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

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 Society of the Cincinnati passed three memorable anniversaries during the last year. Our Society was 225 years old in 2008, and we celebrated that milestone with a three-day convocation held Washington, D.C., in September. We were received by the French Ambassador, His Excellency Pierre Vimont, at his residence, enjoyed a remarkable symposium on the early history of our Society at the new auditorium at the Phillips Collection, and took a cruise on the Potomac to Mount Vernon, where we were welcomed for an evening reception on General Washington's lawn. On the third day of the convocation, members of the Society rededicated themselves to our mission by signing a replica of the original Institution, and that evening enjoyed a wonderful banquet and ball. Every member was invited to participate in this unique event in the history of our Society, which was the longest, largest and best-attended event our Society has ever held between triennials. Secretary General Henry Fishburne and his committee did a marvelous job planning every detail of what turned out to be one of the most memorable events in the modern history of the Society of the Cincinnati.

I will forever cherish the memory of two of the convocation's most moving moments. The first was the dedication of a bronze replica of Jean-Antoine Houdon's great statue of George Washington on the lawn of Anderson House. The statue is the gift of Past President General Frederick Lorimer Graham, who first proposed we place a statue of our first president general on the lawn of Anderson House some fifteen years ago, and who patiently brought us back to the idea after many years. It took many months of work, spanning the previous triennium and this one, to realize Fred's vision. We unveiled the statue with all of the wonderful patriotic pomp such an occasion deserves—flags flying, a brass band playing, beautiful patriotic speeches, and a wreath-laying honoring General Washington by Raynald, duc de Choiseul, and Comte Hughes Claret de Fleurieu, representing La Société des Cincinnati de France.

Sitting in the front row on that marvelous fall morning was Fred's wife, Anita, a gentle woman well loved in our Cincinnati family, who shared in Fred's accomplishment with the kind of pride that warmed so many of us that day. Fred lost—and we all lost—Anita less than six months later. But it gives me pleasure to remember that she was with us to share in a moment of triumph for Fred, our Society, and our nation's capital. A triumph it was, and remains. In the months since the dedication, thousands of visitors and countless passersby have seen the statue. Hundreds have stopped to photograph it, or better still, to have themselves photographed standing beside it. We placed the statue at ground level so visitors can see our hero face-to-face, just as Houdon intended, making it a perfect symbol of the simple citizen-soldier and the ideal of self-effacing public service our Society has celebrated for more than 225 years.

The second unforgettable moment of the convocation came at the end of the Saturday banquet, when it was my privilege to present the first Washington-Lafayette Eagle for Service of High Distinction to one of our most dedicated members. Unlike many organizations, the Society of the Cincinnati does not bestow awards liberally or lightly. The Washington-Lafayette Eagle—based on the design of the special Eagle made for George Washington and later worn by the marquis de Lafayette—is our Society's highest honor, presented to men who have served the Society in truly remarkable ways. Past President Catesby Jones was surprised (and rendered speechless, perhaps for the first time) when I announced that he had been chosen as the first
honoree, but he should not have been. His service to the Society over more than four decades is richly deserving of our highest honor. Since that evening it has been my privilege to present the second Washington-Lafayette Eagle to Past President William McGowan “Mac” Matthew, at a meeting of the South Carolina Society in February of this year. Mac’s record of leadership in the South Carolina Society, twelve years as a general officer, and the management of the Society’s capital campaign during his tenure as president general is a model for service of high distinction.

The second anniversary we marked this year—and just as significant—was the twentieth anniversary of The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Twenty years ago a member of our Society who prefers to remain anonymous began making financial contributions to create a collection that he asked the Society to name in honor of Lt. Robert Ferguson, a young member of the Virginia Society who was mortally wounded in action in Vietnam in 1967. Lt. Ferguson, who came from a distinguished family of citizen-soldiers, was a modern Cincinnatus—a young man whose sacrifice for our country deserves to be honored and remembered. The collection that bears his name focuses on the art of war in the age of Washington and Rochambeau. Our aim is to create a definitive collection of printed materials—books, pamphlets, broadsides, maps and so forth—illustrating the practice of war in the early modern era.

After more than twenty years of steady acquisition, the Ferguson Collection now includes more than 8,000 early printed works as well as a large number of rare manuscripts and a selection of museum artifacts, in addition to thousands more books printed after 1820. The Ferguson Collection is one of the most important collections of its kind in the world—carefully selected over a generation, cataloged with authority and precision and conserved with extraordinary expertise.

We marked the twentieth anniversary of this collection with a special exhibition titled The Enlightened Soldier, which was on view at Anderson House during the second half of 2008. We also commemorated the occasion with a special acquisition for the collection, paid for with contributions from a variety of members who wished to honor the anonymous donor who has made the creation of the Ferguson Collection possible. This acquisition is the original manuscript journal of François-Ignace Ervoil d’Oyré, a young officer with the Comte de Rochambeau’s army who was intimately involved in planning and executing the siege of Yorktown. Captain d’Oyré’s journal—and the accompanying letters, which we acquired afterwards—have been described as the most important unpublished sources on the allied victory at Yorktown. Captain—later General—d’Oyré was a member of La Société des Cincinnati de France.

The final anniversary of the year passed without fanfare. Five years ago our Society undertook a major reorganization of our management. After thoughtful deliberations by our Strategic Planning Committee and the careful consideration of our Board of Directors, we placed the daily management of the Society’s operations into the hands of an executive director, Jack D. Warren Jr., whom we empowered to manage the Society’s staff and all of our Society’s public, non-profit work, as well as some of our fraternal activities. The benefits of that transition were immediately apparent in a re-invigoration of almost everything we do, but those benefits are all the more apparent after five years. This report, which documents an extraordinary range of programs and projects carried out to the highest standards, testifies to the wisdom of the choice we made five years ago.

The accomplishments of this anniversary year will benefit our Society for many years to come.

Our executive director would be the first to say that the accomplishments documented in this report are a testament to the dedication and commitment of members of the Society to our mission, and so they are. Each year for the last five years, our members have contributed consistently more to Annual Giving and made increasingly generous restricted gifts in support of our operations. The generosity of our members even increased during the period covered by this report, during which the United States slid into the worst recession of modern times. Most non-profits experienced a decline in support of twenty percent or more during the last twelve months. Our Society actually saw an increase. The generosity of our members, coupled with prudent management, helped us make it through an extraordinarily difficult year without losing the momentum we built in the previous four years.

The most powerful evidence that we did not let the recession derail our progress as an institution was the exhibition George Washington & His Generals, which our Society mounted in partnership with the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association. Conceived by the executive directors of our two institutions, George Washington & His Generals was developed by the combined staffs of the Society and Mount Vernon and opened in the new F.M. Kirby Foundation Gallery at Mount Vernon in February 2009. Half of the costs of the exhibition were underwritten through a very generous gift to the Society from Mr. David Rubenstein, founder and managing partner of The Carlyle Group, one of the nation’s most important private equity firms. The companion book, also titled George Washington & His Generals, was written by our deputy director and curator, Emily Schulz, and Mount Vernon’s assistant curator, Laura Simo, with an introduction by our executive director. This publication was underwritten by a gift from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and by the support of members contributing to our Annual Giving Campaign.

Over one million people are expected to see George Washington & His Generals. As many people have already seen our new statue of George Washington, and recognize it as a symbol of the unwavering patriotic values that motivate the Society of the Cincinnati. In the years ahead, many thousands more will be touched by research taking place in our library’s grand Ferguson Collection and will learn about the exciting story of our War for Independence from our museum exhibitions, our public programs and our educational outreach efforts. This is an extremely exciting time to be associated with the Society of the Cincinnati. This year of anniversaries is already a year to remember in its own right—a year of solid accomplishments in pursuit of our strategic vision, a watershed in our continuing effort to preserve and promote the memory of our War for Independence and the heroes who established our place among the nations of the world. The accomplishments of this anniversary year will benefit our Society for many years to come.

It has been an extraordinary privilege to serve as president general during this time in the life of the Society of the Cincinnati. To all of those who have contributed their time, talent and treasure to making this a great year for our Society, I offer my praise and my thanks.

G. Forrest Pragoff
President General
The Society of the Cincinnati
(a Corporation) 2009

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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 (a corporation) 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 (a corporation) also serve as general officers, delegates and alternates on the Standing Committee of the unincorporated Society of the Cincinnati, the historic body established in 1783. The president general of the unincorporated Society serves as president of the corporation, and the other general officers of the unincorporated Society hold parallel positions in the corporation.
Report of the Executive Director

Despite the most severe recession of modern times, the year ending June 30, 2009, was one of the most successful years in the modern history of the Society of the Cincinnati. That success was fueled by a record level of financial support received from members and non-members alike. Thanks to the unremitting efforts of our president general and the chairman of our development committee, Frank Price, as well as dozens of members who made calls to encourage our members to stand with us in this time of financial crisis, our Society received contributions to the Annual Giving Campaign from more members than ever before. And in a year in which one day's bad economic news was a relief from the previous day's terrible economic news, our Society collected slightly more through Annual Giving than the previous record year. Add to that an unprecedented total of restricted gifts, and our development program set a record that exceeded all reasonable expectations. Most satisfying of all is the fact that participation by members in the Annual Giving Campaign increased this year. In past years about a third of our members participated. This year, for the first time, nearly half of the Society’s members contributed to the campaign.

The value of our endowment, like that of nearly every non-profit institution, fell significantly during the last fiscal year, though it has been rallying with the market in recent months. We will follow a path of great care in our expenditures during the new fiscal year now underway, but the record level of financial support we received in the year under review gives us confidence that our members and other supporters approve of the course we have taken. Prudence will be our watchword, but we will not forget to be daring when the right opportunity presents itself. If we forget that policy, we have the example of George Washington—whose statue now graces our lawn, thanks to the persistent vision of Past President General Fred Graham—to remind us that prudence and daring, in just measures, is how our revolutionary ancestors achieved their remarkable victory.

I am pleased to report that record financial support was matched by records in many other areas, as it should be. More scholars used our library than in any year in our history, due largely to the launch of our online library catalog in the summer of 2008. Now historians don’t have to search our catalog after they arrive. They can now learn about the riches of our collection from anywhere in the world, and arrive at our door armed with lists of materials they want to see. This year we welcomed historians from as far away as New Zealand, which is about as far away as you can get.

Those scholars encountered a library that has become a model for private special collections. The Society of the Cincinnati’s library is an astonishingly valuable repository for the history of warfare in the age of Washington and Rochambeau. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection, which passed its twentieth anniversary this year, is the best collection on the art of war in the early modern era in the country, and among the finest in the world. It is brilliantly cataloged and wonderfully cared for. New acquisitions are made with remarkable skill. It is misleading to call any collection definitive—the unattainable aim of any great collection—but as it grows and matures the Ferguson Collection moves ever closer to that stature. It is also amazingly accessible. Anyone who has ever used one of the great modern mega-libraries—the Library of Congress, the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale—knows how frustratingly slow they can be, and how often the long, wasteful wait for a book to be delivered from the stacks ends with a terse “book not found” note. That never happens at the Society of the Cincinnati’s library, where our librarians know the collection and are among the best in the business at serving researchers. We have every reason to be proud of our library and to support its work.

We had a record-setting year in our museum as well. More people viewed our museum exhibitions in the year just ended than at any time in our history. This is the second year in a row when we could make this statement. Last year the crowds saw North Carolina in the American Revolution at the North Carolina Museum of History, and enjoyed that exhibition and The Secret History of The Society of the Cincinnati at Anderson House. This year we had two extraordinary exhibitions at Anderson House—The Enlightened Soldier: James Wolfe’s Reading List on the Art of War, an erudite exhibition commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Fergusson Collection, and Maryland in the American Revolution, the eleventh in our series of fourteen exhibitions focusing on individuals states and France in our War for Independence.

The Enlightened Soldier is the sort of exhibition only the Society could do and is based on the strength of the Ferguson Collection. In 1756, James Wolfe, thereafter the British (and American) hero of the French and Indian War, recommended twenty-six specific works and several additional themes on the military arts to a young officer. Reading these works, Wolfe wrote, would provide the foundation for a military education. The Society acquired the original letter in 2008. We immediately found that the Society owns a contemporary edition of every work recommended by Wolfe. Ours may be the only special collections library in the world of which that is true. The Enlightened Soldier is a tribute to the Fergusson Collection and to the generous anonymous donor who has guided its development for two decades.

What we are doing matters to more than simply the members of the Society. Our work can and will—influence the way millions of people think about the American Revolution, which was truly the greatest event in modern history.

Maryland in the American Revolution was special in another way. Like the ten state exhibitions that preceded it, Maryland in the American Revolution enjoyed the support of the state society, but in a way that deserves special recognition. Not only did the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati underwrite the exhibition, it shared the cost of a completely new lighting system for the Billiard Room, where our exhibitions are mounted—a professionally designed system that will enhance our exhibition work for many years to come. This support is all the more remarkable for coming in the same year in which the Maryland Society carried out an expensive renovation of the Maryland Suite, and in which members of the Maryland Society contributed in record numbers to the General Society’s Annual Giving Campaign while supporting the Maryland Society’s own capital campaign. Just as General Washington relied heavily on the heroes of the Maryland Line, we relied heavily on their descendants this year. And just as they did in the Revolutionary War, the Marylanders exceeded the highest expectations.

A third museum exhibition during the year just ended reached more people than any outreach effort we have ever conducted—and those numbers continue to grow. George Washington & His Generals, which opened at the E.M. Kirby Foundation Gallery at Mount Vernon in February, is the result of a close partnership between the Society and the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association. The exhibition, which illuminates the relationship
between General Washington and the generals who served under his command, features artifacts from the collections of both institutions and dozens of others. It was the result of many months of combined effort by both Mount Vernon and the Society. Emily Schulz, our deputy director and curator, and Laura Simo, assistant curator of Mount Vernon, served as curators for the exhibition and together wrote the fine catalog for the exhibition. Publication of that catalog was sponsored chiefly by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, which has supported and nurtured our museum program for many years.

Members of nearly every one of our constituent societies contributed in a significant way to the exhibition, by lending objects from their own collections—like Mark Kingston of the New Hampshire Society and his wife, Ann, who lent their handsome portrait of Henry Knox—by using their influence to help us secure loans from various institutions—and by helping us raise the money needed to pay the considerable expenses involved in this effort, in which we have shared equally with our partners at Mount Vernon. Most important in this last regard was George Rich of the Maryland Society, whose wise counsel was instrumental. The largest share of the Society’s costs in this joint venture were paid by a remarkable gift from a gentleman who is not a member of the Society. David Rubenstein, senior partner of The Carlyle Group, made a leadership gift substantial enough to require no followers. We cannot thank him enough (though we will try). His generosity testifies to the fact that what we are doing matters to more than simply the members of the Society. Our work can—and will—influence the way millions of people think about the American Revolution, which was truly the greatest event in modern history.

Preserving the memory and ideals of the revolutionary generation can bring out our best efforts, even in uncertain and difficult times.

“There is nothing,” wrote an Italian philosopher, “more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things.” Yet this was the mission that drew out the best efforts of George Washington and his generals, and of all our Revolutionary ancestors. Preserving the memory and ideals of that generation can bring our best efforts as well, even in uncertain and difficult times, as they did this year.

Jack Duane Warren Jr.
Every American high school graduate should be able to identify these twenty-five people, places and events of the Revolutionary War.

