NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI

G Washington

1732-1799

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

BY

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OF THE CINCINNATI

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PREFACE

THE compilation of this book was undertaken by the undersigned at the solicitation of a few members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, with the main object of collecting the few threads that exist of the history of the Society in such form that they may not pass into oblivion, and with the earnest hope that this compilation may inspire research and lay the foundation for a greater work by some future historian.

For the list of the honorary members of the original North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, the compiler is indebted to the Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, through whose courtesy it was furnished.

CHARLES L. DAVIS.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

By General Charles L. Davis, U. S. A.

H. Knox Mgr

1750-1806.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

In the spring of 1783, a large part of the Continental Army of the American Revolution was in cantonment at New Windsor, on the west of the Hudson River, near Newburgh, N. Y. After a struggle lasting eight years, a cessation of hostilities had been announced; a new government was about to be formed, and comrades of many years of suffering, danger, and glory, attached to one another by exertion made in a severe struggle for the attainment of their rights as free-born Englishmen, were about to part, many of them never to meet again. A means of perpetuating the friendships formed under the pressure of common danger, in which many of them had shed their blood, impelled them to combine themselves into a Society of Friends, to perpetuate as well the remembrance of the vast event which made us a nation as the friendships formed in the many campaigns and battles through which they had served together. The officers of the army therefore determined to create a permanent Military Order, which should perpetuate the

ties of friendship formed in the service, and provide a fund, the interest of which should be used for the relief of such as might be so unfortunate as to need it.

Of a great portion of the officers, many of whom had served during the entire period of the war and bore scars of wounds, as well as having sacrificed whatever of fortune they may have possessed, Washington said that "nothing awaited them upon disbandment but the doors of a debtor's prison."

The long existing ties which, in consequence of the common hardships and the dangers of a long and protracted war, had united these old companions in arms, were now more closely cemented by the treatment which they had experienced from their ungrateful country. They had been without pay for a long time, and the army was about to be disbanded with no provision for their future. They had a very sad and desperate future before them when, helpless and totally devoid of means, they retired to civil life. It is to this wretched prospect, as well as to the feeling of mutual dependence engendered by long association and the regret at approaching separation, and perhaps somewhat to the suspicion natural to men whose patience has been severely tried, that we may attribute the suggestion of such an association.

Steuben

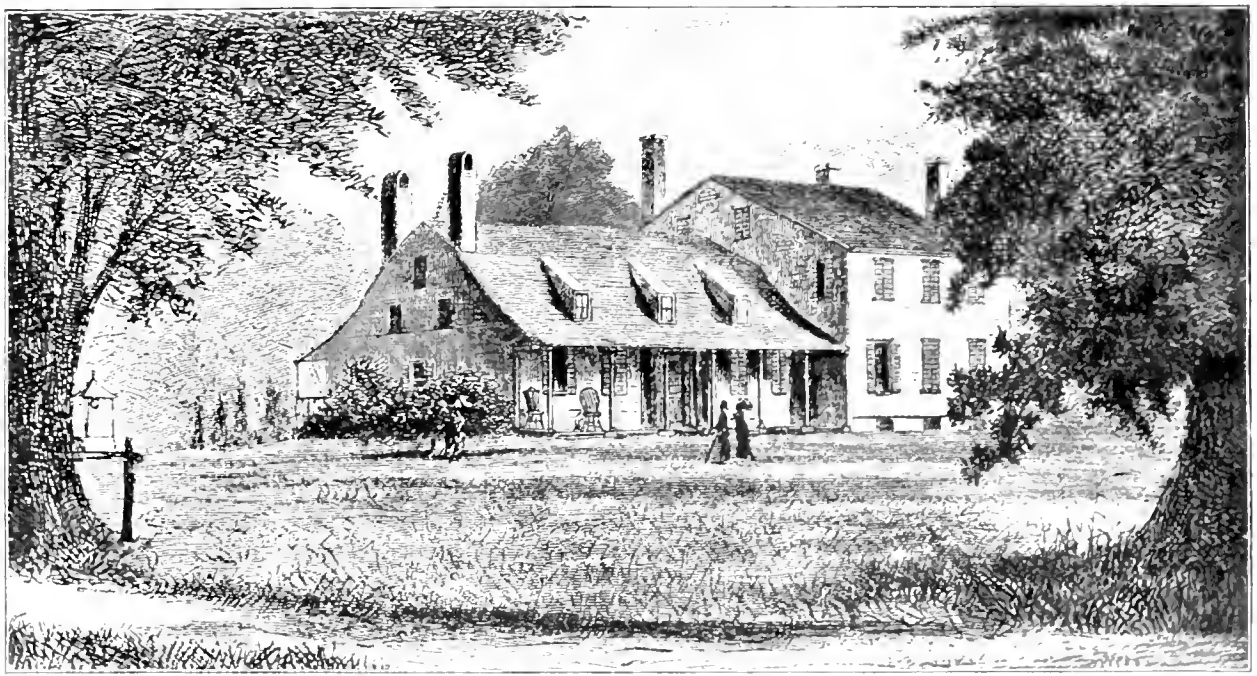
1730-1795

Although the idea of forming a society of the officers had been discussed in the camp during 1782, who first conceived the plan of such a society is uncertain, but it has been attributed to Major-General Henry Knox, who is known to have had great confidence in the final result of the war and, as early as 1776, to have expressed the wish that he might transmit to his posterity some ribbon or other token of his service in defence of the liberties of the colonies. Doubtless he obtained from Baron de Steuben, who was a Major-General and Inspector-General on the staff of General Washington, a suggestion as to what form the Military Order should take; doubtless, as well, the wearing of the Order of Saint Louis by the coöperating French officers suggested the adoption of a decoration to be used by members of the Society. We think, however, we are near the truth in expressing the opinion that the plan, though very indistinct at first, originated simultaneously in the minds of many of the officers, and that, in discussing the subject, it gained definite shape and characteristic form by degrees. To the foreign officers, especially General Steuben, who constantly wore the star of the Order of Fidelity which had been bestowed upon him, in 1769, by the Margrave of Baden, may probably be attributed the authorship of the wearing of a decora-

tion for the foreign officers, considered an order of great value as a conspicuous proof of their participation in such a glorious war.

Major-General Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery, was, at the time referred to, in command of West Point, N. Y.; Major General Frederick William Augustus Steuben (Baron de Steuben of Prussia) was in quarters at the Verplanck Mansion, "Mount Gulian," above Fishkill, N. Y., on the east bank of the Hudson River. In the cantonment there were, at this time, many General and Staff Officers, the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Cavalry, two regiments of Artillery, some Invalid Regiments, and about sixteen regiments of Infantry, eight being from Massachusetts, three from Connecticut, two from New York, a regiment and a half from New Jersey, half a regiment from Maryland, and a regiment and a half from New Hampshire. The Rhode Island regiment was at Saratoga Barracks, Schuylerville, N. Y., on the upper Hudson. The remainder of the infantry regiments were mainly in the Southern Department, while some were to the westward.

Proposals for establishing such a society having been communicated to the several regiments and corps, each appointed an officer who, in conjunction with all the Generals, excepting one (General Stark), and a



BIRTHPLACE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, MAY 13, 1783

The Verplanck Mansion, Fishkill on Hudson

representation of the various staff departments met on May 10, 1783, in the "Public Building," sometimes called the New Building or Temple, which had been erected for religious and other public services at the Cantonment of the Main Continental Army at New Windsor, near Newburgh, N. Y., at which meeting Major-General Baron de Steuben, the senior officer present, presided. The New Hampshire and Rhode Island regiments were the only ones not represented. There was laid before them a paper in the handwriting of General Knox, dated West Point, 15th April, 1783, styled in an endorsement thereon, also in General Knox's handwriting, "Rough draft of a Society to be formed by the American Officers, and to be called 'The Cincinnati.'"

After full consideration and several amendments, the proposals were adopted and referred to a committee, composed of Generals Knox, Hand, and Huntington and Captain Shaw, to prepare a fair copy to be laid before a future assembly at their next meeting, to be held at the quarters of Major-General Baron de Steuben on Tuesday, May 13, 1783.

At this meeting, held at the Verplanck Mansion[1] and

[1] In May, 1883, the Centennial of the Order of the Cincinnati was pleasantly celebrated at the old Verplanck Mansion on "Mount Gulian," by a visit

over which General Stueben presided, the fair copy was read and signed by those present. It is as follows:

THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER

"It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent and sovereign States, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage, with some of the great princes and powers of the earth.

"To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of

of many of its members. On that occasion the Cincinnati were welcomed by the late Mr. William Samuel Verplanck, who then owned the property. One of the features of this visit was the reading of the Institution of the Society by the venerable Vice-President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, William S. Popham, in the "Cincinnati Room," as had been done one hundred years before on the founding of the Society. Again, May 12, 1899, the General Society of the Order, as guests of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, met at the Verplanck Mansion, and were hospitably received by Mr. William E. Verplanck.

THE INSTITUTION

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

Having pleased THE SUPREME GOVERNOR OF THE UNI[illegible]

separation of the Colonies of [illegible] *from Great Britain and* [illegible]
Sovereign States [illegible]

