections grew steadily during the period of this report. The upward trend is likely due to a variety of factors, including the launch of the Society’s website and the availability of the library catalog online, outreach to special interest groups, word-of-mouth among scholars, and the citation of the library’s collections in recently published works. The staff has made a particular effort to strengthen relationships with area universities, resulting in an increase in the number of local undergraduate and graduate students who are turning to the Society’s collections as a research resource.

Public programs continued to fill an important role in the Society’s educational mission and brought thousands of visitors to Anderson House during this period. Special lecture have included presentations by Markus Hunemöder, a professor of History at the University of Munich, on his book, The Society of the Cincinnati: Conspiracy and Distrust in Early America; and Edward G. Long and William M. Ferrone of The Papers of George Washington, have included presentations on a rare copy of General Steuben’s 1779 “Blue Book” written after drilling the troops at Valley Forge, Lafayette’s Masonic apron, and Spanish furniture and art objects collected by the Larz and Isabel Anderson. The Society’s long-running fall and spring concert series, co-sponsored in part by the Washington International Piano Arts Council, also continued to attract visitors to Anderson House with performances ranging from Rachmaninoff piano compositions to English handbells.

The Society’s commitment to education has never had greater reach than it does today.

Amid less formal programs, a new monthly series of Lunch Bite object chats drew a wide variety of visitors to informal talks by Society staff and volunteers and other experts highlighting objects from the Society’s collections. Lunch Bites have included presentations on a rare copy of General Steuben’s 1779 “Blue Book” written after drilling the troops at Valley Forge, Lafayette’s Masonic apron, and Spanish furniture and art objects collected by the Larz and Isabel Anderson. The Society’s long-running fall and spring concert series, co-sponsored in part by the Washington International Piano Arts Council, also continued to attract visitors to Anderson House with performances ranging from Rachmaninoff piano compositions to English handbells.

In addition to these public programs, the Society continues to promote the distribution of Why America is Free, our textbook on the American Revolution, in partnership with the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Distribution of the book is greatly facilitated by our partners at Values Through History, the Texas non-profit that has created a comprehensive curriculum built around our book. And each summer, as it has for several years, the Society co-sponsored and co-produced a teacher seminar on the American Revolution in partnership with Gunston Hall Plantation in Virginia. The Society’s commitment to education in all its forms has never been stronger or had greater reach than it does today.
Library Fellowships

The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship  The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship was established in honor of two members of the Society, Lewis Tyree and John K. Lamont Lamont, to provide support to academic and professional scholars using the Society's library collections.

The 2007 Tyree-Lamb Fellowship was awarded to John R. Maass of The Ohio State University, to support research toward his doctoral dissertation, ‘A Complicated Scene of Difficulties: The Revolutionary War and State Formation in North Carolina, 1776-1789.’ Mr. Maass spent a week in the library in March 2007, during which time he presented a lecture on the subject of his research to members and other invited guests. Dr. Maass received his Ph.D. in Early American History in August 2007. He is currently an historian at the U.S. Army Center of Military History at Ft. McNair in Washington, D.C., and continues to be a frequent user of the Society's library collections.

The 2008 Tyree-Lamb Fellowship was awarded to Glenn F. Williams, an historian at the National Museum of the U.S. Army and a doctoral candidate at the University of Maryland. As a local-area resident, Mr. Williams stretched his library visits through the calendar year as he conducted research on his dissertation topic, “Lord Dunmore’s War: No Other Motive than the True Interest of This Country,” which examines the armed conflicts and changing loyalties that occurred in Virginia during the administration of the colony’s last Royal governor, John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore. Mr. Williams wrapped up his fellowship with a slide lecture of his findings presented in the Anderson House ballroom in December 2008.

The Society of the Cincinnati Scholars’ Grant

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, five additional research grants were awarded during 2007 and 2008 to scholars who submitted meritorious applications. The recipients were:

Mark H. Danley, Ph.D., librarian and assistant professor at the University of Memphis, researching the relationship of military thought, printing and publishing in the eighteenth century.

John Ruddiman, a Ph.D. candidate at Yale University, conducting research for his dissertation, “Becoming Men of Some Consequence: Young Men of the Continental Army in Revolutionary War and Peace.”

Douglas G. S. Simes, Ph.D., senior lecturer in history, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand, examining the work of the eighteenth-century military author, Thomas Simes, in the context of the literature of the period.

Donald J. Stoker, Jr., Ph.D. a professor at the United States Naval War College Postgraduate School, using the library’s art-of-war collection to research military strategy during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Col. Kevin J. Weddle, Ph.D. a professor at the United States Army War College, conducting research for a book on the Saratoga Campaign of 1777 to be published by Oxford University Press.

Museum Internships

The Society’s paid museum internships are awarded to students interested in museums and public history and offer their recipients professional experience as they pursue a museum career while also contributing to the Society's ability to preserve and interpret its museum collections.

The Clement Ellis Conger Internship  The recipient of the 2006 Clement Ellis Conger Internship, Rebecca Palmer, catalogued a backlog of objects in the museum collections during the summer and fall of 2006. Ms. Palmer recently graduated from the State University of New York at Albany with an M.A. in public history. She rehoused and documented a variety of objects, including the significant collection of Society eagles, Larz and Isabel Anderson’s insignia medals from honorary and hereditary societies, and original fragments of the historic fabric of Anderson House. The internship carries a $1,500 stipend.

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship  Teresa Martinez, a graduate student in the Museum Studies Program at The George Washington University, was awarded the 2008 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship for the summer of 2008. Ms. Martinez worked to revise the regular tour manual, last updated in 1995, that is used by the Society’s volunteer tour guides and staff members who lead tours of Anderson House for the public. Building on a tour route and major themes established by museum staff, she drafted plans for the content and format of the revised tour manual and began preliminary research and writing of this content. The internship carries a $2,000 stipend.

The Society of the Cincinnati Cox Book Prize

The Society of the Cincinnati Cox Book Prize is awarded triennially to honor an outstanding historical work on the revolutionary era published during the previous three years. The prize has been awarded to an extraordinary group of authors for remarkable contributions to scholarship on the American Revolution. The first six winners are:


The winner of the 2007 Society of the Cincinnati Cox Book Prize is Professor Alan Taylor of the University of California at Davis, in recognition of his book, The Divided Ground: Indians, Settlers, and the Northern Borderland of the American Revolution (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006). Dr. Taylor explores the political, legal, economic and social issues involved in the struggle between Indian tribes and white settlers to control the borderland between the United States and Canada. He focuses on the fifty-year relationship between Joseph Brant, a Mohawk Indian, and Samuel Kirkland, a missionary and land agent from Connecticut.
North Carolina in the American Revolution
October 14, 2006 – April 25, 2007

North Carolina’s story during the American Revolution is often overshadowed by better-known events that occurred in its sister colonies. But the Old North State claims one of the earliest actions by American women in support of the Revolution, the Edenton Tea Party (October 25, 1774); the first official recommendation by an American colony for independence from Great Britain, the Halifax Resolves (April 12, 1776); and one of the earliest battles of the war, the battle of Moore’s Creek Bridge (February 27, 1776). As the fourth most populous American colony on the eve of the Revolution, and one of the most geographically and culturally isolated, North Carolina and its estimated 250,000 residents—80,000 of whom were slaves—took a distinct path through the American Revolution.

North Carolina’s delegates to the Continental Congress—Joseph Hewes, William Hooper and John Penn—joined their fellow delegates in voting for independence on July 2, 1776. Clashes between local patriots and loyalists, as well as campaigns against the pro-British Cherokee Indians to the west, defined the war in North Carolina before British general Charles Cornwallis’s invasion of 1780-1781. The British campaign culminated in the battle of Guilford Courthouse in central North Carolina, where the American forces under Gen. Nathanael Greene inflicted heavy casualties. North Carolina’s Continental soldiers commemorated the achievement of independence by establishing the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati—the eleventh branch of The Society of the Cincinnati to be formed—on October 23, 1783. After its display at Anderson House, the exhibition traveled to Raleigh, North Carolina, where it was on display from June 5, 2007, through December 31, 2008.

North Carolina in the American Revolution was the tenth exhibition in a series focusing on the character of the Revolution in each of the original thirteen states and France. The exhibition featured a porcelain tea caddy owned by a participant in the Edenton Tea Party; a rare and colorful map of the colony on the eve of the war, A Compleat Map of North-Carolina from an actual Survey by John Abraham Collet (1770); a miniature portrait of one of North Carolina’s signers of the Declaration of Independence, Joseph Hewes, painted in 1776 by Charles Willson Peale; weapons carried by the patriot, loyalist and British soldiers who fought in North Carolina; and Gen. Nathanael Greene’s handwritten comments on the battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1781.

LENDERS TO THE EXHIBITION
William Polk Cheshire
The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies Foundation, Inc.
North Carolina Museum of History
North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati
North Carolina State Archives
Milbry C. Polk and William R. Polk
Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens
U.S. Naval Academy Museum

FINANCIAL SUPPORT
North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati
Inheriting the Revolution:
Loyalty, Brotherhood and The Society of the Cincinnati in the Civil War

Many of the men who fought the Civil War were sons or grandsons of Revolutionary War veterans, soldiers who passed down to the next generations the ideals of liberty and freedom from tyranny that inspired the achievement of American independence. Inheriting the Revolution, a unique exhibition displaying works of art, artifacts, and documents exclusively from the Society’s collections, highlighted the impact of the ideology and people of The Society of the Cincinnati on the Civil War and the influence of earlier generations on this “Second American Revolution.” In 1783, as the Revolutionary War came to a close, 2,400 veteran officers of the Continental army and navy had formed The Society of the Cincinnati, pledging, in part, to “promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to … the future dignity of the American empire.” Seventy years later their sons and grandsons, both Rebels and Yankees, fought to carry on the legacy of the Revolution—ideas of liberty and independence that rang true in different ways in both North and South.

The ranks of Civil War soldiers, recruiters, civil servants and advocates on both sides of the war included many who identified the struggle with their ancestors’ fight for independence from the British in 1776. Those whose legacy included membership in The Society of the Cincinnati felt a particularly strong connection to the Founding Fathers. Richard Heron Anderson, grandson of Revolutionary War veteran Capt. Richard Anderson, joined the Confederate army when South Carolina “determined to assert her sovereignty and re-establish those principles which were declared … by the Declaration of Independence.” But these ties could complicate their allegiance. William Branford Shubrick, a U.S. naval officer and native of South Carolina, offered his services to the Union to remain loyal to the navy that he had served for fifty years.

On the eve of the Civil War, The Society of the Cincinnati’s numbers had fallen to two hundred members, all descendents of Revolutionary War officers, in six states—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. Hamilton Fish, who would later become secretary of state under President Ulysses S. Grant, shepherded the Society through these turbulent years as its president general (from 1854 to 1893). Despite their common heritage and fellowship in this “one Society of Friends,” many members sided against their brethren during the Civil War. In May 1861, just one month after the attack at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, the New York State Society of the Cincinnati adopted a resolution denouncing the secession of southern states and condemning those who fought for the Confederacy. One of these soldiers, James Simons, attended wartime meetings of the South Carolina branch of the Society wearing his gray Confederate uniform. Some southern soldiers thought that the Society’s legacy was so significant that, in 1864, they proposed to Jefferson Davis that the Society be “reestablished” under the Confederate government with Robert E. Lee as its leader.

