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

Annual Report of The Society of the Cincinnati
for the Year Ending June 30, 2012

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THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI STAFF . . . . . Inside Back Cover

ON THE COVER: Detail from Allegorical portrait of Thomas François Lenormand de Vicoit by Nicolas René Jollain, 1783. Society of the Cincinnati Museum

ENDPAPERS: Carte des Isles Antilles dans l’Amérique Septentrionel, avec la Majeure Partie des Isles Lucayes, Façant Partie du Théâtre de la Guerre entre les Anglais et les Américains, Drawn by Louis Brion de la Tour (1756-1823), Paris: Chrs. Exnauts et Rapilly ... , 1782. The Robert Charles Laurence Fergusson Collection
The Immutable Principles

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

The following principles shall be immutable and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati.
Message from the President

Our Society was created in 1783 to preserve the fellowship of the officers who had fought together to win the war, to speak for their common interests, to provide charitable relief to officers and their families in times of need, and to preserve and promote the principles and memory of the American Revolution and the patriotic sacrifices that had secured American liberty.

Some of these original purposes were relevant only to the founding generation, and expired with it. But the founders reached beyond their generation by making membership hereditary. The primary purpose of the perpetual fellowship they created was to preserve and promote the principles and memory of the American Revolution and the heroes who secured victory and American independence.

This historic mandate distinguishes the Society of the Cincinnati from every other lineage organization and historical society in the United States. It balances the privilege of membership in one of the most selective fraternities in the world with a substantial responsibility. It imposes a burden on every member to contribute to a great historic mission defined by the heroes of the American cause in the final moments of our Revolutionary War. No other historical society, lineage organization, museum or library has accepted this responsibility.

We are meeting the historic responsibility assigned to us by our ancestors by establishing the AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, an educational institution dedicated to the proposition that the liberties we enjoy today were won for us by the heroes of the Revolutionary War.

At the May 2012 Annual Meeting of the Society, the board of directors approved a resolution authorizing the establishment of the Institute as a division of our incorporated Society. It will be committed to promoting the memory and ideals of the heroic American and French officers of the Revolutionary War and honoring their courage, commitment and sacrifice.

The American Revolution Institute of The Society of the Cincinnati will consist of three closely related components:

- THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION promoting scholarly research and publication;

- THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI CENTER FOR EDUCATION promoting formal education on the American Revolution through advocacy, publications and programs to achieve excellence in teaching; and

- THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION promoting popular understanding through exhibitions and public programs.

Each of these components is unique. No other library is dedicated to the Revolutionary War and maintains such an outstanding collection on the military arts in the age of Washington and Rochambeau; no other educational institution will focus its energies on promoting the memory of the officers who led the American and French forces to victory and the principles that motivated them; no other museum is focused on promoting the memory of the officers of the Revolutionary War through public programs and exhibitions with a truly national reach.

You will probably recognize the Institute as a new way of organizing the work we have already been doing, some of it for a long time. The Society’s library is a well-established special collections library with an international reputation for excellence. The Society’s museum programs have been growing in quality and reach for several years. And in the year ending June 30, 2012, we were able to launch a formal education department for the first time and to start developing the kind of well-designed, innovative programs that will have a substantial impact on teaching about the American Revolution. Organizing these activities under the auspices of the Institute conveys the seriousness of our commitment to them; it reflects the way in which the library, museum and education programs are interdependent; and perhaps most important of all, it gives our work a public identity that will help extend its reach.

The success of the Institute will require the commitment of Society members and the broader community of patriotic Americans who understand the importance of preserving and promoting the memory of our War for Independence. It requires determination, talent and financial support. We are planning an endowment campaign to provide the Institute with a permanent, reliable source of income in addition to Annual Giving and special gifts and grants secured to support individual, one-time projects. We are also reaching out to our traditional partners, like the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, to find ways to advance our common aims. And more exciting still, we are reaching out to potential new partners, like the new American Revolution Center in Philadelphia, to create strategies to grow stronger together.

The establishment of the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati is an exciting step forward in the life of our organization. It reflects the idealism of our founders and our determination to perpetuate their memory and their principles while we perpetuate their historic brotherhood.

Kleber S. Masterson, Jr., Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.)
The Society of the Cincinnati  (a Corporation) 2012

Officers

Rear Admiral Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., USN (Ret.)
President
Raynald, duc de Choiseul Praslin
Vice President
Ross Gamble Perry
Secretary
Jonathan Tufts Woods
Treasurer
William Pless Lunger
Assistant Secretary
Frank Keech Turner, Jr.
Assistant Treasurer

Rear Admiral Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., USN (Ret.)
President
Raynald, duc de Choiseul Praslin
Vice President
Ross Gamble Perry
Secretary
Jonathan Tufts Woods
Treasurer
William Pless Lunger
Assistant Secretary
Frank Keech Turner, Jr.
Assistant Treasurer

Other Officials

George Miller Chester, Jr.
Solicitor retired October 1, 2011
Washington-Lafayette Eagle Laureate
William Polk Skinner
Solicitor appointed October 1, 2011
James Thomas Martin
Counselor
Marion Tyus Butler, Jr.
Counselor
Ray Donavon Munford, Jr.
Counselor
Edwin Tillman Stirling
Counselor Emeritus
Reverend Philip Burwell Roulette
Chaplain General
Lane Woodworth Goss
Marshal

Directors

Richard Saltonstall Auchincloss, Jr.
Francis Gorham Brigham III
John Kirkland Burke, Jr.
Robert Girard Carroon, Ph.D.
Charles Lilly Colman III
Robert Gage Davidson
Ross Bayley Diffenderffer, Jr.
Peter Mapes Dodge
Nicholas Gilman
Lane Woodworth Goss
Hamelin, comte de La Grandière
Henry Ellerbe Grimbball
Paul Douglas Huling
Clifford Butler Lewis
Capers Walter McDonald
Anthony Westwood Maupin
Frank Mautur IV
Hollis Warren Merrick III, M.D.
Charles Francis Middleton III
Frederick Pope Parker III
James Keith Peoples
Dominique, comte de Roquefeuil
Mr. Stephen Payson Shaw
John McKay Sheffall
Nathaniel Reynolds Tingley, Jr.
Robert Mosby Turnbull
Edward Franklint Woods, D.M.D.
William Frederick Yokners

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

Former Officers

Catesby Brooke Jones
President, 1983-1986 (died 2011)
Washington-Lafayette Eagle Laureate
Reuben Grove Clark, Jr.
President, 1986-1989 (died 2012)
Frank Mautur
President, 1989-1992
Frederick Lorimer Graham
President, 1992-1995
William McGowan Matthew
President, 1995-1998
Washington-Lafayette Eagle Laureate
William Russell Rafford
President, 1998-2001
Jay Wayne Jackson
President, 2001-2004
Robert Fillmore Norfleet, Jr.
President, 2004-2007
George Forrest Pragoff
President, 2007-2010
John Absalom Baird, Jr.
Secretary, 1977-1980
Michael Miller
Secretary, 1983-1986

Philippus Miller V
Secretary, 1992-1995
Andrew Pickens Miller
Secretary, 1995-1998
Edward James Smith, Jr.
Secretary, 1998-2001
Philippe, marquis de Bausset
Secretary, 2001-2007
Henry Burnett Fishburne, Jr.
Secretary, 2007-2010
Warren Masters Little
Assistant Secretary, 1998-2001
Ross Warner Maghan, Jr.
Assistant Treasurer, 1995-1998
Brian Wesley Brooke
Assistant Treasurer, 2004-2007
Charles Lilly Colman III
Assistant Treasurer, 2007-2010

Past presidents general of the Society of the Cincinnati and other past officers are accorded seat and voice, but not 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.
Report of the Executive Director

We began this triennium aiming to improve our work in communications and education. We signaled our intention to build a more robust communications effort in the first year of the triennium with the redesign and expansion of the Society's journal, Cincinnati Fourteen, as well as by increasing our use of electronic mail and other forms of electronic communication to keep members engaged and members and the public informed about our programs.

Building the Society’s programs in education has been a long-cherished goal, but progress has been frustratingly slow without the funding to support dedicated education staff. Four generous members—Past President Fred Graham, George Rich, Chuck Coltman and Cliff Lewis—broke this logjam last summer, collectively pledging the funds needed to pay a dedicated director of education for the first year. It took a few months to find the person—a professional with the right combination of technical knowledge, energy, experience and attachment to our mission—to take on this pioneering role.

We found in Elesha Tucker, then working as education director of the Constitutional Sources Project, a professional with the right mix of skills and experience and a strong commitment to the principles of our founders. She came to work for us last fall. Since then we have been planning—and carrying out—the first of what will be a growing array of new initiatives to promote the memory and ideals of the revolutionary generation.

Much of that work will exploit new technology. Schools are now using computers and the Internet continuously. This is not the wave of the future. It is the reality of the present. This is very much to our advantage. Teachers now turn to the Internet for curriculum materials, lesson plans and resources to enrich their teaching. Students turn to the Internet for information. The Internet allows us to reach teachers and students directly. The monopolies that have controlled what gets taught and what students learn no longer matter as much as they did even a few years ago.

The Internet, in fact, is realizing an eighteenth-century idea cherished by our revolutionary ancestors—the idea of a “republic of letters,” a future in which information and ideas would be freely shared without regard to the wealth or national boundaries or any of the impediments that had stilled human progress for centuries.

As an historian of the Revolution, I am often asked what the Founding Fathers would think about this or that modern issue. These questions are often very difficult to answer well. But I know what they would think of the Internet. They would love it. It might take a little while to explain about computers and I couldn’t explain to George Washington, Alexander Hamilton or Benjamin Franklin how the Internet functions—I’m not sure I really know myself. But they would see that the instant, low cost exchange of ideas and information, relieved of the expenses of print and physical distribution and free from censorship and the mediation of powerful interests, is one of the most powerful tools for freeing the mind and spirit that has ever been devised.

This is vitally important to us, because the Society is not a powerful organization. The marble and mahogany grandeur of Anderson House is deceptive. We have fewer than four thousand members. Our financial assets, when compared to those of other institutions, are tiny. Yet we have a powerful message about freedom. In an even fight, on a level playing field, our ideas will win. The Internet helps level the playing field. It gives us a medium through which to reach people we could never reach before. It spares us much of the cost of print and many of the problems associated with distribution. It allows us to do more with the resources we have and to leverage the funds we can raise in powerful ways. It gives us the potential to achieve goals we could never reach by traditional means.

Like our new initiative in education, our new website has been a long time coming. The idea of a Society website was first advanced in the late 1990s and met considerable skepticism. What value would it have? Wouldn’t a website simply attract unwanted attention? Wouldn’t it prompt a flood of unqualified applicants seeking membership? Who would create it? How would it be maintained? What would it cost? At the time the potential liabilities associated with a website seemed, to some at least, to outweigh the potential benefits.

The Society moved cautiously ahead, first with a small demonstration site created by a generous non-member recruited by our staff. The demonstration site was replaced several years ago with a much larger, more polished site developed in coordination with our staff by a talented member volunteer. That was a major step forward and gave the Society an identity on the Internet, but the site was largely static. It was difficult to revise—it was not designed with the expectation that it would require much revision—and nearly impossible to expand.

We learned a great deal from these pioneering efforts. They demonstrated that the potential liabilities of a website were an illusion. A presence on the Internet did not generate problems. It helped us communicate more effectively. It helped us make contacts and build relationships we would
All of the changes of the last year increase our ability to fulfill the mission assigned to the Society by its founders.

have missed otherwise. It helped promote our work and advanced our mission.

We set to work developing a much more robust website in early 2010. We expected the effort would take a little more than a year, but it wound up taking even more. We found that creating a comprehensive, dynamic website for the Society involved defining our organization more fully than we had ever done before. It required us to consider and describe not just what we do, but why we do it, and how our activities relate to one another.

The effort reinforced the idea that our various activities are deeply interdependent. For the sake of management, budgeting and staffing, we divide our non-profit work between the library, museum, education and other departments, yet none of these is independent of the others. For the sake of governance we divide the General Society between our non-profit corporation and our unincorporated historic fraternity established in 1783, which is itself divided into fourteen constituent societies. These divisions obscure the interdependent nature of the different parts. The historic fraternity defines and supports the non-profit mission. The non-profit work gives purpose to the historic fraternity and fulfills the vision of our founders. The success of the non-profit departments depends entirely upon their effective integration. They can only succeed by working together, and their best work is always the result of close cooperation.

The new website, which was launched in May 2012, reflects the integration and interdependence of the Society’s varied activities. Like the Society it was built to serve, it was created to grow and expand. It was no sooner online than we began developing ideas for the next phase of website development, which will include much more educational material, an online catalog of our museum collections, many more digitized works from our library and a French version of the text.

While focusing on the expansion of our education and communications efforts, we have not been neglecting our library or our museum. These are areas of great strength. Our library has a magnificent facility, a superb staff and benefits from the generosity of an anonymous donor who makes it possible for us to continue building one of the world’s great collections on the military arts in the age of the American Revolution. Our library maintains its well-deserved reputation for unmatched services and peerless cataloging—characteristics that make it an ideal place to conduct research. The museum program has developed and prospered in recent years. We have been creating increasingly sophisticated and instructive exhibitions, welcoming more visitors, mounting more special public programs and doing a better job caring for our collections than at any time in the Society’s history.

Our exhibitions are among the highlights of a remarkably busy year. We took on two oversized themes: France in the American Revolution, focusing on the enormous, and little understood, contribution of the French navy to the allied victory in our War for Independence. Every object in this exhibition is drawn from the Society’s collections—mostly from the Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection, which is rich in works on naval architecture, navigation, naval tactics and signaling systems.

While we were establishing our new education program, developing our website and mounting these two exhibitions—along with much else—we were reorganizing our staff. We brought Glenn Hennessey on board as director of marketing and communications, with the task of managing our electronic and print publications and our marketing program. Glenn is not new to us. He has been serving the Society as graphic designer for nearly a decade and is responsible for the polished look of most of our publications. He was doing so much for us as an independent contractor that we surrendered and made him a member of our staff. He is managing our rental program as well as our publications. This may seem like an odd combination, but it works. An independent graphic designer—if he is any good, and Glenn is—has to be organized and possess the talent to make people feel that they are getting what they want while giving them something better than they could have created for themselves. The abilities that make Glenn an effective graphic designer make him an excellent manager for our rental program, which exceeded our budgeted goal this year thanks to his industry.