The United States, unlike those of most other countries, are not bound together by shared ethnicity, religion or a common tradition reaching into the remote past. American national identity is based on commitment to the shared principles of the leaders of the American Revolution—principles of individual liberty and civic responsibility that are the foundation of the American experience and our common culture. That culture seems to be dissolving, and we are erecting a Tower of Babel in its place, characterized by a multiplicity of cultures with not one, but a hundred different standards of cultural literacy. As a consequence, the idea of American nationhood, which is predicated on the existence of a shared national cultural, is increasingly at risk.

What constitutes literacy about the Revolutionary War? The education committee of the Society of the Cincinnati took up this question in 2008. Its members include teachers, physicians, retired military officers, lawyers, investment professionals, bankers and businessmen, each one descended from an officer of the Revolutionary War. All were born between the 1930s and the early 1960s and were educated at a time when the Revolutionary War still held a prominent place in American history classes.

At its first meeting the committee compiled a list of ninety-one people, places,
education and scholarship

The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

events, documents and ideas associated with the Revolutionary War the members felt educated Americans should be able to identify. The list was subsequently edited down to twenty-five entries the committee and its staff believe most can identify. In the view of the Society of the Cincinnati, every American high school graduate should be able to identify, in a general way, each of these twenty-five people, places and events. Missing one, two or three might be acceptable. Missing more suggests a lack of basic information about the war that secured our national independence—information every adult in America should possess.

A list of this kind is as notable for what it excludes as what it includes. Important figures of the Revolutionary War are missing from the list, including Horatio Gates, Israel Putnam, “Light-Horse Harry” Lee, Anthony Wayne, and many others.

Lord Cornwallis is the only British officer on the list; William Howe, John Burgoyne, and Henry Clinton are conspicuously absent. So are some of the most important foreign volunteer officers, including Johann de Kalb, Thaddeus Kosciusko and Casimir Pulaski. The list does not include the siege of Charleston nor Long Island, Brandywine or Germantown. We believe properly educated Americans should be familiar with all of these people and events.

David McCullough warns that “We are raising a generation of historically illiterate Americans.”

Trying this list out on people exposes unexpected weaknesses in their knowledge. The number of people unable to identify Washington’s most effective subordinates—Nathanael Greene, Henry Knox and Baron von Steuben—has come as a surprise. Less surprising, but equally disheartening, is the common inability to understand the role of France in the war. Lafayette is still familiar to educated Americans. But the senior officers of the French forces sent to America’s aid—General Rochambeau and Admiral de Grasse—draw blank stares more often than any other names on the list. King Louis XVI is identified as “the king of France” but not as the leader of America’s most important ally. Clearly Americans are unaware, to a greater degree than we expected, that France fought at America’s side in the Revolutionary War and provided assistance that was critical to victory.

We invite you to test yourself. Identify, in one or two sentences, the following people, places and events and their importance in the American Revolutionary War. Keep your answers simple. If this was a test of World War II Cultural Literacy, an acceptable answer for “Pearl Harbor” would be: “Pearl Harbor was the scene of a surprise Japanese air attack on the U.S. Navy that led to America’s entry into World War II.” Entire books are dedicated to the attack on Pearl Harbor, but this sentence demonstrates that the writer knows essentially what happened at Pearl Harbor and why that event is important.

1. Battles of Lexington & Concord
2. Battle of Bunker Hill
3. Crossing of the Delaware
4. Battle of Trenton
5. Battle of Saratoga
6. Valley Forge
7. Battle of Monmouth
8. Battle of Guilford Court House
9. Siege of Yorktown
10. Benedict Arnold
11. Lord Cornwallis
12. King George III
13. Admiral de Grasse
14. Nathanael Greene
15. Nathan Hale
16. John Paul Jones
17. Henry Knox
18. Francis Marion
19. Marquis de Lafayette
20. George Rogers Clark
21. King Louis XVI
22. Paul Revere
23. General Rochambeau
24. Baron von Steuben
25. George Washington

Give yourself four points for each correct answer.

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati presumably know more about the Revolutionary War than most Americans and should get a perfect 100, or at worst a 92. Otherwise historically literate Americans may stumble over Hale, de Grasse and Rochambeau, and score an 88.

Those who cannot identify Greene, Knox, Clark and Steuben as well will score a 72, and ought to read a basic general history of the war that secured our national independence. Anyone who has read the Society’s fifth-grade textbook, Why America Is Free, should score 100. Acceptable answers are suggested on the following pages.

John Paul Jones, engraved by Carl Gottlieb Guttenberg, after Claude Jacques Nette (Paris: Chez Guttenberg ... [1779]).
The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

The twenty-five entries that made the list are people, places and events we believe most culturally literate Americans can identify. They certainly should be able to identify them. We do not contend that the people on the list contributed more to the American victory than those not on it. With respect to the final outcome of the war, Anthony Wayne, for example, was infinitely more important than Nathan Hale or Paul Revere. But Hale and Revere are icons of American patriotism, celebrated in literature. The list, admittedly imperfect, represents an attempt to test the limits of what Americans know; as well as to suggest what they should know. Of course we believe they should know a great deal more about the Revolutionary War than is suggested by this simple list.
The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

1. Battles of Lexington & Concord
Small towns outside of Boston, Massachusetts, Lexington and Concord were the scenes for the first battles of the Revolutionary War. Give yourself a pat on the shoulder if you know that Minuteemen were among the American militiamen who fought at Lexington & Concord.

2. Battle of Bunker Hill
Bunker Hill is the name given to the first major battle of Revolutionary War, fought just outside Boston. The British won the battle, but suffered heavy losses driving the Americans from the field. The battle demonstrated that the British could not take the American forces lightly. You know more than the minimum if you are aware that the battle was actually fought on Breed’s Hill, not nearby Bunker Hill.

3. Crossing of the Delaware
In the dead of winter, George Washington led a ragged, cold and hungry army across the icy Delaware River to attack and defeat the enemy at Trenton, New Jersey, and give hope to the American cause. The event was immortalized in painting, Washington Crossing the Delaware, by Emanuel Leutze. Although Leutze took liberties with the scene, the painting is the most famous of all American historical paintings. A culturally literate American may not be able to name the artist, but recognizes the painting instantly.

4. Battle of Trenton
An acceptable answer to “Crossing of the Delaware” will suffice here as well. In the dead of winter, George Washington led a ragged, cold and hungry army across the icy Delaware River to attack and defeat the enemy at Trenton, New Jersey, and give hope to the American cause. You know more than the minimum if you are aware that the enemy Washington defeated was the Hessian garrison of Trenton.

5. Battle of Saratoga
The American victory at Saratoga, New York, led to the surrender of a British army and to an alliance between the United States and France. You know more than the minimum if you know that the victorious general was Horatio Gates and the defeated British general was John Burgoyne, and that Benedict Arnold and Daniel Morgan were among the American heroes.

6. Valley Forge
George Washington’s army camped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, through one of the most difficult winters of the Revolution. Training there made the army a more effective force. The Valley Forge encampment is an event that has slipped dramatically in popular memory. Many Americans who can identify other people, places and events on the list with ease think that Valley Forge was the scene of a battle, rather than a hard winter encampment during which General von Steuben drilled the Continental army into a much more effective force.

7. Battle of Monmouth
The battle of Monmouth was the largest pitched battle of the Revolutionary War, proving that American troops, when effectively led, could face British regulars in the open field and fight them to a standstill. Americans once recognized Monmouth as the battle in which an artilleryman’s wife, Molly Pitcher—so called because she usually carried water to American soldiers—took her husband’s place on a gun crew when he was wounded.

8. Battle of Guilford Court House
The battle of Guilford Court House was a major battle of the war in the South. Guilford Court House is the least known battle on the list, even though it was one of the most significant battles of the war in the South. As a consequence of the battle, Cornwallis ultimately led his army north to Virginia and surrender at Yorktown, while Greene redeemed the Carolinas and Georgia from British occupation.

9. Siege of Yorktown
Yorktown, Virginia, was the scene of the climactic victory of the Revolutionary War, in which a combined American and French army under the command of George Washington forced the surrender of a British army commanded by Lord Cornwallis. You know more than the minimum if you are aware that the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse sealed the fate of Cornwallis by defeating the British in the naval Battle of the Chesapeake, driving off the British vessels sent to rescue Cornwallis and his army.

10. Benedict Arnold
The greatest traitor in American history, Benedict Arnold was an American general who changed sides, defecting to the British and serving as a British general during the last years of the war. His name is synonymous with treason. You are better informed if you know that he was a brave and skillful soldier and a hero of the American victory at Saratoga, and that in connection with his treason he plotted (unsuccessfully) to surrender West Point to the British.
11. Lord Cornwallis
Lord Cornwallis was the commander of the British army forced to surrender at Yorktown, the last major engagement of the Revolutionary War. You know more than the minimum if you know that Cornwallis was a skillful general who had distinguished himself earlier in the war, and that after the war he was a success as colonial governor-general of India.

12. King George III
George III was king of England throughout the American Revolution.

13. Admiral de Grasse
Admiral de Grasse was the most important French naval commander of the Revolutionary War. Admiral François, comte de Grasse is perhaps the least known figure on this list, but the committee felt strongly that it was impossible to understand the war without some sense of the importance of French naval power in securing American independence. His victory at the Battle of the Chesapeake was one of the most important events of the war.

14. Nathanael Greene
Nathanael Greene was one of Washington’s most trusted generals and the victor of the Revolutionary War in the Carolinas and Georgia. Greene was once much better known than he is today—note the number of Greene counties and Greenvilles on a map of the United States. His victory in the Carolinas was one of the greatest feats in American military history. The war in the South has mostly slipped from national memory, eclipsed by the later events of the Civil War. The names of Carolina revolutionaries William Moultrie, Andrew Pickens and above all, the “Swamp Fox,” Francis Marion, were once deservedly well known.

15. Nathan Hale
Before being hanged by the British as a spy, Nathan Hale uttered the immortal words, “I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.” The fading reputation of Nathan Hale is emblematic of the eroding popular awareness of the Revolutionary War. Hale was once regarded as the embodiment of American patriotism.

16. John Paul Jones
Captain John Paul Jones was the chief American naval hero of the Revolutionary War. An earlier generation of Americans remembered his words, shouted at the height of a naval battle with a British warship. When asked to surrender his sinking ship, Jones replied, “I have not yet begun to fight!” Jones and his crew then boarded the British warship and made it their own.

17. Henry Knox
Henry Knox was one of George Washington’s most trusted generals. You are better informed if you know that Knox was Washington’s chief of artillery, a position he earned by dragging more than fifty artillery pieces from Fort Ticonderoga in upstate New York through the snows of a New England winter to the American army outside Boston, one of the epic feats in American military history. The name of Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee, testify to his reputation in an earlier time.

18. Francis Marion
Francis Marion led resistance to the British in the Carolina backcountry. Give yourself a pat on your back if you identify Marion as the “Swamp Fox,” as schoolchildren all over the United States did in the nineteenth century. Marion of South Carolina and Israel Putnam of Connecticut were once widely recognized as folk heroes.

19. Marquis de Lafayette
The marquis de Lafayette was a young French aristocrat who volunteered for service in the American army and became one of the most successful and celebrated generals of the war. Like many others, Lafayette’s place in popular memory has declined, though young people would probably identify with him. A major general at nineteen (still the youngest in our history) Lafayette was intensely idealistic.

20. George Rogers Clark
George Rogers Clark conquered the Old Northwest from the British. Like Francis Marion, Clark was once widely known, especially in the Midwest. While a colonel in his twenties, Clark captured the posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes from the British, helping to ensure that what became the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would be controlled by the United States.

21. King Louis XVI
Louis XVI was the king of France throughout the American Revolution, and made the critical decision to ally his nation with the Americans. King Louis XVI is now better known in the United States for having been overthrown and executed by revolutionaries in his own country. Americans do not generally appreciate the role he played in securing their national independence.

22. Paul Revere
Paul Revere was a leader of the revolutionary movement in Boston and rode to warn the farmers of Massachusetts that “the British are coming” on their march to Lexington and Concord. Longfellow’s poem “The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere” is no longer recited in elementary school classrooms as it once was, but Revere’s name is still readily associated with the Revolutionary War.

23. General Rochambeau
General Rochambeau was the commander of the French army sent to the aid of Washington and the American revolutionaries. He cooperated effectively with Washington and was instrumental in the victory at Yorktown. Rochambeau’s name is more often recognized than that of Admiral de Grasse, but disappointingly few Americans associate General Rochambeau with the climactic battle of the Revolutionary War.

24. Baron von Steuben
Baron von Steuben was a Prussian officer who volunteered for service in the American army and was made a general. As a tough disciplinarian and drillmaster, he brought discipline and order to Washington’s army.

25. George Washington
George Washington, a Virginia planter, was the commander-in-chief of the American army and the Revolutionary War’s greatest hero. After the war he returned to his home, Mount Vernon, but reluctantly agreed to come out of retirement to serve as first president of the United States. He is one of history’s greatest leaders, justly famed for his honesty, unwavering determination, courage and deep commitment to his country.
Educational Programs

During the year ending June 30, 2009, the Society of the Cincinnati conducted a range of special education programs. For the sixth consecutive year the Society and Gunston Hall Plantation jointly presented a three-day seminar for secondary teachers (and some museum educators) on the American Revolution. With sessions at Gunston Hall and Anderson House, the program, which was held in early August, featured presentations on the Revolution aimed at giving teachers fresh insights to bring back to their classrooms. Executive Director Jack Warren led an opening session on the transformation of American political life and popular culture in the revolutionary generation. Subsequent sessions on the military aspects of the Revolution, as well as economic, cultural and social trends of the period explored particular aspects of this transformation in greater detail. Scott Johnson, president of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati and a veteran teacher, enriched the program with an overview of the early history of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Public lectures continued to fill an important role in the Society's educational mission during the last year. In conjunction with the exhibition The Enlightened Soldier, the Society hosted a lecture on British imperial perspectives on the Seven Years' War by Paul Mapp, assistant professor of history at the College of William and Mary. In addition, lectures and book signings featured John Fea, the author of The Way of Improvement Leads Home: Philip Vickers Fithian and the Rural Enlightenment in Early America, and Stacy Cordely, author of Alice, Alice Rosevelts Longworth, from White House Princess to Washington Power Broker. Fea's book focuses attention on the remarkably rich diaries and letters of Philip Fithian, a graduate of Princeton University who spent the last years before the Revolutionary War as a plantation tutor in Virginia. Fithian's diary offers invaluable insights into tidewater society on the eve of the Revolution. Fithian volunteered for service with the Continental Army as a chaplain in 1776. He died of dysentery shortly after the battle of White Plains, New York.

Other public programs blended education and entertainment in equal measures. The Society's monthly series of Lunch Bite object talks, begun in the summer of 2007, has become an audience favorite, drawing a wide variety of visitors to informal lectures by Society staff and volunteers and other experts highlighting objects from the Society's vaults. Memorable Lunch Bites included presentations on early engravings of John Trumbull's monumental paintings of The Battle at Bunkers Hill and The Death of General Montgomery, eighteenth-century Society of the Cincinnati Eagles and china, and an Anderson House servant's uniform. In addition, our long-running fall and spring concert series, co-sponsored in part by the Washington International Piano Arts Council, continued to attract visitors to Anderson House with performances ranging from Chopin and Bach piano compositions to medieval and Renaissance choral works.

Another popular recurring program, an eighteenth-century musical concert performed by costumed musicians with period instruments, took place for the second year on July 2, to honor the day on which the Continental Congress approved Richard Henry Lee's resolution declaring the independence of the thirteen American states (the adoption of the Declaration of Independence two days later was regarded by many contemporaries as of far less importance). In December, the Society once again decorated Anderson House for Christmas and hosted its third annual holiday open house, while in June, the house opened for extended hours for the 26th Annual Dupont-Kalorama Museum Walk Weekend and received its highest weekend attendance ever recorded.