Inheriting the Revolution featured a variety of objects to tell the stories of these Civil War soldiers and their Revolutionary War heritage, including an edition of Henry Lee’s Revolutionary War memoirs published with an introduction by his son, Confederate general Robert E. Lee; a silver tankard buried by the Graham family to protect it from advancing British troops in 1776 and Gen. William Sherman’s Union army in 1865; a jeweled sword presented in 1861 by the City of Philadelphia to Robert Anderson, the Union army commander of Fort Sumter and the son of Revolutionary War officer Richard Clough Anderson; and a portrait of Admiral William Branford Shubrick by Gilbert Stuart accompanied by Shubrick’s 1863 commission signed by Abraham Lincoln.


In the spring of 1783, after enduring eight long years of war, the main part of America’s Revolutionary army was camped along the Hudson River in New York waiting for word that a peace treaty had been signed. The soldiers—officers and enlisted men alike—had not been paid in months, in some cases longer, and feared being sent home without their pay. Rumors spread that the soldiers would march on Philadelphia to force Congress to pay them or even would try to establish a military dictatorship.

Instead, the officers banded together to form an organization that would honor their fight for American independence while providing support for their common struggles. On May 13, 1783, the group was founded and named The Society of the Cincinnati, after the ancient Roman citizen-soldier Cincinnatus. More than 2,200 officers joined the Society and pledged themselves to its principles: commemorating the achievement of American independence, preserving the union of states that resulted, and maintaining the bonds of friendship forged in war. George Washington became the Society’s first president general, leading his officers from war to peace.

The Society of the Cincinnati embodies one of the most important legacies of the Revolutionary War—that citizen-soldiers who had left their homes to fight for their country were willing to abandon their swords and support the subordination of military power to civilian rule.

The story of the Society’s founding is a fundamentally American one of how an armed revolution gave way to a civilian republic.

On view at Anderson House for six months, The Secret History of The Society of the Cincinnati featured works of art, artifacts, manuscripts and rare pamphlets drawn from the Society’s collections and those of several distinguished lenders. The highlight of the exhibition was the Institution, which had never before been on public display and received painstaking conservation for the occasion. Other notable objects include Henry Knox’s manuscript draft of the Institution; a monumental portrait of original member Benjamin Tallmadge and his son painted by Ralph Earl (1790); an eighteenth-century Masonic apron worn by original Society member Henry Lutterloh; objects owned by original members such as Alexander Hamilton’s bamboo cane and a locker box made by Polish-born hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko; a portrait of Samuel Shaw, who carried Pierre L’Enfant’s drawing of the eagle to China to have the Society porcelain made, painted by fellow original member John Johnston (ca. 1790); and a secret journal kept in code by Winthrop Sargent, an original member who feared that his notes from the Society’s first general meeting in May 1784 would feed the brewing controversy over the Society.
Traveling Exhibitions and Loans

In order to reach broader audiences, the Society has become increasingly active in creating and participating in traveling exhibitions and lending objects in its collections to other institutions in the United States and abroad. The Society lent an original Society Eagle, of the larger type brought from France in 1784 by Pierre L’Enfant, to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association for display in a gallery emphasizing Washington’s transition from soldier to statesman in Mount Vernon’s Donald W. Reynolds Museum.

The Society lent objects to the exhibition, Hail Lafayette!, held at Tudor Place Historic House and Garden in Washington, D.C. (September 19 through December 31, 2007), which commemorated the 183rd anniversary of Lafayette’s visit to Tudor Place in 1824. The Society staff worked closely with the curator of Morven Museum & Garden in Princeton, New Jersey, to identify fourteen items from the library and museum collections for loan to the exhibition Picturing Princeton, 1783: The Nation’s Capital (June 1, 2008, through January 11, 2009), which chronicles the five months during which Princeton was the seat of Congress during the final year of the Revolutionary War.

The Society also lent objects for A Son and his Adoptive Father: The Marquis de Lafayette and George Washington, an exhibition marking the 250th anniversary of the marquis de Lafayette’s birth. Five treasures from the Society’s museum collections toured the East Coast in this exhibition organized by Mount Vernon. These objects are an octagonal bronze medal made from designs by Rambrandt van Rijn (1750-1806) in 1789 to mark Lafayette’s appointment to the head of the Paris National Guard; Lafayette’s silk Masonic apron that he wore at a lodge in Washington, D.C., during his tour of the United States in 1824-1825; a glass tumbler used at a dinner honoring Lafayette in Charleston, South Carolina, in March 1825; an early copy of The Society of the Cincinnati eagle that was originally made for George Washington and later owned by Lafayette; and a commemorative silk scarf from World War I bearing images of Washington and Lafayette. After its stay at Mount Vernon as the first temporary exhibition in the new Donald W. Reynolds Museum (October 27, 2006, through August 5, 2007), A Son and his Adoptive Father traveled to Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania (August 27 through October 28, 2007), and the New-York Historical Society (November 16, 2007, through August 10, 2008), where it was recast as French Founding Father: Lafayette’s Return to Washington’s America.

Most important of all was the re-installation of the Society’s exhibition, North Carolina in the American Revolution, at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh. The tenth exhibition in the Society’s series focusing on the contributions to the American Revolution made by the original thirteen states and France was the first to travel from Anderson House. North Carolina in the American Revolution was on display at the Society’s headquarters for seven months (October 14, 2006, through April 25, 2007) before traveling to Raleigh, where it was on view for almost eighteen months (June 8, 2007, through December 31, 2008). The exhibition featured thirty-nine works of art, artifacts, and documents, including eleven items from the Society’s library collections. Among these important documents from the Society’s collections are letters from North Carolinians Arthur Council and Jethro Sumner lamenting their lack of men and supplies in 1776 and 1780, a map detailing British general Cornwallis’s movements in the South in 1780 and 1781 drawn and published by William Faden, a letter from North Carolina officer William Richardson Davie describing his cavalry’s activities in November 1780, a printed broadside arguing the case of North Carolina loyalist Thomas MacKnight, and the first by-laws of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati formed in October 1783.

Photograph courtesy of the North Carolina Museum of History.

The object traveling farthest this year was an oil portrait of Lawrence Washington (1718-1752), George Washington’s half-brother, which the Society lent to the Bush Hill Tourism Trust in Barbados for exhibition at the recently-restored George Washington House near the island nation’s capital, Bridgetown. An inquiry from a member of the Connecticut Society, Harold Holcombe, set in motion the train of events that led to the restoration of the George Washington House, which is the only place George Washington ever lived outside what is now the United States. Washington accompanied his brother to Barbados is 1751. Executive Director Jack D. Warren Jr. was the chief historical advisor for the George Washington House restoration effort and was consulted on the content and design of the new museum at the site. The portrait of Lawrence Washington is a copy executed by W. H. Barry in 1965 from the ca. 1738 original owned by Mount Vernon.

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The Art of War in Manuscript

The library’s art-of-war collection was enhanced during 2007-2008 by the addition of several bound illustrated manuscripts. While the majority of the collection consists of printed works—which were produced to disseminate their contents to many readers—the manuscripts, by definition, were created for a limited number of users, if not a single individual. Art-of-war manuscripts were made for a variety of reasons: as the author's original manuscript, whether destined for publication or not; as an individual copy of a published work; as a compilation drawn from the works of several authors; or as a student’s exercise book in which the art of drawing was integral to learning the art of war. Examples range from exquisite works of art and calligraphy, finely bound and preserved, to volumes of rough notes and sketches that show signs of hard, practical use. The uniqueness of these primary source materials adds to their value to researchers, who may find in them evidence and ideas that do not appear in the published literature.

Most notable among these acquisitions is the manuscript by an original member of the French Society, Claude-François Renart, comte d’Ambilmont (1736-1797), for his published work, *Tactique N aval*, ou Traité sur les Évolutions, sur les Signaux et sur les Mouvements de Guerre (Paris, 1788). The 280-page illustrated manuscript volume was handed down through generations of Ambilmont’s family and is the gift of his great-great-great-great grandson, Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr. of the South Carolina Society.

Ambilmont began his naval service at age fifteen as a garde de la marine. During his long and distinguished career he participated in several North American campaigns, including the siege of Louisbourg in 1757, Santa Domingo in 1770 and 1780, and in the Battle of the Saints and a number of subsequent engagements along the coast of the United States in 1782 and 1783. He had attained the rank of chef d’escadre by the time of the publication of his naval treatise and was promoted to contre-amiral in 1792. A loyal Royalist, Ambilmont immigrated to Spain during the French Revolution and joined the Spanish navy. He was killed while commanding the Condé Regle in battle against the British fleet at Cape Saint-Vincent in 1797. His family lineage was connected with that of the South Carolina Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Thomas Sumter, through the marriage of Ambilmont’s granddaughter, Natalie Delage, to Thomas Sumter Jr., in 1802. It is through this family line that his manuscript book came to America and descended to the Society’s donor, Mr. Tisdale.

Ambilmont was a brilliant commander and naval tactician whose ideas were shaped by his decades of experience in battle. His *Tactique N aval* presented a new and original system of organizing a fleet into pelotons, or tactical groups of differing functions, as opposed to the set three-column order of sailing that was in general practice. His motive for writing the book, he states in his introduction, was “le désir d’être utile à ma Patrie, et de donner au Roi des preuves de mon zèle pour son service” (the desire to be useful to my country and to give the King proof of my zeal to serve him).

A comparison of the Ambilmont manuscript, which was dated 1787, with the 1788 published work reveals a consistent arrangement of chapters and illustrations, with only slight variations between the text. The title page of the manuscript bears the inscription “Imprimé par ordre du Gouvernement” with the word “Gouvernement” crossed out and “Roy” written in above it. The printed edition imprint reflects this correction, using the more modern spelling, “Roi.” Several penciled notations, possibly printers’ marks, appear throughout the manuscript text. The engraved plates in the printed book replicate Ambilmont’s watercolor diagrams of sailing maneuvers and signals. Only two copies of the printed edition have been located in North America (both are in the collection of the Naval Historical Center), making the availability of Ambilmont’s original manuscript even more valuable to researchers.

The Society acquired several other art-of-war manuscripts to add to our magnificent Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection during 2007-2008. Highlights among these include:

**Compendio della Fortificazione, dell’Architettura Militare Difensiva, sua Definizione, e Progresso** (18th century), a compendium by an unknown Italian artist of eighty-three finely executed watercolor drawings of fortification plans by prominent military engineers, including Pagan, Vauban and Coehoorn, as well as illustrations of constructed examples of their work in Europe. Illustrated here is a plan of the fortifications of Mannheim, located at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckier rivers in Germany.

**Les Evolutions Militaires** (ca. 1720), a bound manuscript featuring fifty-six hand-colored diagrams of battalion formations with accompanying explanatory text. The author/artist is unknown, but the contents suggest that the work was compiled by or for a student at a French military academy. The volume begins with a glossary of basic terms and continues with a series of increasingly complex military exercises and formations.

**T abell paa indholden af det G radste System a** (ca. 1778), a Danish manuscript volume containing 129 watercolor drawings of naval and land artillery, military architecture, and fortifications. The text also includes instruction in geometric calculation and measurement, essential knowledge for any practitioner of military art and science.

**T eatro delle Costruzione dei Castelli, ederfabbrici** (ca. 1775), an Italian artist of eighty-three finely executedу drawings of fortification plans by prominent military engineers, including Pagan, Vauban and Coehoorn, as well as illustrations of constructed examples of their work in Europe. Illustrated here is a plan of the fortifications of Mannheim, located at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckier rivers in Germany.

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Selected Acquisitions 2007

Fine Arts

Matthew Clarkson. Portrait by an unknown artist, ca. 1800-1810. Oil on walnut panel. Purchase supported by public contributions. Lt. Col. Matthew Clarkson (1758-1825) served in the Continental army as an aide-de-camp to generals Benedict Arnold and Benjamin Lincoln during the Revolutionary War and became an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Clarkson participated in the battles of Long Island, Saratoga, and Charleston, where he was taken prisoner in 1780. He would go on to become a New York State senator (1794-1795) and president of the Bank of New York (1804-1825). This small but well-executed portrait was painted around 1800-1810, perhaps by or after Walter Robertson (ca. 1750-1802).