We replaced three members of our staff this year, all for happy reasons. Jenna Chaojareon, my assistant, and Lindsay Bost, our museum collections manager, left us to become full-time mothers. Elizabeth Frøning, our library’s manager of reader services left us to become research services librarian at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University. While we regret losing Elizabeth, we recognize the compliment to her and to the Society. It is no small thing for one of the world’s preeminent special collections libraries to recruit a member of our staff. It speaks very well about the professional stature of our library.

We have high expectations for the three professionals who have taken these places. The new assistant to the executive director is Katherine Neil Ridgley, long-time director of The Battle of Ushant, from Frederic Hervey, The Naval History of Great Britain (London: Printed by William Adlard for J. Bew, 1779). The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.
Visitor Information and the Associates’ Reception Center of the Smithsonian Institution. The new museum collections manager is Whitney Robertson, a graduate of the University of Virginia and the Fashion Institute of Technology, where she wrote a master’s thesis on General Washington’s clothing. The new research services librarian is Rachel Jirka, a graduate of the University of Virginia, Simmons Graduate School of Library and Information Science and Middlebury College. In addition to these new additions to our staff, librarian Valerie Sallis has been promoted to archivist of the Society, a new position in which she assumes responsibility for the Society’s archives and manuscripts and records management across the institution.

All of the changes of the last year—the establishment of an education department, the launching of a robust new website and the reorganization of our staff—increase our ability to fulfill the mission assigned to the Society by its founders: to perpetuate the memory of that “vast event,” the establishment of American independence by force of arms, and the creation of the first great republic in the modern world.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr.

Mission Statement

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

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

Strategic Vision Statement

The Society of the Cincinnati is the leading patriotic historical society promoting the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary War and the enduring principles for which they fought.

To fulfill this role:
1. The Society maintains a leading, extensive, and accessible library of printed and manuscript materials used by scholars from around the world as the basis for publications on the Revolutionary War. These scholarly works stimulate public interest in and appreciation of the revolutionary achievement.
2. The Society produces and promotes outreach educational programs and products to improve teaching on the American Revolution and particularly the Revolutionary War.
3. The Society cultivates the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary War and brotherly affection among its members through programs and events at Anderson House and throughout the United States and France.
4. The Society maintains a select collection of Revolutionary War and Society artifacts and makes them accessible to the public through special exhibitions at Anderson House and at traveling venues. The Society uses this collection and exhibition program to advance its broader goal of promoting public appreciation of the American Revolution and particularly the heroes of the Revolutionary War.
5. The Society sponsors major lectures on the American Revolution each year. These lectures highlight the work of the Society and attract support for Society programs from foundations and other non-member donors.
6. The Society advocates the preservation of major historic places and artifacts associated with the American Revolution and the public recognition of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Our advocacy is directly related to our overall mission and pertinent to our broad membership but is not likely to involve ephemeral issues or financial support for plaques, statues, or buildings.
7. The Society maintains its headquarters at Anderson House, a Gilded Age mansion in Washington, D.C., and one of the premier attractions of the city, with an annual visitation of over 25,000 people. Anderson House is a visible symbol of the Society and the center of the historic fellowship of the descendants of the heroic officers of the American Revolution.
A New Beginning in Education

At the Annual Meeting of the Society’s board of directors in May 2011, Past President General Frederick Lorimer Graham, George Sunderland Rich, Past Assistant Treasurer General Charles Lilly Coltman III and Clifford Butler Lewis collectively pledged to underwrite the costs of establishing a formal education department for the Society through the hiring of a director of education. Chuck and Leslie Coltman and the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati subsequently provided the funds needed to support the first programs of the new department.

With these gifts, the Society realized the long-cherished goal of creating an education department to work in coordination with the other activities of the Society to fulfill the Society’s educational mandate—to perpetuate, through the promotion of teaching on the history and ideals of the American War for Independence, the memory of the great events the Society of the Cincinnati was founded to perpetuate. The Society hired Elesha Tucker, then education director of the Constitutional Sources Project in Washington, D.C., as the Society’s director of education. She assumed her duties in October 2011.

The challenge is to devise ways to use new technology to present the Society’s message about the Revolutionary War and the principles to which the officers of that war were dedicated. The Society seeks to create a program with national reach, for which the Internet and new media are essential. Among the first steps of the new department was to launch a series of recorded online lectures for classroom use and teacher training. The first four lectures, on France and the American Revolution, were presented at Anderson House by Professor Julia Osman of Mississippi State University, a former Tyree-Lamb Fellow at the Society. These lectures were produced for Internet broadcast and can be viewed online at http://fora.tv/partner/Society_of_the_Cincinnati. We are also developing online lessons, based on the Society’s twenty-five American Revolution Literacy topics, and a database of teacher and student resources based on our library and museum collections.

In June 2012, the Society hosted the first Master Teachers Seminar at Anderson House—an entirely new kind of teacher training program. The goal of the Master Teachers program is to harness the experience and ability of teachers who are already committed to teaching about the American Revolution to create resources for less experienced or knowledgable teachers to use. Teachers applied to the program by submitting a lesson plan on the Revolutionary War, framed by one or more of the Society’s twenty-five Revolutionary War Literacy topics and aligned with their own state education standards. Outstanding teachers were selected from Arizona, New York, Connecticut,
Leslie Colton was supported by a gift from Chuck and Leslie Colton. The 2012 Society of the Cincinnati Summer Fellowship Master Teachers Seminar was supported by grants from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and from Chuck and Leslie Colton.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT The 2012 Society of the Cincinnati Master Teachers Seminar was supported by grants from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and from Chuck and Leslie Colton. The 2012 Society of the Cincinnati Summer Fellowship in Education was supported by a gift from Chuck and Leslie Colton.

INTERNSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS
Summer Education Fellowship
Hendrik Isom, a Ph.D. candidate in history at Brown University, received the first Summer Education Fellowship for the summer of 2012. Mr. Isom completed fundamental content research in the Society’s library on several of the Society’s twenty-five Revolutionary War Literacy topics, developing material that will be central to future online lessons.

Library Fellowships
The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship has been offered annually since 2007 to provide support to a scholar using the Society’s library collections for a period of at least five days. This year the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati established two additional short-term library fellowships to be administered under the same terms. Application to the fellowships is open on a competitive basis to graduate-level students and senior scholars who are conducting research that may benefit from the library’s holdings.

The Tyree-Lamb Fellowship
The 2011 Tyree-Lamb Fellowship was awarded to Gregory J. W. Urwin, Ph.D., professor of history at Temple University in Philadelphia. Professor Urwin spent two full weeks in the library pursuing research on the impact of the British campaign in Virginia before the siege of Yorktown for a book on the subject.

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowships
The first of two 2011 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowships was awarded to Friederike Baer, Ph.D., assistant professor of history at Pennsylvania State University, Abington, to support her research on the experiences of Hessian soldiers during the Revolutionary War for a book about Baroness Friederike Riedesel, wife of the commander of the Hessian troops in America.

The second 2011 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowship was awarded to Craig Bruce Smith, a doctoral candidate in history at Brandeis University, to examine the early records of the Society of the Cincinnati as evidence for his dissertation on concepts of personal and collective honor held by the Revolutionary generation.

Museum Internships
The work of the Society’s museum is enhanced each year by the assistance of energetic interns, who gain professional experience while also contributing to the Society’s work preserving and interpreting its museum collections. The Society is fortunate to be able to award two paid museum internships to graduate students annually, in addition to hosting other students at various levels who are interested in history and material culture in museums.

Clement Ellis Conger Internship
The Spring 2012 Clement Ellis Conger Internship was awarded to Lauren Appelbaum, a graduate student in The George Washington University’s Museum Studies M.A. program specializing in collections management and art history. Ms. Appelbaum assisted the museum staff with ongoing collections projects including cataloging and rehousing objects, updating object records in the database, and recording and analyzing environmental monitoring data.

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship
The recipient of the 2011 Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Internship was Emma Stratton, a graduate student in the M.A. program in museum studies at The George Washington University. Ms. Stratton worked with the museum staff to research American portraits in the museum’s collections and to add the Society’s holdings to the Catalog of American Portraits database maintained by the Smithsonian’s National Portrait Gallery.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT Leadership gifts from Mr. and Mrs. John K. Lamont Lamb, Mrs. Lewis Tyree, Jr., and the Taylor-Tyree Family Trust established an endowment fund that supports the Tyree-Lamb Fellowship. The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellowships are funded by a grant from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
Communications and Publications

The Society of the Cincinnati Website

In May 2012, two hundred twenty-nine years to the week after its founding, the Society launched its first professionally designed website, a robust communication tool using recent technology to reach broader audiences with our mission and provide greater access to our resources. The website expresses the Society’s purposes as both a cultural non-profit and fraternal organization. With more than one hundred pages, the extensive website will be a destination for members, scholars, teachers, tourists, neighbors, and friends around the world who share our passion for American history and the achievement of American independence.

The website was the result of more than two years of planning, content creation and development. Beginning in February 2010, a committee of members led by then-Assistant Secretary General Ross Perry and a staff group held meetings to determine what the new site should include and how it could best convey that information—from the organization of the site to its design aesthetic. The resulting goals for the website were that it communicate the Society’s unique history and breadth of activities with a graphically interesting and elegant design complementing the Society’s print publications, and that the site be easy for users to navigate and for staff to update.

To turn these goals into reality, the Society selected the web design firm Second Thought of New York City from proposals submitted by eleven companies. Second Thought distinguished itself from the other two finalists with its intellectual engagement with our goals and strong vision for the website, including a preliminary design that became the basis for the finished site. Founded in 2002, Second Thought is a company of digital media professionals that excels in conceiving and building media-rich online experiences that create new relationships between users and information. Their other clients include the Smithsonian Institution, the Time family of publishers, CNN, PBS, and Random House. The Society’s communications committee, established in 2010, offered valuable guidance and counsel as the site took shape.

The finished site—rich with images of the Society’s collections and events—presents the Society’s history and ideals and its public non-profit programs in the main section and membership activities in a password-protected member area. Visitors to the site can learn about the history and purpose of the Society, see highlights of the library and museum collections, learn about current and future exhibitions, explore educational resources, browse the calendar of public programs, discover the history of Anderson House, learn about renting the house for a private event, view the Society’s publications, find out about fellowship, internship, and volunteer opportunities and learn how to support the Society’s mission. In addition to searching the online library catalog, visitors may also take a virtual tour of Anderson House or scroll through digitized library resources.

In the member area, users will find information on the Society’s governance, histories of the constituent societies and recent news and notices from them, the current and past issues of Cincinnati Fourteen, activities of the French and American Exchanges programs, room reservations at Anderson House, items available from the boutique, special projects in need of support and a calendar of member events.

The Society’s website will continue to grow in the coming months and years with new and updated content that will entice users to return to the site over and over again. Among the highest priorities is to add a French language version of the site so French members and visitors can fully explore its resources.

Emily L. Schulz
Deputy Director & Curator
France came to America’s aid in an effort to redress the balance of power with Britain and recover the prestige it had lost in the Seven Years’ War. France had been competing with Great Britain—and, to a lesser extent, Spain—for land, population and profit in North America since the sixteenth century, but the terms of the Treaty of Paris that ended the Seven Years’ War in 1763 forced France to relinquish most of its North American colonies. In the aftermath of the French defeat, that nation resolved to rebuild its military for a war of revenge. Etienne-François, comte de Stainville, duc de Choiseul, who served as naval minister in the 1760s, predicted another war would be sparked by unrest in Britain’s American colonies. With his cousin, César Gabriel, comte de Choiseul, duc de Praslin, who was minister of foreign affairs during the same period, the duc de Choiseul was largely responsible for reforming French military organization, training, uniforms and weapons on the eve of the American Revolution.

Tens of thousands of French soldiers and sailors would serve in the American Revolutionary War. A hand-colored broadside in the exhibition documents the strength of the French army in 1775—more than two hundred thousand soldiers stationed in France and its colonies.

France in the American Revolution
October 19, 2011—April 13, 2012

Two hundred thirty years to the day after the British army surrendered to joint French-American forces at Yorktown, the Society honored America’s French allies with the opening of the exhibition *France in the American Revolution*. The exhibition was the fourteenth and final exhibition in a series begun by the Society in 1997 to examine the individual contributions of the original thirteen states and France to America’s Revolution. With forty rare artifacts, works of art and documents from the collections of the Society and private lenders, the exhibition celebrated the French commitment to the achievement of American independence that has bound the two nations together for more than two centuries.

The alliance forged between France and the United States early in the war—and formalized in a treaty in 1778—was one of the defining events of the eighteenth century. French shipments of arms and equipment sustained the Continental Army. French officers provided expertise in engineering, artillery and fortification. And the French navy was critical to the Yorktown campaign in 1781, which delivered the final blow to Great Britain’s hold on the American colonies.

Above: This portfolio, with intricate combination locks, was owned by César Gabriel, duc de Praslin, minister of foreign affairs during the Seven Years’ War.
Collection of Raynald, duc de Choiseul Praslin.

The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.

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around the world. Beginning in 1776, professional French army officers began to volunteer for service in the Continental Army—many of them solicited by Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, American commissioners in Paris charged by the Continental Congress in part with recruiting “a few good Engineers in the Service of the United States.” The more than one hundred French volunteers included the marquis de Lafayette, Pierre L’Enfant, Johann de Kalb (a German-born officer in the French army), the marquis de La Rouërie and Louis LeBègue de Presle Duportail. These Frenchmen sought experience in battle, prestigious commands, personal glory, or the opportunity to defend the cause of liberty. French volunteers particularly distinguished themselves at the Battle of Monmouth Court House in 1778 and the attack on Stony Point the following year—both of which were represented in the exhibition by contemporary maps of those engagements.