Internships and Fellowships

Museum Internships

The Society awards two paid museum internships to graduate students annually and hosts other students at various levels who are interested in history and pursuing museum careers. These opportunities offer their recipients professional experience while contributing to the Society's ability to preserve and interpret its museum collections. In addition to the following paid internships, the Society selected Bridget Callahan, a graduate student in the museum studies program at The George Washington University, for an internship in the summer of 2009. Ms. Callahan assisted museum staff with collections management activities including post-inventory research, cataloging and numbering collections objects.

Clement Ellis Conger Internship

The recipient of the Fall 2008 Clement Ellis Conger Internship was Amanda Morrison, a graduate student in the Corcoran College of Art + Design and The Smithsonian Associates master's program in the history of the decorative arts. Ms. Morrison assisted museum staff with the collections inventory and rehousing collections objects. The internship carries a $1,600 stipend, which is generously funded by the John Jay Hopkins Foundation.

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship

The Summer 2009 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship was awarded to Whitney A. J. Robertson, a recent graduate of the Fashion Institute of Technology with an M.A. in fashion and textile studies and an interest in early American clothing. She conducted in-depth research and made recommendations on themes and objects to be included in the Society's upcoming exhibition New Hampshire in the American Revolution, scheduled to open in the fall of 2010. The internship carries a $2,000 stipend through the generosity of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Library Fellowships and Research Grants

The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship

The 2009 Tyree-Lamb Fellowship was awarded to Julia Osman, a doctoral candidate in French history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Ms. Osman spent eight full days in the library, delving deeply into the Society's archives (especially the materials concerning the French constituency), as well as the collections of military manuals, engravings and posters. She conducted her research in support of a dissertation that chronicles the changes in the French Army from 1662 to 1790 and explores the development of the French construction of the notion of the citoyen armée.

On the second to last day of her fellowship, Ms. Osman delivered a captivating lunch-time talk about her findings and brought several documents from the library to illustrate her thesis, including a particularly emotional letter from a French soldier desiring admittance to the Society, as well as two key engravings on the death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces at Quebec in 1759. Ms. Osman's talk was open to the public, with members of the Society and of the scholarly community in attendance.

The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship is offered annually to provide support to a scholar using the Society's library collections for a period of at least five days. Application for the fellowship is open on a competitive basis to graduate-level students and other scholars who are conducting research that may benefit from the library's holdings.
Enlightened Soldier: James Wolfe’s Reading List on the Art of War

An Exhibition Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection

July 18, 2008 – February 7, 2009

British General James Wolfe (1727-1759) is remembered as the hero of Quebec who died on the Plains of Abraham in the decisive battle that won Canada for Great Britain in September 1759. He was in many ways the ideal soldier of the age of Enlightenment who combined great skill and bravery on the battlefield with a scholar’s understanding of the military arts. His example inspired not only the men under his command, but also the next generation of British and American officers who would find themselves on opposite sides during the Revolutionary War.

On July 18, 1756, Wolfe, then a lieutenant colonel, took time from his regimental duties to write a letter to his friend Thomas Townshend. Earlier, Townshend had asked the erudite colonel to advise his younger brother, Henry Townshend, on what books to read to prepare for a career in the army. In his three-page reply, Wolfe laid out a comprehensive course of reading that included twenty-six specific works as well as...
several general themes, knowledge of which would make the young officer "a very considerable Person in his Profession." The titles he listed range from classics such as Caesar’s *Commentaries* to the latest pocket-sized field manual and, notably, more than half of the works are by French authors – the opponents whose ideas he admired.

Along with Wolfe’s letter, which the Society acquired at auction in 2008, this exhibition featured a contemporary edition of every work he recommended to his young protégé, as well as other books, manuscripts, engravings and objects relating to Wolfe’s life and the British army. Every item displayed is part of the Society’s Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection of the art of war in the eighteenth century. The acquisition of the Wolfe letter coincided with the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Ferguson Collection, which this exhibition celebrates.

Wolfe’s letter of advice on reading became a lasting part of his legacy. The letter was first published in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* in March 1791, submitted by a correspondent (identified only as “C.T.”) who wrote that he hoped its instructions would be useful to young officers and "a matter of curiosity to those whom it may not so intimately concern." The Historical Society of Pennsylvania holds a copy of Adam Williamson, *Military Memoirs and Maximis of Marshal Turenne* (Dublin, 1783), in which its original owner, George Fox, a member of the First Philadelphia City Troop, copied out the full text of Wolfe’s letter on the back endpapers. The letter has continued to be cited and quoted from in most biographies of Wolfe published since the nineteenth century as evidence of his in-depth knowledge of military art and science and his role as a mentor to younger officers.

**James Wolfe to Thomas Townshend, July 18, 1756**

James Wolfe was stationed with the 20th Regiment in Devizes, near Bath, when he wrote this letter to Thomas Townshend, a clerk in the household of the Prince of Wales (who later became the first Viscount Sydney—Sydney, Australia, is named for him). Townshend’s younger brother, Henry, for whom the reading list was compiled, was an ensign in the 2nd Foot Guards. He rose through the ranks to lieutenant colonel before he was killed in action at Willemstad in 1762. Ensign Charles Cornwallis, who is mentioned in the first paragraph, went on to command British forces in America during the War for Independence, and signed the articles of capitulation at Yorktown in 1781.

Devises
Sunday 18th July 1756.

Dear Sir

You cannot find me more agreeable Employment than to serve or oblige you, & I wish with all my heart that my inclination & abilities were of equal force. I do not recollect what it was I recommended to Mr. Cornwallis nephew, it might be Comte de Turpin’s Book, which is certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of Plain Practice.

Your Brother, no doubt, is a Master of the Latin & French Languages & has some knowledge of the Mathematics; without this last he can never become acquainted with one considerable Branch of our Business, the construction of Fortifications & the attack & defense of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time now while [he] is young (if has not already done it) to the study of Mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters.

As to the Books that are fittest for this purpose, he may begin with the K. of Prussia’s Regulations for his horse & foot; where the economy & good order of an army in the lower Branches is extremely well established.
days. Davila, Guicciardini, Strada & the Memoires of the Duc de Sully.
There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out in the lives of
Gustavus Adolphus & Charles the 12th of Sweden; & of Zisca the
Bohemian; & if a tolerable account could be got of the exploits of
Scanderbeg it would be inestimable; for he excels all the officers ancient &
modern in the conduct of a small defensive Army; I met with him in the
Turkish history but no where else.

The life of Seutonius too contains many fine things in this way. There is
a book lately published that I have heard commended, Art de Guerre
Pratique; I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of
war; & there is a little volume entitled Traité de la Petite Guerre that your
Brother should take in his Pocket when he goes on Outduties and
Detachments.

The Marechal de Puysegur’s Book too is in Esteem. I believe Mr.
Townshend will think this Catalogue long enough, & if he has patience
to read & desire to apply (as I am persuaded he has) the Knowledge
contained in them; there is wherever to make him a very considerable
Person in his Profession & of course very useful and serviceable to
his Country.

In general the Lives of all great Commanders & all good Histories
of Warlike nations will be very instructive & lead him naturally to
endeavour to imitate what he must necessarily approve of.

In these days of scarcity & in these unlucky Times it were much to be
wished that all our young soldiers of Birth & Education would follow your
Brother’s steps & [as] they will have their turn to command, that they
would try to make themselves fit for that important Trust: without it we
must sink under the superior ability & indefatigable Industry of our restless
neighbour. You have drown a longer letter upon yourself than perhaps you
expected: but I could hardly make it shorter without doing wrong to a
good author.

In what a strange manner have we conducted our affairs in the
Mediterranean? Quelle belle occasion manquée.

I am, with perfect esteem, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient &
most Humble Servant,
Jam : Wolfe

Then there are the Memoires of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere & Montecuculi, Folard’s
Commentaries on Polybius, the Projêt de Tactique, ou la Phalange coupée & doublée,
la tactique & la defense des Places par le Marechal de Vauban, les Memoires de Goulon, L’Engineer de
Camagne. St Remi for all that concerns artillery: —

Of the ancients, Vegetius, Caesar, Thucydides, Xenophon’s life of Cyrus & the retreat of the 10,000
Greeks. I do not mention Polybius because the Commentaries & History naturally go together. Of later
Maryland in the American Revolution
February 27 – September 5, 2009

For a state that did not see a single battle of the Revolutionary War fought on its soil, Maryland and its people still played a significant role in the conflict that resulted in American independence. The state’s characteristic “middle temperature”—its moderate approach to colonial politics—and its farmers’ and merchants’ reliance on trade with Great Britain dampened Maryland’s enthusiasm for war, even after the Battles of Lexington and Concord. But once the Declaration of Independence was signed, Maryland wholeheartedly committed its soldiers and resources to the American cause. The Maryland Continental Line, which included seven regiments and three thousand men at its height, was widely regarded as one of the best trained, best disciplined units of the American army. It also served in some of the most significant engagements of the war, seeing action in the New York and Philadelphia campaigns of 1776-1777 and the southern campaigns led primarily by Gen. Nathanael Greene. At the war’s end, Maryland’s Continental officers founded the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland on November 21, 1783, in Annapolis—the twelfth branch of the Society to be formed.

Maryland in the American Revolution, the eleventh exhibition in a series focusing on the participation of each of the thirteen colonies and France in the Revolution, featured a rare public display of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland’s parchment Institution and its 108 signatures, among them William Smallwood, William Paca, Otho Holland Williams and the artist James Peale. Other highlights among the more than forty objects in the exhibition include a 1755 map of the Maryland colony, pocket balance scales owned by Otho Holland Williams, a miniature portrait of 1st Lt. William Truman Stoddert painted by Maryland native Charles Willson Peale, Tench Tilghman’s journal of the Siege of Yorktown, French-made gold-and-silver presentation swords awarded to Tilghman and Samuel Smith, and a pair of letters from George Washington to Maryland major Thomas Lansdale in which the general admonishes Lansdale for the poor state of his unit in January 1783 and later acknowledges him for its improvement. The exhibition was also the first to benefit from a modern track lighting system installed in the Billiard Room in February 2009. The new system, which replaced two dim and immovable lights dating from the early 1950s, provides greater flexibility and coverage while enhancing the staff’s ability to control the amount of light on sensitive objects.

Tench Tilghman’s Society of the Cincinnati Eagle, complete with its original ribbon and clasp, 1784.

Maryland in the American Revolution was supported by the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland and members supporting the 2008-2009 Annual Giving Campaign

LENDERS TO THE EXHIBITION
Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland
Michael J. Sullivan

Above: William Truman Stoddert wearing a Maryland Continental Line infantry uniform in a miniature portrait painted by Charles Willson Peale, ca. 1778.

Left: The parchment Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, ca. 1783-1784.
When the Continental Congress appointed George Washington commander in chief “of the army of the United colonies” on June 15, 1775, he knew that winning the Revolutionary War would require an officer corps capable of managing and motivating ill-equipped and untrained troops and leading them against the most formidable military force of their time. Over the course of the eight-year war, Congress commissioned eighty-one men as major and brigadier generals to serve under Washington in the Continental Army. They came from all thirteen colonies and nine foreign lands. Only a few had any professional military experience. Leading this diverse group of men to victory over the British would prove one of Washington’s greatest challenges—and triumphs.

The exhibition George Washington & His Generals explores the evolution of the general officer corps of the Continental Army from the first days of the war through the dissolution of the army in 1783. The exhibition was conceived and developed as a partnership between the Society of the Cincinnati and the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association. Our two institutions shared equally in the work of planning and mounting the exhibition, which includes objects drawn in about equal measure from the collections of each, in addition to an array of remarkable objects borrowed for the exhibition from generous individuals and from institutions, large and small, from across the United States. Ms. Emily Schulz, deputy director and curator of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Ms. Laura Simo, assistant curator of Mount Vernon, serve as curators of the exhibition.

The Society and Mount Vernon are sharing equally in the costs of the exhibition. Most of the Society’s share came from a remarkably generous gift to the Society from Mr. David Rubenstein, founder and managing partner of The Carlyle Group. Mr. Rubenstein distinguished himself in 2007 by acquiring an original copy of the Magna Carta, which he loaned to the National Archives for long-term display beside other great documents illustrating the development of the liberties championed by the heroes of the American Revolution. His generosity made the Society’s role in George Washington & His Generals possible.

The exhibition conveys the remarkable story of how George Washington—and the challenging circumstances of a long and difficult war—gradually shaped a general officer corps capable of defeating the British. Most of the first generals appointed by Congress were unknown to Washington, and leading them posed substantial challenges for him. When he took command of the army outside Boston in July 1775, Washington encountered New England generals growing accustomed to leading an army composed chiefly of New England soldiers. Most of them were veterans of the French and Indian War and were used to commanding New England men. Artemas Ward, who had been appointed by Massachusetts to command the hastily organized army, regarded Washington with suspicion and resentment. Ward’s scarlet cloak, loaned
for the exhibition by the Artemas Ward House Museum, is a striking reminder that Washington was not the first general to lead the army. A pair of silver-mounted pistols lost by British major John Pitcairn on the fateful day of the battles at Lexington and Concord, and subsequently carried by Gen. Israel Putnam, is another reminder that Washington took command of an army led by proud New Englanders who had been commanding men for months before the untried general from Virginia arrived.

Washington—always a superb judge of character and ability—soon learned which officers he could trust with important assignments. Nathanael Greene and Henry Knox were too young to have participated in the French and Indian War, and neither had much military experience. What they knew of war they had mostly learned from books. A display of titles from Knox’s Boston bookshop, drawn from the collections of the Society and Mount Vernon, and a military manual owned by Greene, on loan from the William L. Clements Library, illustrate the importance of military literature for successful generals of the American Revolution. A cannon barrel—one of the fifty-five artillery pieces Knox hauled through the New England snow from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge in the winter of 1775 (one of the war’s epic accomplishments)—offers evidence that Washington’s two most trusted lieutenants were as intrepid as they were scholarly. Both made mistakes—Greene’s miscalculation at Fort Washington in the fall of 1776 cost the army thousands of men—but Washington’s confidence in Knox and Greene was well placed. Knox became the army’s greatest artillery commander, and Greene’s brilliant campaign in the South led directly to the victory at Yorktown and secured his reputation as one of the greatest strategists in American military history.

His military career in victory at Saratoga in 1777, is represented in the exhibition by the manuscript Articles of Convention governing the British surrender, on loan from the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, and the gold medal presented to Gates by the Continental Congress to commemorate his victory, on loan from the New-York Historical Society. Gates became Washington’s most serious rival for command of the Continental Army, but his disgraceful defeat at Camden, South Carolina, in 1780 shattered his reputation.

Other generals, prompted by real or imagined slights, grew restive and resentful of their place in the army’s command structure. Most simply grumbled. Others resigned. Only one betrayed his country. Benedict Arnold, whose bold leadership secured the victory at Saratoga for which Gates was acclaimed, was one of the army’s most effective battlefield commanders. His 1777 commission as major general, on display in the exhibition, recalls his significant contributions to the American cause—before his treason blackened his reputation forever.