John Collins Daves. Portrait by Adrian Lamb (ca. 1901-1909), ca. 1930s. Oil on canvas. Gift of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. John Collins Daves (1861-1939), a member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, served as president general of The Society of the Cincinnati from 1932 to 1939. As president general he presided over one of the most significant periods in the Society’s history. During his tenure, the Society received its headquarters building, Anderson House, from Isabel Anderson, and experienced renewed interest in its membership and history. Daves, born in Prussia to American parents, was also instrumental in reviving the dormant North Carolina Society in 1896. The portrait, painted by Adrian Lamb (ca. 1901-1909), shows Daves wearing the Diamond Eagle, the jeweled insignia that has been worn by every president general since George Washington.

Theodosius Fowler. Portrait by an unknown artist, early 19th century. Oil on canvas. Gift of Frances Kellogg Stevenson. This fine oil portrait of Capt. Theodosius Fowler (1753-1841), donated by Ms. Frances Kellogg Stevenson, a descendant of Fowler’s through his daughter, Maria Fowler Stevens (b. 1788), reveals a dignified, learned man with a hardened and perhaps weary face. Captain Fowler served in the New York Continental line through the Revolutionary War, beginning as an ensign in the First New York Regiment in February 1776 and leaving the army as a captain in June 1783. He saw action at the battles of Long Island, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown and participated in Gen. John Sullivan’s Indian campaign. After the war, Fowler, an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, worked as a broker and merchant in New York and New Jersey. This painting of Fowler, in which he wears his Society of the Cincinnati eagle, is not signed or dated, but it was likely painted in the early years of the nineteenth century by an American artist. One possible artist of the portrait is Ezra Ames (1768-1836), a prolific artist based in Albany, New York, and known for his portraits of prominent New Yorkers, including other members of the Fowler family.

Thomas Hunt. Portrait by an unknown artist, possibly in Cincinnati,Detroit, or St. Louis, ca. 1803-1808. Oil on tinned iron panel. Museum Acquisitions Fund purchase with the generous assistance of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Col. Thomas Hunt (1754-1808) participated in many of the most famous and important campaigns and engagements of the Revolutionary War. He was at the battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill in 1775; marched in the Canadian Campaign in 1776; spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge; fought at Monmouth Courthouse in 1778; was wounded in the capture of Stony Point in 1779; served under Lafayette through Virginia in 1781; and fought with the French regiments Gatenois and Royal Deuxponts at Yorktown, where he was again wounded. Hunt’s final rank of the Revolutionary War, in which he had served eight full years, was captain. He became an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. Hunt later fought in Anthony Wayne’s Indian campaign of 1794, including the battle of Fallen Timbers, and commanded important posts in the Old Northwest, including Fort Defiance, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Detroit, Michigan. This oval portrait of Hunt, the only known likeness of him painted from life, depicts him in a colonel’s uniform during the period 1803-1808.

Historic Artifacts

Sabre and scabbard inscribed to Hugh Maxwell. Made by an unknown American maker, late 18th-early 19th century. Steel, brass, silver, bone. Museum Acquisitions Fund purchase. Lt. Col. Hugh Maxwell (1735-1799) served in the Massachusetts Continental line during the Revolutionary War and became an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. The scabbard bears an inscription to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell and an engraved Society of the Cincinnati eagle. The sabre and scabbard were part of the collection of William H. Guthman.

Spontoon. Made by an unknown American or British maker, ca. 1770-1790. Wood and iron. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This spontoon was part of the collection of William H. Guthman.

Books and pamphlets


William Brown. Pharmacoepia Simpliciorum et Efficaciorum, in Usum Nosocomii Militaris, ad Exercitum Foederatarum Americi Civitatum Pertinentis … Philadelphia: Ex officina Styner & Cist, 1778. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Issued during the Revolutionary War, this pharmacoepia was the first attempt to standardize the compounding and dispensing of medicines within the American military establishment. The author was director general of hospitals of the Middle Department, and became an original member of The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia.
George Rawson Burtill. *An Oration, Pronounced at the Baptist Meeting-House in Providence, on Tuesday, the Seventh of January, 1800, at the Funeral Ceremony on the Death of Gen. George Washington*. Providence: Printed by John Carter, 1800. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Includes the passage: “But you, ye worthy disciples of the great and venerable Cincinnatus; you who shared his dangers and his hardships, who fought by his side, who lay on the same bare ground, who satisfied the thirst of battle from the same brook, who partook with him a coarse and scanty morsel, who saw and felt the agony; you who, like him, have triumphed—like him have set aside the habitations of war, and like him are ready to resume them—your Chief is gone... But you will never forget that you were fellow-soldiers of Washington, and this shall be forever your high and distinguishing boast, and your everlasting source of comfort.”


William Dunlap. *André: a Tragedy, in Five Acts... to Which Is Added, The Cow-Chase: a Satirical Poem, by Major André* [with the Proceedings of the Court-Martrial; and Authentic Documents Concerning Him. London: Translated by David Ogilvy and Son, 1799. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. First London edition after the New York edition published the year before. This is believed to be the only play performed in the United States during Washington’s lifetime in which he was portrayed on stage.


Great Britain. Admiralty. *Signals and Instructions in Addition to the General Printed Sailing and Fighting Instructions*. [Great Britain: Admiralty Office, 1780]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This printed work is enhanced with watercolor illustrations of four signal flags and extensive manuscript additions throughout the text. It is inscribed to Captain [Samuel] Hood, commander of HMS *Amaryllis*, by his cousin Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood “on board His Majesty’s Ship *Barfleur*, Port Royal, Jamaica July 10th 1782.” A few months earlier Admiral Hood had a distinguished role in the defeat of the French fleet under de Grasse in the Battle of the Saints.

William Gordon. *The Separation of the Jewish Tribes, after the Death of Solomon, Accounted for, and Applied to the Present Day, in a Sermon Preached before the General Court, on Friday, July the 4th, 1777. Being the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence*. Boston: Printed by J. Gill ... 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This is the first published July 4th oration commemorating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.


John Pendleton Kennedy. *Horse-Shoe Robinson; a Tale of Tory Ascendancy*. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1835. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. In a note “To the Reader” the author writes: “As yet, only the political and documentary history of [the Revolutionary War] has been written. Its romantic or picturesque features have been left for that industrious tribe of chroniclers ... who have of late, as the public is aware, set about the business in good earnest. It shall go hard with us if we do not soon bring to light every remnant of tradition that the war has left!”

A List of Subscribers for the Purpose of Building a Ship of War for the Service of the Public, Pursuant to the Resolution of a General Meeting of the County of Suffolk, Held at Souenarket, August 5th, 1782. Ipswich: Printed by Charles Punchard, 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. “It was unanimously resolved, that the county of Suffolk, sensible of the inferiority of the naval force of Great Britain, compared with other naval powers with whom we are now at war, did undertake by voluntary subscription to build a man of war of seventy-four guns, for the service of the public.”


Josiah Tucker. _Cui Boneo? or, An Inquiry, What Benefits Can Arise Either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the Greatest Victories, or Successes, in the Present War?_… London: Printed by R. Raikes, for T. Cadell…, 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author concludes with a Postscript: “This Moment an Account is arrived, that the brave _Cervonallius_ with this little Army has been obliged to submit to the united Forces of superior Numbers. I am at a Loss on what to say on this Occasion. – To congratulate my Country on being defeated is contrary to that Decency which is due to the Public. And yet, if his Defeat should terminate in a total Separation from America, it would be one of the happiest Events, that hath ever happened to Great Britain….”


Constantin-François Volney. _Considérations sur la Guerre Actuelle des Turcs, A Londres [i.e. Paris]: [s.n.], 1788. Bound with: _Rêve Politique, sur le Partage d’une Partie de l’Empire Ottoman_. [France: s.n., 1787?]; and two other works. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The second pamphlet in the group bears the signature of Sir Henry Clinton.

_Graphic arts_

Antoine Benoist. _The March of an Army Supposed to Have Been Attacked by a Party of the Enemy, Shewing the Form of a Battle in Front: This View Is Engraved to Exhibit to the Public & to Young Officers in Particular, the Order of an Army Prepared to March_ [Bilingual title also in French]. London: Frances Vivares…, 1771. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

Robert Pollard. _Lady Harriet Ackland_. London: R. Pollard, November 15, 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Depicts Lady Ackland’s nighttime journey by rowboat to join her husband, a British major who was wounded and captured at Saratoga.

Joseph Strutt, after Robert Edge Pine. _America: to Those, Who Wish to Sheathe the Desolating Sword of War: and, to Restore the Blessings of Peace and Amity, to a Divided People_. London: R. E. Pine, October 6, 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. An allegorical scene showing a weeping America, amidst the ravages of war, kneeling beside an obelisk inscribed with the names Warren, Montgomery, Wooster and Mercer. To her left, the figures of Virtue, Liberty, Concord and Plenty line up to show her their gifts.

_Manuscripts—Bound volumes_

Claude-François Renart, comte d’Ambilmon. _Tactique Navale_. A Paris, 1787. Gift of Thomas Sumter Tisdale, Jr., The Society of the Cincinnati of South Carolina. 260-page illustrated manuscript of Ambilmon’s treatise on naval tactics that was published in Paris in 1788. Ambilmon was an original member of the Société des Cincinnati de France. The volume was preserved and passed through generations of his family to his great-great-great-great-grandson, who has presented it to the Society.


_Compendio della Fortificazione, dell’Architettura Militare Difensiva, sua Definizione, e Progresso_. [18th century]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A bound manuscript compendium of notes and 83 watercolor plates of fortification plans by prominent engineers, including Pagan, Vauban and Coehoorn; as well as drawings of constructed examples in Europe.

_Les Evolutions Militaires_. [ca. 1720]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A bound manuscript featuring, 56 hand-colored diagrams of battalion formations probably compiled by or for a student at a French military academy.

_Grundliche Unterrueckung der Fuehmninteriny oder Artillerie_. [ca. 1686]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Bound manuscript volume including 14 ink-and-wash drawings of cannon and mortar, and tables charting artillery trajectories.
Manuscripts—Individual leaf items

Zacharie de Pazi de Bonneville, Commentaires par Bonneville sur les Reveries du Marechal de Saxe. [1794]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A manuscript derived from portions of Bonneville’s work, L’Épître des Lois de Tactique et de Différentes Institutions Militi... (1762), chosen for their relevance to French military and naval operations.


William Heywood. An Exact List of the Whole Prussian Army, 1786. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Striking pictorial army list detailing 120 regiments by a “Soldier in his present Majesties body Regt. at Potsdam.” Inscribed on the lower margin: “This was bought at Berlin by Gabriel and Hester Piozzi A.D. 1787.” In 1789, Hester Piozzi published an account of their travels in Observations and Reflections Made in the Course of a journey through France, Italy and Germany. Of Berlin, she wrote: “Here seem to be no people in the town almost except soldiers.”