Official French support for the American Revolution came in February 1778, when France and the United States signed the Treaty of Alliance to maintain “the liberty, sovereignty, and independance absolute and unlimited of the said united States” and pledge the two countries’ mutual support in the war against Great Britain. For the previous two years, the French government had sent unofficial aid to America in the form of weapons, uniforms, and other supplies, including firearms like the fusil displayed in the exhibition. The formal alliance made French King Louis XVI a hero in the United States. The exhibition featured his likeness in a late nineteenth-century engraving made from the original 1790 plate that was broken during the French Revolution.

The first French military operation in North America during the Revolutionary War came just two months after the alliance, when Charles Hector, comte d’Estaing, sailed for America at the head of a squadron bearing four thousand troops. Louis XVI’s orders for the expedition—d’Estaing’s own manuscript copy was in the exhibition—focused the mission in part on expelling the British from their valuable Caribbean sugar islands. After participating in failed attacks on British forces at Sandy Hook and Newport, d’Estaing sailed for the West Indies, where the French had more success. A contemporary engraving in the exhibition titled La Valeur Récompensée, A la prise de la Grenade le 4 Juillet 1779 (Paris, ca. 1781) depicts d’Estaing’s primary success of the expedition, the capture of Grenada in July 1779. That fall, d’Estaing’s expedition ended with the disastrous French-American siege on British-held Savannah. The poorly planned attack failed and, although d’Estaing fought with bravery and was wounded twice, his leadership and inexperience were widely criticized. An anonymously published French critique of d’Estaing’s conduct during the 1778-1779 expedition, a 1782 copy of which was in the exhibition, contributed to his tarnished reputation.

One of the most significant French contributions to the Revolutionary War was the army of nearly six thousand men that arrived in America in July 1780. Under the command of Gen. Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, this powerful force remained in Newport for eleven months before the allied French-American forces finally launched their campaign against the British. A highlight of the exhibition was the Calendrier Français, a small French military almanac printed in 1780 by the press of the French fleet in Newport—the only complete copy of the almanac known to exist. The march south that began in June 1781, ultimately bound for Yorktown, was chronicled...
The background shows Fort Royal in Martinique, with de Grasse’s fleet at anchor.

The American-French alliance also helped forge the identity of the Society of the Cincinnati. From its founding in 1783, the Society included a French branch in recognition of those foreign officers who fought for the American cause. Formally established on July 4, 1784, in Paris, the Société des Cincinnati de France included more than two hundred original members, among them the comte de Rochambeau, marquis de Lafayette and comte d’Estaing. The exhibition illustrated the story of the founding of the French branch of the Society with d’Estaing’s manuscript proposal to Washington for governing the French Society, the Society Eagle and diploma of naval officer François Aymar, comte de Montcalm, and a miniature portrait painted in the 1790s of an unidentified French officer wearing a Society Eagle.

Emily L. Schulz
Deputy Director & Curator

by François-Ignace Ervol d’Oyré, a capitaine in the Royal Army Corps of Engineers whose journal of the campaign was also in the exhibition.

The campaign of Rochambeau’s and George Washington’s combined forces culminated in the Siege of Yorktown that fall. The marquis de Lafayette—pictured in the exhibition with Le Mire’s famous engraving of the general at Yorktown beside his servant, James Armistead—played an important role leading up to and during the siege, as he and his Continental Light Infantry harassed the British army throughout the summer of 1781 and later took part in the attack on Yorktown. An épée d’officier, or officer’s sword, in the exhibition—lent by James L. Kochan—illustrates the model Lafayette purchased and gave to the officers of his unit, which was also the model authorized by the king for French infantry officers. Upon the allied victory at Yorktown, Washington issued a general order on October 20, 1781, expressing his deepest appreciation for “the decisive good consequences of the Alliance” and singling out officers who showed particular zeal during the fight, including Col. Guillaume Quérénat de la Combe, who directed the French engineers and whose copy of the general order was in the exhibition.

Although major military operations in America ended with the allied victory at Yorktown, the war continued in the Caribbean through 1782 as the European powers fought over their sugar islands. The war in the Caribbean ended with the British victory at the Battle of the Saints. The campaign is illustrated by one of the most striking paintings in the exhibition, an allegorical portrait of Thomas François Lenormand de Victor, a lieutenant de vaisseau in Admiral de Grasse’s fleet who died at Martinique. This portrait, painted the following year to memorialize Lenormand’s sacrifice, depicts the fallen French officer’s spirit protecting wounded soldiers, who are receiving their last rites, from being taken by the figure of Death.
The American Revolution at Sea
April 27 - December 29, 2012

The American Revolution pitted the two greatest naval powers in the world—Britain and France—in a maritime conflict of unprecedented scale. The two navies deployed more than 1,200 warships, 25,000 naval cannons and over 300,000 sailors in a conflict that spanned the globe. The naval war reached from the Caribbean to the Bay of Bengal and from the North Sea to the South Atlantic. The power of the naval forces deployed by Britain and France was staggering. One ship of the line could concentrate more firepower than the entire Continental Army. The British navy deployed more than one hundred of these ships. The fleet commanded by Admiral de Grasse at the Battle of the Chesapeake could deliver more than twenty times the firepower of the combined armies of Washington and Rochambeau. The strategic importance of naval power was clear to the war’s greatest leader. “Without a decisive naval force we can do nothing definitive,” George Washington wrote to Lafayette. “And with it, everything honorable and glorious.”

A selection of the rich holdings of the Society of the Cincinnati on the naval war have been brought together in *The American Revolution at Sea*, an exhibition featuring books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts and engravings from the Society of the Cincinnati’s Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection with art and artifacts from the Society’s museum collections. The exhibition was made possible by the generous support of Dr. J.P. “Jack” London of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and his wife, Dr. Jennifer London.

When France joined the conflict in June 1778, the War of the American Revolution became a struggle for naval supremacy in the Atlantic world. The French navy challenged Britain for control of the English Channel, the Caribbean, Gibraltar and the coast of North America. Supporting the American rebellion offered France an opportunity to deprive Britain of valuable colonies without the risks and expense of attacking Britain or the danger of arousing the other Continental powers. With a large share of its ships committed in North America, the larger British navy was forced on the defensive in the Caribbean, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.


*Opposite: Model of H.M.S. Roebuck, made in Britain, ca. 1834. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.*

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*The American Revolution at Sea* traces the rebuilding of the French Navy after its defeat in the Seven Years’ War in anticipation of a renewed war with Britain—a war of revenge that would establish France as the preeminent naval power in the Atlantic world, restore balance among the European powers and secure long-term economic advantages for France by depriving Britain of its colonial possessions. French naval architects and shipwrights employed the most advanced mathematics and engineering principles, designing and building ships that were faster and more maneuverable than those of their British rivals. The Society’s holdings on this theme are represented by Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau’s *Eléments de l’Architecture Navale, ou, Traité Pratique de la Construction des
Vaisneaux (Paris: Chez Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1752), one of the most important works on naval engineering of the eighteenth century, and Nicolas-Marie Ozanne, Marine Militaire, ou Recueil des Differentes Vaisneaux qui Servent à la Guerre (Paris: Chez l’auteur ... [1762]), which consists of fifty delicately engraved plates, illustrating twenty-one different classes of French warships, and including more than twenty-five additional plates illustrating naval tactics.

The tactical control of fleets in battle was the most challenging problem facing admirals during the age of sail. Maintaining cohesion was vital to concentrating massed firepower on the enemy and preventing him from breaking lines of battle and attacking individual ships. This could only be accomplished with signal flags, raised on the flagship in patterns that could be readily understood and relayed through a large fleet by senior subordinates or by frigates standing at intervals behind a line of battle. The exhibition includes the most influential work on naval signals of that generation: Sébastien-François Bigot, vicomte de Morogues’ Tactique Navale, ou, Traité des Évolutions et des Signaux (Paris: H. L. Guerin & L. F. Delatour, 1763).

The exhibition focuses on three major fleet engagements to illustrate the importance of the war at sea and the critical importance of ship-to-ship communication in determining the outcome of naval battles. The first is the Battle of Ushant (1778), a tactical stalemate that was a strategic victory for France. The British failure to defeat the French in the English Channel compelled the British to keep a large part of the Royal Navy in home waters. Among the works on display is Jean-François du Cheyron, chevalier du Pavillon’s Tactique Navale a l’Usage de l’Armée du Roy, Commandée par M. le Comte d’Orvilliers . . . (Brest: R. Malassis, 1778)—the signal book used by the French fleet at Ushant, of which only a few copies survive.

Confusion about the meaning of signals plagued the combined squadrons of British Admirals Graves and Hood at the Battle of the Chesapeake (1781), helping the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse to repulse the British effort to rescue the army under Cornwallis. This decisive battle is represented in the exhibition by Greffe Grasses Sît-Bataller, och Krigs-Operationerne uti Vest-Indien (Stockholm: Tryckt hos Joh. Christ. Holmberg, 1787), the first extended published account of French operations under de Grasse, written by Carl Gustaf Tornquist, a young Swedish naval officer who volunteered for service in the French navy. British reaction to the defeat is illustrated by Sir John Sinclair’s Thoughts on the Naval Strength of the British Empire (London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1782), a defense of Britain’s ability to maintain its naval superiority in the wake of the debacle off the coast of Virginia.

Signal problems—this time between French vessels—once again played a major role in the climactic naval battle of the war, fought near the Îles des Saintes, a group of small rocky islands just south of Guadeloupe, in April 1782. The battle was a disaster for the French fleet, which lost its commander and nine captains—three captured and six killed. Representing the Society’s holdings on this battle is the journal of Marseillois, a seventy-four-gun ship of the line commanded by Henri-César, marquis de Castellane-Majastre.

The exhibition also touches on the lives of ordinary sailors. James Lind’s landmark A Treatise on the Scurvy (Second corrected edition, London: Printed for A. Millar, 1757), describing the first recorded clinical trials in medical history, is a reminder of the terrific toll scurvy took on sailors of all nations in the age of sail. A poignant letter from an American privateer to his mother, written on the dreaded Jersey, a British prison hulk moored in the East River, represents the experience of the thousands of maritime prisoners held by the British during the war.

The American Revolution at Sea also includes a range of objects documenting the American naval effort, including a practical treatise on navigation owned by a succession of American privateers, a French engraved portrait of Esek Hopkins, first commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy, a hull model of the Continental frigate Confederacy, a miniature portrait of Alexander Murray, a young Continental Navy lieutenant and original member of the Pennsylvania Society, and an exceedingly rare pamphlet published in 1776, including the first “Rules for the regulation of the Navy of the United States.” The Cincinnati Eagle owned by Joshua Barney, (the gift of William Joshua Barney, Jr., of the Maryland Society) and the Society of the Cincinnati membership diploma of Captain James Nicholson (a gift in memory of the Nicholson members of the Society) illustrate the enthusiasm of Continental Navy officers for the Society of the Cincinnati.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr.
Executive Director
Tours, Lectures, Concerts and Other Public Programs

The Society offered a wide range of programs to the public at large during the year ending June 30, 2012. Including our regular program of docent-led tours of Anderson House. We welcomed 10,576 visitors from all fifty states and thirty-eight foreign countries during the year.

The Society also hosted evening lectures on a wide range of topics, including lectures by
- Julia Osman, professor of history at Mississippi State University, on French officers special tours, coinciding with the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, focusing on Asian art
- Mary Thompson, historian of Mount Vernon, on George Washington’s religious life
- Ron Fuchs, curator of Washington and Lee University’s Reeves Collection, on George Washington’s Society of the Cincinnati porcelain
- Elliot Cohen, professor of strategic studies at Johns Hopkins University, on his book, Conquered into Liberty: Two Centuries of Battle Along the Great Warpath that Made the American Way of War
- Ellen Clark, the Society’s library director, on the celebration of George Washington’s birthday through time.

Large crowds enjoyed the Society Fall 2011 and Spring 2012 Concert Series, which included performances by
- Nancy Peery Marriott, lyric soprano
- James Harkless, baritone
- The Eastmont Trio
- Raj Bhimani, piano
- Ruth Rose, piano, and Jorge Orozco, violin.

The Society also presented afternoon “Lunch Bite” lectures, chiefly by members of the staff, on books, prints, manuscripts and objects from the Society’s museum and library collections, including Revolutionary War armaments, manuscripts, engravings, pamphlets, uniforms and other treasures of the Society. In addition, the Society hosted
- a special concert of eighteenth-century music on period instruments to celebrate American independence—held on the second of July, the day the Continental Congress approved Richard Henry Lee’s resolution asserting independence (as opposed to the Fourth of July, when congress approved the Declaration of Independence)
- special tours, coinciding with the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, focusing on Asian art at Anderson House
- children’s programs based on the popular American Girl books, which introduce young readers to life in the era of the American Revolution and other periods in American history.

Acquisitions

The First Map of the Independent United States—Jean Lattré’s Carte des Etats-Unis de l’Amérique suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783

The definitive treaty of peace, signed by the American and British diplomats in Paris on September 3, 1783, brought a successful end to the War for American Independence and established the geographic boundaries of the “free, sovereign and Independent States.” It took nearly two months for the news to reach the new United States. Although the military conflict between the United States and Great Britain then came to an end, peace was not completed until the two sides exchanged documents of ratification on May 12, 1784. The following month, Jean Lattré, an official engraver to Louis XVI, published a large-scale map titled Carte des Etats-Unis de l’Amérique suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783, the first map to delineate the full extent of the new United States of America published after the ratification of the treaty.

This year the Society had the great good fortune to acquire for the Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection an exceedingly rare copy of the first state of the first issue of the 1784 Lattré map. The map holds special significance to the Society because the engraver included among the symbols in its cartouche a fine rendering of the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati. The design imprints the title of the map on a large sail draped over the stern of a ship—emblematic of the newly launched ship of state—over which a sailor hangs medallions bearing the Great Seal of the United States, the Society’s Eagle and the coat-of-arms of Benjamin Franklin, one of the negotiators of the peace treaty, to whom the map is dedicated. A flag, bearing another impression of the Great Seal, flies from the ship’s flagstaff. The Society’s Eagle on the cartouche is clearly modeled on the first Eagles made by the Paris firm of Duval and Francastel in early 1784, and is the earliest depiction of the Eagle to appear in print.