European volunteers, including the Prussian drillmaster, baron von Steuben, and the young Polish idealist, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, brought the Continental Army invaluable expertise in engineering, artillery, and the handling of troops on the battlefield, in camp and on the march. Ralph Earl’s handsome portrait of Steuben, on loan from the Fenimore Art Museum, features the general’s Continental Army uniform and Society of the Cincinnati Eagle. Kosciuszko proudly wears his Cincinnati Eagle in a portrait after the original by Josef Grässl, on loan from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

The evolution of Washington’s command culminated in the success of the Southern campaign led by Nathanael Greene. Greene’s victories rested on his skill as a military man, his confidence in his officers, and his ability to adapt his strategy to changing conditions. His victory at Yorktown was a turning point in the war, and the exhibition includes a portrait of Washington by Charles Willson Peale, late 18th century, on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

By the last years of the war, the general officer corps of the Continental Army was capable of managing combined operations with the French army under General Rochambeau, an achievement few might have imagined possible when Washington took command of the army in 1775. The long march from New England to Yorktown, executed with speed and skill in the late summer of 1781, demonstrated that the American generals had earned a place beside the professional soldiers who commanded the French army in America. This proud moment in the evolution of Washington’s command is illustrated in the exhibition by a selection of French regimental flags—reproductions of standards destroyed during the dark days of the French Revolution, commissioned by La Société des Cincinnati de France and presented to the General Society of the Cincinnati in 2001 as a grand token of the enduring esteem of the descendants of Rochambeau’s officer corps for Washington, his officers and their descendants who make up the modern Society of the Cincinnati.

The exhibition conveys the remarkable story of how George Washington gradually shaped a general officer corps capable of defeating the British.

The Society of the Cincinnati was established as the war drew to a close, joining the officers who had risked their lives to win American independence in a permanent brotherhood. The Eagle insignia of the Society was worn proudly by George Washington and his generals, as well as the brave officers they had the privilege to command. The exhibition ends, fittingly, with an unprecedented display of these remarkable emblems—including the Cincinnati Eagles owned and worn by Henry Knox, on loan from the General Henry Knox Museum in Thomaston, Maine, and Tadeusz Kosciuszko, on loan from C. A. Philippe von Hemert, whose

FINANCIAL SUPPORT
George Washington & His Generals was made possible by a leadership gift to the Society of the Cincinnati from Mr. David Rubenstein, and by gifts to the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association by The Life Guard Society of Mount Vernon, The F.M. Kirby Foundation, Booz Allen Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Meade. The companion book, George Washington & His Generals, was published with the generous support of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
ancestor, Col. Anthony Walton White, exchanged Eagles with General Kosciuszko as a sign of their unbreakable friendship. Most exciting of all is the exhibition of the Washington-Lafayette Eagle, originally owned by Washington and later presented to the marquis de Lafayette, on loan from the Josée et René Fondation de Chambrun, together with George Washington’s Diamond Eagle, a gift to Washington from the officers of the French Navy and the most enduring symbol of the Society of the Cincinnati. These two Eagles were at Mount Vernon when George Washington died in 1799. Shortly thereafter Martha Washington separated them, sending the Diamond Eagle to her late husband’s successor as president general, Alexander Hamilton. This exhibition marks the first time they have been together—fittingly at Mount Vernon—in over two hundred years.

George Washington & His Generals will be on display in the F.M. Kirby Foundation Gallery at George Washington’s Mount Vernon Estate & Gardens until January 10, 2010.

Traveling Exhibitions and Loans

One way that the Society is able to reach broader audiences with its stories and collections is by lending objects in its collections to other institutions. The first traveling exhibition organized by the Society, North Carolina in the American Revolution (June 5, 2007, through January 11, 2009), closed at the North Carolina Museum of History after more than eighteen months at the Raleigh venue. With significant support from the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, this exhibition brought the history of North Carolina’s role in the Revolution and the founding of its branch of the Society, as well as eleven items from the Society’s library collections, to more than two hundred thousand people.

Two exhibitions at other museums to which the Society lent multiple items from its collections closed during the year ended June 30, 2009. At the New-York Historical Society, French Founding Father: Lafayette’s Return to Washington’s America (November 16, 2007, through August 10, 2008), which was the last of three venues for an exhibition originally created by the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, included five objects from the Society’s museum collections, among them Lafayette’s Masonic apron. At Morven Museum & Garden in Princeton, New Jersey, Picturing Princeton, 1783: The Nation’s Capital (June 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009) featured fourteen items from the Society’s museum and library collections in the year-long exhibition and accompanying catalog.

One of several individual objects on loan to other institutions is a mahogany side chair made in 1797 for George Washington by Philadelphia cabinetmaker John Aitken as part of the original furnishings of Mount Vernon's large dining room. The chair, which was among Larz and Isabel Anderson’s property donated to the Society in 1938, features an urn-shaped splat and upholstered green damask silk seat with brass tacks. Since 1981, it has been on loan to the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association and displayed alongside others from the twenty-four-piece set. This loan was recently renewed for an additional three years. Having been purchased with several others from the same set at Martha Washington’s estate sale in 1802 by Dr. John Weems, the chair passed through the family to his son French Weems, who gave it to Nicholas Longworth (1783-1863) in the 1850s. Longworth’s daughter Eliza Longworth Flagg then gave the chair to her great-nephew and godson Larz Anderson. The Society is delighted to share this wonderful piece from its museum collections with the more than one million annual visitors to Mount Vernon.

Acquisitions

Witness to Victory: The Yorktown Campaign Journal and Letters of Captain François-Ignace Ervoil d’Oyré

The Society has acquired for the Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection a highly significant archive relating to the experiences of a French army engineer serving with General Rochambeau’s forces in America during the final years of Revolutionary War. The collection consists of a journal, presented in five ribbon-tied gatherings, and thirty-nine letters or fragments of letters, a total of 314 manuscript pages. All of the documents were written by François-Ignace Ervoil d’Oyré (1739-1798), who was then a captain in the French Royal Army Corps of Engineers.

The journal, which was probably transcribed from notes in the mid-1780s after d’Oyré’s return to France, bears the title “Notes Relatives Aux Movements de l’Armée Française en Amérique.” It begins with the French army’s arrival in Newport, Rhode Island, on July 11, 1780, and includes detailed descriptions of the captain’s experiences and his impressions of New England during the eleven months the army was encamped there. In June 1781, anticipating an operation against British-held New York City, the French forces marched to Philipsburg, just north of Manhattan, where the engineer made particular note of the defenses of the region, including West Point.

Joining with Washington’s army in New York, the French forces then headed south as the focus of the war shifted to Virginia. Stopping at Princeton along the way, d’Oyré observed that the college library had been ransacked by the British and recalled Washington’s remarkable turn-around at the battles of Trenton and Princeton during the winter of 1776-1777. At Head of Elk, Maryland, an advance corps of French troops embarked to sail down the Chesapeake Bay to Williamsburg while the rest of the army continued overland. D’Oyré was part of a select group that accompanied Washington and Rochambeau, making an overnight stop at Mount Vernon on September 11, 1781. Washington, who had ridden ahead, had arrived there two days earlier; it was the first time, d’Oyré noted, that the American commander had been home since the start of the war.

More than fifteen pages of the journal are devoted to days leading up to the siege at Yorktown, with a detailed account of the siege and the British surrender on October 19, 1781. D’Oyré was one of eight engineers in Rochambeau’s army who joined forces with their counterparts in the American army to play a key role in the planning and conduct of the siege. Captain d’Oyré received special commendation for pushing the second parallel of entrenchments forward to allow the capture of Redoubt No. 9, a crucial step toward the allied victory.

The remainder of the journal covers the captain’s travels around Virginia in late 1781 and early 1782, including a trip with the Marquis de Chastellux to visit Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, and the army’s march from Williamsburg back to Boston from June to December 1782. A final section recounts a military expedition to Venezuela in 1783.

Captain d’Oyré’s letters, which were written to various family members back home, run parallel to the journal in chronology and content and provide an even more candid and immediate view of the events as they unfolded. The earliest letters were written from the French port of Brest, just as the army was preparing for its departure. The correspondence picks up again upon his arrival in Newport, and the datelines chronicle his movements, to Philipsburg and then on to Yorktown, and, after the decisive battle and many months stationed in Williamsburg, back to New England, and finally to Porto Cabello in South America.

Returning to France after the war, d’Oyré remained in military service, rising to the rank of general and maréchal de camp. Although his rank during his service in America did not make him eligible for regular membership in la Société des Cincinnati de France, he was among several officers named honorary members of the French Society by approval of Louis XVI in 1792.

Together, Captain d’Oyré’s journal and letters, which were previously unknown to scholars, present a detailed account of the day-to-day experiences and observations of a French officer who had a keen appreciation for the achievement of American independence. A project is underway to transcribe and translate into English the full contents of the collection for eventual publication in a bilingual edition.
In a letter written in the summer of 1781, Captain d’Oyré described the American commander in chief in the following words, published here for the first time:

Le général Washington commande le tout en chef. C’est un homme de la grande taille, bien fait, d’une figure plus tôt noble que basse, portant Sur Sa phisiomnie l’imprimé de la douceur, de la bonté et, de la modération. Il paroit de [la] à 50 ans, mais bien conservé, malgré les fatigues de corps et les peines d’esprit inséparables de rôle qu’il joue depuis tant d’années. On [partend] qu’il n’est jamais Sorti de Son Sang froid, et son judiciaire excellente ne le pas abandonné Sans aucune des circonstances.

(General Washington commander in chief is a man of great height, well made, with a face rather noble than mean, bearing in his features the imprint of gentleness, of kindness, and of moderation. He appears to be around 50, but well preserved, in spite of the fatigue and emotional distress that are inseparable from the role he has played for so many years. Still his sang froid has never left him, nor has his excellent judgment abandoned him regardless of circumstances.)

Transcription from the original manuscript and English translation by Marlena C. DeLong.
A highlight among the year’s acquisitions is George Washington’s personal copy of a book by Benjamin West titled *A Discourse, Delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy* (London, 1793). The volume, which is inscribed by the author to Washington and bears Washington’s signature on the title page, is the gift of Rosamond Whitney Carr and her family. Mrs. Carr’s husband, Samuel Baldwin Carr, is warmly remembered as a longtime and devoted member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and her son, Samuel Baldwin Carr Jr., is the current member representing Capt. Samuel Carr of the Massachusetts Continental line, and served the Society with great effectiveness as chairman of the investment committee.

Although Benjamin West’s *Discourse* is included in the inventory of the contents of Mount Vernon taken at the time of Washington’s death in 1799 (listed only as “Wests Discourse”), this particular title had not been accounted for in previous studies of Washington’s library. But the fact that West gave Washington a copy of his published lecture is not surprising. Benjamin West (1738-1820) was born in Pennsylvania, but immigrated to England in 1763 to pursue his career as an artist. He became a favorite of George III, who appointed him historical painter to the court in 1772. He was also a great admirer of Washington and many of Washington’s best portraitists— including Charles Willson Peale, Edward Savage, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull and Thomas Sully—studied under West in London. West is credited with telling the story of a conversation he had with George III during the Revolutionary War. When the king asked him what Washington would do if the Americans won, West told him that he understood the general planned to return to his farm. “If he does that,” the king is said to have replied, “he will be the greatest man in the world.”
West's aesthetic ideas had a significant impact on the image of Washington as a modern hero, and shaped the way Jean-Antoine Houdon, the great portrait sculptor, portrayed Washington in his famous statue of the general. In 1785, after being engaged by Thomas Jefferson on behalf of the legislature of Virginia to create a statue of George Washington, Houdon traveled to America and spent two weeks at Mount Vernon studying, sketching, and measuring Washington. Determined to create the most perfect likeness possible, the sculptor even made a life mask of his subject. But he remained uncertain about how to dress the figure he had measured and studied with an eye to meticulous realism.

On his way back to France, Houdon stopped in London to consult with Benjamin West about the project. West had revolutionized contemporary art with his realistic portrayal of historical subjects. He had caused a sensation in the art world in 1770 with his painting The Death of General Wolfe, which depicts the wounded hero of the siege of Quebec and those gathered around him in contemporary military uniforms instead of the ancient costumes. Contemporary artists typically dressed their modern subjects in ancient garb in order to associate them with the celebrated virtues of ancient Greece and Rome. Houdon often clothed his marble figures in Roman togas, but his visit to West signaled his intention to create a portrait of Washington in stone that would revolutionize portrait sculpture as certainly as West's historical paintings had changed historical painting.

When he reached Paris, Houdon asked Jefferson how Washington should be clothed in the statue. Jefferson in turn wrote to Washington for his view. Washington was well aware of the aesthetic issues involved in the choice. He owned portrait busts of great military heroes and a 1776 engraving of West's Death of Wolfe. In his reply, dated August 1, 1786, Washington referred to Houdon's meeting with West and suggested that “perhaps a servile adherence to the garb of antiquity might not be altogether so expedient as some little deviation in favor of the modern custom…. This taste, which has been introduced in painting by West, I understand is received with applause & prevails extensively.”

Washington's approval of Benjamin West's aesthetics assured that Houdon would depict him, not in a toga, but in his Continental army uniform, in a statue that is a perfect blend of Houdon's precise anatomical realism and West's brilliant placement of figures in modern dress in scenes inspired by the Classical virtues celebrated throughout the Atlantic world at the end of the eighteenth century. Houdon's Washington is a moderne Cincinnatus, portrayed with extraordinary realism (Lafayette, upon seeing the statue, half expected it to speak), clothed in the attire of a war-weary hero, returning home from his final battle. A touch of abstract Classical symbolism—the fasces upon which Washington has draped his overcoat—signals to the reader that the scene is both real and metaphorical, merging ancient symbolism and modern realism in a way that mirrored the aesthetics West championed. In his great Death of General Wolfe, West had portrayed his figures in modern dress but arrayed them like a Renaissance depiction of Christ's descent from the cross, a visual allusion to Wolfe's heroic sacrifice readily perceived by eighteenth-century viewers. In his statue of George Washington, Houdon merged the real and symbolic in the same way.

West and Sir Joshua Reynolds co-founded the Royal Academy of Arts in 1768, and West succeeded Reynolds to become the Academy’s second president in 1792. In this Discourse, the first of his annual addresses to the students, West shared his philosophy of figure painting and composition, which had won him international acclaim and influenced a new generation of artists:

I should wish to leave this impression on the minds of all who hear me, that the great alphabet of our art is the human figure. By a competent knowledge of that figure the painter will be enabled to give a most just character and motion to that which he is about to delineate. When that motion is actuated by passion, and combined with other figures, groups are formed. Those groups make words; and those words make sentences, by which the painter’s tablet speaks an universal language.

That “universal language” was based on the traditional symbolic vocabulary of Western art, harnessed to the principles—and clothed in the garb—of the modern world. Benjamin West was one of the generation’s most important advocates for aesthetic principles that mirrored the intellectual insights and political ideas that were transforming the Atlantic world in the age of the American Revolution—ideas that constituted modern republicanism, accommodating ancient republican ideas of service and sacrifice with the modern world of self-interest, commerce and industry. West paid tribute to Washington, the modern Cincinnatus, by sending him an inscribed copy of his Discourse, and it is altogether proper that this treasure from Washington’s private library—thanks to the remarkable generosity of Mrs. Carr and her family—should find a home in the library of the modern Society of the Cincinnati.

Ellen McCallister Clark
Library Director
The Society’s Growing Portrait Collection

Recent acquisitions have added to the strength of the Society’s remarkable portrait collection, which now includes more than two hundred standard and miniature portraits done in oil, watercolor and pastel. The portrait collection constitutes one of the greatest strengths of the Society’s museum collections, preserving likenesses of Revolutionary War soldiers and their families; original and hereditary members of the Society, including most of its thirty-four past presidents general; and Larz and Isabel Anderson and their immediate family. The collection includes works by some of the most renowned portrait painters of our history—among them Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Ralph Earl and George Catlin—as well as lesser-known or regional artists, some of whom have yet to be identified. These portraits, some the only known depictions of a particular Revolutionary War soldier or Society member, bring modern audiences face to face with men and women from our storied past.