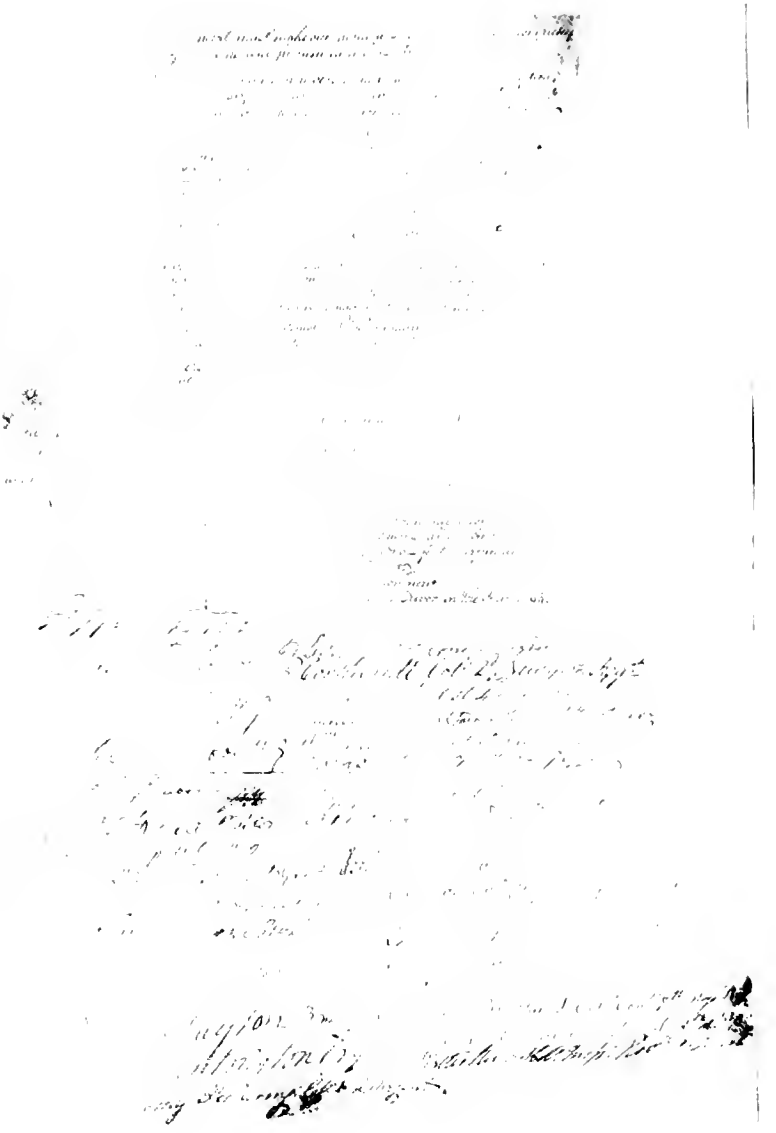
Is proportional therefore as well the remembrance [illegible]
cemented by the blood of the parties, the Officers of [illegible]
to endure as long as they shall endure or any of them [illegible]

The Officers of the Continental Army generally [illegible]
LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS [illegible]
themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

The following principles shall be immutable [illegible] SOCIETY OF THE CINCIN[illegible]

[illegible] *fervent attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights* [illegible]
which they have fought and bled and without which the sign-manual of a [illegible]
[illegible] *unremittedly attentive to promote and strengthen, between the separate States* [illegible]
honor so generally conducive to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire

To render permanent the cordial [illegible] *among the Officers* [illegible]
bandings in all things, and particularly stand to the most unpalatable acts of temperance according to the ability of the Society towards their Officers and their Families [illegible]



[illegible] with some piece of [illegible] [illegible] such [illegible] as shall be [illegible] by the [illegible] Society.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] shall be [illegible] upon by the State Society [illegible] [illegible] of July [illegible] of [illegible] shall [illegible] and the [illegible] on the first Monday in May [illegible] so long as they shall [illegible] [illegible] in every three years. [illegible] the principles of the [illegible] [illegible] adopted.

[illegible] in each State [illegible]. And [illegible] in all [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the respective State [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Society.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of assisting [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] the end of the war [illegible] months [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the Army [illegible] after the Army shall [illegible] of Congress by which they have been [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of affection [illegible] of such Officers [illegible] [illegible] members [illegible] actual [illegible] of the Society.

The Officers [illegible] not [illegible] in any of the States [illegible] names [illegible] by the Secretary General and are to be considered as members in the [illegible] of any of the States [illegible] they may happen to be.

And as [illegible] will at all times be [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible] [illegible] a rule to admit [illegible] for their own lives only. Provided [illegible] in each State does not exceed a [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity,[1] and, in failure

[1] At the time the provision was adopted confining hereditary membership to "any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy," the law of England as to primogeniture prevailed in the original thirteen States, and it was deemed that the one who inherited the family estate, and, therefore, remained at home, would be best able to give effect to the national patriotic and benevolent objects of the Institution.

The law of primogeniture, as stated by Blackstone (Book II, chap. 14) was as follows:

I. A general rule or canon is, that the male issue shall be admitted before the female.

II. Where there are two or more males, in equal degree, the eldest only shall inherit; but the females all together.

III. The lineal descendants, *ad infinitum*, of any person deceased shall represent their ancestor; that is, shall stand in the same place as the person himself would have done, had he been living.

Thus the child, grandchild or great-grandchild (either male or female) of the eldest son succeeds before the younger son, and so *ad infinitum*.

IV. On failure of lineal descendants, or issue, of the person last seized, the inheritance shall descend to his collateral relations, being of the blood of the first purchaser; subject to the three preceding rules.

V. The collateral heir of the person last seized must be his next collateral kinsman of the whole blood.

First, he must be his next collateral kinsman, either personally or *jure representationis:* which proximity is reckoned according to the canonical degrees of consanguinity before mentioned. — The issue or descendants, therefore, of John Stiles' brother are all of them in the first degree of kindred with respect to inheritances, those of his uncle in the second, those of his great-uncle in the third: as their respective ancestors, if living, would have

thereof, the collateral branches who[1] may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and Members.

NAME OF THE ORDER

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

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

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

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which

been; and are severally called to the succession in right of such, their representative proximity. — Thus, if John Stiles dies without issue, his estate shall descend to Francis, his brother, or his representatives; he being lineally descended from Geoffrey Stiles, John's next immediate ancestor, or father.

These rules of primogeniture were modified by the Institution of the Cincinnati, under the limitation clause of "eldest male posterity," so that every male descendant of an Original Member should be entitled to preference in succession and as next of kin over any male descendant through an intervening female descendant. In other words, male descendants of the surname of the Original Member should be preferred over male descendants through intermediate females whose surnames were different.

[1] The words, "and in failure thereof, the collateral branches," were not in the "Proposals," but deliberately inserted as an amendment thereto.

CINCINNATUS

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.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL AND STATE SOCIETIES

"The General Society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State Societies,[1] and

[1] At this time there were no postal facilities in the United States, and but very few good wagon-roads, and these only for short distances.

Travelling was tedious, expensive, and attended with discomfort, and often with privation and hardship, and was principally performed on horseback.

Much the larger number of the Continental Army officers had already gone to their homes by reason of having been rendered supernumerary in one or other of the reductions and consolidations ordered by the Continental Congress, and all Continental Naval officers had been discharged.

As all these men were entitled OF RIGHT to sign the Roll and become

these again into such districts as shall be directed by the State Society.

STATE SOCIETIES DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS

"The Societies of the districts to meet as often as shall be agreed upon by the State Society, those of the State on the fourth day of July annually, or oftener, if they shall find it expedient, and the General Society on the first Monday in May, annually, so long as they shall deem it necessary, and afterwards, at least once in every three years.

PRINCIPLES OF INSTITUTION CONSIDERED

"At each meeting, the Principles of the Institution will be fully [1] considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

STATE SOCIETIES — OF WHOM COMPOSED

"The State Societies will consist of all the members resident in each State respectively; and any member

Original Members, most of them, for the above reason, would have been deprived of this privilege but for this expedient of subdividing the General Society, *for the sake of frequent communications*, into State Societies.

[1] In the "Proposals" the word "fully" was omitted.

By its insertion in the Institution, as adopted, the duty is devolved upon the General Society, as well as upon every State Society, to fully consider the principles of the Institution at every meeting and adopt the best measures to promote them.

removing from one State to another is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the Society of the State in which he shall actually reside.[1]

OFFICERS OF STATE SOCIETIES

"The State Societies to have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, to be chosen annually, by a majority of votes, at the State meeting.

DUTIES OF STATE SOCIETIES

"Each State meeting shall write annually, or oftener, if necessary, a circular letter, to the State Societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation,

[1] This clause has been construed, by the action of the General and the State Societies, as being limited to Original Members who were the Founders of the Order, and who respectively gave an order for their month's pay to the Paymaster-General, by whom the same was transferred to the State Society with which the officers respectively first affiliated.

Although Hereditary and Honorary Members, properly admitted into any State Society, are all members of "One Society of Friends," nevertheless, as any beneficial interest which any such member may have, or may be entitled to, must be in the permanent Fund of the State Society wherein was deposited his own contribution or that of his propositus, it has come to be a uniform rule that any such member is not at liberty, by reason of residence in another State wherein there is a State Society, to claim in such State Society, without its occurrence in the nature of a regular transfer, accompanied by a transfer of his contribution to the Permanent Fund of the Society to which transferred, other privilege than of the floor, or other right than to participate conjointly in any patriotic or other celebration or ceremony.

respecting the good of the Society, or the general union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year: copies of these letters shall be regularly transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Society, who will record them in a book to be assigned for that purpose.

POWERS OF STATE SOCIETIES

"The State Society will regulate everything[1] respecting itself and the Societies in its districts consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati, judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed, and expel any member who, by conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

[1] In the "Proposals" the clause read that the State Society "will have the right" to regulate everything respecting itself.

It was stricken out and the clause thus materially changed because in all Military Societies and Orders of reputation supervisory authority is *ex necessitate rei* vested somewhere to enforce compliance with its statutes. The General Society was not constituted by the State Societies, but was, "for the sake of frequent communications," divided into State Societies as agents for specified purposes, which could not then conveniently be performed by the General Society.

FUNDS OF STATE SOCIETIES — HOW COMPOSED

"In order to form funds which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State Society one month's pay, which shall remain forever to the use of the State Society; the interest only, of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate.

DONATIONS

"Donations may be made by persons not of the Society, and by members of the Society, for the express purpose of forming permanent funds for the use of the State Society, and the interests of these donations appropriated in the same manner as that of the month's pay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RELIEF

"Moneys, at the pleasure of each member, may be subscribed in the Societies of the districts, or the State Societies, for the relief of the unfortunate members, or their widows or orphans, to be appropriated by the State Society only.

GENERAL SOCIETY — OF WHOM COMPOSED

"The meeting of the General Society shall consist of its officers and a representation from each State Society,

in number not exceeding five,[1] whose expenses shall be borne by their respective State Societies.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND TERM OF SERVICE

"In the general meeting, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer-Generals, shall be chosen, to serve until the next meeting.

BUSINESS OF GENERAL SOCIETY

"The circular letters, which have been written by the respective State Societies to each other, and their particular laws,[2] shall be read and considered, and all measures concerted which may conduce to the general intendment of the Society.

[1] In the "Proposals" it was declared that "the General Meeting of the Society shall consist of all the members who find it convenient to attend," and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of every State Society were required to attend. The expressions "General" Meeting and "General" Society conveyed the intent emphasized in this clause of the "Proposals," that such General Meeting was the consolidated Representative Authority. The method proposed, however, being cumbersome, was amended so as to provide for an equal representation from every State Society.

[2] In the "Proposals," nothing was mentioned as to the "particular laws" of every State Society.