Jean Lattré (fl. 1743-1793) was in 1784 an elder statesman among Parisian cartographers. Under license of the king he had produced many maps, atlases and globes through the second half of the eighteenth century. The sail motif was a much-embellished adaptation of a design he had used on an earlier map of the northern Netherlands. The inclusion of the newly minted Eagle suggests a close acquaintance with senior officers of the French military, as well as an understanding of the Society as a symbol of the French-American alliance.

For the cartographic details of his Carte des Etats-Unis, Lattré drew heavily from John Mitchell’s Map of the British and French Dominions in North America (London, 1755), which had been the principal map used in the negotiations of the Treaty of Paris (a marked-up copy of the Mitchell map brought back by negotiator John Jay survives in the collection of the New-York Historical Society). Lattré’s map contains a few errors and some out-of-date information—some repeating Mitchell’s errors and some entirely new ones. Despite these errors, the map presents a remarkably accurate delineation of the territorial boundaries established by the peace treaty, which set the Mississippi River as far south as the 31st parallel as the western border of the United States.
The Society's copy of the Lattré map is one of only a few extant copies known to include side panels of text, printed from separate plates and pasted to the left and right edges of the central sheet. Titled “Principaux Evenemens Militaire entre les Americains et les Anglois,” the panels give a full chronology of the war, year-by-year and state-by-state, from the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775 to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1783.

The Lattré Carte des Etat-Unis is known to exist in three states. The first and second states of the map bear the imprint on the lower right margin: “A Paris: Chez Lattré, Graveur du Roi, Rue St Jacques, No 20.” The cartouche includes the engraver's effusive dedication to Benjamin Franklin, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France and the best known American in Paris. On the Society's copy of the first state of the map, the running list of Franklin's credentials includes “Ancien President de Pensilvanie.” This line was altered in the second state of the map to read (abbreviated to fit into the same space): “anc. Presid. de la conventió de Pensilvanie,” a reference to Franklin's role as president of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1776, and a correction made perhaps at Franklin's request.

In the second state of the map, Lattré also added a table near the center of the lower margin listing the thirteen states and their capitals, mistakenly identifying Williamsburg as the capital of Virginia (the capital had been moved to Richmond in 1780).

The Society also owns a third state of the Lattré map, which has been part of the Fergusson Collection since 1988. Although it retains the date 1784 on the cartouche, this version is thought to have been issued around 1800 because of several notable alterations: Lattré’s imprint on the lower right margin has been removed and the line “avec Privilege du Roi” on the cartouche has been replaced with the imprint of Delamarche, a cartographer who collaborated with Lattré and took over his stock after his death. The map itself has been updated to show the additions of both the city of Washington and the state of Vermont, though the Williamsburg error is repeated.

In its scale, importance and rarity, the Lattré map takes its place with the maps of John Wallis (London, April 1783)—which delineated the boundaries proposed by the negotiators but was published before ratification—and Abel Buell (New Haven, April 1784)—the first American map to present those boundaries, though it, too, was published before the boundaries were official. Of the three, the Lattré map is considered by many to be the most beautiful, and it is the only map that connects the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati to the creation of the new nation. The acquisition of the landmark Lattré map for the Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection fulfills a twenty-five year quest to find a first printing of this historic map, an iconic document of the Revolution.

Ellen McCallister Clark  
Library Director
Refighting the Battle of the Saintes: Manuscripts and Printed Works on the Climactic Naval Battle of the War

Among the most remarkable acquisitions of the year for the Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection are two groups of manuscripts documenting the Battle of the Saintes, the final great naval battle of the war. The first group consists of letters and papers of Henri-César, marquis de Castellane-Majastre, captain of the seventy-four-gun ship of the line *Marseillois*, most notably the journal of that ship, maintained during its participation in naval operations in American waters in 1781-1782, including the Battle of the Chesapeake, the Battle of St. Kitts and the Battle of the Saintes. The second group consists of an array of manuscripts, bound together in one volume, gathered for the formal investigation of the Battle of the Saintes conducted at L’Orient in 1783-1784. In addition to these manuscripts, the Society acquired several rare contemporary printed works complementing important materials on the battle already in the Fergusson Collection.

The Battle of the Saintes was the largest naval battle fought in the Western Hemisphere during the War for American Independence and the climax of the French naval expedition that included the Battle of the Chesapeake. After the British surrender at Yorktown, Admiral de Grasse and his fleet sailed for the Caribbean, where they resumed offensive operations against Britain’s West Indian colonies. In January 1782 de Grasse captured St. Kitts—leaving only Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua and Jamaica under British control. In March he joined forces with a Spanish squadron and a fleet of transports to launch an invasion of Jamaica, the largest and richest of Britain’s Caribbean colonies.

The British fleet under Admiral George Rodney intercepted the French near the Iles des Saintes, a group of small, rocky islands just south of Guadeloupe, in early April. After days of maneuver, the two fleets met on opposing courses on the morning of April 12. Rodney, with thirty-six ships of the line, had a numerical advantage over de Grasse, who entered the battle with an effective strength of thirty ships of the line. Rodney also held the weather gage—the upwind position most favorable to the attacker.

The two sides engaged in line of battle. The contest was fairly even until a shift in the wind forced de Grasse to order his fleet to tack in order to maintain his line, a difficult maneuver to execute while engaged with the enemy. For whatever reason—precisely what happened would be debated for years—gaps opened in the French line. British warships seized the opportunity to sail through the gaps, punishing the French ships on either side with broadsides from port and starboard batteries. French commanders responded by turning to bring their guns to bear on the British. In the process, the French line of battle disintegrated.

The French capture of St. Kitts, depicted in this watercolor from the newly acquired “Journal de la Campagne que j’ai fair sur le Vaisseau Le Souverain...” was a victory for the fleet of Admiral de Grasse. *Marseillois* leads the line of battle at upper left. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.
French ships in condition to flee sailed downwind, with the British in pursuit. The British captured five French ships of the line, most of them severely damaged. One exploded after surrendering. French losses included Ville de Paris, the French flagship, which surrendered after nightfall, out of powder and surrounded by British warships. Admiral de Grasse was taken prisoner. Three other French captains were captured and six killed. French casualties exceeded more than 2,000 dead and wounded. Some 5,000 more were taken prisoner. French losses at the Battle of the Saintes were comparable to British losses at Saratoga.

Admiral de Grasse, who was taken to Britain and then permitted to return to France, blamed the disaster on the failure of his subordinates to relay his signals and follow his orders. In an effort to establish the truth, the French navy established commissions to collect records and take depositions from witnesses. This evidence was turned over to a council of fourteen meeting at L’Orient, which held hearings from September 1783 to May 1784, ultimately calling 304 witnesses. The council rendered its judgment on May 21, 1784, censuring Admiral Bougainville, who had commanded the lead division, for failing to repeat signals from Ville de Paris, but exonerating the other officers.

Among the records collected by the commission at Toulon was the journal of the Marseillais, titled “Précis de la navigation de la campagne de l’armée navales aux ordres du comte de Grasse,” which is now in the Fergusson Collection. The Marseillais was in the thick of the fighting at the Saintes and had stood by Ville de Paris until she surrendered. Her captain, Henri-César de Castellane-Majastre, a Provençal aristocrat, had distinguished himself at the Battle of the Chesapeake, where the Marseillais engaged in a fierce duel with HMS Intrepid. She was again in the line of battle at St. Kitts in January 1782. Her crew included a twenty-eight year-old ensign named Pierre-Charles Villeneuve, who would command the French fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1804. The journal includes a record of all of the signals received by Marseillais during the Battle of the Saintes, as well as the sailing orders and the casualties sustained in the battle.

The signals in the journal correspond to the signals prescribed for this fleet in a unique manual—essentially a code book—printed in Brest and entrusted to each captain sailing with the fleet. The signal manual for the expedition under Admiral de Grasse was devised by Jean-François du Cheyron, chevalier du Pavillon and published as Tactique Navale pour l’Armée du Roi Commandée par Monsieur le Comte de Grasse, Lieutenant Général des Armées Navales, Commandeur de l’Ordre Royal & Militaire de Saint Louis, Commandant l’Armée du Roi en 1781 (Brest: R. Malassis, imprimeur ordinaire du roi & de la marine, 1781).
Joachim-Robin de Blainville de Fressinaux to Castellane-Majastre, in which Fressinaux described his own testimony to the council. He assured Castellane-Majastre that he had spoken the truth, though others had presented false testimony, and that he had praised the “bravoure” (bravery) and “patriotisme” (patriotism) of the Marsillois. The Castellane-Majastre manuscripts also include two letters from de Grasse and eleven letters from Charles Eugène Gabriel de La Croix, marquis de Castries.

The Ferguson Collection also includes printed works by British authors offering important details of the battle. Among the most interesting is that of John Matthews, an industrious Royal Navy lieutenant who served in the battle. Immediately after the war he composed and published (at his own expense) a book of diagrams of the chief battles fought in the Caribbean theater with particular attention to the Battle of the Saints. Matthews titled his book *Twenty-One Plans, with Explanations, of Different Actions in the West Indies, during the Late War* (Chester: Printed by J. Fletcher, for the author, 1784) and he dedicated it to Admiral Samuel Hood. This rare work was acquired for the Ferguson Collection in 2012.

The importance of the battle was memorialized almost fifty years later in George Chalmers’s *Breaking the Line. Statement of Facts, in the Nature of a Memoir, Leading to and Connected with the Great Battle of the 12th of April, 1782, between the Fleet of Great Britain, Commanded by the Late Lord Rodney, and that of France, under the Compte de Grasse* (Cheltenham: Printed by J. J. Hadley, 1830). The book was issued anonymously. Chalmers identified himself on the title page only as “an Old Naval Officer, who served under Lord Rodney, and was Lieutenant of a Seventy-Four Gun Ship on that Occasion.” This book was also added to the Ferguson Collection in 2012—a landmark year for acquisitions documenting one of the greatest battles of our War for Independence.

Jack Duane Warren, Jr.
Executive Director

The author, the chevalier du Pavillon, was killed while commanding the eighty-gun *Triomphant* at the Battle of the Saints. A copy of this rare manual was acquired for the Ferguson Collection in 2005.

In the Society’s library, scholars can also consult Admiral de Grasse’s own account of the battle, published in his *Mémoire du Comte de Grasse sur le Combat Naval du 12 April 1782 avec les Plans des Positions Principales des Armées Respectives* (Paris: publisher unknown, ca. 1782), a rare, privately printed volume that has been a part of the Ferguson Collection since 1996. De Grasse charged that his chief subordinates, Louis-Philippe Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil, and Louise-Antoine, comte de Bougainville, failed to relay his signals. On the other side of the controversy, scholars can consult Vaudreuil’s manuscript “Observations du Marquis de Vaudreuil sur le combat du 12 avril 1782 les memoires y inclus sont les originaux” (1784), acquired for the Ferguson Collection in 2001.

Further detail about the investigation conducted at L’Orient is also found in a newly acquired portfolio of manuscripts, including statements presented to the council by Admiral de Grasse, Admiral Vaudreuil and Captain Jean-François d’Arros, baron d’Argelos. De Grasse accused d’Arros, who commanded the eighty-gun *Langueocl* of abandoning the defense of *Ville de Paris* during the final stage of the battle. This year’s acquisitions also include a letter from Captain
Selected Acquisitions

During the year ending June 30, 2012, the Society purchased 420 items for its museum and library collections, including 216 items purchased for the Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The Society received an additional 100 items as gifts, bringing the total acquisitions for library and museum collections for the year to 520 items. The following is a selection of the most interesting and important of these acquisitions.

Armaments

Épée d’Officier (officer’s sword). Made in France, ca. 1767. Steel, gilt brass, and silver. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. The Model 1767 officer's small sword (below) was the regulation sword to be worn by all infantry officers in the French army and was used by America’s allies in the Revolutionary War.

Books and pamphlets


An Account of the Constitution and Present State of Great Britain, together with a View of Its Trade, Policy, and Interest Respecting Other Nations, & of the Principle Curiosities of Great Britain and Ireland. London: Printed for Newbery and Carnan …, [ca. 1770]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A text for young students, this work in its second edition includes commentary on the situation in the “American dominions.” The author insists that “It is…of the highest consequence, that the misunderstandings between them and us be instantly removed, that all attempts to infringe their liberties be laid aside….”


The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. This copy of an unrecorded manual of naval tactics and signals developed by Jean-François du Cheyron Du Pavillon includes a manuscript inscription “Escadre du Cte d’Estaing/ La Dominique/1782.”

*Essays upon the Making of Salt-Petre and Gun-Powder.*


Leipzig: Bey Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1780-82. The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection. An instruction manual, with many folding plates, for a chess-type war game teaching military tactics and strategy. The author was a professor of mathematics and natural sciences at the Military Academy of Braunschweig.


Nathaniel Segar. A Brief Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Lt. Nathaniel Segar, who Was Taken Prisoner by the Indians and Carried to Canada during the Revolutionary War. Paris, Maine: Printed at the Observer Office, and published at the Oxford Bookstore, 1825. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Segar was a Massachusetts soldier who saw service in Canada and New England during the early years of the Revolutionary War. He left the army in 1779 and moved to Bethel, Maine. In 1781, he was among a group of Americans captured by Indians and forced to march to Montreal, where they were turned over to the British.

Signaux Généraux de Jour, de Nuit et de Brume, a l’U sage de l’Armée du Roi, Commandée par Monseur le comte de Guichén … A Breest: De l'imprimérie de R. Malassis, Imprimeur ordinaire du roi & de la marine, 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Signals to be used during the day, at night and in fog by the French fleet under the command of the comte de Guichen.

Francis V. Vernon. Voyages and Travels of a Sea Officer. Dublin: Printed by Wm. M’Kenzie …, 1792. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. An autobiographical account of the adventures of a British naval officer from 1777 through the early 1790s, including his experiences in America during the Revolutionary War.

United States. Continental Congress. Extracts from the Journals of Congress, Relative to the Capture and Condensation of Prizes, and the Fitting Out Privateers; Together with the Rules and Regulations of the Navy, and Instructions to the Commanders of Private Ships of War. Philadelphia: Printed for John Dunlap, 1776. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This is the earliest manual of the regulations of the Continental Navy, including lists of pay by rank and daily rations of food, and includes regulations governing privateers.