The majority of the Society’s painted portraits depict figures from the American Revolution, primarily Revolutionary War soldiers from the American forces and their French allies, but also politicians and family members. From George Washington and the war’s highest-ranking officers to junior officers whose likenesses might otherwise have been lost to history, these portraits help to document the variety of men who fought the Revolutionary War. Several French soldiers are represented in these portraits, including the marquis de Lafayette and Admiral d’Estaing. Other portraits represent politicians, including a 1778 miniature of Burwell Bassett of Virginia, and families of Revolutionary War soldiers, among them a charming likeness of Sylvie de Grasse, daughter of the famed French admiral François Joseph Paul, comte de Grasse.

Among the most striking and significant of these Revolutionary War paintings are more than thirty miniature portraits painted during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Often painted quickly and away from an artist’s studio, miniature portraits were intimate keepsakes intended primarily for the sitters’ loved ones. Almost all of the early miniatures in the Society’s collections depict soldiers of the Revolution. Several, including those of Col. George Baylor of Virginia and Maj. James Hamilton of Pennsylvania, were painted by Charles Willson Peale at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. The fine detail and muted, yet realistic, color palette often seen in these miniatures create remarkably lifelike images. They also convey valuable information about military uniforms and other clothing that larger portraits often do not.

Most of these Revolutionary War officers went on to become original members of the Society, and some had their portraits painted wearing a Society Eagle. The Society’s collections include dozens of painted likenesses of members of the Society, from the founding generation to the present, which contribute to the rich history of the institution. In the nineteenth century, hereditary members fought in the War of 1812 and the Civil War, memorialized in paintings such as Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of Adm. William Branford Shubrick of South Carolina wearing a Society Eagle and Robert Gordon Hardie’s later portrait of Civil War general Henry Larcom Abbott of Massachusetts. Nearly all of the thirty-four past presidents general of the Society also hold a place in the collections, with portraits of men ranging from George Washington, the first president general, to Robert Fillmore Norfolk Jr., the most recent past president general. In between, canvases depict Alexander Hamilton, who succeeded Washington; William Popham, who served from 1844 to 1847 as the last Revolutionary War veteran to hold the office; and John Collins Daves, who presided over the acquisition of Anderson House as the Society’s headquarters in the 1930s. The varying representations of Society Eagles in these portraits are an important source for studying of the insignia.

The portraits from Larz and Isabel Anderson’s collection, most of which continue to be on display at Anderson House, feature several likenesses of their ancestors, whose portraits trace a history of one family’s witness to American history and membership in the Society. The collection includes depictions of Revolutionary War veteran Lt. Col. Richard Clough Anderson, an original Society member; Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson, the commanding Union officer of Fort Sumter in 1861 and an honorary Society member; and Civil War general Nicholas Longworth Anderson, a hereditary Society member. Of the four painted portraits of Larz Anderson in the collections, two show him proudly wearing his Society Eagle. The Andersons also acquired British portraits for the English drawing room at Anderson House, including a painting of the duke of Wellington, who commanded the army that defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo, and works by Peter Lely and Joshua Reynolds.

The development of the portrait collection began with Isabel Anderson’s gift of Anderson House and much of her and her late husband’s art and artifact collection in 1938. Since the establishment of the Society’s museum in 1939, this portrait collection has grown mostly through generous gifts and bequests made by members and friends of the Society. The largest came in 1958, when the Society received a bequest from Henry Coleman de Courcy May of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland that included twenty-six portraits of Maryland’s de Courcy-May families, including several original and hereditary Society members. Gifts of family portraits of Revolutionary War soldiers are always welcomed. Among the most wonderful recent ones is an early-nineteenth-century oil portrait of Capt. Theodosius Fowler, presented to the Society by Ms. Frances Kellogg Stevenson, a descendant of the captain.
A growing number of portraits have been acquired by purchase with funds donated by constituent societies and individual donors. The Massachusetts Society shared the cost of acquiring an important portrait of Col. Thomas Hunt of the Massachusetts line; Colonel Hunt fought in the running battle with the British on the afternoon of the battles of Lexington and Concord and was with Washington’s army at Yorktown, having served continuously for six years through some of the fiercest fighting of the war. The Society now has the beginning of a permanent endowment to support such purchases. A recent bequest of more than $120,000 from Dr. Richard Hubbard Howland, an honorary member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, was used to create the Museum Acquisitions Endowment Fund, which (with future contributions and capital appreciation) should provide a source of funds for building the collection.

This year the Society added to its collections a pair of pastel portraits of Col. Richard Varick and his wife Maria by the English artist James Sharples, as well as a watercolor miniature portrait of Capt. Nathaniel C. Allen attributed to John Brewster Jr. Colonel Varick served as an aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold just prior to Arnold’s treason. After the war he embarked on a legal and political career in New York and served as president of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati from 1806 until his death in 1831. His wife, a daughter of the Roosevelt family, outlived him by ten years. Captain Allen settled in Maine following the Revolution, where he became a representative and justice of the peace, and died at the age of sixty in “the Asylum for the Insane” outside Boston. Their portraits constitute memorials to their service and sacrifice to the American cause.

Emily L. Schulz
Deputy Director and Curator

Selected Acquisitions

Fine arts

Col. Richard Varick and Mrs. Maria (née Roosevelt) Varick. Portraits by James Sharples (1751-1811), early 19th century. Pastel on paper. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. During the Revolutionary War, Col. Richard Varick (1753-1831) was an aide-de-camp to Philip Schuyler and, in 1780, to Benedict Arnold and later served as one of George Washington’s secretaries. Varick, an original member of the New York Society, married Maria Roosevelt (1763-1841) in 1786. He later became mayor of New York City (1789-1801) and president of the New York Society (1806-1831). This pair of portraits of Varick and his wife joins Varick’s small sword, several manuscripts written by or to him, and pamphlets from his library in the Society’s collections. See page 49.


Historic artifacts

Society of the Cincinnati sugar bowl owned by Capt. Samuel Shaw. Jingdezhen, China, ca.1790. Porcelain, enamel and gold. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. Capt. Samuel Shaw (1754-1794), an original member of the Massachusetts Society, oversaw the manufacture of Society porcelain in China in the 1780s and early 1790s. After his first trip to Canton in 1784-1785 that produced the standard Society dinnerware with a blue Fitzhugh border, Shaw later returned and personally commissioned Society tea sets of a different design for several friends and fellow members. This sugar bowl from Shaw’s own set bears his initials and rather faithful renderings of both sides of the Eagle.

Society of the Cincinnati Eagle owned by Capt. Benjamin Heywood. French or American, late 18th-early 19th century. Gold, enamel, metal and silk. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. Capt. Benjamin Heywood (1746-1816) was an original member of the Massachusetts Society and its first assistant treasurer. This Eagle is the first of its type, which is yet to be fully identified, in the Society’s collections.


Tobacco card with the Society of the Cincinnati Eagle. Made by Emblem Cigarettes, New York, early 20th century.
Ink on paper. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase.


Books and pamphlets

Robert Aitken. The Pennsylvania Magazine, or, American Monthly Museum for June 1775. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, 1775. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This issue includes the announcement of the appointment of “George Washington, Esq. of Virginia, General and Commander in Chief of all the American Forces;” an “Elegy to the Memory of the American Volunteers who Fell in the Engagement between the Massachusetts-Bay Militia and the British Troops, April 19, 1775;” and an announcement of the publisher’s forthcoming book Military Instructions for Officers Detached in the Field... By an Officer. Although Aitken excerpted long passages from the text of the book, he did not mention that the work was to be dedicated to George Washington (it would be the first book to be so), suggesting that that decision was made late in the book's publication process.

Claude-François Renart, comte d’Ambliamont. Tactique Navales, ou Traité sur les Évolutions, sur les Signaux, et sur les Mouvements de Guerre. A Paris: Chez PFr. Didot le jeune, Imprimeur de Monsieur, 1788. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author was an original member of the Société des Cincinnati de France. In 2006 the Society acquired d’Ambliamont’s original manuscript of the text of this treatise on naval tactics, as the gift of his great-great-great-great-grandson, Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr.

The Antient and Present State of Military Law in Great Britain Consider’d with a Review of the Debates of the Army and Navy Bills in Four Letters to a Friend in the Country. London: Printed for W. Owen ... and G. Woodfall ..., 1750. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author, who is not identified, writes that the “necessity of the Existence of regular Troops enforces the Necessity of regular Discipline. At the Door through which Discipline goes out, Danger enters.”

Hugh Henry Brackenridge. Modern Chivalry: Containing the Adventures of a Captain and Foreigner O’Regan, His Servant. 2 vols. Pittsburgh: Published by R. Patterson & Lambdin, 1819. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. In this satirical novel, the protagonist meets a clergyman who is wearing the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he questions the meaning of the Society’s insignia and mottoes.


The Complete Militia Man, or a Compendium of Military Knowledge... by an Officer of the British Forces. London: Printed for R. Griffiths ... , 1760. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

Dubamel de Monceau. Elémens de l'Architecture Navale, ou, Traité Pratique de la Construction des Vaisseaux. A Paris: Chez Charles-Antoine Jomert, Libraire du roi pour l'artillerie & le genie ..., 1752. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This appears to be the author’s working copy for the second edition that was published in 1758, with several printed corrections pasted into the text, numerous manuscript annotations and four original ink-and-wash drawings that are inserted as plates.

Timothy Dwight. A Sermon, Preached at Northampton, on the Twenty-Eighth of November 1781: Occasioned by the Capture of the British Army, under the Command of Earl Cornwalliss .... Hartford: Printed by Nathaniel Patten ... . [1781]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author became an honorary member of the Connecticut Society.

Clement Edmondes. Observations upon Cæsar’s Commentaries. [London: Matthew Lowndes?], 1609. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Edmondes begins with this advice: “Reading and discourse are requisite, to make a Souldier perfect in the Arte Militarie....”

John Entick. The General History of the Late Wars: Containing It’s Rise, Progress, and Event, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America ... 5 vols. London: Printed for Edward Dilly ... and John Millan ... . 1763-1764. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Tipped into volume five is an original manuscript map titled “A Correct Plan of the City and Harbour of Havana.” The set is believed to have belonged to James Murray (1725-1792) who served in the Cuban campaign during the Seven Years’ War and later in Canada, becoming governor general.

France. Sovereign (1774-1792: Louis XVI). Loi Relative au Militaire, Donnée à Paris, le 20 Mars 1791. A Clermont-Ferrand: De l’Imprimerie d’Antoine Delcros ... . 1791. Gift of William Lewis Principe Jr. The French Assemblée Nationale rules that Frenchmen who were not noblemen but who had served in the American war and had obtained the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati are eligible for commissions from the King as officers of the army.


Thomas Haselden. The Seaman’s Daily Assistant, Being a Short, Easy, and Plain Method of Keeping a Journal at Sea ... London: Printed for J. Mount and T. Page ... , 1767. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Inscriptions in this volume document the travels and travels of a succession of owners. The earliest signature indicates that the book was purchased by Abram Outten in Baltimore in 1769; the next owner was John Sturgis, who bought the book in Baltimore in 1776 and recorded in it his experiences as a privateer sailing in the West Indies. Another owner, Edward Yard, acquired the book in 1777 and in it recorded a report of his capture and transport to Forton Prison in England. While at Forton, Edward Yard sold the book to another American prisoner, Jonathan Carpenter.

Jean-Baptiste Louvet de Couvray. Love and Patriotism! Or, The Extraordinary Adventures of M. Duportail, Late Major-General in the Armies of the United States. Interspersed with Many


The Military Register; or New and Complete Lists of All His Majesty’s Land Forces and Marines for the Year 1771: with Accurate and Useful Tables of Their Full Pay, Allowances, and Deductions. By Permission of His Majesty. (Corrected to the 1st of March, 1771.) London: Printed for J. Almon … [and 9 others], 1771. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This is a semi-official version of the Army List issued in a pocket-sized (12mo) format.


François Valentin Malot. Oraison Funèbre de J. B. Gouvion, Maréchal de Camp … le jeudi 21 juin 1792. A Paris: De l’imprimerie de CL-E Cagnion …, [1792]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Gouvion was a French volunteer in the Continental Army Corps of Engineers and became an original member of the Society.

Jane Porter. Thaddeus of Warsaw … The second edition. 4 vols. London: Printed by A. Strahan for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1804. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Based on this life of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, this work is considered to be one of the first historical novels.

Richard Price. Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America … Boston: Re-printed and sold by T. and J. Fleet, [1776]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Along with Thomas Paine’s Common Sense, this was one of the most influential pamphlets promoting the cause of American independence, and it was reprinted in numerous editions in Great Britain and America.

Problème Résolu, ou Vérités auxquelles tout le Monde ne Croit pas… où par le Développement des Principes de la Tactique Prussienne … A Lausanne: Chez François Grasert & Comp., 1774. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This essay, an unknown French general criticizes the current French military establishment and extolls the reforms and advances of Frederick the Great.

Johann David Schöpf. Von der Wirkung des Mohnsäfts in der Lustsuche … Erlangen: Bey Johann Jacob Palm, 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The author was a Hessian military surgeon in the employ of the British army during the Revolutionary War. This account of his experiences in North America includes observations about the weather (more extreme conditions than typical in Europe) and illnesses among the troops associated with local conditions.

The Seasonable Address of a Militia-Man, to Those of His Fraternity, on the Prospect of a Peace, and that of Their Dissolution, or rather Dispersion, in Consequence thereof. London: Printed for J. Wilkie…, 1761. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The unidentified author begins: “Gentlemen! It is now…three or four years…since many of you have been. I dare say, not disagreeably diverted, from the quiet and peaceable duties of your respective callings – from the counter, the plough and other the ordinary instruments of industry – to the more immediate service of your country, in a very different employment – as handlers of musket, sword and bayonet. Some of you have not been harnessed more than a year or two; long enough however I am persuaded, to understand what you were about – to have perfected yourselves in the art-military, and other gentle accomplishments of the profession….”

Sentothes. La Médecine et l’Art Militaire, mis en Paradelle par Leur Importance et par Leur Dignité … A Strasbourg. [n.s.], 1775. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Presented as a dialogue between a physician and a recuperating regimental captain, this work compares the “importance and dignity” of the medical profession with that of the military.

Thomas Smith. The Art of Gunning … London: [[Printed by Humphrey Lownes for William Ponsonby [i.e. R. Dawlm], Printed in the yeare, 1643 [bound together with six other pamphlets]: William Bourne, The Arte of Shooting in Great Ordnance (1643); Robert Norton, The Gunner’s Dialogue (1628); Robert Norton, Of the Art of Great Artillery (1624); Peter Whithorne, Certaine Wayes for the Ordering of Souldiours in Battelray (1573); Girolamo Cataneo, Most Briefe Table to Knowe Redily Howe Manye Ranks of Footemen Armed with Corsettes as Unarme Go to the Making of a Just Battayle (1574); Adrien Romain, Pyrotechnia (1611). The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Gen. George Lane Parker, a British officer in service at the time of the American Revolution, had this group of works bound together in a volume labeled “Gunnery.” The front fly-leaf contains his written index of the volume’s contents.

United States. Congress (2nd, 1st session: 1791-1792). House. Proceedings in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, Respecting the Contested Election for the Eastern District of Georgia. Philadelphia: Printed by Parry Hall …, 1792. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This report concerns the contest for Georgia’s seat in the U.S. House of Representatives between Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. James Jackson, who had served under Wayne during the Revolutionary War. Wayne was originally declared the winner but the totals in several district far exceeded “the whole number of male inhabitants entitled to vote.” The House upheld Jackson’s challenge, refused to seat Wayne and declared the seat vacant. Jackson went on to become a governor of Georgia and a U.S. Senator.