Henry Knox. “Off Pool’s Island,” A.L.S. to General Mordedai Gist, September 10, 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Concerns his search for supplies en route to Yorktown: “I send Mr. Thorp, an officer of my artificers, to Baltimore for Plank for platforms and some for cartridges … the service is so extremely urgent and I have no doubt of every exertion in your power. Baltimore is the only place from which it can be provided, and if it is there, it must be had, on any terms …”

Benjamin Lincoln, War Office, A.L.S. to General Nathanael Greene, July 10 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. General Greene had written earlier to Lincoln, the secretary of war, complaining of shortages of clothing and supplies for his men. Lincoln writes: “The sufferings of your troops have impressed with the deepest concern — and the very painful sensations, which your relation of them excite, are poignantly enhanced by the reflection that these distresses should have been the lot of so army, not only entitled by special contract to better fate, — but whose meritorious and gallant exertions, under the most extreme difficulties, merited a very different fate.”

Stephen Moylan, Cambridge, A.L.S. to William Watson in Plymouth, [Mass.], November 16, 1775. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Writing to the Continental Agent in Plymouth, Mass., Col. Moylan, an aide to Washington, orders the return of the personal possessions of two British captains whose vessels had been captured by the Americans. “I am really at a loss to know, whether it is customary to give the cash found in the pockets of prisoners to them with their wearing apparel. I do not think these people merit any indulgence however his Excellency would rather err on the side of mercy than that of strict justice….”

Tabell paa indholden af det Gradste System a

A Danish manuscript concerning naval and land artillery, and military architecture and fortification. Includes 129 watercolor illustrations.


Timothy Pickering. Journal of the Quartermaster General’s Department, 1782-1786. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. 171-page bound-manuscript volume. Records covering the final two years of the war and the early post-war period. Entries include purchases of such items as wagons, boats, camp equipment, and livestock, as well as records of pay for general and staff departments. The time span coincides with the final winter encampment of the Main Army at New Windsor and Newburgh, and the journal includes records of the sale of public stores, soldiers’ huts and other property as part of the dissolution of the army after peace was declared in 1783.

John van Court. Manuscript diary of an officer of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, May 26, 1781-July 4, 1782. Gift of the Stephen Payson Shaw, Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut. Although unsigned, the diary is believed to be Eunice John Van Court based on clues about his position, associations and movements found within the text of the manuscript. The diary covers a critical fourteen-month period of the war, during which time the officer marched with his unit from York, Penn., to Yorktown, Va., participated in the victorious siege, and then, in a vivid reminder that the war was not over, marched on to join Gen. Nathanael Greene’s forces in the south.
Maps

Lewis Evans, J. Gibson, and Thomas Jeffreys. A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America. [London]: Sold by T. Jeffreys, 1758. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Based on Evans’ very rare 1755 map of the middle colonies at the brink of the French and Indian War, this 1758 edition includes updated information (e.g., “Fr. du Quinone Destroy’d 1758 new called Pittsburg”).


Plan von der Bataille bey Torgau den 3ten November. 1760. Hand-colored manuscript map of the battle of Torgau, Germany, during the Seven Years’ War. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.

Newspapers

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, August 18, 1758. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Issue announcing the surrender of the French city and fortress at Louisbourg (Nova Scotia) to the British; reprints the Articles of Capitulation and gives the “State of the Garrison… when it capitulated” including, by regiment, officers, other ranks, and sick and wounded, to a total of 5,637 prisoners; also gives a summary of British killed and wounded.

Thomas’s Massachusetts Sun: or, Worcester Gazette. Thursday, March 4, 1784. Gift of Lewis Castleman Strudwick, North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. This issue includes a notice advising the “Officers and Soldiers of the Late 6th Massachusetts” who have demands on the United States for pay to call on services of Benjamin Heywood, an agent.

Selected Acquisitions 2008

Fine Arts


Samuel Ashe, Jr. Miniature portrait by an unknown artist, early 19th century. Watercolor on ivory. Gift of Mrs. George Foust Bason in memory of the Honorable George Foust Bason and in honor of George Foust Bason, Jr., and William Ashe Bason. Samuel Ashe, Jr. (1763-1835) served as an officer in the North Carolina Continental line from 1779 to the end of the Revolutionary War, when he became an original member of the North Carolina Society. This is the first portrait of a Revolutionary War soldier from North Carolina to be added to the Society’s museum collections.


Historic Artifacts


Tobacco silk with The Society of the Cincinnati eagle. Unknown maker, ca. 1920s. Ink on silk. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. The eagle depicted on this historical memorabilia is similar to several late nineteenth-century eagles, including types made for the New York and Rhode Island societies beginning in the 1850s.
Books and pamphlets

John Plummer Aredsoun. *An Introduction to Marine Fortification and Gunnery...* Gosport: Printed and Sold by W. Dawkins; Sold likewise by W. Johnson ... and by J. Wilkes ... 1772. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Bears the bookplate of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker.


William Barriffe. *Military Discipline: or the Young Artillery-Man. Wherein is Discoursed and Shown the Postures both of Musket and Pike the Exactest Way, &c.* ... London: Printed by John Dawson, 1643. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. With an engraved portrait of the author bearing the legend: “Though this Effigies here does Represent/and Portray for his faces Lineament/Yet Read his Booke and you therein will find/that he hath Pictur’d there a Soldiers mind.”


The Elements of Fortification... Containing the Construction, Attack, and Defence of Fortified Places. Regular and Irregular ... London: Printed by J. Watts for the editor, 1746. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Bears the bookplate of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker.


Frederick II. *Grundzüge der Lager-Kunst und Tactic.* [Berlin: s.n.,] 1771. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. First edition of Frederick the Great's treatise on military strategy and tactics for the use of his generals. Includes 37 folding plates of military formations and battle plans of actual events.


John Lowell. *An Essay on Hereditary Tities, and University Degree; Particularly Doctorates in Divinity. By A New-England Farmer.* Boston: Printed by Manning & Loring, ... 1798. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author presents a vigorous attack on what he perceives as New England's deference to hereditary and other distinctions that are not firmly based in merit. He writes, “Dr. Franklin, speaking of birth, says, ‘In Europe it has indeed its value, but it is a commodity that cannot be carried to a worse market than to that of America, where people do not inquire concerning a stranger, What is he but, What can he do?—’”


François Jean de Grandorge d'Ourgelie Mesnil-Durand. *Collection de Diverses Pièces et Mémoires...* A Amsterdam; [s.n.], 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Bears the bookplate of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker.


New York (State). Convention of the Representatives (1776-1777). *An Address of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York to Their Constituents. Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap, 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. An address delivered in Fishkill, N.Y., on December 23, 1776, warning against peace overtures being made by the British: “You and all men were created free.... The enemy with greater strength invade us.... But what are the terms on which you are promised peace? Have you heard of any, except absolute unconditional obedience and servile submission?”


Henry Peckwell. *A Word of Advice, Occasioned by the Proclamation for a General Fast and Humiliation, to be Held on Friday, the 8th of February, 1782.* [London: s.n.,] 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Concerning the toll of the war in America the author writes: “Our calamities abound. Our widows lament, and our orphans weep in every street, because British blood is shed by the hands of Britons.”


United States. Continental Congress. Constitutions des Treize États-Unis de l’Amérique. A Philadelphia; et se trouve à Paris. Chez Ph.-D Pierro …, Pissoir, pere & fils …, 1783. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. The first complete French translation of the individual constitutions of the original thirteen states, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and other official American documents. It was published at the instigation and expense of Benjamin Franklin, and includes his explanatory notes. The title page bears an engraved image of the Great Seal of the United States (adopted in 1782); the earliest publication of it in a book.


Mason Locke Weems. The Philanthropist; or, A Good Twenty-Five Cents Worth of Political Love Powder; for Honest Adamites and Jeffersonians…. Dumfries (Va.): By the Rev. M. L. Weems, [1799]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.


Graphic arts


A Plan of the Upper Deck of a Seventy-four Gun Ship: from the Manger forward to the Bulk Head of the Gun Room aft, delineating Arrangement of the Hammocks for the Crew. By which All other Ships May be Regulated, [c. 1770-1800]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. Manuscript ink and wash plan delineating the hammock arrangements on the deck of an 18th-century 74-gun ship organized in accordance with Navy regulations.


William Woollett, after Benjamin West. To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty. This Plate, the Death of General Wolfe, Is with His Gracious Permission Humbly Dedicated by His Majesty’s Most Dutiful Subject & Servant, William Woollett. London: Woollett, Boydell & Ryland, 1 January 1776. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.
Thomas Desaguliers. *Experiment with a New York Rifle and a Smooth Bored Gun of the Same Length, Weight and Bore*, Woolwich the 21st May 1779. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The charts in this volume document the results of experiments comparing the accuracy of American-made rifles and smooth-bore guns of the same size, which were performed at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The experiments were carried out between May and July 1779—at a time when the British army, still relying on flintlock muskets, was facing a serious challenge from the American-made rifles and smooth-bore guns of the same size, William Howe.

Heath Family Papers. A collection of items relating to original member Maj. Gen. William Heath and his family, including a manuscript booklet titled "Records of Births and Deaths," the first seven pages of which are in General Heath's handwriting. Gift of Halide L. Patterson, whose step-father, William C. Heath was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

William Howe. *Major General William Howe’s Method for Exercise of the Light Infantry*, 1774. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. In the years following the Seven Years’ War, the British army sought to reform infantry tactics to use elite "light" companies within foot regiment. During the summer of 1774, General Howe established an infantry camp at Salisbury to train the selected companies in the new method. Within two years Howe’s reorganized infantry faced its first major challenge, when he became commander-in-chief of the British Forces in the Americas. This manuscript volume bears the ownership inscription of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker when he was colonel of the 20th Regiment of Foot in 1778.

Bernard Hubley. *A.L.S. Northumberland [Pa.] Octr. 25th, 1790 to "Dear Sir"* [probably the Governor of Pennsylvania]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Concerning the post-war militia in the state of Pennsylvania, the author writes, "...a well-regulated Militia corresponding with the Constitution might answer a salutary end... the present mode does not... It appears to me that the people are not able to perform any maneuvers equal to those they did before the last War... there is not one among a hundred now found that can any more go through the Manual Exercise." Hubley later wrote *The History of the American Revolution* published in Northumberland, Penn., in 1805.


*British Regulations for Infantry*, [London, ca. 1764]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Two bound manuscript volumes of text and plates, apparently a working draft for what would be the published work, *The Manual Exercise, as Ordered by His Majesty in the Year 1764*, that would appear in numerous editions in Great Britain and America. This set came from the library of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker.

Sebastien le Prestre de Vauban. *Collection of 32 Plates Based on Vauban’s Traité des Sieges*. [18th century]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A group of 32 loose watercolor plates based on Vauban’s *Traité des Sieges*. On all of the plates the outlines have been "pricked out" which suggests that this was a master copy from which other copies were made.


George Washington. *Official Ms. Copy in the Secretarial Hand of Touch Tllman of a Letter to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Philip Schuyler, James Duane, and Volkert Pieterse Dow, Valley Forge, March 13, 1778*. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Washington advises the commission that he has been authorized by Congress to raise a body of seven hundred Indian troops: "Divesting them of the Savage customs exercised in their Wars against each other, I think they may be made of excellent use, as scouts and light troops, mixed with our own Parties... The Oneidas have manifested the strongest attachment to us throughout this dispute..."

James Wolfe, A.L.S. Devizes [England], 18 July 1756 to Thomas Townshend. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. In this three-page letter, James Wolfe, then a lieutenant colonel in the British Army, offers advice to a young ensign about what he should read to prepare for his military career. He recommends by title or author twenty-six works, knowledge of which would make the young officer a "very considerable Person in his Profession." The Society’s Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection includes at least one contemporary edition to match every work Wolfe listed.