Pelatiah Webster. A Plea for the Poor Soldiers, or An Essay, to Demonstrate that the Soldiers and Other Public Creditors, who Really and Actually Supported the Burden of the Late War, Have Not Been Paid! Can Be Paid! And Must Be Paid! New Haven: Re-printed by A. Morse, 1790. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection.


Broadsides

Continent Congres. In Congress, October 29th, 1776. Resolved, that No Private or Vessels of War, Merchant Ships and Other Vessels belonging to the Subjects of these States, be Permitted to Wear Pendants when in Company with Continental Ships or Vessels of War, without Leave from the Commanding Officer thereof. [Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap, 1776.] The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Includes the Congressional resolution of October 30, 1776, that “the rank of officers of marines be the same as officers of similar commissions in the land service.”

Massachusetts Adjutant General’s Office. General Orders. Head-Quarters, Boston, July 7, 1800. [Boston, 1800]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A broadside, probably printed by Alexander Young and Thomas Minns, promoting the militia system in Massachusetts: “Soldiers of Massachusetts! How honorable is your situation in the Military System of the American Republic!... Some of you have witnessed the prowess of your fathers and brethren during the Revolutionary War, and all of you will emulate their virtues and their courage, whenever the public safety shall require your exertions….”

Graphic Arts


The Royal George, a First Rate Man of War Carrying 100 Brass Guns and 1000 Men, Supposed to be as Complete a Ship as the Sea Bears. [London: publisher unknown, ca. 1756]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. HMS Royal George, built at Woolwich and launched on February 18, 1756, was at the time the largest warship in the world. It played an important role in the Channel fleet during the America War for Independence. This wood engraving includes a thirteen-line poem that begins: “Rous’d, let the gallant British Lions [r]oar, And strike Dismay to ev’ry hostile Shore.”
Manuscripts

Almanach Nécessaire, ou Porte-Feuille de tous les Jours, pour l'Année 1781…. A Paris: Chez Pissot, père et fils; Didot jeune, Imprimeur…. 1781. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A printed almanac and daybook in which a French naval officer has made extensive day-by-day notes about actions in which he participated in the Caribbean theater and other major events during this critical year of the Revolutionary War.

Henri César Castellane-Majastre. “Précis de la Navigation de la Campagne de l’Armée Navale aux Ordres du comte de Grasse” and other manuscripts. Journal and manuscripts relating to his experiences as a French naval captain during the Revolutionary War, variously dated between 1778 and 1789. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The journal records the actions of the Marseillois, which took part in the battles of Tobago, Yorktown, Chesapeake and the Saints. Included with the bound volume are numerous letters and other documents written by Castellane-Majastre and other French officials, which were gathered to be used at the inquiry following the defeat of the French fleet at the Battle of the Saints. See page 40.


Antoine-Robert Clazel. “Combat d’Ouessant.” [1778]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Four watercolor-and-ink drawings diagramming positions and actions in the Battle of Ushant off the coast of Brittany between the British and French, July 27, 1778. The artist was an original member of the Société des Cincinnati de France (above).

Colonel Lamb’s Corps of Artillery for Officers Clothing.” West Point, March 1779–April 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. While the enlisted men of the Continental Army were issued uniforms, the officers were required to purchase theirs. This large tabular document details the cost and distribution of various articles, such as shoes, stockings, numerous types of cloth from coarse linen to silk, buttons, breeches, coats, etc. The artillery was considered one of the best-dressed forces in the army.

William Gordon, Jamaica Plain [Massachusetts], autograph letter signed, to Elbridge Gerry, March 8 & 11, 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The writer describes his discussions with founding members of the Society of the Cincinnati about his concerns over the hereditary aspect of the new organization as they approach their first general meeting in Philadelphia in May: “Numbers will after awhile become tradesmen & merchants & will be jealous of their own particular new property, after having disposed of their robes. Domestic & social life will eat out the military spirit and manners. Numbers will be likely to separate when they perceive they are becoming the object of the people’s jealousy, and therefore excluded from civil authority…. I shall try General Knox upon the following alterations, that it shall not be hereditary but finish in the decease of the present members, that no honorary members shall be admitted, and that the fund shall end with the Society….”
"Journal de la Campagne que j’ai fait sur le Vaisseau Le Souverain commande par Monsieur le Commandant De Gandeves en 1780." The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Bound folio manuscript in two unidentified hands, with a full-page watercolor drawing depicting the engagement between the fleets of admirals De Grasse and Hood off St. Kitts on January 25-26, 1782 (opposite page).

Henry Knox, letter signed, to Tench Tilghman, December 7, 1785. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Secretary of War Knox writes that he is enclosing an order for the "sum of four hundred dollars to pay for the horse ordered to be presented to you by the resolve of Congress..." In late October 1781, following Colonel Tilghman’s ride to deliver the news of the American victory at Yorktown, Congress voted to award him "a horse properly caparisoned and an elegant sword." The funds for the horse were delayed until December 1785; the sword did not arrive, unfortunately, until after Tilghman’s death on April 19, 1786.

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, autograph letter signed, to Marinus Willett, Paris, April 12, 1826; with Marinus Willett’s draft of his reply written on the inside of the integral cover. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Lafayette writes to his fellow Cincinnatus following his return from his triumphal tour of the United States in 1824-25. Describing his domestic routine and his health, he closes with regards to “all our military companions and other friends in New York” and his hopes that “the application of our brother officers to Congress [for their back pay] has been successful.” Willett, in turn, drafted a reply in which he recalls his first impressions of Lafayette in 1777, and later at the battles of Monmouth and Brandywine. He writes: “I have a likeness that was taken of you when you were last here, but it is so different from what you was when I first saw you that caused me to enquire of you the last time you was at my house whether you had not a likeness that was taken in your young days....”

“Marine du Roy de France en Février 1780.” [Paris], 1780. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This folio notebook bears a royal seal and lists the entire fleet of ships in French service in early 1780, giving the names of the vessels, number of cannon, commanders, destination and condition. The list reveals that the best ships were being sent to the war effort in America.

New York State Society of the Cincinnati. “To the President of the United States.” [New York, ca. 1812]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Addressing the present situation of the United States, “threatened as it is by a very powerful foreign nation,” the representatives of the New York State Society offer their support to President Madison should the nation go to war: “Making this declaration of our sentiments the same with those which led us to assist in fighting the battles of our revolution, we cheerfully dedicate the remnant of our lives to the maintenance of them—and we pledge ourselves to stand ready to seal our sincerity with our blood.”

Orderly Book of the Capt. Joseph B. Varnum’s Company of the Massachusetts Militia, August 7-30, 1778. [Rhode Island], 1778. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Joseph Varnum served in the militia from the time of the Boston Massacre of 1770 and received his commission as captain in May 1776. His company became part of the militia brigade called to join General Sullivan’s troops during the Battle of Rhode Island, the period covered in this orderly book.

François Joseph Paul, comte de Grasse, Louis-Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil and Jean-François d’Arros, baron d’Argelos. Portfolio of manuscripts gathered for the formal inquiry held in L’Orient, September 1783, investigating the outcome of the Battle of the Saintes, April 12, 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The documents present the differing accounts of three leading French naval officers involved in the battle.

Nathan Hale. Nine letters to his wife, Abigail Hale, spanning the dates April 12, 1776, through June 21, 1777. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. These letters were written by a New Hampshire officer named Nathan Hale—not to be confused with the famous spy. This Nathan Hale rose to the rank of colonel in the 2nd Regiment of the New Hampshire Continental Line and died while a prisoner-of-war on September 23, 1780. Writing from New York, Quebec, Fort Ticonderoga and its environs, he gives accounts of own experiences marching with the army and commanding a company, as well as news from other fronts of the war.
Richard Peters, autograph letter signed, War Office, August 29, 1777, to General Edward Hand, Fort Pitt, [Pa.]. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A report by the secretary to the Board of War giving General Hand “FULL Power to act as Circumstances will admit with any Force you can collect.” Peters mentions Sir William Howe’s troops landing on the Chesapeake, and that “our Army is there full of Health and Spirits.” Six Indians—“Men of Consequence”—sympathetic to the American cause had been in Philadelphia: “They were gratified with Genl. Washington’s Army marching thro’ the Town & as the Troops appeared very numerous & looked well it will no doubt give them a favorable Impression.”

“Regulations for the Q. Master General’s Department by the United States in Congress Assembled Octr 23d, 1782.” [Philadelphia], 1782. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Manuscript copy in an unknown hand of the reorganization of the Quarter Master General’s department to take effect January 1, 1783. A reduction in the number of officers is specified, along with their pay and allowable rations, horses and wagons, etc. Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering protested these cost-cutting measures, which made it difficult to retain good officers.

William Russell. A group of fourteen items relating to Russell’s experiences as a prisoner during the Revolutionary War, 1778-1783. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. William Russell, a Massachusetts school teacher, served on an American privateer. He was captured by the British and held prisoner first at Mill Prison in England, and after his release and recapture, was committed to the dreaded prison ship Jersey in the East River near New York City. This remarkably complete archive of letters to his wife, his mother, and friend Benjamin Edes, who ran a print shop in Cambridge, Massachusetts, documents the contrasting conditions of his two periods of confinement, his attitudes and hopes, his interactions with his captors and fellow prisoners and the horrors of the Jersey.

Maps

Mostyn John Armstrong. Thirty-Miles Round Boston. [Edinburgh], August 14, 1775. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. This map, published in the August 1775 issue of the Scots Magazine, shows a detail of the “Action Near Charlestown, 17 June 1775” (Bunker Hill); and lists “Memorable Occurrences” including “341 Chests of Tea destroyed at Boston 16th Decr. 1773” and “Skirmish near Lexington 19th April 1775.”

Isaak Jehner. Plan of the Camp at Cox-heath 1779. London: Pubd. ...as the act directs by I. Jehner ... & by D. Graham, November 1, 1779. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. A highly detailed plan of Coxheath Camp, a model training camp for the British army and militia that operated during the summers of 1778 and 1779.

Jean Lattré. Carte des Etats-Unis de l’Amérique suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783 .... Paris Chez Lattré ...., 1784. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. The first map published in France to show the boundaries of the newly created United States following the Treaty of Paris. The symbols on the cartouche include medallions with the Great Seal of the United States and the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati as symbols of the new nation. This rare first state of the map includes two side panels that give a detailed chronology of the war. See pages 33-35.
Newspapers and periodicals

*Independent Chronicle and The Universal Advertiser*. Vol. XXI, no. 1097, Boston: Published by Adams and Nourse..., November 5, 1789. Gift of Charles-Philippe Gravier, marquis de Vergennes. Includes an address signed by William Eustis on behalf of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati to the President of the United States; and President Washington’s reply, October 27, 1789. To his fellow Cincinnati, Washington wrote: “Regulating your conduct by those principles which have heretofore governed your actions as men, soldiers and citizens—you will repeat the obligations conferred on your country, and you will transmit to posterity an example which must command their admiration and obtain their grateful praise. Long may you continue to enjoy the endearments of fraternal attachment, and the heartfelt happiness of reflecting that you have faithfully done your duty.”

Three issues of *The Pennsylvania Magazine: or, American Monthly Museum*: July, October, and Supplement [December], 1775. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, the publisher ..., 1775. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Thomas Paine was a contributor and sometime editor of this short-lived but highly influential periodical that published articles, essays and poetry on the American cause during the earliest years of the Revolutionary War.

Society of the Cincinnati Artifacts

Miniature flags of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia. Made by Annin & Co., New York, ca. 1900-1915. Wool. Gift of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia. These two flags are small versions of full-size flags that flew over the old Chatham County Courthouse in Savannah when the Georgia Society met there in the superior court room during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Society of the Cincinnati diploma of Lt. Jonathan Pugh. Signed by George Washington, president; and Henry Knox, secretary; dated Mount Vernon, October 31, 1785. The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection. Lt. Jonathan Pugh, an officer of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, was assigned to the Invalid Corps in 1778 as a consequence of injuries received during the Battle of Brandywine. He died at West Point in 1785. Lieutenant Pugh’s Society diploma was issued posthumously, perhaps to document his family’s claim for benefits from the Pennsylvania Society or future government benefits for veterans.

Society of the Cincinnati Eagle insignia of the Pugh family. Made by an unknown American maker, ca. 1850-1900. Gold, enamel, and silk. Museum Acquisitions Fund Purchase. This unusual Eagle design was probably commissioned by Charles J. Pugh (1814-1882), a member of the Pennsylvania Society and grandson of original member Lt. Jonathan Pugh.


The Robert Charles Lawrence Ferguson Collection

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

The growing collection that bears Lieutenant Ferguson’s name includes rare books, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, works of art, and artifacts that pertain to the military and naval history of the era of the American Revolution and to the art of war in the eighteenth century. During the year ending June 30, 2012, 216 items were added to the Ferguson Collection.

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.
Collections Management and Conservation

Reorganizing the Society Archives

The Society’s archives—the records created in the course of its existence, from the Institution to the minutes of the latest board meeting—are one of the great treasures of its collections. Their survival is a testament to the extraordinary foresight and care of its members. But while the earliest records have long been prized and well ordered, relatively little attention had been paid to the materials created by the Society in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries once they ceased to be active files.

In a small room on the second floor of Anderson House, these records eventually formed a seemingly endless pool of paper boxes well over waist deep, rising higher with new additions every year. In early 2011, a project led by Valerie Sallis—the Society’s first archivist in its long history—was launched to review and organize these materials and clean out the space for a new staff office. Scores of boxes of papers were sorted through to separate the wheat—materials that chronicle the activities of the Society—from the chaff—materials with little institutional or scholarly value.

Fifty boxes of necessary, but little consulted, financial records were sent to secure storage off-site and over thirty boxes of membership records were moved to a more protected and orderly location on the fourth floor. In addition, thirty boxes of records were saved for inclusion with the Society’s general archives. These included interesting materials, such as correspondence between Isabel Anderson and the Society in the years immediately following her gift and papers related to the Society’s temporary transfer of Anderson House to the U.S. Navy to serve as office space during World War II.