George Washington. A Circular Letter, from His Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America; Addressed to the Governors of the Several States, on His Resigning His Command of the Army, and Retiring from Public Business. Philadelphia: Printed by Robert Smith, jun. …. [1783]. Purchased for The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection through the generosity of Charles Lilly Colman III, the great-great-great-great-grandson of Robert Colman, the original owner of the book. As he prepared to resign from public service at the end of the Revolutionary War, Washington issued a “circular letter” to the governors of the states, in which he reflected on the great achievement of independence and laid out his opinions on how the national must proceed to keep this independence secure. This copy of one of the earliest publications of the text bears the signature of Capt. Robert Colman of the Continental Artillery, who was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society.

Benjamin West. A Discourse, Delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Distribution
of the Prizes, December 20, 1792 ... London: Printed by Thomas Cadell ... 1793. Gift of Rosamond Whitney-Carr and family. George Washington’s copy, bearing his autograph on the title page; also an inscription by the author to George Washington on the half-title. See pages 44-47.

Broadside

The Old Soldier – A Fact. Americans! Read and Reflect ... [S.l.]: Printed by order of a few surviving soldiers of the Revolution, [1828]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This broadside recounts the story of Richard Nagle (1744-1837), a Revolutionary War veteran from Cambria County, Pa., who walked to Washington D.C. to seek his pension. He was rebuffed by Congress, and met with President John Quincy Adams at the White House, who is supposed to have said “Behold you impostor, and dirty old rascal, or I’ll have you horse-whipped.” The story was also reported in several newspapers at the time and Nagle eventually received a “gratuity” of $40 for his Revolutionary service from the state of Pennsylvania.

Graphic arts

William Faden. A N.E. View of the Fort on the Western End of Sullivan’s Island ... London: Engav’d & Publish’d according to Act of Parliament ... by Wm. Faden, Aug. 10th, 1776. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. On June, 28, 1776, Americans under the command of Gen. William Moultrie successfully repelled the attack of the British fleet at Sullivan’s Island off Charleston, South Carolina. The American fort on the island looks substantial in this engraving, but it was actually hastily built with local palmetto logs.


Thomas S. Sinclair. Murder of Miss McCrea. [Philadelphia: s.n., ca. 1840s]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Jane McCrea was a young American woman who was captured and killed by a group of Indians as she went to meet her fiancé, a British army officer. Her story was repeated widely in America and France as an example of the brutality of the Indian allies of the British.

W. Walker, after O’Neil. A Perspective View of Coxheath Camp Representing a Grand Review of the Army. London: Published ... by Fielding & Walker, Septr. 7, 1778. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This engraving shows many of the details of Coxheath Camp outlined in the manuscript orderly book described below. The camp, heralded as a model of British Army practice, became a popular place for citizens to visit. See pages 76-77.

Manuscripts

Headquarters Orderly Book from Coxheath Camp, 1778. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Among the orders recorded are the “manœuvres to be practised in the Camps” of the British Army under Lord Jeffery Amherst, commander-in-chief of Great Britain, as well as “dutys and regulations to be observed in the camp.” Coxheath Camp, located in Kent County, became the site of the largest training camp of the British Army during the Revolutionary War, at which the British implemented new practices and procedures based on their experience in America.

Cornet William Lee. Standing Orders of the 16th (or Queen’s) Regiment Light Dragoons, 1785. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This bound manuscript includes “Evolution and Manoeuvres” extracted from the “usual practice of the Regmt. Which appear to have fallen into Disuse...” and other detailed drill directions. It also contains three aides mémoires – separate cards on which the words of command of the manual exercise are laid out.

Wilhelmina Nisbet, countess of Leven. Manuscript diary, 28 May 1776 to 6 December 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This diary was kept by the mother of Capt. William Leslie, a British officer who was killed in the Battle of Princeton in 1777. She expresses her great concern over his leaving for America and constant worry, as she coped with delayed and even false reports from the front, until the devastating news of his death is received. Through the influence of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a family friend, Captain Leslie was buried with full military honors in Pflecken cemetery in New Jersey.


Plans des Ordres de Batailles depuis l’Anneé 1658 jusqu’en 1745, avec les Noms des Generaux, Officiers Supérieurs et les Noms des Corps Composans les Armées. ca. 1750. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This bound volume contains fifty-five manuscript plates covering military engagements in Europe through the first half of the eighteenth century.

Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This account book records the clothing, arms and military equipment issued to each member of regiment while stationed at Fort Frederick, Maryland, in April 1779, with notes about supplemental issues to replace worn supplies when the unit transferred to Fort Pitt in June 1779.

Maps

Carington Bowles. Bowles’s New Pocket Map of the United States of America; the British Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland with the French and Spanish Territories of Louisiana and Florida as Settled by the Preliminary Article of Peace, Signed at Versailles the 20th Jany 1783. London: Printed and sold by the proprietor, Carington Bowles, 12 April 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This hand-colored folding map is housed within its original published marbled paper slipcase.

Louis Brion de la Tour. Carte des Etats-Unis d’Amerique et du Cours du Mississippi … A Paris: Chez Esnauts et Rapilly …, 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This map was published just after the signing of the Treaty of Paris and it shows the newly established borders of the United States. The cartouche celebrates the American-French alliance with an image of a cannon draped by the flags of the two nations.

Caleb Irones. A New Plan of Boston Harbour from an Actual Survey. Engraving for the Pennsylvania Magazine. [Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1775]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This is the earliest known map showing events of the American Revolution, including a tiny profile view of “Bunk’s Hill” and a depiction houses in flames in Charles Town.

Newspapers

The New-York Daily Gazette, Wednesday, July 15, 1789. Purchase. This issue includes an article about a recent meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island in Newport. In addition to listing the election of officers and delegates, the article reports the expulsion of a member, Joseph Arnold, who had "forfeited all claim to those principles of honor and justice which are the basis of the institution." Also reported was the unanimous resolution by the Rhode Island members to "discontinue the use of all Military titles; sincerely rejoicing in a perfect equality with their fellow citizens who preserve an inviolable attachment to the laws of honor, justice and equality."

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser. Friday, July 7, 1786. Gift of James Keith Peoples. This issue includes a report on the July 4th meetings of the Delaware and New Jersey branches of the Society with lists of the newly elected officers for each. The report of the Delaware Society meeting also includes a list of thirteen toasts given at their meeting.

Photographs

Carte-de-visite photograph of Peter Harmonus Taulman (1797-1874). Gift of William Lewis Principe Jr. Peter Harmonus Taulman was the son of Peter Taulman, an original member of the New York State Society, and succeeded his father in Society membership in 1843.

Early photograph, enhanced with painted details, of the U.S. Gunboat Mound City, the iron-clad gunboat commanded by Commander Augustus H. Kilty, 1862. Gift of the Macsherry family, through Clinton Kilty Macsherry III. Commander (later Admiral) Kilty was a successor member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland.

Photograph of Lt. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson in uniform, with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Robert G. Fergusson. Gift of John Jermain Slocum Jr. See page 60.

Society of the Cincinnati diplomas

Society of the Cincinnati diploma of Capt. Samuel Cooper, dated Mount Vernon, December 10, 1785, and signed by George Washington and Henry Knox. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cooper Jr. Captian Cooper was a participant in the Boston Tea Party and then served in the Continental Army through the war. He originally joined the Massachusetts Society, and later transferred his membership to the New York Society when he moved to that state. He eventually settled in Virginia and is buried in Alexandria. His son, Gen. Samuel Cooper, was a graduate of West Point who became a general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, while his grandson and successor in the Society, Adm. Henry Cooper, served on the Union side.

The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection

The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection was established in 1988 to honor the memory of a young member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson (1943-1967) was the son of a general in the United States Army, and the fourth-great-grandson of a captain in the Continental army. He attended West Point and was a Distinguished Military Graduate of University of Richmond in Virginia. In 1966, upon completing basic artillery training he received a regular Army commission and volunteered to serve in Vietnam. That same year he was admitted to membership in the Virginia Society.

On July 27, 1967, Lieutenant Fergusson was assigned as an Artillery Forward Observer with Company A, Second Battalion, 237 Infantry, First Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. He was stationed near Tam Ky. Lieutenant Fergusson was first wounded in action in August 1967 and received the Purple Heart and was awarded the Bronze Star for “exceptionally valorous action.” At noon on October 8, 1967, a platoon from Company A was sent on a reconnaissance mission. About two hours later, as they were returning to join the company, they were ambushed and suffered heavy casualties—including seventeen killed. The company commander, assisted by Lieutenant Fergusson, led a small force forward to assist the platoon but they were also ambushed. The commander was wounded and left for dead by the enemy. Lieutenant Fergusson was also wounded, but refused medical assistance and continued to fight. As he moved to adjust the artillery fire, he was shot in the forehead. His leadership inspired his men to fight gallantly until a relief force arrived and rescued the wounded, including Lieutenant Fergusson. For this action Lieutenant Fergusson was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster and the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

The Intelligence Officer for the battalion, Sava Stepanovitch (now an honorary member of the French Society) was instructed by Brigade Commander Brig. Gen. Mathenson and Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Yerks to go to the Second Surgeon Hospital at Chu Lai to interview the wounded men and report on all details of the fighting. “I tried to talk with both the company commander,” he recalls, “who gave only a few unintelligible words, and with Lieutenant Fergusson who was unable to speak at all. Lieutenant Fergusson was later evacuated to Japan, where he died. He gave his life in service to his country.” Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson was buried with full military honors at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

The growing collection that bears Lieutenant Fergusson’s name includes rare books, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, works of art, and artifacts that pertain to the military and naval history of the era of the American Revolution and to the art of war in the eighteenth century. During the year ending June 30, 2009, 218 items were added to the Ferguson Collection. In addition, the Society purchased 217 items using other funds and received 109 items as gifts, bringing the total of the year’s library and museum acquisitions to 544 items.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT 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 more than 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.

Lt. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson, with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Robert G. Fergusson. Gift of John Jermain Slocum Jr. Mr. Slocum’s parents met and became close friends of the Fergussons when General Fergusson was teaching at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island in the 1960s. This striking photograph comes from Mr. Slocum’s family collection.
Collections Management and Conservation

A Library Catalog for the 21st Century

The effective management of the Society’s collections, both in our library and our museum, are of critical importance to the Society. Cataloging is the essential underpinning of any research collection, bringing order and organization to the material and providing context and points of access to lead researchers to what is relevant to their work. In the library field, good cataloging is often described as being as much an art as a science, and this is especially true for the effective description of special collections that bring together a range of formats— rare books, manuscripts, maps, graphic arts, and modern works. The Society has been fortunate to have had on its staff a gifted library cataloger, E.K. Hong, for more than sixteen years. Ms. Hong arrived in the library in 1993, when the computerization of the catalog was in its earliest stages, and she has overseen several upgrades of the system over the years. Her cataloging work is highly detailed and scholarly, going well beyond the basics of bibliographic description to include copy-specific information such as provenance, inscriptions, and bindings, as well as extended subject headings to place each work within the larger themes of the collection. Her work has won praise from many scholars, including Professor Ira Gruber, an expert on warfare in the age of the American Revolution, who wrote, “You have the best catalogue that I have seen anywhere.”

The library catalog of the Society of the Cincinnati, like the catalog of the John Carter Brown Library and a small number of other institutions, is a model of scholarship and a significant bibliographic resource in its own right. The Society’s collecting focus on the art of war in the early modern era has resulted in the cataloging of a large number of exceedingly rare works. The Society contributes its cataloging data to the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), a consortium of libraries that maintains an online catalog documenting millions of titles held in collections worldwide. Despite the enormous size of the OCLC catalog (called WorldCat), the Society has been the first institution to contribute catalog entries on many titles, particularly on the art of war. Our library also contributes records of its relevant holding to the English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC), a database of works printed in the British Isles or North America, or written in English and published elsewhere, before 1800.

We are a leader in library cataloging in our special field. In June 2008 we took a major step forward in cataloging and providing scholarly access to our collections by mounting the Society’s library catalog on the World Wide Web. Researchers can now study our catalog before coming to Anderson House, and they can arrive here ready to request materials without hours or days of wasted time studying our catalog on site. Providing online access has dramatically increased the efficiency of our researchers and is steadily increasing their number and quality. The online catalog makes us much more effective at our mission, which is to provide scholars with a unique research resource upon which to base publications on our War for Independence and closely related themes. The launch of the online catalog has also prompted an intensified effort to convert to electronic form all remaining records from the old card catalog (primarily historical manuscripts), in which Ms. Hong has been ably assisted by former library director, Sandra Powers, and library assistant, Valerie Sallis.

The online catalog is only one way in which the library has embraced the technological revolution in information science. We are also digitizing some of our most commonly requested rare materials and making them available on compact disk and eventually, online. At the same time, we remain committed to the old-fashioned but never out-dated idea that a great historical library’s primary task is to collect, preserve and protect the printed and manuscript material documenting our shared past and to share those collections with unfailing courtesy, kindness and professionalism.

Inventorying our Museum Collections

With the addition of Lindsay Borst to our museum staff as museum collections manager in the early summer of 2008, we now have sufficient skilled personnel to raise our museum collections management practices to the same high professional level. Between September 2008 and April 2009, the Society’s staff conducted the first phase of a comprehensive museum collections inventory—the first of its kind in eight years. A collections inventory process allows a museum to verify the contents of its collections and improves its ability to properly preserve and provide access to the objects in its care. The goals of the inventory were to confirm the current location and condition of all objects in the museum collections and accurately document that information in the museum’s electronic database and other records.

During the first phase of the inventory, more than four thousand objects were located and recorded. A team of staff members and interns conducted a meticulous room-by-room inventory, comparing reports of known locations of objects printed from the electronic collections database to the actual contents of each space. The inventory was primarily conducted by Lindsay Borst, museum collections manager, and Amanda Morrison, 2008 Clement Ellis Conger Intern, with assistance from Emily Schulz, Jenna Chaojareon and Colleen Morrish. This team explored all rooms of Anderson House, including the public museum rooms, museum collections storage areas, staff offices, constituent society suites and the Society’s research library. In the process, staff recovered several previously missing items and discovered a number of uncataloged objects. Staff also rehoused many collections objects in archival materials during the inventory, improving storage conditions and access to these objects. The inventory also provided the museum staff with an opportunity to evaluate the condition of individual objects and the collection as a whole. This aspect of the inventory will help identify conservation priorities and serves as the first step in developing a plan for the reorganization of the fourth-floor museum collections storage rooms.

The second and final phase of the collections inventory involves updating the electronic database with objects’ correct locations and condition, as well as research to solve any discrepancies and accurately identify unknown and uncataloged objects. Work to update the collections database is expected to be complete by December 2009. The updated and expanded database will improve access to both the museum collections and the records that document them.
Examining the Diamond Eagle

The Diamond Eagle, presented to George Washington at the Society’s first general meeting in 1784, is the most treasured object in the Society’s museum collections. Made in Paris by the firm Duval and Francastel from designs by Pierre L’Enfant, the Diamond Eagle is a visual tour de force. The historical significance of the Diamond Eagle is readily grasped, but only now do we understand as much about how it was made. In the fall of 2008, the Society asked Lynne Loube, a master gemologist specializing in eighteenth-century American jewelry, to examine the Diamond Eagle in an effort to determine more about the materials and methods used in its manufacture. Her technical examination of the Diamond Eagle’s 198 precious stones, gold, silver and enamel, took almost six full days, and culminated with a written report detailing the cut, clarity and carat weight of each stone; discussing their possible origins; and assessing the craftsmanship of the Diamond Eagle within its historical context. Ms. Loube’s findings are remarkable, and the previously unknown details will improve the Society’s ability to care for and document this important object.