F.W. von Zbikowski. *Ingenieur-Buch worinnen beschrieben stehet die Geometria Thetheica, Planimetria, Longimetria und Steriometria, Architectura Militaris oder die Regular-irregular- und Offensive Fortification*. 1751. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson collection. This is a bound manuscript, in German, with 76 detailed drawings and other additional diagrams within text. The author is identified as a captain of artillery, probably in the Prussian army.
Maps

Louis Brion de la Tour. *Carte du Théatre de la Guerre entre les Anglais et les Américains* ... A Paris, Chez Ensauls & Rapilly ... 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Includes the most up-to-date information about the outcome of the battle at “Saratoga”: “Camp du Général Burgoune ou il a capitulé le 16 October 1777.”

William Faden. *Sketch of Part of the Island of St. Lucie* ... London: Publish'd ... by Wm. Faden ...; 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Printed on the plate: “Extracts from General Grant’s Letter to Lord George Germain, dated Mourn Fortune, Ste Lucie, Dec 31, 1778,” in which is included this statement: “This is the most difficult country war was ever made in: it is impossible to describe in a letter the complicated situation of our posts; but the sketch will give a very clear idea of the positions taken by our fleets and armies.”

Thomas Jeffreys, after Richard Gridley. *A Plan of the City, and Fortifications of Louisburg; [with] A Plan of the City and Harbour of Louisburg, with the French Batteries that Defended it and Those of the English* ... [London]: Published by Thos. Jeffreys, April 20, 1757. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

Claude Joseph Sauthier, and William Faden. *A Topographical Map of Hudson River: with the Channels Depth of Water, Rocks, Shoals &c; and the Country Adjacent, from Sandy-Hook, New York and Bay to Fort Edward, also the Communication with Canada by Lake George and Lake Champlain, as High as Fort Chamblon on Sedul River* ... London: Publish'd according to act of Parliament ... by Wm. Faden ...; October 1, 1776 [but slightly later printing].

The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. With the original slipcase of marbled paper over boards, and original Faden label, into which the map is folded.

Newspapers


*Columbian Centinel*. Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 3, 1810. Contains a notice by David Townsend, secretary to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, inviting “Widows and Orphans of deceased Members, and to such of their Brethren who are reduced to necessitous circumstances” to apply for relief assistance from the Society. Gift of William Frederick Yonkers, The New York State Society of the Cincinnati.


Society of the Cincinnati Diploma

Society of the Cincinnati diploma of [Johann] Christian Senf, dated December 10, 1785, and signed by George Washington, president; and Henry Knox, secretary. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The parchment document is folded and contained in a contemporary leather case embossed with the name Senf. Christian Senf was a Hessian soldier who was captured at Saratoga, defected to the American side, became an officer in the Continental Army Corps of Engineers, joined the South Carolina Society after the war, and went on to become a noted designer of canals in South Carolina.

The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection

Included among the additions to the Ferguson Collection are twenty-two printed or manuscript works from the military collection of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker (1724-1791), a British army officer, which were sold as part of the library of the Earls of Macclesfield removed from Shirburn Castle in England. The books, a selection of which is shown here, are notable for their fine bindings and superb state of preservation.

Established in 1988 in memory of a young member of The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, the Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection marks its twentieth anniversary this year. Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson (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 Ferguson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart.

The growing collection that honors Lieutenant Ferguson’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, 2008, 228 items were added to the Ferguson Collection.

Funds to support acquisitions to the Ferguson Collection have been provided through the generosity of a member of The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia who wishes to remain anonymous. The ongoing commitment of funds over the past two decades has enabled the Society to build a collection distinguished by its breadth and depth, especially in the field of military and naval art and science.
Conservation

Several major conservation projects were carried out during the two years covered by this report, reflecting the Society's commitment to the good stewardship of Anderson House and the invaluable library and museum collections of the Society. At the beginning of this period, the Society benefited from a Conservation Assessment Program grant from Heritage Preservation, Inc., an independent organization in Washington, D.C., supported in part by the Institute for Museum and Library Services. The award of $6,220, which required no matching funds from the Society, paid for two assessors—a professional conservator and a preservation architect—to examine the Society's collections and historic building and produce an independent conservation assessment, summarizing the current condition of the building and grounds and the collections and drawing attention to the highest priorities for conservation.

The Society chose Nancy Davis, a professional object conservator based in suburban Maryland, as its collections assessor and Thomas Vitanza, a senior historical architect with the National Park Service, as its architecture assessor. The assessors first visited Anderson House in late June 2006. After reviewing policies and procedures related to the preservation of the building and collections, interviewing staff, and conducting extensive examinations of the interior and exterior of Anderson House, including collections storage, exhibition spaces, and mechanical rooms, the assessors completed separate general conservation surveys in November 2006. These assessments provide independent recommendation that the Society can use in its ongoing work to preserve Anderson House and the collections.

Since the completion of that project, the Society launched a major effort to conserve the historic murals in the Key Room, a long-neglected masterpiece. The murals were damaged as the result of a leak—actually a minor flood—on the third floor that took place a decade ago, capping off nearly a century of accumulated grime that had dimmed the bright colors and gold leaf.

A project of this size—and expense—needed a sponsor with an appreciation of the quality of the murals and a love for Anderson House. Thomas Stephen Kenan III, who earlier supported the renovation of the North Carolina Suite, proved to be a generous and astute sponsor. He agreed to contribute half of the cost, if we could raise the balance within a year. We were able to raise the balance in one day. The conservation and restoration effort consumed months of careful work. The results are featured on the cover and throughout this report. You can see the ceiling murals, in all their bright splendor, when you next visit Anderson House.

What you won't see in this report—but can see for yourself in person—is the remarkable contrast between the brilliant colors of the ceiling murals and the dull and lifeless colors of the wall murals. When the ceiling was dirty and distressed, we didn't see how dull the walls had become, too. All we could see was that they hadn't sustained the sad water damage that was ruining the ceiling. But now it is clear that the conservation and restoration of the wall murals has to be high on our agenda, if we can find sponsors with the taste and vision of Tom Kenan and the men who matched his challenge grant.

The Key Room Ceiling—The Heart of Anderson House

“Seldom has one small room had compressed into it so fine and complete a presentation of History by Art.”

William Walton,
Harper’s Monthly, April 1911

Not two years after H. Siddons Mowbray completed his murals on the walls and ceiling of the key room of Anderson House, they were heralded as one of the best examples of mural painting in the United States. These brilliant works of art, completed in December 1909, chronicle on the four walls iconic events in American history: the achievement of American independence, the settlement of the frontier, the Civil War, and the beginning of the modern American nation forged during the Spanish-American War. The citizen soldiers who helped win American independence are honored on the gilded ceiling through a series of medallions and smaller panels that depict the “Call to Arms,” the French Alliance, the “Genius” of The Society of the Cincinnati, and the “Triumphant Republic.”

The key room, named for the repeating Greek key pattern in the Siena and white marble floor, served as a reception room where Larr and Isabel Anderson formally greeted their guests to dinners and receptions while surrounded by images of their patriotic heritage. Today, the room is used in the same tradition by the president general and his first lady to greet guests at Society functions. The Andersons also used the key room to display a variety of artifacts, including Richard Clough Anderson’s original certificate of membership in the Society, along with selections from their
extensive collection of Japanese and Chinese lacquer. Some of these gold and cinnabar lacquer pieces can still be seen in the room today.

**Artist and Patron**

Henry Siddons Mowbray (1858-1938), referred to most often by his first initial, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, to English parents. Both of his parents died before his tenth birthday; and Henry was raised by his uncle and aunt, George and Annie Mowbray, in North Adams, Massachusetts. After eight years of studying painting in Europe, Mowbray returned to America in 1886, settling in New York, and had received his first mural commission within several years. Mowbray quickly became one of the most popular artists of the Gilded Age. His creativity, allegorical themes, luscious colors, and collaboration with architects created for the artist a style of architectural decorative painting that was sought after by America’s most prominent and wealthy individuals. Mowbray’s mural work is concentrated in New York City and Connecticut, but also includes commissions in St. Louis, Missouri, and Cleveland, Ohio. The Morgan Library, the Appellate Court House, the University Club, and the Hyde Park home of Frederick W. Vanderbilt are prominent among Mowbray’s accomplishments in New York.

Larz Anderson sought Mowbray to adorn the walls and ceiling of the second floor key room—in addition to the choir stall room and the winter garden on the first floor of Anderson House—after having admired his murals in the library of the University Club in New York City. In January 1908, through “a prominent architect of Boston,” Mr. Fox, Anderson made contact with Mowbray to request his services. Anderson House would become the only building in Washington, D.C., to bear Mowbray murals.

Anderson envisioned that the murals in the key room would chronicle the patriotic service of his family in important historical and military events—the Revolutionary War, westward expansion, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. Mowbray drafted a series of detailed sketches of his proposals for the wall murals, which he and Anderson went back and forth revising for more than a year and half. The final design for the walls called for wainscoting to be painted up to five feet high on the walls with the main scenes painted above these architectural details. To achieve this effect, Mowbray painted thin pieces of canvas sixteen feet high and adhered them to the walls from floor to ceiling.

Larz Anderson and Mowbray do not seem to have made plans for the ornamentation of the ceiling as early as they did for the walls. After work was already well underway on the wall murals, Anderson wrote to Mowbray asking the artist to begin sketches for the ceiling murals, which would become, in Anderson’s words, “an Apotheosis of the Spirit of the Cincinnati.” None of Mowbray’s sketches for the ceiling designs have been discovered.

Larz Anderson proved to be a demanding client. His frequent examinations of the artist’s progress and skill often resulted in comments such as this one: “Certain portions seemed to me painted in deeper effects than others, and the white backgrounds didn’t look well but the workman told me all this was to be gone over and made to tone together.” At one point during work on the key room, he wrote to Mowbray that “at present the cost of the full fresco of the walls rather appalls me.” How much the Andersons paid for the artist for the murals is not known, but Larz Anderson wholeheartedly appreciated the result when Mowbray’s work in the key room was finished: “Your beautiful frescoes are ever a delight, not only to ourselves, but to our guests.”

**The Murals**

The four wall murals highlight momentous events in American history through the participation of Anderson family members. The first mural, titled “The Society of the Cincinnati Was Instituted in Peace after Revolution,” shows George Washington handing a certificate of membership in the Society to the marquis de Lafayette with the Frenchman’s aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. Richard Clough Anderson, standing to the left. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was Larz Anderson’s great grandfather and an original member of the Society’s Virginia branch. To the left of this mural, the narrow, vertical space between the windows reveals a landscape scene of the fledgling city of Cincinnati, Ohio, titled “The City of Cincinnati Chooses Its Name to Commemorate The Society of the Cincinnati.”

Arthur St. Clair, first president of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society and the governor of the Northwest Territory after the war, is credited with naming the city in honor of the Society in 1790. Generations of the Anderson family, beginning with Larz Anderson I in the early nineteenth century, called the “Queen City of the West” home.

The largest wall mural, “The Order of the Loyal Legion Was Born out of Cruel Civil War,” commemorates two generations of the Anderson family who fought for the North during the Civil War—Gen. Robert Anderson, Larz Anderson’s great uncle, who was the commanding Union army officer at Fort Sumter when it was fired upon in April 1861, and Gen. Nicholas Longworth Anderson, Larz Anderson’s father, who led the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The final wall mural, “The Order of the Spanish-American War Records a Generous Fight for Freedom,” depicts the bay at Santiago, Cuba, where American forces aided Cuba in its fight for independence from Spain in 1898. Larz Anderson volunteered with the U.S. Army during the war as an adjutant general stationed at Fort Alger, Virginia.