Though new when compared to our founding documents, these records are still a crucial part of the Society’s history. And as modern records ever recede into the mists of history, their value will only increase. This project of organizing and integrating new materials into the archives is far from finished. It must, and will be, a continuous endeavor in order to ensure that the story of the Society continues as an unbroken narrative.

Valerie Sallis
Archivist
Conserving the Frances Benjamin Johnston Photographs

The Society’s prized collection of ninety-seven photographs of Anderson House in 1910 by prominent architectural photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston was re-organized and re-housed in archival folders and boxes this year. The large-format photographs by one of the most important photographers of her generation document the appearance of Anderson House five years after Larz and Isabel Anderson took up residence. In preparation for an exhibition of some of these photographs, presented in 2011 as “Picturesque Effects”—Frances Benjamin Johnston: Photographs of Anderson House, the collection was examined by a conservator who made recommendations about mounting, framing and long-term housing.

The photographs, which the Society purchased from a private collector in 1977, are individually mounted on now-brittle cardboard and were housed stacked together in two original linen-covered portfolios. After the close of the exhibition, all of the photographs were transferred into individual archival folders, which were numbered and labeled as to subject, and the folders were in turn placed in a series of archival boxes to be stored flat in the library’s climate-controlled vault. The original portfolio covers and a manuscript title page for the series were retained in separate folders to be stored with the group.

A close examination of the photographs revealed faintly written numbers on the backs of the cardboard mounts, which pre-date their acquisition by the Society. The numbers put the photographs in a logical order, enabling the viewer to tour the house space by space. They might indicate the order in which the photographs were taken or arranged by Johnston. The reorganization of the collection also revealed gaps in the series of numbers, which extends to number 111. The decision was made to retain the original numbers on the folders and finding aids in case any of the missing photographs from this set should ever surface. All ninety-seven photographs have also been digitized, so that they are more readily accessible to staff and outside researchers investigating the architecture and furnishings of Anderson House.

Ellen McCallister Clark
Library Director

The Library, by Frances Benjamin Johnston (1910).
Reviving Hercules

To the generation of the American War for Independence, the most famous statue from Antiquity was *Hercules at Rest*. The original—actually a copy of a much older statue—was discovered in the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla in Rome in 1546. It was soon acquired by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, and is commonly called the *Farnese Hercules*. It became well known in prints and was widely copied. The great French sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon admired the *Farnese Hercules* and used it as the model for the composition of his own great statue of George Washington, which depicts a modern hero resting at the end of his labors.

Larz and Isabel Anderson acquired a lead alloy copy of the *Farnese Hercules* in 1905 and installed it on the east terrace of Anderson House, where it was displayed until the early 1980s, when it was moved to the southwest corner of the Hoyt Garden.

One of the peculiar features of the composition is that the figure of Hercules has a pronounced lean. In the marble original, the mass of the club anchors the leaning figure, but in the hollow metal replica acquired by the Andersons, the figure just outweighs the club. Over a century, the lean gradually became more and more pronounced. Then one night in the winter of 2011, the figure's hip moved just a bit more and the statue collapsed, breaking off at the legs.

The Society's insurer agreed to pay the costs of restoring the statue, which was shipped off to Skylight Studios in Woburn, Massachusetts—the sculpture workshop that created the bronze statue of George Washington gracing the front lawn of Anderson House. There a team of professional conservators led by Robert Shure restored the statue and ensured its long-term stability by inserting a stainless steel armature inside the figure.

The restored statue was returned to Anderson House on August 23, 2011—the day an earthquake rocked the Washington area. *Hercules* was swung over the garden wall by a crane and anchored into a new granite base in the statue's original location on the east terrace of the Hoyt Garden, where it can be expected to remain—upright this time—for more than a century.

*Jack Duane Warren, Jr.*
*Executive Director*
Support

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

The Annual Giving Campaign for the year ending June 30, 2012

The Annual Giving Campaign for the year ending June 30, 2012 collected $669,554.21 to support the programs of the Society. $608,359.21 of that amount was received from individual members and constituent societies. $15,000.00 came from foundations, and $4215.00 from friends of the Society. In addition, the campaign received an enormous boost from a $50,000 matching challenge from John and Kazie Harvey. The Harveys offered to match, dollar for dollar, every dollar contributed between May 15 and June 30, 2012, which exceeded the donor’s gift to Annual Giving in the year ending June 30, 2012, up to a total match of $50,000. This challenge offered a particular incentive to new donors, while encouraging established donors to increase their commitment to the Society. The $50,000 pool of matching funds was exhausted before June 30, 2012 and energized the final weeks of the campaign.

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Adm. Philippe de Gaulle
Mr. Ross Bayley Diffendorfer, Jr.
The Dillon Fund
Hon. Raymond Lawrence Drake
Mr. Sherburne Wentworth Dunn
Mr. Robert Campbell Farmer
Mr. Charles Cutthbert Fenwick, Jr.
Dr. William Innes Forbes III
Mr. Frederick DeBow Fullerson IV
Mr. Alexander Gaston
Mr. Thomas Bartley Gower
Mr. Lane Woodward Goss
Mr. Haynes Glenn Griffin
Mr. John Clarke Griffin, Jr.
Dr. Clarence Alonzo Griffin III
Mr. William Mudd Martin Haskell
Mr. John Drayton Hastie, Jr.
Mr. John Drayton Hastie III
Mr. George Stephenson Hazard, Jr.
Mr. Nathan Van Meter Hendricks III
Dr. George James Hill
Mr. William Maury Hill
Mr. Gerritt Jackson
Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson
Mr. Earl Johnson, Jr.
Dr. Hardwick Smith Johnson, Jr.
Mr. Jackson Kemper IV
Philippe Dalmas de La Bessière, comte de Lapérouse
Mr. George Wright Lannon
Mr. Clifford Butler Lewis
Mr. Steven Clay Lilly
Mr. Alfred Fullerton Loomis
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Lucas II
Mr. Edwin Robeson MacKethan IV
Mr. Richard Rollin Marcherry
Mr. Michael Mason Maney
Mr. St. Julien Ravenel Marshall, Jr.
Mrs. Ellen M. Martin
Mr. James Thomas Martin
Mr. Williams Swift Martin IV
Mr. Robert WITHERS Massie III
Mr. Frank Mauvan
Mr. Frank Mauvan IV
Mr. Willard McGill III
Cardinal Theodore E. McCarrick
Mr. Charles Alexander McGrath
Dr. Jeffrey Sanborn McNellis
Dr. Hollis Warren Merrick III
Mr. Michael Miller
Mr. Ray Donovan Munford, Jr.
Mr. Charles Batcheller Neely, Jr.
Mr. Robert Fillmore Norfleet, Jr.
Mr. William Hoyt Olinger
Mr. Frederick Pope Parker III
Ambassador Thomas Reese Pickering
Mr. Theodore Winston Price
Dr. James Oslo Pringle
Rev. Frederick Wallace Pyne
Mr. Richard Renz Raiford
Mr. William Russell Raiford
Mr. Rudolph Stewart Rauch III
Mr. Edward Rawson
Mr. James Conway Rees IV
Mr. Steven Gregory Reese
Rev. Philip Burwell Rutledge
Mr. Hugh Scott III
Mr. Nicholas Scott
Dr. Edward Allen Seidel
Mr. Peter Hoadley Sellers
Mr. John Jermain Slocum, Jr.
Mr. Michael Kirby Smeltzer
Dr. Mark Alexander Herbert Smith, Jr.
Mr. Robert Bland Smith, Jr.
Mr. William Randall Spalding
Mr. Michael Joseph Sullivan
Mr. Edward Tennent Taylor II
Mr. George William Bagby Taylor
Mr. Robert W. Thaler, Jr.
Mr. Thomas Howard Townsend
Mr. Scott Edwin Tracy
Mr. Frank Keech Turner, Jr.
Mr. Robert Manning Wadsworth
Mr. Lee Dudley Walker
Mr. Nicholas Donnell Ward
Mr. Jennings Edward Watkins
Mr. Lowry Ruth Watkins, Jr.
Mr. Marston Watson
Mr. George Creighton Webb
Mr. Douglas Reid Weimer
Mr. Raymond Francis Wess
Mr. Mason Long Williams
Mr. Rhys Hoyte Williams
Mr. Robert Francis de Wint
Mr. Myron Mauvan
Mr. Sidney Clay WOOTER, Jr.
Mr. Alexander Penn Hill Wryough
Mr. William Frederick Yongkers

Patrons
Gifts of $500 to $999
Mr. Montgomery Meigs Alger
Mr. James Kerr Anderson
Mr. William Wallace Anderson V
Mr. William Wharton Archer III
Mr. Dudley Bowman Batchelor
Dr. Frederic Ancey Berry, Jr.
Mr. Charles Owen Blaisdell
Mr. William Crosswell Bowen III
Mr. George Boyd V
Mr. George Caleb Blanchard
Mr. John Randolph Brantjon
Mr. Robert Bruce Brier
Mr. Francis Goorman Brigham, Jr.
Mr. Charles Edward Brindham
Mr. Louis Elliott Bristol III
Mr. Peter McDonald Brinow
Mr. Charles Spinaola Wiggaman Brodbred
Col. George Mercer Brooke III
Mr. Robert Lawrence Brooke
Mr. Brian Speery Brown, Jr.
Hon. George Hank Brown
Mr. John Stewart Bryan III
Mr. John Kirkland Burke, Jr.
Mr. Peter Shepard Burr II
Mr. William Coefort Draper Burr
Dr. Donald Barnes Campbell
Mr. Samuel Baldwin Can, Jr.
Mr. William PINGST Carrell II
Dr. Joseph Douglas Caywall
Mr. MacDonald Chalmish III
Mr. Randolph Warner Church, Jr.
Lt. Col. Charles Eugene Claghorn IV
Mr. John Pinckney Clement III
Mr. George Moffett Cochran V
Mr. Edward Lush Cochran, Jr.
Mr. Terence Winslow Collins
Mr. Charles Horace Conner, Jr.
Mr. Scott Richardson Driver
Mr. Damien Mott Cregue
Mr. William Marshall Cushing, Jr.
Mr. Henry Duffington, Jr.
Mr. Stuart Patterson Davidson
Dr. Vincent Claude De Beaum
Mr. John Basset DeBoudeaux Demenot, Jr.
Mr. Peter Mapes Dodge
Mr. Harry Elton Driver
Mr. Beverly Means DuBoise III
Mr. Thomas Underwood Dudley II
Mr. Charles Hallwell Pringle Duell
Mr. Jack Jones Early
Mr. Jackson French Eno
Fenton Foundation
Mr. William Alexander Fisher III
Mr. James Granbury Fowke, Jr.
Carol and Carter Fox Family Fund of
The Community Foundation Serving Richmond and Central
Virginia
Mr. Alexander Lanson Franklin II
Dr. Judson Bowdland Franklin
Mr. George Ross French, Jr.
Mr. Donald Geoffrey Bidmead Gamble
Mr. John William Garese, Jr.
Mr. Russell Hunter Garner III
Mr. Leslie Eaton Goldsborough, Jr.
Mr. Edward Fitzsimmons Good
Mr. Arthur McGuire Gordon
Mr. William Duhart Gould IV
Mr. Frank Sheffield Hale
Lt. Col. Baily JAYE Hallberg
Mr. David Philip Halle, Jr.
Mr. Douglas Sinclair Hamilton
Mr. Grayson Gaillard Hanahan
Mr. Victor Henry Hanson II
Mr. David Campbell Harris
Mr. Murray David Harwich, Jr.
Mr. Montague Williams Haskell
Mr. Harold Frederic Hatter, Jr.
Mr. Paul Meinertzhagen Haygood
Mr. Edmund Burke Haywood
Mr. Richard Hall Henry
Mr. David Frederic Hess
Mr. James Allen Hill, Jr.
Mr. Peter Cooper Hirtt, Jr.
Mr. Robert Hoe Hough, Jr.
Mr. Ernest Ogg Houseman, Jr.
Mr. Ervin Wildt Houston
Mr. Barry Christopher Howard
Mr. Dale Hardy Howard
Mr. William Clay Howe
Mr. Samuel Draper Hummel
Dr. David McClure Humphrey
Mr. Frederick Jennings Hunter, Jr.
Dr. James Gordon Hunter, Jr.
Mr. John Arthur Huley III
Mr. Henry Hamilton Hutchinson III
Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll II
Mr. Earl Edward Jackson III
Mr. William Gerard Jackson
Dr. Robert Gregory Joseph
Mr. John Rodman Justice
Mr. John Vaughan Kean
Mr. Francis Parker King, Jr.
Mr. Paul Joseph Kinyon
Mr. Stephen Barclay Kirby
Mr. Joseph Branch Craige Klutts
Mr. Robert HUNTER Klutts
Mr. Frederick Henry Knight IV
Hamelin, comte de La Grandière
Mr. William Davuld Ladd St.
Mr. Albert Richard Lamb III
Mr. George Varick Lauder
Mr. Robert William Lawson III
Mr. Richard Wolters Ledyard
Dr. Thomas Mikkel Leland
Mr. Gerald Law Leonard
Mr. Robert Henry Lewis
Col. John Allen Lightfield
Mr. Donald Viau Lincoln
Lt. Col. Howard sandland Lincoln
Dr. Richard Kimball Hunter Larkey III
Mr. Leslie Eaton Goldsborough, Jr.
Mr. Edward Fitzsimmons Good
Mr. Arthur McGuire Gordon
Mr. William Duhart Gould IV
Mr. Frank Sheffield Hale
Lt. Col. Baily JAYE Hallberg
Mr. David Philip Halle, Jr.
Mr. Douglas Sinclair Hamilton
Mr. Grayson Gaillard Hanahan
Mr. Victor Henry Hanson II
Mr. David Campbell Harris
Mr. Murray David Harwich, Jr.
Mr. Montague Williams Haskell
Mr. Harold Frederic Hatter, Jr.
Mr. Paul Meinertzhagen Haygood
Mr. Edmund Burke Haywood
Mr. Richard Hall Henry
Mr. David Frederic Hess
Mr. James Allen Hill, Jr.
Mr. Peter Cooper Hirtt, Jr.
Mr. Robert Hoe Hough, Jr.
Mr. Ernest Ogg Houseman, Jr.
Mr. Ervin Wildt Houston
Mr. Barry Christopher Howard
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Mr. Paul Joseph Kinyon
Mr. Stephen Barclay Kirby
Mr. Joseph Branch Craige Klutts
Mr. Robert HUNTER Klutts
Mr. Frederick Henry Knight IV
Hamelin, comte de La Grandière
Mr. William Davuld Ladd St.
Mr. Albert Richard Lamb III