At the end of the eighteenth century, diamonds and other precious gems were in relatively short supply and available only to the very wealthy. Diamonds were especially desirable, and pioneering works like David Jefferson’s A Treatise on Diamonds and Pearls, first published in 1750, served to ensure the proper and consistent valuation and manufacture of diamond jewelry. The stones used in the Diamond Eagle may have been supplied directly from the stores of Louis XVI, who approved the establishment of the Society in France in December 1783. Several of the smaller stones have abrasions and fractures consistent with those worn in rings, which may suggest that some of the stones in the Diamond Eagle were removed from other pieces of jewelry and recut into the needed shapes. The Diamond Eagle is made in two parts—the round trophy portion at the top and the eagle portion, consisting of eighty-two and seventy-eight diamonds, respectively. The diamonds are mounted in silver cups backed with gold.

The reverse side of the Diamond Eagle consists of a gold back, exquisitely cast and carved, which is fixed and screwed to the silver obverse. The dark substance seen between and through many of the diamonds is probably “jeweler’s wax,” which a contemporary work describes as “three parts rosin, one part bees-wax, and four parts fine brick-dust” (Lewis Feuchtwanger, A Treatise on Gems, New York, 1838: 48). Most of the small diamonds in the wings are channel-set—placed edge-to-edge in rows between metal rims that hold the stones in place. At the time, channel setting was a more common method for mounting paste, or glass, jewelry, but the peculiar design of the Diamond Eagle called for the use of this method to create the wings’ distinctive pattern.

The wreath around the eagle’s head and the branches held in its talons contain emeralds and rubies, likely in 18kt gold settings. These gold settings are thick, have a somewhat irregular shape, and are looser fitting than the silver settings. This may be the work of a less experienced jeweler or apprentice, fearful of damaging or cracking the relatively soft emeralds. These characteristics may suggest the hand of more than one craftsman at work on the Diamond Eagle.

Ms. Loube’s examination revealed a wealth of new information about the gems in the Diamond Eagle:

- The Diamond Eagle has a total of 198 precious gems—160 diamonds of various sizes and cuts, 28 marquis-shaped emeralds and 10 round rubies.

- The Diamond Eagle has an approximate total weight in diamonds of 9 carats—with 6.25 carats in the trophy portion and 2.75 carats in the eagle body and wings. The largest diamond is at the center of the trophy and is almost two-thirds of a carat in weight.

- The diamonds probably came from India and Brazil. The whiter and larger diamonds, seen primarily in the trophy portion, probably came from the Golconda diamond mines in India, while the more yellow and smaller diamonds which make up the eagle’s head, wings and body appear to be Brazilian in origin.

- The Diamond Eagle contains a total of thirty-five fluorescent diamonds, which range in color from bright yellow to faint green and blue when exposed to long-wave ultraviolet light. A diamond that has a more yellow color and exhibits blue fluorescence will appear whiter than it actually is, thus improving the visual quality of the piece.

Ms. Loube’s examination revealed a wealth of new information about the gems in the Diamond Eagle:
The ongoing conservation project of treating the Diana tapestry series reached another milestone in the year ending June 30, 2009, when the sixth panel to receive treatment, *Two Men Slaying a Dragon*, was reinstalled in the Anderson House Dining Room in June 2009. For two years, conservators at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine's Textile Conservation Laboratory in New York City had cleaned the surface of the tapestry of dirt and grime, consolidated and strengthened the deteriorating silk and wool fibers, secured detached borders, and attached new lining and hanging systems. The last large tapestry in the set to be treated, was removed from the dining room and transported to the conservation lab in June for work that is estimated to take more than a year.

Other objects in the collections that received conservation treatment during the year include the French small sword and scabbard presented to Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman and Archibald McCalester’s parchment Society membership certificate before their display in the exhibition *Maryland in the American Revolution*. Also receiving attention were seventeen artifacts, books and manuscripts displayed in the exhibition *George Washington & His Generals*, including a pair of pistols owned by Nathanael Greene, a wood canteen carried at Bunker Hill, and seven other objects treated by Mount Vernon conservator Katherine Ridgway. The watercolor-on-ivory miniature portrait of Samuel Ashe Jr. (1763-1835) that was donated to the Society in 2007 also received conservation treatment to repair an old crack in the ivory and clean the portrait and gilt copper case of accumulated dirt and mold.
Support

The programs of the Society of the Cincinnati are sustained by gifts to the Annual Giving Campaign, which totaled $598,207.20 in the year ending June 30, 2009. These contributions pay the costs of the Society’s library, museum and education programs and other programs carried out by the Society.

Forty-eight percent of the members of the Society contributed to Annual Giving during the year ending June 30, 2009, more than in any previous year. One hundred percent of the members of La Société des Cincinnati de France contributed to the campaign.

Among American members, the most active participants were members of the Georgia, New Hampshire, Virginia and Maryland societies. Fifty-one percent of the members of the Georgia Society, fifty percent of the members of the New Hampshire Society, forty-five percent of the members of the Virginia Society, and forty-four percent of the members of the Maryland Society contributed to the campaign.

The Annual Giving Campaign for the year ending June 30, 2009

Generals
Gifts of $5,000 or more

Dr. John Roberts Bockstoce
Mr. John Bratton Jr.
Mr. Richard Hoag Breithaupt Jr.
Mr. John Henry Bridger
Mr. Charles Lilly Coltman III
Hon. Raymond Lawrence Drake
Mr. Beverly Means DuBose III
Mr. Frederick Lorimer Graham
Mr. William Hershey Greer Jr.
Mr. John Christopher Harvey
Mr. Thomas Stephen Kenan III
The Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati
Rear Admiral Kleber Sanlin Masterson Jr., USN (Ret.)
The George & Carol Olmsted Foundation
Mr. Ross Gamble Perry
Mr. William Francis Price Jr.
John S. Rankin Charitable Trust
Mr. George Sunderland Rich
Mr. Michael David Sherrill
The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia

Benefactors
Gifts of $2,500 to $4,999

Mr. George Miller Chester Jr.
Mr. Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette Jr.
Mr. Henry Burnett Fishburne Jr.
Mr. Catesby Brooke Jones
Mr. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne Jr.
Mr. David Arthur McCormick
Mr. Capers Walter McDonald
Mr. Spencer Wood Morten Jr.

Mr. Edward Peyton Offley
Mr. Francis Avery Packer Jr.
Mr. George Forrest Pragoff
Mr. Thomas Alonza Saunders IV
Mr. Laurence Gray Sprunt
A Perspective View of Coxheath Camp Representing a Grand Review of the Army (London: Published by Fielding & Walker, 1778).

The Robert Upchurch Lawrence Ferguson Collection.
Restricted Gifts

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati and the public contribute to the work of the Society through restricted gifts dedicated to a special purpose. Restricted gifts received during the year ended June 30, 2009, included donations to support library fellowships and museum internships, and to prepare and mount the exhibition *Maryland in the American Revolution* and install a modern museum lighting system in the billiard room exhibition gallery at Anderson House. Particularly notable among these gifts is a donation from Mr. David Rubenstein to help support the development and installation of *George Washington & His Generals*, the Society’s joint exhibition with the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association. In addition, more than $3,000 was received in voluntary contributions from individual museum visitors.

Gifts of $100,000 or more
Anonymous
Mr. David Rubenstein

Gifts of $25,000 or more
Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland
The Family of Mr. Frederick Tilley Drum Hunt Jr.

Gifts of $5,000 to $25,000
Mr. Charles Lilly Colman III
Mr. Catesby Brooke Jones
The National Endowment for the Humanities

Gifts of $1,000 to $4,999
John Jay Hopkins Foundation
Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

Gifts of $100 to $999
Aurora Hills Women's Club
Mrs. Frances B. Brooke, in memory of Dorothy Tyree
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Carrie, in memory of Dorothy Tyree
Mr. Vincent Claud DeBaun
Mr. Jonathan Jensen
Mr. and Mrs. Catesby Brooke Jones, in memory of Dorothy Tyree
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cooper Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cooper III
Dr. Bruce Cole, National Endowment for the Humanities
Mr. Charles Lilly Colman III
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cooper
Mr. Dean McNeil-Colonassy Coxe
Mrs. Hannah Caffery Cox
Mr. Vincent Claud DeBaun
Mr. William Doyle
Mr. Andrew Adgate Duer
Mr. David Warner Dumas
Mr. William Alexander Fisher III
Gaylord Bros., Inc.
Mr. R. Paul Goodman

Gifts in Kind

The following individuals and organizations made gifts in kind to the Society of the Cincinnati between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2009. The range of gifts includes a book from George Washington’s library, two original Society diplomas and a member’s World War II memoir, as well as photography and appraisal services and archival materials to house museum objects. Several colleagues from the Mid-Atlantic Association of Museum’s “White Gloves Gang” donated time to assist with the museum collections inventory, and other individuals volunteered during the Dupont-Kalorama Museum Walk Weekend.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge
No. 22, A.F. & A.M.
Mr. William Wallace Anderson V
Anonymous
Pierre-Edouard, comte de Boigne
Dr. Kenneth R. Bowling
Mr. Kent Masterson Brown
Mr. Jeffrey Christian Burden
Mrs. Hannah Carlson
Mrs. Rosamond Whitemore Carr and family
Mr. James Theodore Cheatham III
George Washington & His Generals
Mr. John Herbert Mears III
Mr. Henry Wigglesworth Mellen
Mr. Glenn Mitchell
Mr. William B. Moody
New York State Society of the Cincinnati
North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati
Mr. Edward Peyton Offley
Mr. Ferdinand Henry Oman III
Mr. James Keith Peoples
Mr. Horace Pease Phillips Jr.
Mr. William Lewis Princep Jr.
Ms. Stephanie Randall
Mr. Jeffrey Schlosberg
Ms. Emily Schulte
Mr. and Mrs. Terry L. Schulte
Mr. James Henry II
Mr. James H. Holmberg
The Filson Historical Society
John Bigelow Taylor Photography
Mr. Catesby Brooke Jones
Mr. Gordon Jones
Mr. John Dwight Kilbourne
Mr. Christopher Rogers Kloman
Mr. Clinton Kilty Machenry III and family
Mr. Andrew Adgate Duer
Mr. David Warner Dumas
Mr. William Alexander Fisher III
Gaylord Bros., Inc.
Mr. R. Paul Goodman

Matching Gifts

Amica Companies Foundation
Bank of America
Connecticut Society
Deutsche Bank
FannieMae Foundation
Glenmede

Global Impact
The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation
IBM International Foundation
SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation
Telerefix Foundation

The UPS Foundation
The Vanguard Group Foundation
Archie D. & Bertha H.
Walker Foundation
XL America

Amica Companies Foundation
Bank of America
Connecticut Society
Deutsche Bank
FannieMae Foundation
Glenmede

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The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation
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XL America

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SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation
Telerefix Foundation

The UPS Foundation
The Vanguard Group Foundation
Archie D. & Bertha H.
Walker Foundation
XL America
The George and Martha Washington Circle

Donors who have made provisions for an unrestricted planned gift to the Society of the Cincinnati are gratefully recognized as members of the George and Martha Washington Circle, named for both George and Martha Washington in recognition of the vital contribution that husbands and wives make together to secure the future of institutions they cherish. The life of the Society of the Cincinnati is deeply enriched by the support of the wives of its members. The following members and their wives have made a commitment to leave the Society of the Cincinnati an unrestricted planned gift.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Anderson V
Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson Apperson III
Mr. William North Blanchard
Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd V
Mr. and Mrs. Brian Wesley Brooke
Fr. Albert Charles Candon Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James Theodore Chestnut III
*Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson Chisholm
Shawn Christopher Clements
Mr. Charles Lilly Colman III
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw Cobston III
Mr. William Shaw Cobston IV
Mr. Thomas Pillham Curtis II
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gage Davidson
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Mr. Maurice Kingsley Hearnfield Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Van Meter Hendricks III
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Mr. and Mrs. Barry Christopher Howard
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Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. George Varick Lauder
Mr. Allen Ledford
Mr. and Mrs. George Wright Lenon
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Butler Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Capers Walter McDonald
Mr. and Mrs. William Flagg Magee
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Cdr. Francis Avery Picker Jr.
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Mr. Frederick Pope Parker III
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gamble Perry
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Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Price Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harold Raab
Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Raiford
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rawson
Rev. and Mrs. Philip Burnwell Routhie
Mr. Walker Fry Rucker
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Allen Seidel
Mr. Sherwood Hubbard Smith Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Wendall Kearse Sparrow
Mr. David Geise Snyder and
Ms. Sandra Ann Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. William Richmond Talbot Jr.
Mr. Hugh Parmenas Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stephen Taylor
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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keck Turner Jr.
Mr. Chandler Lee van Orman
Mr. Jehanage Fuller Vazru
Mr. Charles August Philippe von Hentem
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Mr. Douglas Reid Weiner
Mr. John Marc Wheat
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Otto
Nolting William R.
Mr. Frederick Mooya Winship
Mr. John Leipsig Winthrop
Dr. and Mrs. Dennis Buchanan Woodfield
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Tufts Woods
Mr. Gary Edward Young

*Indicate these pledges that matured during the 2009 fiscal year.

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.

Dr. Maria Barrera
Mrs. Manilyn Barth
Mr. Eddie Beeker
Mrs. Diana Clegen
Mr. Lyle St. Denis
Ms. Bridget English
Mrs. Barbara Fishman
Mrs. Marcelle Gillette
Mr. James D. Golden
Mr. Thomas F. Hainston
Dr. Frances J. Johnston
Mrs. Joanne Jones
Ms. Mary-Elizabeth A. Koepe
Dr. Galina Kelner
Mr. Franz W. Krebs
Ms. Drew Lepp
Mrs. Jean LaForce
Ms. Beth Lamoreaux
Ms. Adrian Moore
Mrs. Jessica Oudemann
Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Pasion
Mrs. Sandra L. Powers
Mr. L. Edgar Prima
Ms. Mary Louise Rawson
Mrs. Clementine Scharf
Mr. Rick Schreiber
Mrs. Sandra Shapino
Ms. Betty Tunis
Mr. Adam Turek
Mr. Frank J. Pasion
Capt. Julian M. Wright Jr.,
USN (Ret.)
Mr. Marko Zlatich

Financial Statements

Independent Auditors’ Report

The Society of the Cincinnati
Washington, D.C.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of the Society of the Cincinnati as of June 30, 2009, and the related statements of activities 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, 2009, 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.