By the Institution, as agreed upon 13th May, 1783, the General Society is imperatively required, at every general meeting, to cause to be read the circular letters and particular laws of every State Society and to consider them and "concert all measures which may conduce to the general intendment of the Society."

Robert Howe

1732–1785

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY

"It is probable that some persons may make donations to the General Society, for the purpose of establishing funds for the further comfort of the unfortunate, in which case, such donations must be placed in the hands of the Treasurer-General, the interests only of which to be disposed of, if necessary, by the general meeting.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ORIGINAL AND HEREDITARY MEMBERSHIP

"All the officers of the American army, as well as those who have resigned with honor, after three years' service in the capacity of officers,[1] or who have been deranged by the resolution of Congress upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this institution; provided that they subscribe one month's pay, and sign their names to the general rules, in their respective State Societies, those who are present with the Army immediately; and others within six

[1] The "Proposals" authorized any officer who had resigned with honor to become a part of the Institution, but this right was limited by amendment so that no officer who had served less than three years under Continental pay could become an Original Member unless he had been rendered supernumerary in one of the several reductions of the Army by the Continental Congress, or was in service when the Army was disbanded.

The "Proposals" made no reference to Honorary Members.

months after the Army shall be disbanded, extraordinary cases excepted:[1] the rank, time of service, resolution of Congress by which any have been deranged, and place of residence must be added to each name — and, as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members, as the children of the actual members of the Society.

FOREIGN OFFICERS

"Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, will have their names enrolled by the Secretary-General, and are to be considered as members in the Societies of any of the States in which they may happen to be.

HONORARY MEMBERS

"And as there are, and will at all times be, men in the respective States eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same

[1] When the Institution was adopted, it was not foreseen that the Continental Congress would not give the promised half pay for life. Consequently many officers who had been retired in one of the several reductions of the army were unable to contribute the required month's pay and never subscribed to the Institution.

Any such officer always had the right to subscribe, and every such case was deemed "extraordinary."

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER MARTIN

laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters, as Honorary Members of the Society, for their own lives only: Provided always, that the number of Honorary Members, in each State, does not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

ROLL

"Each State Society shall obtain a list of its members, and at the first annual meeting, the State Secretary shall have engrossed, on parchment, two copies of the Institution of the Society, which every member present shall sign, and the Secretary shall endeavor to procure the signature of every absent member; one of those lists to be transmitted to the Secretary-General, to be kept in the archives of the Society, and the other to remain in the hands of the State Secretary. From the State lists, the Secretary-General must make out, at the first general meeting, a complete list of the whole Society, with a copy of which he will furnish each State Society.

ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI

"The Society shall have an Order, by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the

emblems, and suspended by a deep blue riband two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America, viz.:

MEDAL OF THE ORDER DESCRIBED

" The principal figure,

CINCINNATUS:

Three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns — on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage — near it

A PLOUGH AND INSTRUMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Round the whole,

OMNIA RELIQUIT SERVARE REMPUBLICAM.

On the reverse,

Sun rising — a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port — Fame crowning CINCINNATUS with a wreath, inscribed

VIRTUTIS PRAEMIUM.

Below,

HANDS JOINED, SUPPORTING A HEART

with the motto,

ESTO PERPETUA.

Round the whole,

SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM INSTITUTA.

A. D. 1783.

Benjamin Franklin
1754-1816.

FRENCH NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMBERS

The Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance this country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted, between the officers of the allied forces in the prosecution of the war, direct that the President-General submit, as soon as may be, to each of the characters hereafter named, a medal containing the Order of the Society, viz.:

His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency the Sieur Gerard, late Minister Plenipotentiary,

Their Excellencies

The Count de Estaing,

The Count de Grasse,

The Count de Barras,

The Chevalier des Touches,

Admirals and Commanders in the Navy,

His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief,

And the Generals and Colonels in his Army, and acquaint them that the Society does itself the honor to consider them members.[1]

[1] The "Proposals" were quite different, and merely provided that all of

FORM OF OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Resolved, That a copy of the aforegoing Institution be given to the senior officer of each State line, and that the officers of the respective State lines sign their names to the same, in manner and form following, viz.:

"We, the subscribers, officers of the American Army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing Institution, and do bind ourselves to observe, and be governed by, the principles therein contained. For the performance whereof we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor.

"Done in the Cantonment, on Hudson's River, in the year 1783."

That the members of the Society, at the time of subscribing their names to the Institution, do also assign a

the French officers who served in the Auxiliary Army under Lieutenant-General Count de Rochambeau should have their names and Civil and Military titles and places of residence inscribed in the Archives of the Society, and that they should be entitled to all of the civilities and friendships of the Society.

Neither the officers of the Coöperating Army who had served under Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General Count D'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778, and at the siege and assault of Savannah in 1779, nor the French Naval officers who had served on the American coast were included in the "Proposals."

The clause was, consequently, amended so as to make members of such officers — with the limitation, however, that not all such officers, but only those who should have held during the service the rank of Colonel or superior army rank, or held the grade of Flag Officer, should be eligible to original membership.

W R Davie

1756–1820

draft on the Paymaster-General, in the following terms (the regiments to do it regimentally, and the generals and other officers not belonging to regiments, each for himself, individually), viz.:

FORM OF DRAFT FOR ONE MONTH'S PAY

To JOHN PIERCE, ESQUIRE, Paymaster-General to the Army of the United States.

Sir: — Please pay to.....Treasurer for the..... State association of the Cincinnati, or his order, one month's pay of our several grades respectively, and deduct the same from the balance which shall be found due to us on the final liquidation of our accounts; for which this shall be your warrant.

FIRST MEETING OF STATE SOCIETIES

That the members of the several State Societies assemble as soon as may be, for the choice of their President and other officers; and that the Presidents correspond together, and appoint a meeting of the officers who may be chosen from each State, in order to pursue such further measures as may be judged necessary.

SIGNATURES TO THE INSTITUTION

That the General officers, and the officers delegated to represent the several corps of the Army, subscribe to the Institution of the General Society, for themselves

and their constituents, in the manner and form before prescribed.

GENERAL WASHINGTON INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE

That General Heath, General Baron de Steuben, and General Knox be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of the Institution, and request him to honor the Society by placing his name at the head of it.[1]

TRANSMISSION OF INSTITUTION TO COMMANDING OFFICER AT EACH CONTINENTAL STATE LINE ABSENT AT OTHER STATIONS

That Major-General William Heath, second in command in this army, be, and he hereby is, desired to transmit copies of the Institution, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of the Southern Army, the senior officer in each State, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, inclusive, and to the commanding officer of the Rhode Island line, requesting them to communicate the same to the officers under their several commands, and to take such measures as may appear

[1] On May 18, 1783, General Steuben arranged with General Heath to put this resolution into execution. They waited upon General Washington at one o'clock on Tuesday, May 20, 1783, and secured his signature at the head of the list of signatures to the Institution.

John Baptist Ashe

1748–1802

to them necessary for expediting the establishment of their State Societies, and sending a delegation to represent them in the first general meeting, to be holden on the first Monday in May, 1784.

The meeting then adjourned without day.

Brevet Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Frenchman, of the Continental Corps of Engineers, to whom the design for the decoration to be worn by the members of the Order had been referred, objected to a medal as an unsuitable emblem for a military order, and suggested the Bald Eagle as peculiar to America and distinguished from that of other climes by its white head and tail. At a meeting of the Society which appears to have been called at the Public Building in the Cantonment of the American Army, this and other important matters were considered as follows:

CANTONMENT

OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, 19TH OF JUNE, 1783.

Meeting of 19th of June, 1783

At a meeting of the General officers, and the gentlemen delegated by the respective regiments, as a convention for establishing the Society of the Cincinnati, held by the request of the President, at which were present:

Major-General Baron de Steuben, Inspector-General, President.

Major-General Robert Howe.

Major-General Henry Knox, Chief of the Continental Corps of Artillery.

Brigadier-General John Patterson.

Brigadier-General Edward Hand, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Jedediah Huntington.

Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam.

Colonel Samuel Blachley Webb, 3d Regiment Connecticut Continental Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Huntington, 1st Regiment Connecticut Continental Infantry.

Major Joseph Pettingill, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Lieutenant John Whiting, Adjutant 2d Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Colonel Henry Jackson, 4th Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Captain Samuel Shaw, 3d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hull, 3d Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Maxwell, 8th Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

READING BLOUNT

1756-1807

Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, 2d Regiment New York Continental Infantry.

BARON STEUBEN'S REPORT

General Baron de Steuben acquainted the Convention that he had, agreeably to their request, at the last meeting, transmitted to his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, a copy of the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, with their vote respecting his Excellency, and the other characters therein mentioned, and that his Excellency had returned an answer, declaring his acceptance of the same, and expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the honor conferred on himself, and the other gentlemen of the French nation, by this act of the Convention.

Resolved, That the letter of the Chevalier de la Luzerne be recorded in the archives of the Society, as a testimony of the high sense this Convention entertains of the honor done to the Society by his becoming a member thereof.

REPLY OF THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE

The letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 3d June, 1783.

MONSIEUR LE BARON, — I have received with much gratitude the Institution of the respectable Order that the officers of the American Army have founded. If courage, patience, and all the virtues that this brave army have so often displayed in the course of this war could ever be forgotten, this monument alone should recall them. I dare assure you, sir, that all the officers of my nation that you have been pleased to admit in your Society will be infinitely honored by it. I pray you to be fully persuaded, I feel, for my part, in the most lively manner, the honor the officers of the army have done me in deigning to think of me on this occasion.

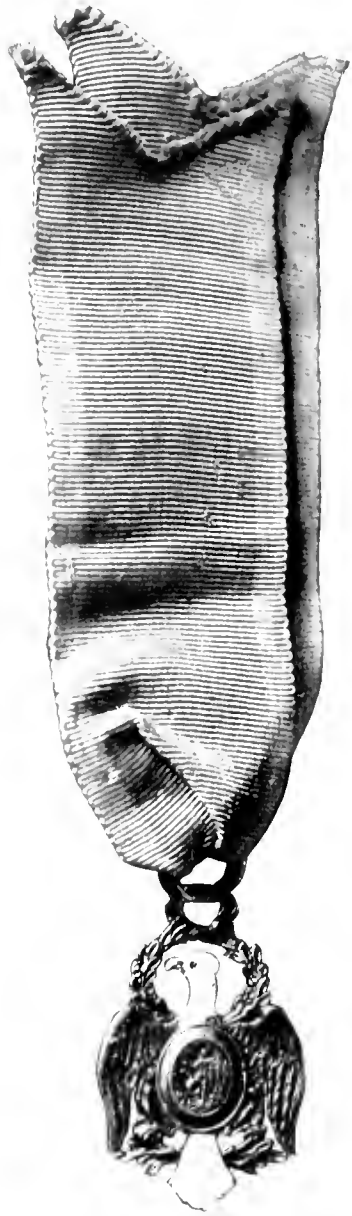
I expect to pay my respects to his excellence, General Washington, as soon as the definite treaty shall be signed, and I shall have the honor of assuring them, personally, of my respectful acknowledgement.