The ceiling murals—a combination of painted canvas panels adhered to the ceiling, gilding, and molded plaster decorations—gleam with gold and rich colors in designs that honor the Revolutionary War soldiers who fought to establish the nation. Two large central medallions show allegorical figures representing the
“Triumphant Republic,” a female figure with cherubs holding fasces and a wreath, symbols of authority and administration; and “The Genius of the Cincinnati,” another female figure wearing the insignia of the Society while the angel Fame holds a scroll of names of original members. On the north and south ends of the medallions are two gilded panels with cherubs holding the obverse and reverse of The Society of the Cincinnati insignia.

In the corners, blue and white panels done in high relief depict smaller scenes representing the “Farmer Patriot” called to defend liberty, support of the French Alliance, the American victory, and the exploration and settlement of the west by American pioneers. Larz Anderson requested that Mowbray include the initials of what he considered the four generations of Anderson men who had been Society members—original member Richard Clough Anderson; his son Larz Anderson I, who was not able to become a member of the Virginia Society before it disbanded in 1824; Larz’s son Nicholas Longworth Anderson, who joined the Maryland Society in 1890 as the Virginia Society had not yet reorganized; and Nicholas’s son Larz Anderson III, who joined the Maryland Society in 1894 and resumed the family’s membership in the Virginia Society in 1934.

The Key Room Ceiling—Restoring a Masterpiece

From early January through early March 2007, conservators from Olin Conservation, Inc. worked for six days each week to restore the key room ceiling murals. Olin Conservation, headquartered in Great Falls, Virginia, has also recently conserved the murals in the rotunda of the National Archives building and the cyclorama mural at Gettysburg National Military Park, among many other federal buildings, museums, and historic houses.

Working almost entirely on site, the conservators stabilized and consolidated flaking paint and gilt, removed previous overpainting that had darkened over time, rescured building canvas panels to the ceiling, filled in areas of lost gilt and paint, and cleaned the grime from the surface of the murals. One of the most dramatic improvements occurred in the northwest corner of the ceiling where the prior water damage was most severe. To repair and preserve the murals in this area, the conservators removed the efflorescence on the surface and underneath the paint layer, stabilized and consolidated the crumbling and cracked plaster, and repaired lost paint and gilt. These painstaking measures have returned the ceiling murals to their original brilliance.

Emily Schulz
Deputy Director and Curator

Photographs courtesy of Olin Conservation, Inc.

Selected Projects

The Institution of The Society of the Cincinnati

The Society of the Cincinnati’s original 1783 Institution, signed by George Washington and thirty-five other officers, went on public display for the first time as part of the Society’s 225th anniversary exhibition, “The Secret History of The Society of the Cincinnati.” In preparation for this, the large parchment document was painstakingly cleaned and mended by Christine A. Smith, a leading specialist in parchment documents. Because of the Institution’s priceless value, Ms. Smith conducted the work at Anderson House so that the document did not leave the Society’s custody. The conservation treatment of the Institution and the construction of a special archival box for its housing were generously funded by Capers Walter McDonald, a member of the Maryland Society. In addition, a special exhibition case was designed and constructed for secure display of the Institution while it is on public exhibition.

On May 13, 1783, the officers gathered at Mount Gulian, General Steuben’s headquarters near Newburgh, finalized the text of the Institution and formally established The Society of the Cincinnati. Within a week of their meeting a copy of the text of the Institution was engrossed on a large sheet of parchment and a committee of three officers, Generals Heath, Steuben and Knox, were appointed to deliver the Institution to General Washington and “request him to honor the Society by placing his name at the head of it.” Washington signed the Institution first, and his signature is followed by those of the several officers in and around Newburgh who were involved in the Society’s founding. At least one signature was added later—that of Gen. Nathanael Greene, who was still in command in the South at the time of the Society’s founding, appears in the left margin.

The Institution has been the Society’s property since the time of its creation in May of 1783. Physical evidence (such as patterns of accumulated dirt on the verso of the document) indicates that the document was kept folded for a period of time. It was originally housed with the Society’s other early papers in the document box made by Thomas George and Daniel King, Jr. in 1787. Through its history, the Institution was part of the archives that were in the custody of the Society’s secretaries general in succession, who in the early years would have probably housed them in their homes or offices. At the Triennial Meeting of 1911, a member raised concerns about putting “such responsibility” on the individual officers for the safeguarding of these valuable papers. A special committee was appointed to look into the matter, which subsequently made arrangements to inventory the archival collection and transfer it to the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Storage Company in New York City.

The Institution and other early papers remained in storage in New York until March of 1930, when they were transferred to the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress. At that time, the receipts indicate, the Institution was “enclosed in a cylindrical metal container,” as it probably had been housed for several decades. The collection remained on deposit at the Library of Congress, with access to researchers granted by special permission of the Society, until November 1973, when Secretary General Stephen Caldwell Millett arranged for its return to the Society’s custody at Anderson House. At that time, the Institution was flattened, placed in a large archival portfolio and stored in a map case in the vault. Its recent conservation and new housing assure the survival of this landmark document for generations to come.
The Diana Tapestries

The fifth tapestry in the Diana series, Diana with an Infant Upon her Knees, was reinstalled in the dining room of Anderson House in April 2007 after more than one year of conservation work at the Textile Conservation Laboratory of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. During the conservation work, the conservators discovered two tags with red wax seals and writing inside the original lining on the back of the tapestry, most likely dating to their creation in the early seventeenth century. In addition to cleaning the surface of the tapestry of dirt and grime, consolidating and strengthening the deteriorating silk and wool fibers, securing detached borders, and attaching a new lining system, the conservators devised a new hanging system that would support the weight of the tapestry while, at the same time, accommodating the space where it originally hung, which is more than one foot narrower than the tapestry.

The sixth tapestry in the Diana series to receive conservation treatment, Two Men Slaying a Dragon, was removed from the dining room of Anderson House in April 2007 and transported to the Textile Conservation Laboratory of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Conservators are cleaning the surface of the tapestry of dirt and grime, consolidating and strengthening the deteriorating silk and wool fibers, securing detached borders, attaching a new lining system, and devising a new hanging system. The tapestry will be restored to its place in the dining room in the summer of 2009.

Revolutionary War Orderly Books

In 2006, The Society of the Cincinnati launched a multi-year project to restore and conserve its collection of eighteenth-century manuscript orderly books. The project is being funded through the Save America’s Treasures grant program, a partnership of the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities, the National Park Service, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services to fund the preservation and conservation of irreplaceable and endangered historic properties, sites, documents, artistic works and artifacts.

To date, fourteen individual volumes of the Society’s collection of thirty-seven orderly books (thirty-three of which are records of Continental Army units during the Revolutionary War and four that document British army activities during the French and Indian War) have been treated at the Center for the Conservation of Art and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia. Each volume has been structurally repaired and cleaned, and each is now housed in a custom-made archival box to ensure its long-term preservation. Conservation work on a third group of seven orderly books is currently underway.

Bust of George Washington by Thomas Crawford

In the mid-nineteenth century, American sculptor Thomas Crawford (1812-1857) executed several bust portraits of George Washington based on the terra cotta bust from life sculpted by Jean-Antoine Houdon in 1785. Crawford’s interest in depicting the nation’s first president stemmed from his 1849-1850 commission from the State of Virginia to design an equestrian statue of Washington in Richmond. Beginning perhaps the following year, Crawford sculpted several busts of Washington that Henry Tuckerman, a contemporary, described as the “most triumphant attempt to embody and illustrate the features, form, and character of Washington in statuary.”

The Society of the Cincinnati, just six years after opening its museum at Anderson House, acquired its Crawford bust of Washington in 1945 as a gift from Henry Benning Spencer (d. 1956), a member of The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia and chairman of a group then known as the Regents of Anderson House. Since its donation, this marble bust of Washington had been on display in the front entry hall of Anderson House, a perch it left in the spring of 2008 to receive conservation treatment before traveling to Princeton, New Jersey, for exhibition. The surface of the sculpture was cleaned—revealing natural veins in the marble that had been hidden for generations beneath gray and yellowish layers of dirt and grime—and a crack in the lower drapery section was consolidated. The bust will be on display at Morven Museum & Garden from June 2008 to June 2009 in the exhibition Picturing Princeton, 1783: The Nation’s Capital.
Japanese Lanterns

Two Japanese sandstone lanterns received major conservation work during the summer and fall of 2007 as one of the first steps in a long-range project of preserving the outdoor sculpture in the Hoyt Garden. Identified as in urgent need of attention by sculpture conservator Constance Stromberg in a condition survey in 2005, the pair of sculptures were in poor condition and structurally unstable. The soft sandstone had eroded significantly after nearly twenty-five years outdoors and was riddled with cracks, ivy and lichen.

These Japanese lanterns, each composed of ten stacked carved pieces, may have originally been used as decorative elements at a temple or shrine. Several of the pieces resemble pagoda roofs, while each lantern has two pierced hollow cubes meant to hold lights. The Andersons acquired these sculptures in 1903 from A. A. Vantine & Co., a New York company that specialized in Asian antiques and household furnishings. The Andersons displayed the lanterns in the first-floor entry hall in niches flanking the short flight of steps leading to the east stair hall. They were relocated to the Hoyt Garden as part of its 1983 renovation.

The ultimate goal for this project was to clean and stabilize the two sculptures so that they could be returned to their original locations indoors, which were left empty after the 1983 move. Conservators spent nearly one week cleaning the sculptures, removing old repairs, examining for pests, and consolidating cracks and flaking pieces on the surfaces to prevent further damage during their relocation. In late October, a team of four art handlers and one conservator cautiously disassembled the lanterns and reassembled them in their original location in the entry hall.

Other Noteworthy Conservation Projects

Other objects in the museum collections that received conservation treatment during fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008 include a walnut library table, made in Italy around 1608 and part of the Anderson collection, displayed in the center of the east stair hall. It received extensive conservation treatment in the summer and to improve its stability and appearance, in addition to addressing a pest infestation (possibly centuries old) discovered in the wood. Additionally, a mahogany drop-front desk that has been on display in the sitting room of the New Hampshire suite on the third floor of Anderson House was treated to repair general damage to the stability and appearance of the piece caused by use over time. The desk, made in Massachusetts in New Hampshire around 1770, is said to have been owned by Capt. John Kilby Smith (1753-1842), a Revolutionary War veteran and original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Also receiving attention was an oil portrait of Bryce Metcalf (1874-1951), president general of the Society from 1939 to 1950, which currently hangs along the east staircase between the second and third floors. Painted by Arthur L. Ratza (1869-1956) in 1941, the portrait had suffered fifty years of accumulated damage, including flaking paint, bulging canvas support, and a significant tear in one corner of the canvas. In addition, a sixteenth-century Spanish polychrome sculpture depicting the flagellation of Christ that is on display in the Olmsted Gallery outside the doors to the dining room received fourteen months of conservation treatment to clean the extremely dirty surface, consolidate cracks in the wood, and repair tears and flaking in the canvas, paint, and gild. This is the first of three polychrome sculptures collected by the Andersons to be conserved.
Support

The programs of The Society of the Cincinnati are sustained by gifts to the Annual Giving Campaign, which totaled $578,039.47 in the year ending June 30, 2007, and $593,558.81 in the year ending June 30, 2008. These contributions pay the costs of the Society’s library, museum and education programs and other programs carried out by the Society.

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Ms. Mary V. Thompson
Mr. Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosby Turnbull
Mr. Charles Auguste
Philippe von Hemert in memory
of A. Philippe von Hemert
Mr. Jack Duane Warren Jr.
Mr. William Deal Waxter III
Mr. William J. Webb
The Westin Embassy Row Hotel
Mr. Hayden W. Wetzel
Ms. Virginia Steele Wood
Yucca Tree Press
Volunteers

The Society could not accomplish the wide range of projects that it completes in a year without the help of a dedicated group of volunteers. The majority of these volunteers serve as museum guides, leading groups of visitors through Anderson House and enabling the museum to open to the public. Other volunteers have contributed to projects such as revising the museum tour manual and various library cataloging, research and collection management projects. The Society is grateful for these individuals’ generous gifts of time.