Mr. John Harvey Martin
Mr. Charles E. Marbut III
Mr. Anthony Westwood Maupin
Mr. James Wilson McCall
Mr. James Elvy McClintock III
Mr. Stephen McPherson
Mr. William Spedden Merrick III
Mr. Philip MacPherson
Mr. Walter William Moore II
Dr. James Suyie Moss III
Dr. Cecil Morgan, Jr.
Mr. Michael McClary Monison
Mr. Thornton Lee Neathery
Mr. Lewis Leviske Nelson, Jr.
Mr. Charles Watson Newhall III
Brother of the Princeton Area Community Foundation
Mr. Richard Francis Paine II
Dr. Leland Madison Park
Mr. Edwin Brownlee Borden Parker
Mr. Robert Andrew Parker
Lt. Col. Walter Herbert Parsons III
Mr. Jason Carl Pedigo
Dr. Dennis Lee Petterson
Mr. Edward William Phifer III
Mr. Richard Ridgley Porter III
Dr. William Ivan Proctor
Dr. David Shepherd Raiford
Dr. William Postell Raiford
Mr. Joseph Benn Ramsey
Mr. Morgan Cashawar Wade
Mr. Brooke Reeves III
Mr. Louis Sanford Rice III
Mr. John Elly Riegel
Mr. Francis Hill Roberts, Sr.
The Library Conservation Endowment Fund

The conservation of the Society’s collection of rare books, pamphlets, maps, prints, broadsides and manuscripts—including the Society’s remarkable collection of Continental Army orderly books—is a high priority. Although the Society seeks to acquire materials in the best available condition, extremely rare and unique materials may arrive in need of substantial conservation treatment. The Society collects for use, so ensuring that materials are in condition to be used by scholars is important for library operations. To support this continuous need, the Library Committee is conducting a special fundraising campaign to endow a Library Conservation Endowment Fund. The campaign, which has raised $85,100 through September 30, 2012 (most of it received during the twelve months ending June 30, 2012), is ably led by the committee’s vice chairman, John Jermain Slocum, Jr.

Restricted Gifts

Gifts of $25,000 or more
Anonymous
in honor of
William McGowan Matthew
James Theodore Cheatham III
Howard Ellis Cox, Jr.

Gifts of $5,000 to $9,999
John Roberts Bockstoce, D.Phil.
J. Phillip London, Ph.D.
John Jermain Slocum, Jr.

Gifts of $2,500 to $4,999
Leland Madison Park, Ph.D. including
a gift in memory of George Varick Lauder

Gifts of $1,000 to $2,499
Richard Bender Abell
Robert Gage Davidson
The late George Varick Lauder
Henry Sharpe Lynn, Jr.
Frank Mauran
Capers Walter McDonald
St. Julien Ravenel Marshall, Jr. in memory of Thomas Willis Haywood
Alexander and William Hill Signon
William McGowan Matthew
Lewis Castelman Strudwick
Charles Seymour Whitman III

Gifts to $999
Rodney Armstrong
John Lawrence Bruch III
George Boyd V
John C. Castel
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Clark in memory of George Varick Lauder
Thomas Bledsoe Cormack
Thomas Edward Crocker, Jr.
Vincent Claud De Baun
Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr.
Ronald Lee Fleming
John William Gareis
Lane Woodworth Goss
Stephen Baylor Hall
Paul Douglas Huling
Bryan Scott Johnson
Frederick Rogers Kellogg
Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., R. Adm., USN (Ret.)
Ross Gamble Perry
Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
Sandra L. Powers including a gift in memory of George Varick Lauder
Richard Renz Raiford
William Russell Raiford
Alexander Preston Russell, M.D.
Edwin Tillman Stirling
Frank Kech Turner, Jr.
Nicholas Donnell Ward
Douglas Reid Weimer
Jonathan Tufts Woods

The Education Initiative

Funding was provided by the following four members to support the first year of the salary of the Society’s new director of education.

Frederick Lorimer Graham
George Sunderland Rich
Charles Lilly Coltrman III
Clifford Butler Lewis

In addition, gifts from Chuck and Leslie Coltrman and a grant from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati have supported the first year of educational programming.

Restricted Gifts

In addition to the gifts in support of the Library Conservation Endowment Fund and the gifts from Messrs. Graham, Rich, Coltrman and Lewis in support of our new initiative in education, the Society has received restricted gifts from the following donors:

Gifts of $25,000 or more
Anonymous

Gifts of $5,000 to $10,000
Dr. J. Phillip London and Dr. Jennifer London
The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

Gifts of $500 to $2,500
Mr. Ronald Lee Fleming
Mr. Philip Winston Pillsbury, Jr.
The late G. Sheldon Taylor
Mr. Joel Thomas Daves IV

Gifts of $100 to $499
Annapolis Art & Antiques
Collectors Circle, Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens
Galen F. Freeze
Ms. Maureen C. Julian
Mr. Warren Masters Little
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists
Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer
Ms. Eva M. Schwab
South Carolina State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Gifts of $25 to $99
District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution
Ms. Beverly Cleary
Gifts in Kind

The following individuals and organizations made gifts in kind to the Society of the Cincinnati between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. The range of gifts includes an early edition of Montesquieu’s *L’Esprit de Lois*, two engraved portraits of Lafayette, and a comic book chronicling the military awards and heroism of Edgar Erskine Hume, one of the Society’s most prominent twentieth-century members.

Anonymous
Mr. Frédéric d’Agay
Mr. Ronald William Barnes
Dr. John Roberts Bockstoce
Dr. Cordell Lee Bragg III
Mr. E. Wayne Bussell
Mr. Olivier Chaline
Mr. Thomas Patrick Choelton
Columbia University Libraries
Editors of the First Federal Congress Papers
The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia
Mrs. Rosa Baylor Hall
Mr. Peter Harrington
Mr. John Brewer Hattendorf
Mr. Stephen G. Hloffius

Matching Gifts

AXA Foundation
Bank of America
Chubb & Son, Inc.
Connecticut Society
Dell
ExxonMobil Foundation
The GE Foundation
IBM
Microsoft
Prudential Foundation
Robert J. Slingerland

SunTrust Foundation
Symetra Financial
The Vanguard Group Foundation
Archie D. & Bertha H. Walker Foundation
The William Penn Foundation

Volunteers

The Society’s dedicated volunteers contribute significantly to the institution’s ability to accomplish the wide range of projects it completes in a year. Many of these volunteers served as museum docents, providing tours of Anderson House to the public. Other volunteers helped staff public programs, conducted bibliographic research for the exhibition *The American Revolution at Sea*, and assisted with a variety of collections management projects. The individuals listed below have together donated nearly two thousand hours of service, and the Society is grateful for all of their generous gifts of time.

Mr. John Amodeo
Ms. Bridget Anderson
Ms. Gabriella Angeloni
Ms. Juliet Arnaudo
Ms. Fay Arrington
Mrs. Marilyn Barth
Ms. Barbara Bates
Ms. Sara Beach
Ms. Stefanie Beaumont
Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson
Mr. John Dwight Kilbourne
Mr. Jean-François Letenneur
Mr. Clifford Butler Lewis
Dr. J. Phillip London
Mr. John Lord
The Manuscript Society
Mrs. Thomas R. McClean
Mr. William McGowan Matthew
Mr. Frank Mauran
Mr. John William Middendorf II
Family of Michael Miller
Mr. Stephen Robeson Miller
Mr. Herbert Jaques Motley, Jr.
The Mount Gilian Society
New York State Society of the Cincinnati
Mr. Edward Peyton Offley
Dr. Leland Madison Park
Mr. Frederick Pope Parker III
Pipe Spring National Monument
Mrs. Sandra L. Powers
Ms. Elizabeth Anderson Riley
Mr. Lewis Castelman Strudwick
M. Charles-Philippe Gravier, marquis de Vergennes
Mr. Mark Anthony Viola
Mr. Jack D. Warren, Jr.
Mr. Kent D. Worley
Mr. Joseph W. Zarzynski
Mr. Marko Zlatich

The Henry Knox Council

The Henry Knox Council was inaugurated at the 2010 Triennial Meeting at New Haven, Connecticut, to recognize members who have supported the work of the Society with major gifts or with leadership gifts made on a regular basis over several years. The name of the group honors the hero of our War for Independence who first envisioned our Society, in the optimistic early days of that war, imagining that it would soon be over—and who held tight to a vision of a brotherhood bound to serve one another and to perpetuate the memory of their shared triumph through eight long years of war. His energy and determination were vital to our nation and even more vital to our Society. Members of The Henry Knox Council have each contributed a total of $25,000 or more to support the work of the General Society since July 1, 2004. Their gifts have facilitated special work, including the restoration of the ceiling of the Key Room at Anderson House, the restoration of the Anderson House tapestries, library acquisitions, the acquisition of new finance and development software, the acquisition of a bronze statue of George Washington, the *George Washington and His Generals* exhibition, as well as the regular programs of our Society. The members whose names appear in bold are new members of the Henry Knox Council.

John Roberts Bockstoce, D.Phil.
John Henry Bridger
George Miller Chester, Jr.
Charles Lilly Coltmann III
Edmund Tompkins DeJarnette, Jr.
Robert Houstoun Demere, Jr.
Beverly Means DuBose III
Frederick Lorimer Graham
William Hershey Greer, Jr.
John Christopher Harvey
Frederick Talley Drum Hunt, Jr.
Catesby Brooke Jones *(died 2011)*
Thomas Stephen Kenan III

J. Phillip London, Ph.D.
Capers Walter McDonald
Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Frank Mauran
Ross Gamble Perry
William Francis Price, Jr.
George Sunderland Rich
David Mark Rubenstein
Thomas Alonzo Saunders IV
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
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Lee Butler
Father Alberly Charles Cannon, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James Theodore Cheetaham III
Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Chester, Jr.
Mrs. Frank Anderson Chisholm
Mr. Shawn Christopher Clements
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lily Colman III
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw Corbitt III
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw Corbitt IV
Mr. Thomas Pelham Curtis II
Mr. and Mrs. Joel Thomas Davis IV
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gage Davidson
Dr. Robert James Devine
Hon. Raymond Lawrence Drake
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clifton Etrer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burnet Fishburne, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Baxton Flower III
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Carlyle Gee, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Gephart, Jr.
Mr. Lane Woodworth Goss
Mr. Frederick Lotimer Graham
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ellerbe Gembell
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Hall
Mr. and Mrs. David Philip Halle, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher Harvey
Re. Rev. Robert Condit Harvey
Mr. Maurice Kingsley Heartfield, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Van Meter Hendricks III
Mrs. Samuel Smith Hill
Mr. and Mrs. Barry Christopher Howard
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Wayne Jackson
Mr. Jonathan Jensen
Mr. Bryan Scott Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. George Varick Lauder (George Lauder died on July 25, 2012)
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Mikell Leland
Mr. Allen Ledyard
Mr. and Mrs. George Wright Lennon
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Butler Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. William Pless Lunger
Mr. David Arthur McCormick
Mr. and Mrs. Capers Walter McDonald
Mr. and Mrs. William Flagg Mager
Mr. and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel Marshall, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey Martin
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Hollis Warren Merrick III
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Middleton III
Mr. and Mrs. Philippus Miller V
Mr. John Gregory Moore
Mr. John Stewart Morton, Jr. (died on August 3, 2011)
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Donavon Munford, Jr.
Mrs. David Franklin Musto
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Armstead Naud
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fillmore Norfleet, Jr.
Mr. William Hoyt Olinger
Cdr. Francis Avery Packer, Jr.
Dr. Leland Madison Park
Mr. Frederick Pope Parker III
Mr. and Mrs. James Keith Peoples
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gamble Perry
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gaillard Pinckney
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Porter
John Forder
Dean John Michael Powers, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. George Forrest Pragoff
Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Price, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harold Raab
Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Raiford
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rawson
Mr. and Mrs. George Sunderland Rich
Rev. and Mrs. Philip Burwell Roulette
Mr. Walker Fry Rucker
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Allen Seidel
Mr. Scott DeForest Shiland
Mr. Sherwood Hubbard Smith, Jr.
Mr. David Geise Snyder and Mrs. Sandra Ann Thomas
Mrs. Wendall Keats Sparrow
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Murchison Sprunt (Kenneth Sprunt died on October 22, 2011)
Mr. and Mrs. William Richmond Talbot, Jr.
Mr. Hugh Parmenas Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stephen Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Dean Terhufen
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keech Turner, Jr.
Mr. Chandler Lee van Orman
Mr. Jehangir Fuller Varzi
Mr. Charles August Philippe von Hemert (died on July 6, 2012)
Mr. and Mrs. John Hardin Ward IV
Countess Annie Marie de Warren
Mr. Douglas Reid Weimer
Mr. and Mrs. John Marc Wheat
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Otto Nolting Williams, Jr.
Mr. Frederick Moery Winship
Dr. and Mrs. Denis Buchanan Woodfield
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Tufts Woods
Mr. Gary Edward Young

Financial Statements

Independent Auditors’ Report

The Society of the Cincinnati
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Society of the Cincinnati as of June 30, 2012, 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, 2012, 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 9, 2012