I seize, with great eagerness, this occasion of expressing to you the sentiments of the most perfect and most respectful attachment with which I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Baron, your very humble and obedient servant,

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

To BARON DE STEUBEN, Major-General in the service of the United States, Head Quarters.

The Baron having also communicated a letter from Major L'Enfant, enclosing a design of the medal and order, containing the emblems of the Institution,



From an original Decoration of the Order of the Cincinnati made for Colonel Anthony Walton White, who, in 1797, exchanged with General Thaddeus Kosciusko for one made from the die of the original Decoration which was lost during the Reign of Terror in France.

AMENDATORY RESOLUTION AS TO ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI

Resolved, That the bald eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the order of the Society, and that the ideas of Major L'Enfant, respecting it and the manner of its being worn by the members, be adopted. That the order be of the same size, and in every other respect conformable to the said design, which for that purpose is certified by the Baron de Steuben, President of this Convention, and to be deposited in the archives of the Society, as the original, from which all copies are to be made. Also, that silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems, as designed by Major L'Enfant, and certified by the President, be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the exact figures of the order and medal as above mentioned; anything in the original Institution, respecting gold medals, to the contrary notwithstanding.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO BREVET MAJOR L'ENFANT

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be transmitted by the President to Major L'Enfant, for his care and ingenuity in preparing the afore-mentioned

designs, and that he be acquainted that they cheerfully embrace his offer of assistance, and request a continuance of his attention in carrying the designs into execution, for which purpose the President is desired to correspond with him.

GENERAL WASHINGTON CHOSEN PRESIDENT-GENERAL

Resolved, That his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be requested to officiate as President-General, until the first general meeting, to be held in May next.

OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS CHOSEN

That a Treasurer-General and a Secretary-General be balloted for to officiate in like manner.

The ballots being taken, Major-General M'Dougall was elected Treasurer-General and Major-General Knox Secretary-General, who are hereby requested to accept said appointments.

RESOLUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE CINCINNATI INSTITUTION AND RECORDS

Resolved, That all the proceedings of this Convention, including the Institution of the Society, be recorded (from the original papers in his possession) by Captain Shaw, who at the first meeting was requested to act as

From the original in possession of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati

Secretary, and that the same, signed by the President's Secretary, together with the original papers, be given into the hands of Major-General Knox, Secretary-General to the Society; and that Captain North, aide-de-camp to the Baron de Steuben, and acting secretary to him as President, sign the said records.

The dissolution of a very considerable part of the Army, since the last meeting of this Convention, having rendered the attendance of some of its members impracticable, previous to the first meeting of the General Society, being so strikingly obvious, the Convention found itself constrained to make those before mentioned, which they have done with the utmost diffidence of themselves, and relying entirely on the candor of their constituents to make allowance for the measure. The principal objects of its appointment being thus accomplished, the members of this Convention think fit to dissolve the same, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly.

STEUBEN, Major-General,
President.

S. SHAW, Capt. of Art.,
Secretary to the Convention.

WILLIAM NORTH, A. D. C.,
and Secretary to the President.

Thus was completed the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati, noble in its aims, illustrious in its origin, and charitable in its operations, but necessarily exclusive; and before the close of 1783, all of the thirteen State Societies were formed, as follows:

New Hampshire, at Exeter, N. H., November 18, 1783.

Massachusetts, at the Cantonment on the Hudson (New Windsor, N. Y.), June 9, 1783.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Saratoga Barracks, on the Hudson River (Schuylerville, N. Y.), June 24, 1783.

Connecticut, at West Point, N. Y., July 4, 1783.

New York, at the Cantonment on the Hudson (New Windsor, N. Y.), June 9, 1783.

New Jersey, at the Camp of the New Jersey Continental Brigade at Elizabethtown, N. J., June 11, 1783.

Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pa., October 4, 1783.

Delaware, at Wilmington, Del., July 4, 1783.

Maryland, at Annapolis, Md., November 21, 1783.

Virginia, at Fredericksburg, Va., October 6, 1783.

North Carolina, at Hillsborough, N. C., October 23, 1783.

South Carolina, at Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1783.

Georgia, at Savannah, Ga., August 13, 1783.

Griffith J. McRee

1758–1801

The formation of these Societies excited the hostility of those who envied the fame of its members; of those who expected impossible social equality to result from the Revolution; and of parties whose absence from the country prevented their understanding its character. As usual in such cases, the assailants were more active than the defenders. Writers and orators throughout the country declared that such a body, existing by hereditary right, would become a menace to the spirit of our government and a dangerous element in our Republic.

The most important public attack against the Society, published in the United States, was made in October, 1783, by Hon. Aedanus Burke, an eccentric Irishman, who was Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He broke forth in a tirade against the Society of the Cincinnati under the "nom de plume" of "Cassius," beginning his attack with the Biblical phrase, "Blow ye the trumpets in Zion." It was a long and passionate outburst, displaying largely his extensive knowledge of Latin authors, whom he freely quoted. The title of the book was "Some Considerations of the Cincinnati." To this a modest reply was made by a Pennsylvania farmer, a member of the Cincinnati, under the nom de plume of "An Obscure Individual." Count de Mirabeau, the future leader of the French Revolu-

tion, then in exile in London, having his attention brought, by Franklin, to Judge Burke's book, published, in September, 1784, a carefully prepared book echoing the trumpet blast of Cassius, and predicting the dire calamities which the Cincinnati would bring upon our young Republic.

John Jay, our Minister to France, declared that if the Society obtained permanent foothold in America, he would "cease to care whether the Revolution had succeeded or not."

Samuel Adams wrote, in May, 1784, "This is as rapid a stride towards an hereditary military nobility as ever was made in so short a time."

Franklin wrote from France, January 26, 1784, "I wonder that when the united wisdom of our nation had, in the Articles of Confederation, manifested their dislike of establishing ranks of nobility by authority, either of the Congress or of any particular State, a number of private persons should think proper to distinguish themselves and their posterity from their fellow citizens and form an Order of hereditary Knights, in direct opposition to the solemnly declared sense of their country."

John Adams wrote, April 25, 1785, "What is to be done with the Cincinnati? Is that order of chivalry,

Wm. Sohl

1759–1834

that inroad upon our first principle, equality, to be connived at? It is the deepest piece of cunning yet attempted."

The contest was bitter, but its humorous side was seen by Knox and Steuben, who wrote to each other as follows.

Steuben, under date of November 11, 1783, says to Knox:

"A ça Monsieur la Cincinnatus! your pernicious designs are then unveiled, — you wish to introduce your dukes and peers into our republic. No, my Lord, No, your Grace, that will not do: there is a Cassius more far-sighted than this German baron, of whom you have made a cat's-paw to draw the chestnuts out of the fire. Cassius knows only a part of the secret. He makes me author and grandmaster, thus whipping you over my shoulders. But, listen! I will prove to Cassius that this dangerous plan had its birth in the brains of two Yankees: i. e. Knox and Huntington: therefore 'Blow ye the trumpets of Zion.' "

Knox replied from Boston, February 21, 1784:

"Your Society, M. Baron, has occasioned a great deal of jealousy among the good people of New England, who say it is altogether an outlandish creation, formed by foreign influence. It is still heightened by a letter from one of our ministers abroad, who intimates that it was formed in Europe to overthrow our happy institutions. . . . You see how much you have to answer for by the introduction of your European institutions. I contend to the utmost of my power

that you only had your share in the matter and no more, but it will have no effect. Burke's allusion has fixed it, and you must support the credit of having created a race of hereditary nobility. . . . You must have observed, my dear friend, how possible it is for the best intentions to be misconstrued and misinterpreted."

The first General Meeting of the Society occurred at Philadelphia, May 4 to 18, 1784. All the State Societies were represented, Washington presided, and, upon his urgent recommendation, important changes in the Institution were made.

Washington was deeply moved by the dissatisfaction, distrust, and misunderstanding of the objects of the Society, particularly by the general alarm throughout the country at the establishment of an hereditary order. In deference to public sentiment, he recommended radical changes in the Institution of the Society, though many of his closest friends were opposed to any concession to the popular outcry.

Convinced of the necessity for immediate and essential alterations, he intimated his purpose of resigning from the Society unless they were adopted, and accordingly, at that meeting, an Amended Institution was adopted, in which anything having a political tendency was stricken out, the hereditary feature was discontinued, subscription by donations from persons not

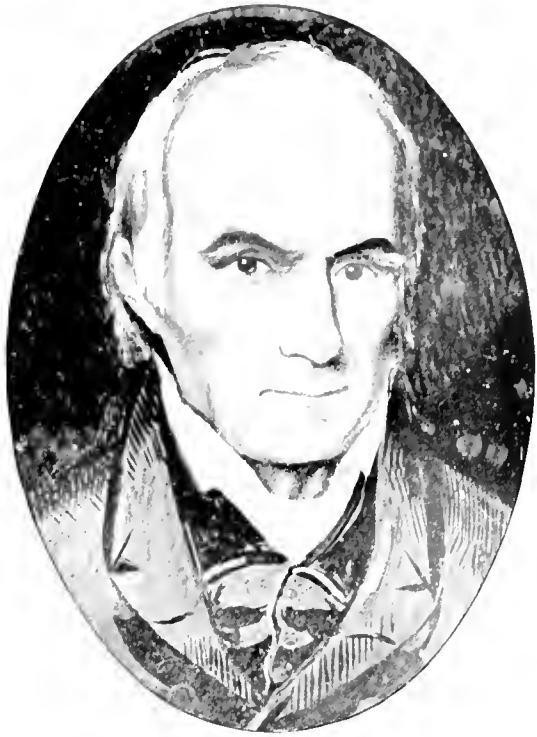
David Ramsay

citizens of the United States was prohibited, and several other features, demanded by General Washington, were adopted, and, although this was the only meeting of the Society he ever attended, he continued at the head of the Society until his decease. The timely concessions made to popular prejudice stilled all clamor against the Society, antagonism to it soon ceased, and some of its bitterest opponents, coming to understand its aims, accepted honorary membership in it, among them being Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

And yet no change in the Institution was really made, for the delegates to the General Society had no power to bind their respective State Societies, and, when the amendments were reported to the several State Societies, some took no definite action and others refused to ratify them. Finally, as it became evident that it was impossible to obtain unanimous consent to the organic changes which would mark so wide a departure from the original principles of the Society, the General Society, at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 7, 1800, by unanimous vote, declared "That the Institution of the Society remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army at their cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River in 1783." After the subsidence of the prejudices before mentioned, the

Society attracted little of public attention. Devoting itself, among its members, to the cultivation of the social affections, to the relief of the indigent and the commemoration of the illustrious dead, it had little in common with the spirit of business that surrounded it. Furthermore, the limited means of travel of those days prevented large attendance at the meetings of the Societies, and the emigration of many members to the public lands to the westward soon dispersed the membership of the State Societies, especially of those not having a conveniently located city in which to assemble; consequently interest in the Society declined and, after 1835, the only State Societies that continued to meet were those in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina.