Bethesda, Maryland
October 2, 2009

[Signature]
Certified Public Accountants
The Society of the Cincinnati
Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<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>313,055</td>
<td>$ 438,558</td>
<td>$ 100,745</td>
<td>$ 852,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>21,730</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>42,005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>12,660</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>389,450</td>
<td>$ 438,558</td>
<td>$ 100,745</td>
<td>928,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments, at Market</strong></td>
<td>10,971,548</td>
<td>5,239,384</td>
<td>3,216,708</td>
<td>19,427,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property and Equipment</strong></td>
<td>3,740,631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,740,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collections (Notes 2 and 7)</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$ 15,101,629</td>
<td>$ 5,677,942</td>
<td>$ 3,317,453</td>
<td>$ 24,097,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities and Net Assets**

**Current Liabilities**
| Accounts Payable         | $ 43,576     |                        |                        | $ 43,576 |
| Accrued Expenses         | 39,061       |                        |                        | 39,061  |
| Deferred Revenue         | 11,975       |                        |                        | 11,975  |
| Annuitites Payable, Current | 8,278     |                        |                        | 8,278   |
| Retiree Obligations, Current | 66,853   |                        |                        | 66,853  |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | 169,743    |                        |                        | 169,743 |

**Other Liabilities**
| Annuitites Payable, Noncurrent | 44,330       |                        |                        | 44,330  |
| Retiree Obligations         | 697,984      |                        |                        | 697,984 |
| **Total Other Liabilities** | 742,314      |                        |                        | 742,314 |
| **Total Liabilities**       | 912,057      |                        |                        | 912,057 |

**Net Assets**
| 14,189,572                | 5,677,942    | 3,317,453              | 23,184,967 |
| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | $ 15,101,629 | $ 5,677,942 | $ 3,317,453 | $ 24,097,024 |

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

The Society of the Cincinnati
Statement of Activities for the Year Ended June 30, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support and Revenues</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$ 773,319</td>
<td>$ 661,263</td>
<td>$ —</td>
<td>$ 1,434,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Meeting Fees</td>
<td>206,635</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>206,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Generating Events</td>
<td>120,917</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutique</td>
<td>19,904</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>19,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Events</td>
<td>14,375</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</strong></td>
<td>1,158,245</td>
<td>(1,158,245)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenues</strong></td>
<td>2,293,395</td>
<td>(496,982)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,796,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Preservation</td>
<td>741,499</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>741,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>524,134</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>524,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>397,127</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>397,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>155,312</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>155,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>22,038</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and General Fund Raising</td>
<td>617,832</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>617,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>2,707,766</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,707,766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Before Net Investment Loss and Collection Acquisitions**
| (414,371) | (496,982) | — | (911,353) |
| Net Investment Loss | (1,967,963) | (1,555,380) | — | (3,523,343) |
| Collection Acquisitions | (489,015)  | — | (489,015) |
| **Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets** | (2,871,349) | (2,052,362) | — | (4,923,711) |

**Net Assets, Beginning of Year, As Previously Reported**
| **Net Assets Beginning of Year, As Restated** | 17,060,921 | 7,730,304 | 3,317,453 | 28,108,678 |
| **Net Assets, End of Year** | $ 14,189,572 | $ 5,677,942 | $ 3,317,453 | $ 23,184,967 |

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.
The Society of the Cincinnati

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended June 30, 2009

### Cash Flows from Operating Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in Net Assets</th>
<th>$(4,923,711)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>194,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Acquisitions</td>
<td>489,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss on Investments</td>
<td>4,197,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>(9,193)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>(14,935)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>(258)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>22,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>(6,841)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenue</td>
<td>(114,075)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities Payable</td>
<td>(13,763)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiree Obligations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td>$(151,568)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cash Flows from Investing Activities

| Acquisition of Property and Equipment | $(72,358) |
| Collection Acquisitions | $(489,015) |
| Sales of Investments | 4,082,633 |
| Purchases of Investments | $(3,468,843) |
| **Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities** | 52,417 |

| Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents | $(99,151) |
| **Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year** | 951,509 |

| **Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year** | $852,358 |

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

**for the Year Ended June 30, 2009**

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 Society are prepared under the accrual method of accounting.

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

   **Cash Equivalents**
   
   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 $355,488 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 approximately 4.7% for the year ended June 30, 2009, resulted in distributions from the master trust of $1,127,184 plus an additional $130,004 of supplemental draws 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 no 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 of funds from the Operating Fund and other funds and their expenditure for capital outlays for property and renovations.

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

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.

The Special Projects Fund was established to maintain all temporarily restricted contributions that do not already have a fund in place.

In addition to the funds described above, the Society also has funds that have been accumulated from the earnings of permanently restricted investments. These funds are temporarily restricted for specific purposes and consisted of:

- The Anderson Fund was established by Isabel 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 Ramsay 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 Ramsay Hoyt for the purpose of creating a replica of the diamond eagle and the paste 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.

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

- The Knight Fund
- The Olmsted Fund

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 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.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The Society has elected to defer application of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, (FIN 48) until its fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008, in accordance with the provisions of an FASB Staff Position. The Society’s current policy for evaluating uncertain tax positions for presentation in its annual financial statements under the provisions of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, prior to adoption of FIN 48, is to determine whether the likelihood that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority is probable (likely to occur), reasonably possible (more than slight but less than likely), or remote (slight). The Society would accrue as tax expense any uncertain tax position that is probable of not being sustained, at the amount that can be reasonably estimated. The Society would disclose any uncertain tax position that is reasonably possible of not being sustained.

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 $177,000 at June 30, 2009.

4. Investments and Fair Value Measurements

Investments were the Society’s only assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2009, and were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
<th>Accumulated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Funds</td>
<td>$ 131,527</td>
<td>$ 131,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Securities</td>
<td>65,129</td>
<td>65,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income Funds</td>
<td>7,703,493</td>
<td>7,703,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Funds</td>
<td>11,527,491</td>
<td>11,527,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,427,640</td>
<td>19,427,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial assets valued using Level 1 inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices within active markets. Financial assets valued using Level 2 inputs, if any, are based primarily on quoted prices for similar assets in active or inactive markets. Financial assets valued using Level 3 inputs, if any, are valued using unobservable inputs to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement objective is to determine an exit price from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, unobservable inputs shall reflect the Society’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). Unobservable inputs shall be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Society’s own data. The Society held no investments valued using Level 2 or Level 3 inputs at June 30, 2009.


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 $47,608 are presented at fair market value and are included in investments on the statement of financial position at June 30, 2009.

A summary of the activity affecting the fair market value of the assets as of June 30, 2009, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fair Market Value at June 30, 2009</th>
<th>$ 72,859</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividend Earnings</td>
<td>3,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss</td>
<td>(14,910)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Distributions</td>
<td>(13,847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Value at June 30, 2009</td>
<td>$ 47,608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $52,608, of which $8,278 is included in current liabilities and $44,330 is included in noncurrent liabilities.

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of June 30, 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost or Accumulated Net Book</th>
<th>Other Basis</th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Improvements</td>
<td>$ 5,386,549</td>
<td>(1,787,174)</td>
<td>$ 3,599,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>365,278</td>
<td>(224,022)</td>
<td>141,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 5,751,827</td>
<td>(12,011,196)</td>
<td>$ 4,740,631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2009, totaled $194,214.

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 agreement 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, 2009, and was then renewed on September 18, 2009, for an additional year. No draws were made against the line of credit during the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.
9. ENDOWMENT

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

Investment Policy


The Policy's investment objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

The overall target allocation for the Society is 70% equity and 30% fixed income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target Percentage</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Large Cap Equity</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Small Cap Equity</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Equity</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation of Relevant Law

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

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

Endowment Net Assets

Endowment net asset composition by type of fund as of June 30, 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor-Restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 4,845,979</td>
<td>$ 3,317,453</td>
<td>$ 8,163,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,278,040</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,278,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board-D designated</td>
<td>$ 12,278,040</td>
<td>$ 4,845,979</td>
<td>$ 3,317,453</td>
<td>$ 20,441,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
<td>$ 12,278,040</td>
<td>$ 4,845,979</td>
<td>$ 3,317,453</td>
<td>$ 20,441,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in endowment net assets for the year ended June 30, 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Net Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning of Year</td>
<td>$ 14,147,414</td>
<td>$ 6,896,796</td>
<td>$ 3,217,453</td>
<td>$ 24,261,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividends</td>
<td>658,164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>658,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Depreciation of Investments</td>
<td>(2,535,038)</td>
<td>(1,489,221)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4,024,259)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Period Adjustment</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation of Endowment Assets for Expenditure</td>
<td>(561,846)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(561,846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Net Assets, Ending of Year</td>
<td>$ 12,278,040</td>
<td>$ 4,845,979</td>
<td>$ 3,317,453</td>
<td>$ 20,441,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. RELATED PARTIES

There are fourteen constituent societies representing the thirteen original states and France. Members of the Society are elected to membership through one of the fourteen constituent societies. The constituent societies and the Society are related through common officers. Contributions from the constituent societies received during the year ended June 30, 2009, were as follows:

- Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut $ 1,000
- New York State Society of the Cincinnati 1,000
- Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey 1,000
- Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati 1,500
- The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania 2,000
- Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland 5,000
- Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia 10,000
- Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati 34,000
- Total $ 55,500
11. Personnel Expense

Personnel expense consisted of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$860,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
<td>67,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>73,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Health, Life, and Disability Insurance</td>
<td>90,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,092,646</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. 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 $73,287 for the year ended June 30, 2009.

13. 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 have completed ten years of service. The monthly benefit is determined by a formula that includes salary history, length of service, and benefits under the qualified plan. The Society also continues to provide health insurance to its retired employees. This benefit for retirees is unfunded and the benefits are fixed at the time of retirement. As of June 30, 2009, 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, 2009, the retirement plan had an unfunded liability of $764,837.

Amounts recognized in the statement of activities consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Benefits</td>
<td>$47,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Benefits</td>
<td>20,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Cost</td>
<td>27,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$95,644</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Discount Rate: 2.8%
- 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>2010</td>
<td>$66,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>66,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>50,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
<td>728,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amounts Owed: $1,012,384
Less Amount Representing Interest: $(247,547)
Net: $764,837

14. Prior Period Adjustments

It was determined in the current year that a previous contribution was incorrectly classified as unrestricted rather than as permanently restricted. Accordingly, an adjustment to reduce unrestricted net assets was made in the amount of $100,000. A corresponding entry was made to increase previously reported permanently restricted net assets by $100,000. This adjustment had no effect on current or prior year changes in net assets. The net effect of all adjustments is $0- for total net assets.

In August 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 117-1, “Endowments of Not-for-Profit Organizations: Net Asset Classification of Funds Subject to an Enacted Version of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act, and Enhanced Disclosures for All Endowment Funds” (FSP FAS 117-1). FSP FAS 117-1 provides guidance on the net asset classification of donor-restricted endowment funds for a nonprofit organization that is subject to an enacted version of the UPMIFA. FSP FAS 117-1 also requires additional disclosures about an organization’s endowment funds (both donor-restricted endowment funds and board-designated endowment funds) whether or not the organization is subject to UPMIFA.

The District of Columbia enacted UPMIFA effective January 23, 2008, the provisions of which apply to endowment funds existing on or established after that date. The Society has adopted FSP FAS 117-1 for the year ended June 30, 2009. Based on the Society’s interpretation of UPMIFA, the Society has reviewed all of its endowment funds and has reclassified $2,298,676 from unrestricted net assets to temporarily restricted net assets as of July 1, 2008, under the provisions of FSP FAS 117-1, which represents funds that have been accumulated from the earnings of permanently restricted investments that are reported as temporarily restricted until appropriated for expenditure.

15. Subsequent Events

The Society has evaluated subsequent events through October 2, 2009, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.
Committees of The Society of the Cincinnati (a Corporation)

Executive Committee
George Forrest Pragoff, President
R. Adm. Kleber Sanlin Masterson Jr., Vice President
Henry Burnett Fishburne Jr., Secretary
Jonathan Tufts Woods, Treasurer
Ross Gamble Perry, Assistant Secretary
Charles Lilly Coltman III, 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.

Audit Committee
Leslie Eaton Goldsborough Jr., Co-Chairman
Catesby Brooke Jones, Co-Chairman
Ross Warne Maghan Jr.
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Property and Hoyt Garden Committee
James Bradley Burke, Chairman
Michael Joseph Sullivan, Vice Chairman
Wayne Chatfield-Taylor II
Geoffrey Gamble
Maurice Kingsley Heartfield Jr.
Jonathan Jensen
Francis Parker King Jr.
James Thomas Martin
Charles Francis Middleton III
William Hoyt Olinger
Frederick Pope Parker III
Philip Winston Pillsbury Jr.
Lee Sparks IV
Kelly Loyd Stewart
Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr.
Thomas Howard Townsend
John Augustine Washington
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

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

Library Committee
Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr., Chairman
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D., Vice Chairman
Richard Bender Abell
John Absalom Baird Jr.
John Roberts Bostcoote, D.P.M.
James Theodore Cheatham III
DeWitt Clinton Jr.
Thomas Bledsoe Cormack
Robert Holbrook Crane
Thomas Clifton Ether Jr.
David Hackett Fischer
David Harold Harpole Sr., M.D.
George Varick Lauder
Ross Warne Maghan Jr.
Frank Mauar
Capers Widner McDonald
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D.
David Franklin Musto, M.D.
Douglas Tyler Putnam
Richard Renz Raliford
Walter Fry Rucker
John Jermain Slocum Jr.
Lewis Castleman Strudwick
Charles Philippe comte de Vergennes
Nicholas Donnell Ward
Douglas Reid Weiner
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Investment Committee
Alexander Penn Hill Wyrough, Chairman
John Augustine Washington, Vice Chairman
Malcolm Lee Butler
Andrew Crawford Clarkson Jr.
Charles Lilly Coltman III
Jay Wayne Jackson
Catesby Brooke Jones
Garrison Fairfield Lane
Thomas Howard Townsend
Robert Bland Smith Jr.
Robert Mosby Turnbull
Frank Keech Turner Jr.
Jonathan Tufts Woods
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Development Committee
William Francis Price Jr., Chairman
Shawn Christopher Clements,
Vice Chairman, Annual Giving
Robert Gage Davidson,
Vice Chairman, Planned Giving
George Sunderland Rich,
Vice Chairman, Restricted Gifts
George Boyd V
Charles Allerton Coolidge III
Henry Ellerbe Grimall
John Christopher Harvey
William Maury Hill
Jonathan Jensen
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D.
Ray Donavon Munford Jr.
Robert Fillmore Norfleet Jr.
William Hoyt Olinger
William Evan Timmons
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Salary and Pension Committee
Charles Lilly Coltman III, Chairman
James Bradley Burke
James Keith Peoples
William Francis Price Jr.
Thomas Sumter Tisdale Jr.
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

History Committee
David Franklin Musto, M.D., Chairman
Alexander Preston Russell, M.D.,
Vice Chairman

Exchanges Committee
William Postell Raiford, Ph.D., Co-Chairman
Francois, comte de la Loge d’Ausson,
Co-Chairman
Lloyd Noland Bell
Warwick Montgomery Carter Jr.
Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette Jr.
George Carter Paine II
Emile Pragoff III
Alexander Preston Russell, M.D.
Edward James Smith Jr.
Robert Livingston Sterling
Michael Hunt Studley
Pierre Girard de Vasson
Christopher Rowland Webster Jr.
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Education Committee
Christopher Rogers Kloman, Chairman
Bryan Scott Johnson, Vice Chairman
William Wallace Anderson V
Francis Gorham Brigham III
John Morgan Douglass Jr., Ph.D.
Barry Christopher Howard
Francis Parker King Jr.
Clifford Butler Lewis
John Cooper Masterson
Severn Eyre Savage Miller
Christopher Stuart Moffitt
George Underland Rich
Alexander Preston Russell, M.D.
Francis Laughlin Wadsworth
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio
Committees of The Society of the Cincinnati (Unincorporated)

State Associations Liaison Committee
Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette Jr., Chairman
William Wallace Anderson V, Vice Chairman
Andrew Adgate Duer IV
R Adm. Kleber Sanlin Masterson Jr.
Emile Pragoff III
David Geise Snyder
Charles William Swinford Jr.
George Forrest Pragoff, ex officio

Committee on Nominations
Robert Fillmore Norfleet Jr., Chairman
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D., New Hampshire
Lane Woodworth Goss, Massachusetts
Frank Maukon, Rhode Island
Jay Wayne Jackson, Connecticut
William Francis Price Jr., New York
Nicholas Gilman, New Jersey
Philippus Miller V, Pennsylvania
Richard Saltonstall Auchincloss Jr., Delaware
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