Camille Barbaras • Mitchell, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants
**Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
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<td>$597,202</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>6,308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>73,810</td>
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<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14,281</td>
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<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>425,120</td>
<td>597,202</td>
<td>18,859</td>
<td>1,041,181</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investments, at Market</strong></td>
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<td>7,019,064</td>
<td>3,198,594</td>
<td>22,949,116</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property and Equipment</strong></td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,408,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collections (Notes 2 and 8)</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$16,565,004</td>
<td>$7,616,266</td>
<td>$3,217,453</td>
<td>$27,398,723</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities and Net Assets**

| Current Liabilities     |              |                        |                        |           |
| Accounts Payable        | $16,164      | —                      | —                      | $16,164   |
| Accrued Expenses        | 49,539       | —                      | —                      | 49,539    |
| Deferred Revenue        | 56,430       | —                      | —                      | 56,430    |
| Annuities Payable, Current | 8,278     | —                      | —                      | 8,278     |
| Retiree Obligations, Current | 65,911    | —                      | —                      | 65,911    |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | 196,322     | —                      | —                      | 196,322   |

| Other Liabilities       |              |                        |                        |           |
| Annuities Payable, Noncurrent | 43,192  | —                      | —                      | 43,192    |
| Retiree Obligations     | 820,872     | —                      | —                      | 820,872   |
| **Total Other Liabilities** | 864,064    | —                      | —                      | 864,064   |
| **Total Liabilities**   | 1,060,386   | —                      | —                      | 1,060,386 |

| Net Assets              | 15,504,618   | 7,616,266               | 3,217,453              | 26,338,337 |

| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | $16,565,004 | $7,616,266 | $3,217,453 | $27,398,723 |

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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**Statement of Activities for the Year Ended June 30, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support and Revenues</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$712,143</td>
<td>$824,765</td>
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<td>$1,536,908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration and Other Meeting Fees</td>
<td>91,477</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>91,477</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue Generating Events</td>
<td>221,189</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>221,189</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boutique</td>
<td>7,353</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</td>
<td>1,302,554</td>
<td>(1,302,554)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenues</strong></td>
<td>2,334,716</td>
<td>(477,789)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,856,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenses                 |              |                        |                        |           |
| Program Services         |              |                        |                        |           |
| Historic Preservation    | 839,706      | —                      | —                      | 839,706   |
| Museum                   | 590,987      | —                      | —                      | 590,987   |
| Library                  | 387,172      | —                      | —                      | 387,172   |
| Education                | 133,575      | —                      | —                      | 133,575   |
| Communications           | 85,790       | —                      | —                      | 85,790    |
| Supporting Services      |              |                        |                        |           |
| Management and General Fund Raising | 491,587 | —                      | —                      | 491,587   |
| **Total Expenses**       | 2,632,876    | —                      | —                      | 2,632,876 |

| Decrease in Net Assets Before Net Investment Income and Collection Acquisitions | (298,160) | (477,789) | — | (775,949) |
| Net Investment Income    | 98,581       | 67,588                | —                      | 166,169   |
| Collection Acquisitions  | (662,980)    | —                      | —                      | (662,980) |
| **Decrease in Net Assets** | (862,559)    | (410,201)             | —                      | (1,272,760) |
| **Net Assets, Beginning of Year** | 16,367,177 | 8,026,467 | 3,217,453 | 27,611,097 |
| **Net Assets, End of Year** | $15,504,618 | $7,616,266 | $3,217,453 | $26,338,337 |

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


Cash Flows from Operating Activities
Change in Net Assets $ (1,272,760)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
Depreciation 190,263
Collection Acquisitions 662,980
Net Loss on Investments 341,706
(Increase) Decrease in Assets
Accounts Receivable 15,044
Promises to Give 123,060
Inventory 14,024
Prepaid Expenses (710)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities
Accounts Payable (44,265)
Accrued Expenses 5,340
Deferred Revenue 29,805
Annuities Payable 10,237
Retiree Obligations 114,256
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 188,980

Cash Flows from Investing Activities
Acquisition of Property and Equipment (110,906)
Collection Acquisitions (662,980)
Distributions (6,365)
Sales of Investments 2,794,469
Purchases of Investments (2,094,703)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities (80,485)

Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents 108,495
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year 838,287

Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year $ 946,782

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended June 30, 2012

1. Organizational History

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

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Cash Equivalents
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, which are not in the endowment fund.

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.

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

The allowance method is used to determine the uncollectible amounts. The allowance is based upon prior years experience and management’s analysis of subsequent collections. Promises to give are considered past due and allowances on promises to give are recorded when circumstances indicate collection is doubtful for particular promises to give or as a general reserve for all promises to give. Promises to give are written off if reasonable collection efforts prove unsuccessful.
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 Bank (SunTrust) as agent and custodian. Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are carried at their fair values in the statement of financial position. The Society has invested in four alternative investment funds: Mondrian Global Fixed Income Fund, L.P., Forester Partners II, L.P., TIFF Absolute Return Pool, and Gryphon International EAFE Growth Fund. Investments in the funds are valued based on the fair market value of the underlying assets of the funds as determined by the fund managers. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the changes in net assets in the accompanying statement of activities.

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

A spending rate of approximately 4.3% for the year ended June 30, 2012, resulted in distributions from the master trust of $1,200,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Operating Fund includes the general activities of the Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Book Publishing Fund was established for items worthy of publishing. To date, this fund has published two books, Why America is Free in partnership with Mount Vernon.

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 Ramsey Hoyt for the purpose of maintenance of and improvements to the gardens, which include the front lawn.

The Hoyt Insignia Fund was established by Harry Ramsey Hoyt for the purpose of creating a replica of the diamond eagle and the 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.

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 Olmstead Fund
- The Phillips Fund
- The Westport Fund

**Permanently Restricted Net Assets**

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

**Restricted and Unrestricted Support and Revenues**

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

**Allocated Expenses**

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

**Income Taxes**

The Society is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has determined that the Society is a private foundation.

**Uncertain Tax Positions**

The Society follows the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC), which provides guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an organization’s financial statements. The guidance prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, and also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. As of June 30, 2012, the Society had no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in its financial statements.

The Society’s policy is to recognize interest and penalties on tax positions related to its unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in the financial statements. No interest and penalties were recorded during the year ended June 30, 2012.

Generally, the tax years before 2008 are no longer subject to examination by federal, state, or local taxing authorities.

3. **CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK**

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Society to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and temporary cash investments held at various financial institutions. Cash and temporary cash investments were fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) at June 30, 2012.

4. **SPLIT-INTEREST AGREEMENTS**

The Society is the beneficiary of split-interest agreements in the form of charitable gift annuities. A charitable gift annuity is an arrangement between a donor and the Society in which the donor contributes assets to the Society in exchange for a promise by the Society to pay a fixed amount over the life of the donor. Assets of split-interest agreements in the amount of $37,522 are presented at fair market value and are included in investments on the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2012.

A summary of the activity affecting the fair market value of the assets as of June 30, 2012, is as follows:

- **Fair Market Value at July 1, 2011**: $42,095
- **Interest and Dividend Earnings**: 1,192
- **Investment Fees**: (271)
- **Net Gain**: 871
- **Required Distributions**: (6,565)
- **Fair Market Value at June 30, 2012**: $37,522

Using a discount rate of 1.2% and estimated life expectancies ranging from 3 to 19 years, the present value of the liabilities associated with these agreements is $51,470, of which $8,278 is included in current liabilities and $43,192 is included in noncurrent liabilities.

5. **INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The Society has categorized its financial instruments based on a three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

- **Level 1**: Values are based on quoted prices for identical assets in an active market.
- **Level 2**: Values are based on quoted prices for similar assets in active or inactive markets.
- **Level 3**: Values are based on unobservable inputs to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement objective is to determine an exit price from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Society’s judgment about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Society’s own data.
Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2012.

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

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

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

Investments were the Society's only assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2012, and were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1 Inputs</th>
<th>Level 3 Inputs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Mutual Funds $130,452</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$130,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Large Cap Equity Mutual Funds 6,955,038</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,955,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Small Cap Equity Mutual Funds 2,145,931</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,145,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Equity Mutual Funds 2,888,917</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,888,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income Mutual Funds 6,556,024</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,556,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Investment Funds -</td>
<td>4,272,754</td>
<td>4,272,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> $18,676,362</td>
<td><strong>4,272,754</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,949,116</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost or Other Basis</th>
<th>Accumulated Depreciation</th>
<th>Net Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Improvements $5,428,625</td>
<td>$(2,203,895)</td>
<td>$3,224,730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment 419,741 (323,145)</td>
<td>96,596</td>
<td>87,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website Development 92,447 (5,342)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> $5,940,813</td>
<td>$(2,532,387)</td>
<td>$3,408,426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2012, totaled $190,263.

8. Collections

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

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

9. Line of Credit

The Society has a line of credit agreement with SunTrust. This agreement would allow the Society to borrow up to $100,000 at an adjustable interest rate. Draws on the line of credit would be secured by the Society's investment accounts at SunTrust. The line of credit has been renewed and expires on September 28, 2013. No draws were made against the line of credit during the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012.

10. Endowment

The Society's endowment consists of contributions established as donor-restricted endowment funds and unrestricted net assets designated by the board of directors for endowment purposes.

Net assets associated with this endowment fund are classified and reported based on the existence of donor-imposed restrictions.

Investment Policy

The Society maintains a Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, and Guidelines (the “Policy”).

The Policy's investment objectives are to:

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

In order to achieve the objectives stated in the Introduction to the Policy, the Society's total portfolio must earn a rate of return that maintains the purchasing power of the portfolio's principal value and spending distributions. Thus, the long-term objective for the portfolio is to earn a return of at least the Consumer Price Index plus 5%. Given that this benchmark is not directly related to market performance, success or failure in achieving this goal should be evaluated over the long-term.
In order to evaluate the performance of its managers over the shorter period of a market cycle or five years, the Society has also adopted a market driven benchmark for each manager.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Policy Targets</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Large/Mid Cap Equity</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Small Cap Equity</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Developed Equity</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Emerging Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Equity</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Bonds</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. TIPS</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non U.S. Bonds</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield Bonds</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fixed Income</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Return</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedged Equity</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities (Liquid)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alternatives</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation of Relevant Law
The Board of Directors of the Society has interpreted the District of Columbia's Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) 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 UPMIFA. In accordance with UPMIFA, the Society considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

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

Endowment Net Assets
Endowment net asset composition by type of fund as of June 30, 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor-Restricted Endowment Fund</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$ 6,355,006</td>
<td>$ 3,217,453</td>
<td>$ 9,572,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board-Designated Endowment Fund</td>
<td>15,923,435</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,923,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
<td>$ 15,923,435</td>
<td>$ 6,355,006</td>
<td>$ 3,217,453</td>
<td>$ 25,495,894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in endowment net assets for the year ended June 30, 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment Net Assets, Beginning of Year</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>$ 15,843,496</td>
<td>$ 6,821,762</td>
<td>$ 3,217,453</td>
<td>$ 25,882,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Appreciation of Investments</td>
<td>79,939</td>
<td>65,513</td>
<td></td>
<td>145,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation of Endowment Assets for Expenditure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(532,269)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(532,269)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Net Assets, End of Year</td>
<td>$ 15,923,435</td>
<td>$ 6,355,006</td>
<td>$ 3,217,453</td>
<td>$ 25,495,894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. 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, 2012, were as follows:

- The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia $80,000
- The North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati 97,216
- Society of the Cincinnati of France 7,242
- New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati 1,000
- New York State Society of the Cincinnati 1,000
- Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati 1,500
- The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania 2,000
- The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut 7,500
- Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland 5,000
- Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati 14,000

Total $216,458

12. Retirement Plan

On September 1, 1984, the Society adopted a defined contribution retirement plan covering full-time employees of the Society. The Plan is a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code. On January 1, 2006, the Society amended the Plan to include a 401(k) provision. Under the Plan’s safe harbor provision, a non-elective contribution equal to 3% of eligible compensation will be made by the Society each year. The Society may elect to make additional profit sharing contributions to the Plan as well. The total retirement plan expense for this Plan was $90,403 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

13. Retiree Obligations

In addition to the above qualified plan, the Society maintains a second, non-qualified, non-funded plan that provides monthly payments to retired employees who have completed ten years of service. The monthly benefit is determined by a formula that includes salary history, length of service, and benefits under the qualified plan. The Society also continues to provide health insurance to its retired employees. This benefit for retirees is unfunded and the benefits are fixed at the time of retirement. As of June 30, 2012, all but one of the eligible participants in this Plan are retired and receiving payments. Effective April 25, 2009, the Plan was amended to cease accrual of pension and health benefits for employees hired after April 25, 2009, (defined as plan curtailment).

The assets of the Society are used to pay the benefits of eligible retirees. Benefits paid to retirees were $61,181 for the year ended June 30, 2012. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2012, the retirement plan had an unfunded liability of $886,783.

Amounts recognized in the statement of activities consisted of:

- Service Cost
  - Retirement Benefits $47,206
  - Health Benefits 13,975
  - Total Service Cost 61,181
- Loss 114,256
- Net Periodic Pension Cost (Retirees’ Expenses) $175,437

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

- Discount Rate 1.2%
- Rate of Compensation Change (Active Participants) 3.0%

The assumptions used to determine benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost changed during the year ended June 30, 2012, by reducing the expected future health insurance payments for one employee. In addition, the assumptions for life expectancy and discount rates were determined based on the IRS tables.

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

- For the Years Ending June 30:
  - 2013 $65,911
  - 2014 65,911
  - 2015 65,911
  - 2016 65,911
  - 2017 65,911
  - Thereafter 660,150

- Total Amounts Owed 989,705
- Less Amount Representing Interest (102,922)
- Net $886,783

14. Subsequent Events

The Society has evaluated subsequent events through October 9, 2012, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.
Committees of The Society of the Cincinnati (a Corporation)

Executive Committee
Rear Admiral Kleber Sanlin Masterson, Jr., USN (Ret.), President
Raynald, duc de Choiseul Praslin, Vice President
Ross Gamble Perry, Secretary
Jonathan Tufts Woods, Treasurer
William Pless Lunger, Assistant Secretary
Frank Keech Turner, Jr., Assistant Treasurer

The president and the executive director are ex officio members of all of the committees of the corporation.

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Frank Keech Turner, Jr., Chairman
Jay Wayne Jackson
Robert Mosby Turnbull
Jonathan Tufts Wood, ex officio

Building and Grounds Committee
James Bradley Burke, Chairman
Mark Crosby Ward, Vice Chairman
John Lawrence Bruch III
Wayne Chatfield-Taylor II
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Maurice Kingseley Heartfield, Jr.
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Capers Walter McDonald
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Henry Ellerbe Grimball
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