For nearly two thirds of a century the Triennial Meetings of the General Society had been sparsely attended, it held no meetings after 1812 until 1825, its meetings were at irregular periods, and the membership of these six State Societies was much reduced in numbers; but, on the approach of the centennial commemorations of the events leading to the Revolution, interest was aroused in the State Societies, the General Society commenced its Triennial Meetings again in 1848, and so great was the interest aroused in the perpetuation of



Saml. Ashe Jnr.

1763–1835

the Society that special meetings of the General Society were held in 1855 and 1856; and in 1854, at a meeting of the General Society in Baltimore, where the six State Societies that had continued regular meetings were represented, it was

"*Resolved*, that each State Society shall have the full right and power to regulate the admission of members, both as to the qualifications of members and the terms of admission; *provided*, that admission be confined to the male descendants of original, or of those who are now members (including collateral branches as contemplated by the original constitution); or to the male descendants of such officers of the Army or Navy as may have been entitled to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time limited by the constitution; or to the male descendants of such officers of the army or navy of the Revolution as may have resigned with honor or left the service with reputation, or to the male collateral relatives of any officer who died in the service without leaving issue."

Thenceforward the Society entered upon a career of renewed activity. In 1860 the matter of a restoration of the dormant State Societies was considered by the General Society, but the disturbed state of the country,

caused by the civil war of 1861–65, rendered it impracticable to prosecute the scheme until more favorable circumstances in our national history permitted of a reasonable prospect of success. In 1872, in consequence of inquiries from descendants of Revolutionary officers residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the subject of revival of the dormant Societies was again considered by the General Society, resulting in the adoption of a report, pointing out a mode of procedure, made by Admiral H. K. Thatcher, chairman of a committee appointed to consider the matter. The Rhode Island Society was a small one, nearly all of its original members remained in their State after the Revolution, and many of them lived to an advanced age. Its meetings were well attended, and as late as July 4, 1831, there were thirty members present at the annual meeting. The meeting of July 4, 1832, was attended by only nine members, one of them being an honorary member. Although there was no quorum present at this meeting, they voted to dissolve the Society and distribute their funds; but this action was illegal, and it does not appear that it was carried out, although some of the funds disappeared. They held annual meetings on July 4, in each succeeding year, inclusive of 1835, with decreasing attendance, only five being present at this last meeting.

John Dawes

1748–1804

As no quorum was present at any of these meetings, no business was transacted beyond a resolve to meet in the following year; but forty-two years elapsed before the next meeting occurred, when, in 1877, through the survival of the venerable John Wanton Lyman, an hereditary member, and the conjoint action of qualified descendants of other original members, a revived and temporary organization of the Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was formed December 12, 1877, by twelve descendants of original members; and from the Legislature of Rhode Island there was procured on March 26, 1878, by nine of them, an Act recognizing the act of incorporation of the Society December 28, 1814, amended so as to make them, and one other with them, the successors of the original incorporators, and empowering them to hold for the benefit of the Rhode Island Society the fund remaining and belonging to it. A delegation from this Society presented its credentials to the General Society at its meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 22, 1878, and this revived and reorganized Society was fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Charleston, S. C., April 13, 1881.

The Virginia Society, numbering about 300 original members, was a large one. Its meetings were few, at

irregular periods, slimly attended, and almost entirely of a charitable character. It never had any members in hereditary succession. At its meeting on December 16, 1807, it resolved upon a qualified dissolution and a presentation of the funds to the Washington Academy near the town of Lexington, in the County of Rockbridge, Va. Its last recorded meeting at which there was a quorum present was held at Richmond, by a bare quorum, on June 17, 1822, and on October 13, 1824, its Standing Committee duly transferred the Society's Permanent Fund, as previously directed, to Washington College, now known as Washington and Lee University. This fund now amounts to over $25,000, and endows a chair known as the "Cincinnati Professorship of Mathematics," and an oration, designated as the "Cincinnati Oration," is annually delivered there at Commencement by the graduate attaining the highest general scholarship. A provisional organization in revival of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia was formed at a meeting of hereditarily eligibles at the Westmoreland Club in Richmond, Va., on July 20, 1880, which was fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 13, 1890.

The Connecticut Society, at its anniversary meeting

A. Moore

1755–1810

on July 4, 1804, formally dissolved and directed a distribution of its funds, with a proviso that all monies not disposed of by May 10, 1805, should be placed with the Treasury of Yale College in trust for their members or their legal representatives. The records of the Society were placed in the hands of a member, but they subsequently came into the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford. On the original roll of the Connecticut Society, which was among these records, there were the signatures of 248 original members, and 11 of hereditary members who had been admitted in the rights of officers who had fallen in battle or died in the service. The Society had also 7 honorary members. A provisional organization in revival of this Society was formed at Hartford, Conn., July 4, 1890, which was recognized by the General Society at its meeting in Boston, June 14, 1893. It was incorporated by the legislature of Connecticut, April 11, 1895, and fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 13, 1896.

The New Hampshire Society held its regular meetings in eight different towns in the State, its last meeting being held at Portsmouth on July 4, 1825. It distributed its funds, and the last of its original members, Captain Daniel Gookin, died about 1830. In 1842 his son,

John W. Gookin, presented the records of the Society to the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H. There appear from their records to have been 29 original, 5 hereditary, and 1 honorary member in the Society. A temporary organization in revival of this Society, formed July 4, 1896, was recognized by the General Society at its meeting in New York City, May 11, 1899, and it was fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1902. This Society has erected at Exeter, N. H., a Memorial Hall, in which, among other relics, are collected paintings of Washington by Peale and Andrew Jackson by John Trumbull.

The Delaware Society's last meeting was held at Wilmington on February 22, 1800, when it formally dissolved and distributed its funds. A list of its members, returned to the General Society in 1788, shows 27 original members, but fuller investigation shows that there were 36 original and 2 hereditary members. A provisional organization in revival of this Society was formed at Wilmington, Del., February 22, 1895, and an act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature of Delaware on March 20 of the same year. This organization sent delegates to the meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, May 13, 1896, who were

Will Clytle

1755th–1829.

accorded the privileges of the floor without the right to vote or take part in the proceedings; it was recognized at the meeting of the General Society in New York City, May 11, 1899, and fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1902.

In approaching a sketch of the North Carolina Society, a brief reference to two events in North Carolina history, exhibiting the patriotism of many of those whose descendants are now found in that State Society of the Cincinnati, will be of interest to North Carolina readers.

Although the grievances of the American Colonies prior to the American Revolution had been great, resistance to the authority of Great Britain, assuming the form of war, was not begun until 1775, nor was this with any view to severing connection with the mother country. A redress of grievances as British subjects was all that was contemplated by the authorities. The Scotch-Irish people of the County of Mecklenburg, N. C., were, however, an exception to this general sentiment of loyalty. The leading spirits in that county were ripe for revolution; they were opposed to monarchy, had very little attachment to the mother country, and were ready to throw it off at any favorable opportu-

nity. They were a highly educated, God-fearing people. They had carefully observed the progress of the controversy with Great Britain and, during the winter of 1774–75, political meetings had frequently been held at Charlotte, the county seat. That town had been chosen for the location of the Presbyterian College, which the Legislature of North Carolina had chartered, but which the King had disallowed, and it was the centre of culture in that part of the colony.

Early in May, 1775, news was received that the Parliament of Great Britain had declared the colonies in a state of rebellion. To the good people of Mecklenburg a crisis in American affairs had arrived, and they proposed to declare independence of royal authority. At the instance of Colonel Thomas Polk of the militia, two delegates from each company were called together at Charlotte May 19, 1775, as a representative committee. Before their consultations were completed, news of the shedding of innocent blood at Lexington, on April 19, arrived, and, filled with patriotic zeal, they resolved to throw off the British connection, thus taking a much bolder stand than either the Colonial or Continental Congress had yet attempted. The first four resolutions of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg

Martin Feger

1756-1837.

County, N. C., prepared by this committee May 20, 1775, are as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy of this country — to America — and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

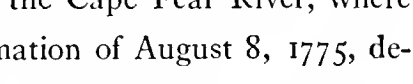
"2. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the Mother Country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that Nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of the American patriots at Lexington.

"3. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"4. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, each and every one of our former laws — wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therein."

This act is one of the boasted recollections of North Carolina ever to be cherished and never to be forgotten.

The spirit of liberty was abroad throughout all of the colonies. In North Carolina the Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, armed with despotic powers, was soon thereafter driven to take refuge upon the Cruiser, a ship of war at anchor in the Cape Fear River, where he fulminated his proclamation of August 8, 1775, denouncing the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence as well as the Provincial Congress which had been formed, for the Royal Governor had abandoned his reins of power, and North Carolina, being thus without a government, except that of its own choice, had chosen delegates to a congress which met at Hillsboro on August 21, 1775. The people of North Carolina had determined to be free in every respect.



Joshua Hall

-1830

A Provincial Government was formed and a Provincial Congress met at Halifax April 4, 1776. (The fourth meeting of the people in a representative capacity opposed to a Royal Government in North Carolina.) This Congress divided the Colony into military districts, organized

troops for defence, and on motion of Cornelius Harnett of Wilmington, on April 12, 1776, it passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates from this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies, in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances; reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony."

This act displayed the spirit of North Carolina, and shows that, more than two months before the event was declared by the Continental Congress, she was ready as a State to dissolve the bonds that bound her to the Mother Country.

The descendants of many of the actors in this drama, now members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, point with just pride to these two events.