2007

Dr. María Barrera
Mr. Virgilio Barrera
Mrs. Marilyn Barth
Mr. Eddie Becker
Mrs. Diana Clagett
Miss Morgan McMillin Farrar
Mrs. Barbara Fichman
Mrs. Marcelle Gillette
Mr. James D. Golden
Mr. Thomas F. Hairston
Mr. Sanford Chandler Jameson
Dr. Frances J. Johnston
Mrs. Joanne Jones
Dr. Galina Kelner
Mr. Franz W. Krebs
Mrs. Jean LaForce
Ms. Beth Lamoreaux
Ms. Chelsea Nassif
Mrs. Jessica Ordemann
Mrs. Sandra L. Powers
Mr. L. Edgar Prina
Ms. Mary Louise Raynor
Ms. Clementine Scharf
Mr. Rick Schreiber
Mrs. Sandra Shapiro
Mr. John E. Stocker
Mr. Eric Stubbs
Ms. Betsy Tunis
Mr. Robert G. Van Hoesen
Ms. Sara Woldin
Capt. Julian M. Wright Jr., USN (Ret.)
Mr. Marko Zlatich

2008

Ms. Faye Arrington
Dr. María Barrera
Mrs. Marilyn Barth
Mr. Eddie Becker
Ms. Kathryn Catania
Mrs. Diana Clagett
Mrs. Barbara Fichman
Mrs. Marcelle Gillette
Mr. James D. Golden
Mr. Thomas F. Hairston
Mr. Sanford Chandler Jameson
Dr. Frances J. Johnston
Mrs. Joanne Jones
Ms. Mary-Elizabeth A. Keefe
Dr. Galina Kelner
Mr. Franz W. Krebs
Ms. Pierette Kulp
Mrs. Jean LaForce
Ms. Beth Lamoreaux
Ms. Adrian Moore
Mrs. Jessica Ordemann
Mr. Frank J. Piason
Mrs. Sandra L. Powers
Mr. L. Edgar Prina
Ms. Mary Louise Raynor
Ms. Clementine Scharf
Mr. Rick Schreiber
Mrs. Sandra Shapiro
Mr. Rick Schreiber
Mrs. Sandra Shapiro
Ms. Giselle Trent
Ms. Betsy Tunis
Mrs. Irena J. Vallario
Mr. Robert G. Van Hoesen
Capt. Julian M. Wright Jr., USN (Ret.)
Mr. Marko Zlatich

Matching Gifts 2007

Amgen Foundation
Bank of America
Charles A. Rose Company
Citigroup Foundation
Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati
Frances & Beverly M. DuBose Foundation, Inc.
Exxon Corporation
ExxonMobil Foundation
Global Impact
IBM International Foundation
John Hancock Financial Services
Merrill Lynch & Co. Foundation, Inc.
SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation
Teledex Foundation
The Vanguard Group Foundation
Archie D. & Bertha H. Walker Foundation
The William Penn Foundation

Matching Gifts 2008

Amgen Foundation
Bank of America
Citigroup Foundation
Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati
The Equitable Foundation
Exxon Corporation
ExxonMobil Foundation
Glenmede
Global Impact
The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation
Harris Bank Foundation
IBM International Foundation
The Prudential Foundation
Regions Financial Corporation Foundation
SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation
Wachovia Foundation
Archie D. & Bertha H. Walker Foundation

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Mr. Frank J. Piason
Mrs. Sandra L. Powers
Mr. L. Edgar Prina

Ms. Mary Louise Raynor
Ms. Clementine Scharf
Mr. Rick Schreiber
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Mr. Rick Schreiber
Mrs. Sandra Shapiro
Ms. Giselle Trent
Ms. Betsy Tunis
Mrs. Irena J. Vallario
Mr. Robert G. Van Hoesen
Capt. Julian M. Wright Jr., USN (Ret.)
Mr. Marko Zlatich
The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</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>$932,872</td>
<td>599,609</td>
<td>333,263</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory, at cost</td>
<td>$29,926</td>
<td>22,078</td>
<td>7,848</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>$50,346</td>
<td>50,346</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>$1,013,144</td>
<td>672,033</td>
<td>341,111</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments, at Market</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Note 3)</td>
<td>$26,559,644</td>
<td>14,781,293</td>
<td>8,772,851</td>
<td>3,005,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Equipment, Furnishings</strong> (Note 2) (Net)</td>
<td>$3,984,822</td>
<td>3,984,822</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due (to)/from other funds</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>(1,092)</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$31,557,610</td>
<td>19,437,056</td>
<td>9,115,054</td>
<td>3,005,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities and Net Assets      |          |              |                        |                        |
| **Current Liabilities**         |          |              |                        |                        |
| Accrued expenses                | $32,160  | 32,160       | 0                      | 0                      |
| Annuities payable, current      | $8,754   | 8,754        | 0                      | 0                      |
| **Total Current Liabilities**   | $40,914  | 40,914       | 0                      | 0                      |
| **Other Liabilities**           |          |              |                        |                        |
| Annuities payable, non-current  | $39,527  | 39,527       | 8,061,914              | 3,005,500              |
| **Total Liabilities**           | $80,441  | 80,441       | 8,061,914              | 3,005,500              |
| **Net Assets**                  | $28,951,724 | 19,356,615  | 9,115,054              | 3,005,500              |
| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | $31,557,610 | 19,437,056  | 9,115,054              | 3,005,500              |

The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

October 10, 2007

Gentlemen:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Society of the Cincinnati as of June 30, 2007, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society’s management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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, 2007, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Very truly yours,

Lee, Hendricks & Co., L.L.C.
Certified Public Accountants
Silver Spring, Maryland
The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.

Statement of Activities for the Year Ended June 30, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$ 1,366,282</td>
<td>766,923</td>
<td>599,359</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>3,792,907</td>
<td>2,166,265</td>
<td>1,626,642</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue generating events</td>
<td>221,409</td>
<td>221,409</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Sales</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and other</td>
<td>31,260</td>
<td>31,260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting fees</td>
<td>28,302</td>
<td>28,302</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets Released</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>501,628</td>
<td>(501,628)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>$ 5,440,955</td>
<td>3,715,787</td>
<td>1,725,168</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>$ 281,428</td>
<td>280,143</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>2321,319</td>
<td>321,319</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Bldg.</td>
<td>293,718</td>
<td>293,718</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triennial</td>
<td>192,125</td>
<td>58,625</td>
<td>133,500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Programs</td>
<td>86,342</td>
<td>86,342</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Services</td>
<td>979,793</td>
<td>978,966</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and General</td>
<td>149,251</td>
<td>149,251</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>$ 2,303,976</td>
<td>2,168,364</td>
<td>135,612</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Revenues over Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$ 3,136,979</th>
<th>1,547,423</th>
<th>1,589,556</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(136)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection acquisitions (net)</td>
<td>(611,534)</td>
<td>(74,980)</td>
<td>(536,554)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Increase (Decrease)</td>
<td>2,525,445</td>
<td>1,472,307</td>
<td>1,053,138</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Assets June 30, 2006: $28,951,724

Net Assets June 30, 2007: $31,477,169

The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Provided by Operating Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets</td>
<td>$2,525,445</td>
<td>1,472,307</td>
<td>1,053,138</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Reconcile Increase in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>$ 176,897</td>
<td>176,897</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized (Gain) or Loss on Investments</td>
<td>(2,040,969)</td>
<td>(699,765)</td>
<td>(1,341,204)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Investments to Restricted Funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,919,955</td>
<td>(4,919,955)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gain) or Loss on Sale of Investments</td>
<td>(1,203,115)</td>
<td>(923,258)</td>
<td>(279,857)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (Decrease) in Interfund Payables</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>(1,092)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses and Deposits</td>
<td>6,258</td>
<td>6,258</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in Inventories</td>
<td>(21,736)</td>
<td>(22,078)</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities: $500,452

Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities: $423,915

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash: ($76,537)

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash: 7,115

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash: 83,652

Cash Balance June 30, 2006: $1,009,409

Cash Balance June 30, 2007: $932,872

Interest Paid: $0

The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2007

1. Organizational History
The Society of the Cincinnati 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 not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization under Section 501c(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Internal Revenue Service has determined that the Society is not a private foundation. The Society is exempt from income taxes except for unrelated business income tax.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
a. Accrual Basis – The financial statements of the Society have been prepared on the accrual basis and, accordingly, reflect all significant receivables, payables and other liabilities.


The Society made extensive renovations during 1997 and 1998 in order to ensure that its collections can be preserved in their current condition or better if restoration work is performed in the future. Proceeds from sales of collection items are reinvested in the collection. As of September 1, 1998, the Society has elected to expense collection accessions at the time of acquisition. Proceeds from sales of collection items are reinvested in the collection. As of September 1, 1998, the Society has elected to expense collection accessions at the time of acquisition.

The Library Designated Fund was established to provide a source of funding for acquisitions of Library Collection items which cannot be funded from other sources, including the Society's annual operating budget.

The Museum Designated 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 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.

d. Fixed Assets – Fixed assets consist of property, furniture and equipment which are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed on the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost or Accumulated Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager's residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum furniture and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum computer system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library computer system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library furniture and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education furniture and equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$5,635,968 | 1,651,146 | 3,984,822 |

The Operating Fund includes the general activities of the Society.

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

The Board-Designated Endowment Fund is comprised 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.

e. Inexhaustible Collections and Historic Building – The historic building owned by the Society was acquired by contribution. The building is not included on the statement of financial position. The cost of the building is not readily available and the Society believes that because of the intrinsic value of the building and museum and library collections, it is impractical to assign a value to it.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 116, Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made, the Society does not recognize as revenues contributions of donated Collection items or gains from the sale of these items nor does it capitalize additions to the Collections.

f. Cash Equivalents – For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Society considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents totaling $376,671 are included as cash in these statements.
Financials

g. Expenses are charged to programs and supporting services on the basis of periodic time and expense 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.

h. Total-Return Method:

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 4.8% for the year ended June 30, 2007 resulted in distributions of $1,061,000.

2. Investments

Investments, consisting of marketable debt securities and marketable equity securities, are presented in the financial statements in aggregate at fair market value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Net Unrealized</th>
<th>Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted Net Assets</td>
<td>16,782,039</td>
<td>(2,000,746)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>1,632,945</td>
<td>7,139,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>3,005,500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$21,420,484</td>
<td>5,139,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Pension Plans

On September 1, 1984, the Society adopted a pension 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 plans 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 $70,747 for the year ended June 30, 2007.

In addition to the above qualified plan, the Society maintains a second non-qualified, non-funded plan which provides monthly payments to retired employees who completed ten years of service. The monthly benefit is determined by a formula which includes salary history, length of service and benefits under the qualified plan. Payments under this plan amounted to $46,450 and $46,450 for the years ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006 respectively. Anticipated expenses for this plan for the period July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008 are $47,000. The expense related to the non-qualified plan is recognized at the time payment is made. It is anticipated that as more employees are covered by a qualified plan for a longer period of time that the expenses relating to the non-qualified plan will decrease.

4. Group Health Insurance for Retirees

The Society continues to provide health insurance to its retired employees. This benefit for retirees is unfunded and expenses for this coverage are recognized at the time the premiums are due.

Group hospitalization cost for retirees for the year ended June 30, 2007 were $20,075. For the period July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, premiums are anticipated at $19,000.