On October 23, 1783, at Hillsborough, N. C., the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati was organized with Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner as President, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Clark, Vice-President, and Chaplain Adam Boyd, Secretary, and honorary membership was conferred upon the following persons:

Hon. William Blount,
Hon. William Richardson Davie,
Governor Alexander Martin,
Colonel Isaac Shelby,
Hon. Richard Caswell,
Colonel Benjamin Hawkins,
Governor John Sevier,
Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight.

Of the six hundred odd officers who served in the North Carolina Continental Line for various periods during the Revolution, about one fifth were, under the requirements of the Institution of the Cincinnati, eligible to membership. Of these there is reason to believe that about one hundred availed themselves of the privilege in the autumn of 1783. The names of sixty-four are known, and there were also at least two hereditary members, John Ingram, son of

BENJAMIN CATTELL
1749–1782

Lieutenant-Colonel James Ingram, who died in service, and James Porterfield, brother of Captain Denny Porterfield, who was killed in battle at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781.

Major-General Robert Howe, of Brunswick County, N. C., was one of the generals present at the first meeting at the Cantonment of the Continental Army at Windsor, near Newburgh, N. Y., on May 10, 1783, for the purpose of founding the Society, and his signature appears among the first appended to the Institution.

The North Carolina Society was almost the last one to organize, and it had but a brief existence. Diligent effort has been made to discover the disposition of its records and funds, but without avail or encouragement to hope for success. The following letters from General Jethro Sumner, President, and Chaplain Adam Boyd, Secretary of the Society, are in the archives of the General Society, and are the earliest evidence of the existence of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

HALIFAX, N. C., 28th October, 1783.

SIR:—At the request of the officers of the Line of this State, I do myself the honor to return you their thanks and my own for your favour, covering a letter from his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, and other pa-

pers. The officers being highly pleased with the Institution, will most cheerfully concur in any measures that shall be adopted for promoting its benevolent designs. Not to support such an Institution betrays, in their opinion, a want of public virtue.

It appears to be the sentiment of the Societies to the southward that the first general meeting should be held at Fredericksburg, in Virginia. That place, it is tho't, is nearly centrical, and most convenient for the President-General. The compliance of the Northern Societies, in this, will give us very great pleasure.

I shall always be extremely glad to hear from and to correspond with you, and have the honour to be, with great respect,

Jethro Sumner

Brig. Gen'l and President.

Hon. Major-General Baron de Steuben.

Wilmington, Cape Fear, 29th Dec'r, 1783.

Sir:—In October a few officers of this State met at Hillsborough and laid the foundation of a Society on the plan of the Cincinnati. Among other things they resolved that the President should acquaint the Secretary-General with their desire that the first general meeting should be held at Fredericksburg, in Virginia. That

Sincerely Yours

Nath. Laurence

1761-1797

place is tho't to be nearly centrical, and more convenient than any other for the President-General. This last was most decisive with them.

The President having been obliged to go home before any letters could have been written, I was desired to write to you on the subject. This I did upon the spot, and I gave the letter to a gentleman coming directly here. Since my return to this place I find that the letter was lost and, not knowing that General Sumner has had an opportunity of conveying one to you, I again address you, lest the wishes of the N. Carolina Society should not reach you in proper time, and I should incur their censure, this very undeservedly.

A pamphlet, said to be the production of Judge Burke, in So. Carolina, has created opponents to the Cincinnati. It has been in the town, but I have not yet got a sight of it. His objections, I am told, are founded upon a surmise that the Cincinnati mean to establish a numerous peerage in direct contradiction to the federal union of the States. This he has tortured out of the "hereditary succession." The whole appears to me altogether chimerical, but there are swarms of Butterfly statesmen and patriots, who flutter and strutt in the sunshine of safety and peace. These things affect to be lynx-eyed and, however groundless their cries may be

yet, being generally of a popular tone, they are received as "proofs of holy writ."

Terrible things have been threatened against us, and I do expect our Assembly, in their April sessions, will be moved to suppress the Society. At that time we have a meeting, and if you can furnish anything to strengthen our hands, you will render us a very acceptable service.

As our President lives nearly 200 miles from a sea-port, town or post-office, letters for him had better be sent here. I am about to change my place of residence, but, if I do leave this, our Vice-President (General Clark) and several officers will be here and take care of such letters.

I have the honour to be, with much respect,

Your very humble and most obedient servant,

Adam Boyd

Sec'y.

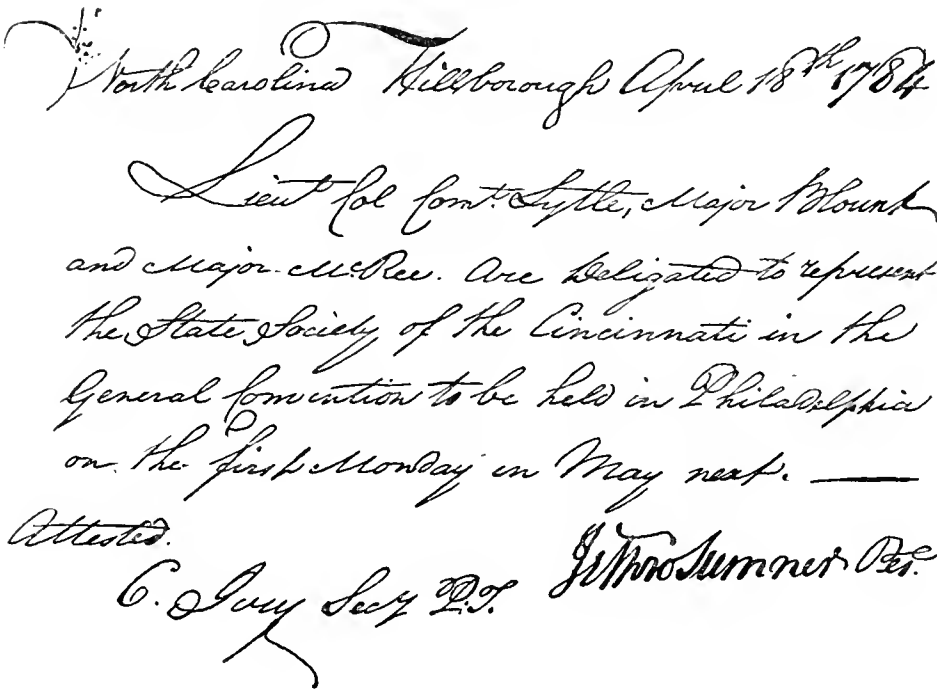
P. S. I would most gladly correspond with the Secretary of your State Society. If you will please tell him so, you will do me a favour. My address is Rev'd A. B., Wilmington, Cape Fear. This is the South part of No. Carolina and vessels from Boston often come here. If I remove, my address will not be changed.

HONOURABLE GENERAL KNOX.

Joseph Brevard

1766–1821

At the special meeting held at Hillsborough, N. C., April 18, 1784, Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Lytle, Major Reading Blount, and Major Griffith John McRee


North Carolina Hillsborough April 18th 1784

Lieut Col Comt. Lytle, Major Blount and Major McRee. Are delegated to represent the State Society of the Cincinnati in the General Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in May next. —

Attested.

C. Gary Secy P.T. Jos Sumner Pres.

were elected delegates to the meeting of the General Society which occurred in Philadelphia in May of that year. Subsequent meetings are known to have been held at Fayetteville, N. C., on July 5, 1784 (at which the Amended Institution was "highly approved"), and July 4, 1785, and at Halifax, N. C., on July 4, 1786, and it is possible that there was a special

meeting held in March, 1785, at which Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptista Ashe was chosen to fill the vacancy in the presidency caused by the decease of General Jethro Sumner, and that there were other meetings, for in 1787 Brevet Major Howell Tatum was elected Secretary to succeed Rev. Adam Boyd, and that Major Robert Fenner was then elected Treasurer. The latter was the sole representative of the State Society at the meeting of the General Society in Philadelphia in May, 1787, the other two delegates, Colonel William Polk[1] and Major Reading Blount, failing to attend.

At the next triennial meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, in May, 1790, the North Carolina Society was represented by Colonel Benjamin Hawkins

[1] Colonel William Polk, who died January 14, 1834, was the last survivor of the officers of the North Carolina Continental Line. Lieutenant Samuel Ashe, Jr., of the North Carolina Dragoons, being State troops in Continental service, was the last surviving original member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. He died in 1835. The last surviving member of the Society of the Cincinnati was Lieutenant Robert Burnett, Jr., of the New York State Society, who died November 29, 1854, at Newburgh, N. Y., near the birthplace of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Thomas Amis

1742–1797

alone. After this last date, no delegates from North Carolina were ever present at the meetings of the General Society, until after the revival of the Society, nor, as far as known, were there any meetings of the State Society. It is believed, however, that there was a meeting of the Society on July 4, 1791, after which the Society informally dissolved.

It is probable, owing to their scattered residence and the difficulty of meeting, many of the members having taken up lands to the westward across the mountains in Tennessee and Georgia, as well as the hostility referred to, that whatever of funds remained were distributed and the Society informally dissolved. It remained in a dormant condition until April 4, 1896, when, in the State Library Record at Raleigh, N. C., ten primogenitive descendants of original members, in the male line, whose names are as follows:

John Gray Blount, Great-grandson of Deputy Paymaster-General Jacob Blount,

John Myers Blount, Grandson of Major Reading Blount,

John Collins Daves, Great-grandson of Captain John Daves,

Richard Bradley Hill, Great-grandson of Lieutenant John Hill,

Wilson Gray Lamb, Great-grandnephew of Lieutenant Abner Lamb,

James Iredell McRee, Great-grandson of Major Griffith John McRee,

William Law Murfree, Great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree,

William Polk, Grandson of Major William Polk,

William Johnson Saunders, Grandson of Lieutenant William Saunders,

Lee Haywood Yarborough, Great-grandson of Captain Edward Yarborough,—

formed a Provisional Organization and sent delegates to the Triennial Meeting of the General Society in Philadelphia, May 13, 1896, where they were accorded the privileges of the floor without the right to vote or take part in the proceedings. The Society was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, dated the 16th day of February, 1899, and this organization was duly recognized by the General Society at its meeting in New York City, May 11, 1899, and fully received by the General Society at its meeting in Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1902.

The Georgia Society was short-lived and small in

CHARLES POLK

numbers. As no trace of its records can be found, what little is known of its meetings is discovered only in contemporary newspaper accounts and a few letters. From these can be constructed a fairly complete list of officers and members to the beginning of the last century. The last meeting of which anything is known, was held March 2, 1822, when officers for the ensuing year were elected. The Society was represented at the Triennial Meetings of the General Society in 1784, 1787, and 1790. In 1824 its permanent fund found its way to the Treasury of the United States, where it remained until 1851, when, in due form, it was absorbed by the General Society.

This Society was revived at Savannah, Ga., March 4, 1899, by a provisional organization, which was recognized by the General Society at its meeting in Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1902, and its delegates were accorded the privileges of the floor without any right to participate in the proceedings. By authority of the General Society, given at this time, it was fully received as a member of the Institution, by the Standing Executive Committee of the General Society, on October 18, 1902. This action and the return of the original fund of the Society by an assessment upon the funds of the other Societies, amounting to $1,692.09, in September, 1903,

was ratified and approved by the General Society at its meeting in Richmond, Va., May 10, 1905. This Society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Georgia, May 30, 1904.

The Order of the Cincinnati is now full of life and activity. The number of living members as reported to the Triennial Meeting in Richmond, Va., in May, 1905, was eight hundred and forty-eight. (The original number, not including the branch Society in France, was nineteen hundred odd.) The limited number of its honorary members, at that date, included President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-General Miles, Lieutenant-General Schofield, and President Loubet of France. The late President McKinley and ex-President Harrison were honorary members. President Monroe was an original member, and President Pierce an hereditary member.

Membership in the Society, at its foundation, was extended to all the French officers who had served in the coöperating army under Count d'Estaing or in the auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau and had held or received the grade of Colonel or higher for such services, or had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast. This honor was received in France with high enthusiasm, and through the in-


John Hill
1765

strumentality of Lieutenant-Generals Count d'Estaing and de Rochambeau and Marquis de Lafayette, the King of France, Louis XVI, authorized his officers to join the Association of the Cincinnati, and he took such a lively interest in it that, notwithstanding the National Constitutional Assembly of France, in June, 1790, undertook to abolish the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, he continued almost to the day of his arrest, in 1792, to scrutinize and approve applications for membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Major L'Enfant of the Corps of Engineers in the service of the United States, being in his native country on his own private affairs, and at the same time transacting some business relative to the Order of the Cincinnati, in writing, December 25, 1783, to Major-General Baron de Steuben, in this country, says as follows:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint you with the success of the Cincinnati in France. The difficulties have been removed that could have been opposed to the admission of the Order in France, where they are accustomed to tolerate no foreign Order. His Majesty, desirous of giving to the Americans a proof of the friendship which he wishes to maintain with them, has permitted his officers to wear this badge with the other Orders of his Kingdom. . . . Here in France they are more ambitious to obtain the Order of the Cincinnati than to be decorated with the Cross of St. Louis."

Major-General Duportail, writing from Paris December 24, 1783, to Brigadier-General Marquis de la Rouerie, then in Philadelphia, says:

"I assure you that it (The Order of the Cincinnati) has made more noise here than it does in America."

On March 10, 1784, the French members of the Society of the Cincinnati, then in Paris and vicinity, met, pursuant to a previous adjournment, at the hotel of the Count de Rochambeau and elected Count d'Estaing as President and Count de Segur as Secretary *pro tempore*, and postponed completion of a permanent organization until the coming 4th of July, at which date they met in Paris under the chairmanship of Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General Count d'Estaing at his hotel in Rue Saint Anne and elected officers and a Standing Committee, thus completing the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, which numbered two hundred and eighty members.

A large number of the members of the Society in France rose to the highest honors and added to the renown of the Society.

Early in 1784 the officers of the French Navy who were members of the Cincinnati gave emphasis to their estimation of the honor by uniting in a subscription for the fabrication of a decoration of the Society, elabo-

THE JEWELLED DECORATION

rately set in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, for presentation to the President-General of the Society, General Washington, which was received in time to be worn by him at the first General Meeting of the Society in Philadelphia, in May, 1784, and has continued to be worn by each succeeding President-General.

The overthrow of the French Monarchy and the inauguration of the Reign of Terror dispersed the French members of the Cincinnati and put an end to their further meetings.

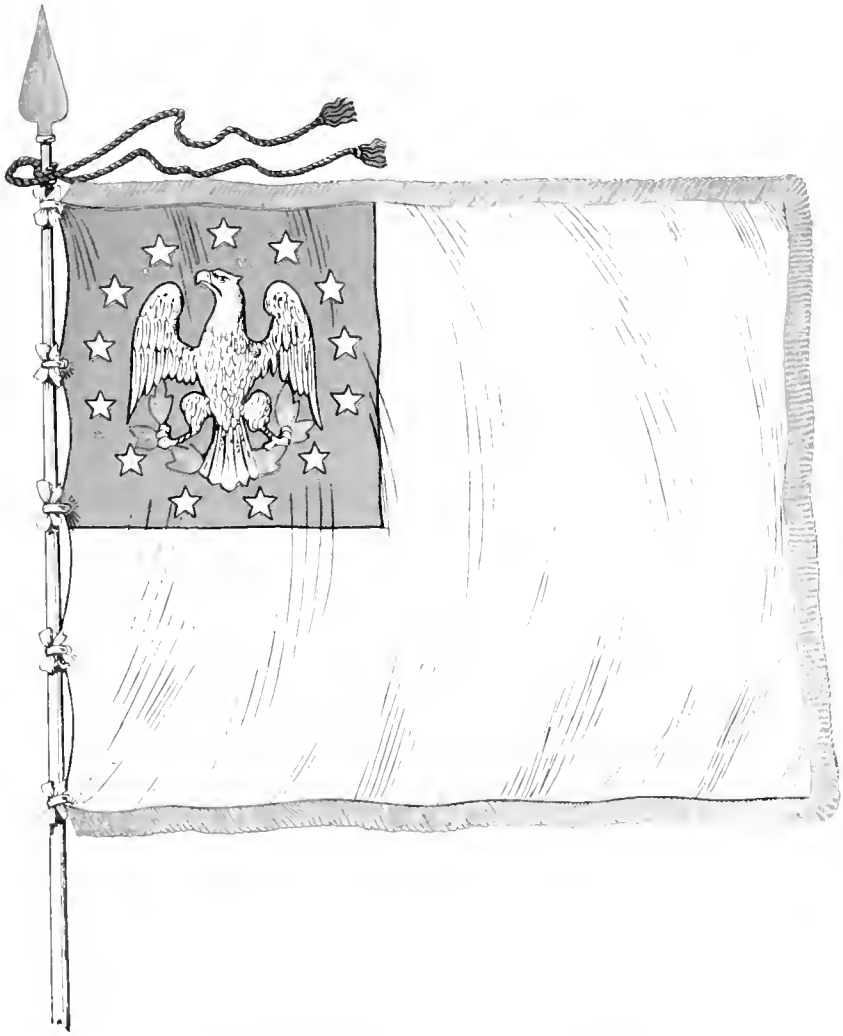
After the Restoration of 1814, the same apathy regarding the perpetuation of the Society was shown by the aged members of the Society in France as among their equally aged brethren in America. It was not until 1887 that certain French gentlemen, holding membership in State Societies in America, derived from original members of the Society in France, together with others in France who were entitled to hereditary membership, met in Paris and took measures to revive the Society, and whenever they shall have permanently organized with a membership sufficient for the purpose, according to the Principles of the Institution and the Spirit of the French Government, that Society will be authorized to resume its place in the Society of the Cincinnati.

The early meetings of the Cincinnati were conducted with much dignity, the members usually wearing their uniforms and, after meetings, marching to some church or public hall to listen to an appropriate address.

An account is preserved of an elaborate ceremony at Fraunces Tavern, in New York, on the occasion of the investiture of new members. Major-General Baron de Steuben presided and Major-General Hamilton was the orator. The entry of the candidates was announced by a herald and trumpet blasts as they approached the President, and each, with the standard of the Cincinnati in his left hand and his right hand on the Bible, took the oath of fidelity, upon which he received his Cincinnati Decoration, after which ceremony they sat down to a banquet.

The annual meetings of the State Societies and the Triennial Meetings of the General Society are now always supplemented by a banquet, at which thirteen appropriate toasts, including one to the memory of Washington, first President-General, are given, followed by appropriate responses. The toast to General Washington is drank standing and in silence.

Chas. E. Davis



FLAG OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN 1783

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL

1783 George Washington, of Virginia.

1800 Alexander Hamilton, of New York.

1805 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina.

1825 Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.

1829 Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey.

1839 Morgan Lewis, of New York.

1844 William Popham, of New York.

1848 H. A. Scannell Dearborn, of Massachusetts.

1854 Hamilton Fish, of New York.

1896 William Wayne, of Pennsylvania.

1902 Winslow Warren, of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL

1784 Horatio Gates, of Virginia.

1787 Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania.

1799 Alexander Hamilton, of New York.

1800 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina.

1805 Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.

1811 John Brooks, of Massachusetts.

1825 Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey.

1829 Morgan Lewis, of New York.

1839 William Shute, of New Jersey.

1844 Horace Binney, of Pennsylvania.

1848 Hamilton Fish, of New York.

1854 Charles Stewart Davies, of Massachusetts.

1866 James Warren Sever, of South Carolina.

1872 James Simons, of South Carolina.

1881 William Armstrong Irvine, of Pennsylvania.

1887 Robert Milligan McLane, of Maryland.

1896 Winslow Warren, of Massachusetts.

1902 James Simons, 2d, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL

1783 Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.

1799 William Jackson, of Pennsylvania.

1829 Alexander W. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

1857 Thomas McEuen, of Pennsylvania.

1875 George Washington Harris, of Pennsylvania.

1884 Asa Bird Gardiner, of Rhode Island.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL

1784 Otho Holland Williams, of Maryland.
1787 George Turner, of South Carolina.
1790 William MacPherson, of Pennsylvania.
1799 Nathan Dorsey, of Pennsylvania.
1802 William Dent Beall, of Maryland.
1825 John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
1829 Thomas McEuen, of Pennsylvania.
1857 George Washington Harris, of Pennsylvania.
1875 Richard Irvine Manning, of South Carolina.
1890 Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, of South Carolina.
1896 Nicholas Fish, of New York.
1905 John Cropper, of Virginia.

TREASURERS-GENERAL

1783 Alexander McDougall, of New York.
1796 William Jackson, of Pennsylvania.
1799 William MacPherson, of Pennsylvania.
1825 Allan McLane, of Pennsylvania.
1832 John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
1838 Joseph Warren Scott, of New Jersey.
1872 Tench Tilghman, of Maryland.
1875 Alexander Hamilton, Jr., of New York.