5. Compensated Absences

All permanent full-time employees of the Society are eligible for paid vacations. No provisions have been made in the accompanying financial statements for accrued vacation time payable as of June 30, 2007. Management believes that any liability of the Society due to accrued vacation is of an immaterial amount.

6. Personnel Expense

The composition of Personnel Expense in the accompanying statement is:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$780,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
<td>62,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>70,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group health, life and disability insurance</td>
<td>82,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>995,953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Concentrations of Credit Risk Due to Temporary Cash Investments

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Society to concentrations of credit risk consist of temporary cash investments. The Society places its temporary cash investments with a financial institution. Temporary cash investments which are not covered by FDIC insurance is $535,613 on June 30, 2007. Management believes that the history of the financial institutions and the nature of the temporary investments reduces the risk of any losses from these investments.

8. Line of Credit

On August 13, 2005, the Society negotiated a line of credit with SunTrust Bank. 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 expired June 30, 2007 and was then renewed on August 15, 2007 for an additional year. No draws were made against the line of credit during the period July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

9. Split Interest Agreements

The Society is the beneficiary of split interest agreements in the form of charitable gift annuities. Assets of split interest agreements in the amount of $47,721 are included in investments in the statement of financial position at June 30, 2007. Liabilities associated with these agreements are approximately $58,122, of which $8,754 is included in current liabilities and $39,527 is non-current.

October 21, 2008

Gentlemen:
We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Society of the Cincinnati as of June 30, 2008, and the related statements of the activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society’s management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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, 2008, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information in the supplementary schedules on pages 17 and 18 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Councillor, Buchanan, Mitchell, L.L.C.
Certified Public Accountants
Bethesda, Maryland

The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 951,509</td>
<td>605,324</td>
<td>346,185</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>$ 12,537</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>$ 27,070</td>
<td>27,070</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>$ 12,402</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets</td>
<td>$ 1,003,518</td>
<td>657,333</td>
<td>346,185</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments, at Market</td>
<td>$ 24,238,649</td>
<td>15,935,753</td>
<td>5,085,443</td>
<td>3,005,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment</td>
<td>$ 3,862,487</td>
<td>3,862,487</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$ 29,104,654</td>
<td>20,455,573</td>
<td>5,431,628</td>
<td>3,217,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities and Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$ 20,624</td>
<td>20,624</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>$ 45,902</td>
<td>45,902</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>$ 126,050</td>
<td>126,050</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities payable, current</td>
<td>$ 9,769</td>
<td>9,769</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree obligations, current</td>
<td>$ 62,766</td>
<td>62,766</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>$ 265,111</td>
<td>265,111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities payable, non-current</td>
<td>$ 56,602</td>
<td>56,602</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree obligations</td>
<td>$ 674,263</td>
<td>674,263</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Liabilities</td>
<td>$ 730,865</td>
<td>730,865</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>$ 995,976</td>
<td>995,976</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</td>
<td>$ 29,104,654</td>
<td>20,455,573</td>
<td>5,431,628</td>
<td>3,217,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.

Statement of Activities for the Year Ended June 30, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support and Revenues</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$ 1,709,418</td>
<td>944,644</td>
<td>552,821</td>
<td>211,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue generating events</td>
<td>164,928</td>
<td>164,928</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Sales</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and other meeting fees</td>
<td>71,255</td>
<td>71,255</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutique</td>
<td>8,689</td>
<td>8,689</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800,891</td>
<td>(800,891)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,955,567</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,990,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>(247,367)</strong></td>
<td><strong>211,953</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Net Investment Loss and Collections Acquisition</th>
<th>(605,405)</th>
<th>(569,991)</th>
<th>(247,367)</th>
<th>211,953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Investment Loss</td>
<td>(1,528,836)</td>
<td>(1,142,106)</td>
<td>(386,720)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection acquisitions (net)</td>
<td>(625,271)</td>
<td>(625,271)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,759,512)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,337,368)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(634,097)</strong></td>
<td><strong>211,953</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Assets July 1, 2007, as restated $ 30,868,190 21,796,965 6,065,725 3,005,500


The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Society of the Cincinnati, Inc.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</th>
<th>Change in Net Assets</th>
<th>($ 2,759,512)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>191,268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions Restricted for Endowment</td>
<td>(211,953)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Collections</td>
<td>625,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss on Investments</td>
<td>2,151,773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>(12,537)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>37,944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>20,624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>(34,539)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>126,050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenue</td>
<td>66,371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities Payable</td>
<td>128,050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree Obligations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities $ 333,455

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

| Acquisition of Property and Equipment | (70,723) |
| Acquisition of Collections            | (625,271) |
| Sale of Investments                   | 2,857,402 |
| Purchases of Investments              | (2,688,179) |

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities $ (526,771)

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

| Contributions Restricted from Endowment | 211,953 |

Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents $ 18,637

Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance, July 1, 2007 $ 932,872

Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance, June 30, 2008 $ 951,509

The accompanying letter and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
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 scholarship 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 Plan 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—For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Society considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents totaling $366,387 are included in cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying statement of financial position.

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. The current allowance for doubtful accounts is $0.

Inventory—Inventory consists of merchandise held for sale to members. The inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Investments—Securities are held by SunTrust Banks, Inc., 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. 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 4.75% for the year ended June 30, 2008, resulted in distributions from the master trust of $1,081,000 to fund current operations.

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 during 1997 in order to ensure that its collections can be preserved in their current condition or better if restoration work is performed in the future. Expenses 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 net value in the statement of financial position.

Collections—The collections, which were acquired through purchases and contributions since the organization’s inception, are not recognized as assets on 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 received from members for attendance at meetings to be held 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 from the Operating Fund and other funds and their expenditure for capital outlay of 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 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 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.

In addition to the funds described above, the Society also has board-designated funds from the earnings of permanently restricted investments. These funds consist of:

• The Knight Fund
• The Olmsted Fund
• The Phillips Fund
• The Westport Fund

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 Fergusson 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.

In addition to the funds described above, the Society also has temporarily restricted funds from the earnings of permanently restricted investments. These funds consist 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 include the front lawn.
• The Hoyt Insignia Fund was established by Harry Ramsey Hoyt for the purpose of creating a replica of the diamond eagle and the pastel imitation on display in the front hall, as well as the diamond rosette given to each departing President General. This fund is for anything insignia-related and will be used in this next year to acquire a special insignia for members who have given exceptional service to the Society.

• 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.

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 on these funds is recorded into temporarily restricted and unrestricted board designated 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 a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization 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. The Society is exempt from income taxes except for unrelated business income tax.

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. Cash and temporary cash investments that were not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance totaled approximately $886,000 at June 30, 2008.

4. INVESTMENTS

A summary of investments at market values as of June 30, 2008, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Type</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Funds</td>
<td>$49,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond Mutual Funds</td>
<td>7,377,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Mutual Funds</td>
<td>15,516,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Securities</td>
<td>1,294,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,238,649</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment revenue in the form of dividends and interest totaled $622,937 for the year ended June 30, 2008. The Society had realized gains of $554,277 and unrealized losses of $2,706,050 for the year ended June 30, 2008.

5. 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 $72,859 are presented at fair market value and are included in investments on the statement of financial position at June 30, 2008.
A summary of the activity affecting the fair market value of the assets as of June 30, 2008, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Value at June 30, 2007</td>
<td>$52,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>28,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividend Earnings</td>
<td>6,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss</td>
<td>(5,026)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Distributions</td>
<td>(10,106)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fair Market Value at June 30, 2008 = $72,859

Using a discount rate of 3.8% and estimated life expectancies ranging from 3.6 to 22.7 years, the present value of the liabilities associated with these agreements is $66,371, of which $9,769 is included in current liabilities and $56,602 is included in noncurrent liabilities.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following as of June 30, 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost or Accumulated Depreciation</th>
<th>Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Improvements</td>
<td>$5,304,568 (1,639,324)</td>
<td>3,665,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>359,068 (177,658)</td>
<td>181,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction-In-Process</td>
<td>15,833 -</td>
<td>15,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,679,469 (1,816,982)</td>
<td>3,862,487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2008, totaled $191,268.

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.

8. LINE OF CREDIT

The Society has a line of credit with SunTrust Bank. 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 expired June 30, 2007, and was then renewed on August 15, 2008, for an additional year. No draws were made against the line of credit during the period July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008.

9. 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, 2008, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent Society</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York State Society of the Cincinnati</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Virginia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. PERSONNEL EXPENSE

The composition of personnel expense in the accompanying statement of functional expenses is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$788,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
<td>61,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>83,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Health, Life, and Disability Insurance</td>
<td>84,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,018,422</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. PENSION PLAN

On September 1, 1984, the Society adopted a defined contribution pension 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 $83,268 for the year ended June 30, 2008.

12. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AND GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE FOR RETIREES

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 complete 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, 2008, all but one of the eligible participants in this plan are retired and receiving payments.

The assets of the Society are used to pay the benefits of eligible retirees. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2008, the retirement plan had an unfunded liability of $638,991.

Amounts recognized in the statements of activities and functional expenses consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Benefits</td>
<td>$49,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Benefits</td>
<td>22,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Cost</td>
<td>146,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Retirees’ Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$218,557</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following weighted-average assumptions are used in accounting for the retirement plan:

Discount Rate 3.8%
Rate of Compensation Change (Active Participants) 3.0%

The same assumptions were used to determine benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost. 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>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$62,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>62,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>62,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>49,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>49,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
<td>808,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amounts Owed</td>
<td>1,096,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Amount Representing Interest</td>
<td>(359,491)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>$737,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Certain errors resulting in the omission of certain non-qualified, non-funded retirement and health insurance obligations in previous financial statements were discovered during the current year. Accordingly, an adjustment of $590,889 was made during 2008 to record the obligations as a liability as of the beginning of the year. A corresponding entry was made to reduce previously reported unrestricted net assets by $590,889. The effect of the restatement on change in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2007, was an increase of $7,999.

It was determined during the current year that the liability related to the split-interest agreements was understated in prior years. Accordingly, an adjustment of $18,090 was made to increase the split-interest agreements annuity payable. A corresponding entry was made to reduce previously reported unrestricted net assets by $18,090. The effect of the restatement on change in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2007, was a decrease of $3,578.

It was determined in the current year that previous earnings on permanently restricted net assets were incorrectly classified as temporarily restricted rather than as unrestricted. Accordingly, an adjustment to reduce temporarily restricted net assets was made in the amount of $3,049,329. A corresponding entry was made to increase previously reported unrestricted net assets by $3,049,329. This adjustment had no effect on current or prior year changes in net assets.

The net effect of all adjustments is a decrease in total net assets of $608,979. The effect of all three restatements on change in unrestricted net assets for the year ended June 30, 2007, was an increase of $4,421. There were no changes in the changes in any restricted net assets for the year ended June 30, 2007.
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George Forrest Pragoff, President
RADM, Kleber Sanlin Masterson Jr., Vice President
Henry Burnett Fishburne Jr., Secretary
Jonathan Tufts Woods, Treasurer
Ross Gamble Perry, Assistant Secretary
Charles Lilly Colman V, Assistant Treasurer

Chairmen of the committees of the corporation and past corporate officers are entitled to seat and voice in the deliberations of the Executive Committee.

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Lewis Castleman Strudwick
Charles Philippe de Vergennes
Nicholas Donnell Ward
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Brian Wesley Brooke, Maryland
Catesby Brooke Jones, Virginia
William Pless Lunger, North Carolina
William McGowan Matthew, South Carolina
Peter Meldrim Wright, Georgia
Raynal de Choiseul Praslin, France