1881 John Schuyler, of New York.
1896 Richard Meredith McSherry, of Maryland.
1899 Frederick Wolcott Jackson, of New Jersey.
1906 Francis Marinus Caldwell, of Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS-GENERAL

1825 Alexander W. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.
1829 John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
1832 Joseph Warren Scott, of New Jersey.
1838 William Jackson, of Pennsylvania.
1851 John Henry Markland, of Pennsylvania.
1863 John McDowell, of New Jersey.
1872 William Berrien Dayton, of New Jersey.
1881 Herman Burgin, of New Jersey.
1893 Henry Thayer Drowne, of Rhode Island.
1899 Mr. John Cropper, of Virginia.
1906 Mr. Charles Isham, of New York.

CHAPLAINS

1887 Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L., of Iowa.[1]
1887 Reverend Samuel Moore Shute, D. D., of New Jersey.[2]

[1] Died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1898.
[2] Died in Charleston, S. C., August 12, 1898.

1887 Reverend Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. T. D., of South Carolina.[1]

1899 Reverend Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., of New Jersey.

1902 Reverend Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D., of New Jersey.

1902 Reverend Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., of New York.

1906 Right Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D., of North Carolina.

[1] Died in Kerfoot, Fauquier Co., Va., April 15, 1902.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI FROM ITS ORGANIZATION AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1783

PRESIDENTS

1783 Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner.

1785 Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptista Ashe.

Loss of the records renders it impossible to give names of successors, if any, after the last quoted date, until

1896 Honorable Wilson Gray Lamb.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

1783 Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Clark.

Loss of records renders it impossible to give names of successors, if any, after this date, until

1897 Honorable Graham Daves, A. B.

1904 Mr. John Collins Daves, A. B.

SECRETARIES

1783 Chaplain Adam Boyd.

1787 Brevet Major Howell Tatum

Loss of records renders it impossible to give names of successors, if any, after this date, until

1896 Mr. James Iredell McRee.

1896 Brigadier-General Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. Army, Retired.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

1896 Honorable Graham Daves, A. B.

1897 Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

TREASURERS

1787 Brevet Major Robert Fenner.

Loss of records renders it impossible to give names of predecessors or successors, if any, until

1896 Mr. John Collins Daves, A. B.

1904 Mr. Walter De Lyle Carstarphen.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS

1896 Mr. Walter De Lyle Carstarphen.

1904 Mr. Bennehan Cameron.

CHAPLAIN

1897 Right Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D.

List of Original and Hereditary Members

OF THE

North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati

Original members are shown in **black letters**; propositi who died in the service in ROMAN CAPITALS; propositi under the Rule of 1854 in *ITALIC CAPITALS;* hereditary members in SMALL CAPITALS, following and set in from the propositi. When the surname of an hereditary member differs from the propositus, it appears again alphabetically in SMALL CAPITALS on line with the others, with explanatory reference under Remarks.

NOTE. — According to Rev. Adam Boyd, Secretary of the Society, "In October [1783] *a few* officers of this State met at Hillsborough and *laid the foundation* of a society upon the plan of the Cincinnati." The assembling of the legislature of North Carolina at Hillsborough at that time accounts for the organization of the Society at that place. Thither came many officers of the North Carolina Continental Line to obtain land grants in Tennessee and legislation regarding their claims. It is assumed therefore that those who became original members embraced, while there, the opportunity to enroll, dating their memberships from the foundation of the State Society, on October 23, 1783, and that the enrollment was completed before the special meeting of the Society at that place on April 18, 1784, which consisted of only a few members from that vicinity, and was called to select delegates to the General Society meeting in the following month in Philadelphia. It is assumed also that John Ingram and James Porterfield, being among the number looking after their interests before the legislature, enrolled at Hillsborough as hereditarily original members for the first annual meeting at Fayetteville on Monday, July 5, 1784, "highly approved" the Amended Institution which excluded descendants and collateral representatives.

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Alexander, William Lee	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
HOKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	4 July, 1902	Great-grandson.
ALSTON, ROWLAND		See Ashe, Samuel, Jr.
ALSTON, WILLIAM		Lieutenant-Colonel 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
CABELL, JAMES ALSTON	4 July, 1902	Great-grandson.
AMIS, THOMAS		3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
GRAHAM, PAUL CAMERON	19 April, 1907	Great-great-great-grandson.
AMIS, WILLIAM		Lieutenant 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
PRINGLE, JAMES REID	19 April, 1906	Great-great-grandson.
ANDERSON, JAMES BLYTHE		See Blythe, Joseph
Armstrong, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
ASHE, JOHN		Brigadier-General North Carolina State Troops in Continental Service.
MIDDLETON, JOHN IZARD	4 July, 1899	Great-great-grandson.
MIDDLETON, JOHN IZARD	19 April, 1907	Great-great-great-grandson; son of John Izard Middleton.
Ashe, John Baptista	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant-Colonel 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
ASHE, SAMUEL A'COURT	22 February, 1897	Grandnephew.

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Ashe, Samuel, Jr.	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st Troop North Carolina Dragoons, State Troops in Continental Service.
Alston, Rowland	22 February, 1894	Great grandnephew.
Bacot, Peter	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Bacot, Eugene Cyrus	4 July, 1899	Great grandnephew.
Baker, Alexander Mitchell		See Ivey, Curtis
Ballard, Cedar	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry
Ballard, Aurelius Riddick	4 July, 1900	Great grandson.
Battle, Samuel Westray		See Sumner, Jethro
Bell, Robert	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry
Bell, William Haywood	22 February, 1897	Grandson.
Blount, Jacob	23 October, 1783	Deputy Paymaster General, Continental Army.
Blount, John Gray	4 April, 1896	Great grandson
Blount, Reading	23 October, 1783	Major 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Blount, John Myers	4 April, 1896	Grandson.
Blount, William Alexander		See Hall, Clement
Blythe, Joseph	23 October, 1783	Surgeon 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Anderson, James Blythe	22 February, 1904	Great great grandnephew.
Boyd, Adam	23 October, 1783	Brigade Chaplain, Continental Army.

Bradley, Gee	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Martin, Bradley	19 April, 1906	Great-grandson.
Bragaw, Stephen Cambreleng		See Patton, John
Brevard, Alexander	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Brevard, Robert Joseph	4 July, 1902	Grandson.
BREVARD, EPHRIAM		Surgeon 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
McDowell, Franklin Brevard	22 February, 1904	Great-grandnephew.
Brevard, Joseph	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Brevard, Alfred	22 February, 1900	Grandson.
Brown, Lytle		See Taylor, John
BUNCOMBE, EDWARD		Colonel 5th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Goelet, Edward Buncombe	22 February, 1904	Great-grandson.
Bush, William	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Bush, William Eve	19 April, 1906	Great-great-great-grandson.
Cabell, James Alston		See Alston, William
Callender, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Callender, Thomas	19 April, 1907	Grand-nephew.
Cameron, Bennehan		See Nash, Clement Read
Campbell, John	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Witthorne, Washington Curran	19 April, 1907	Great-grandson.

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Campen, James	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Campen, Benjamin	19 April, 1906	Great-grandson.
Carr, Julian Shakespeare		See Walker, Solomon
CARSTARPHEN, JAMES		Lieutenant 7th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Carstarphen, Walter De Lyle	22 February, 1897	Grandson.
Carter, Benjamin	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Carter, Benjamin Franklin	22 February, 1898	Grandnephew.
CATTELL, BENJAMIN		Captain 1st South Carolina Continental Infantry.
Harris, William Hall	4 July, 1902	Great-great-grandson.
CATTELL, WILLIAM		Lieutenant Colonel 1st South Carolina Continental Infantry.
Trimble, Isaac Ridgeway	4 July, 1902	Great great grandnephew.
Cheshire, Joseph Blount		See Irwin, Henry
Clark, Haywood		See Toole, Henry Irwin
Clark, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Colonel 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Kane, John Innes	5 July, 1897	Great-grandnephew.
Kane, John Innes	19 April, 1907	Great great grandnephew; son of John Innes Kane.
Clark, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Kane, De Lancey Astor	22 February, 1904	Collateral representative.

Coleman, Benjamin	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Daves, John	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Daves, Edward Graham	22 February, 1884	Grandson. Admitted to the Maryland Society. Died August 1, 1894.
Daves, John Collins	4 April, 1896	Great-grandson; son of Edward Graham Daves.
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM LEE		Lieutenant-Colonel 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Mushat, John Streety	4 July, 1902	Great-great-grandson.
Davis, Bertram Swift		See Read, James
Dearing, William Dearing		See Pasteur, Thomas
Denny, Samuel	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st Continental Artillery.
Denny, James William	19 April, 1906	Great-grandnephew.
DIXON, HENRY		Lieutenant-Colonel 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Dixon, Archibald	4 July, 1896	Great-grandson.
Dixon, Wynn	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Dixon, Henry Cabell	4 July, 1901	Grandson.
Doherty, George	23 October, 1783	Major 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Johnston, George Doherty	4 July, 1902	Great-grandson.
Falligant, Louis Alexander		See Raiford, John

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
FALLIGANT, RAIFORD		See Raiford, John
FALLIGANT, ROBERT		See Raiford, Robert
Fenner, Richard	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
FENNER, ROBERT	4 July, 1902	Grandson.
Fenner, Robert	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
FENNER, ROBERT	23 February, 1903	Great-grandson.
FENNER, WILLIAM		Major 7th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
LEE, JULIAN HENRY	23 February, 1903	Great-great-grandnephew.
FEREBEE, WILLIAM		Captain 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
FEREBEE, NELSON MACPHERSON	4 July, 1906	Great-grandson.
Fergus, James	23 October, 1783	Surgeon 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MCREE, WILLIAM GRIFFITH	4 July, 1906	Great-grandson.
Finney, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Foard, John	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
FOARD, ROBERT WALKER	22 February, 1905	Great-great-grandnephew.
Garrard, Charles	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
GARRARD, WILLIAM URQUHARD	19 April, 1907	Great-grandnephew.
GOELET, EDWARD BUNCOMBE		See Buncombe, Edward
GRAHAM, PAUL CAMERON		See Amis, Thomas

GRANT, THOMAS		Ensign 6th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
GRANT, WILLIAM DANIEL	4 July, 1900	Great-grandson.
GRANT, JOHN WILLIAM	4 July, 1902	Great-great-grandson; son of William Daniel Grant.
Graves, Francis	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
GRAVES, LEE JACKSON	19 April, 1906	Grandnephew.
Hadley, Joshua	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
HADLEY, DENNY PORTERFIELD	4 July, 1896	Grandson.
HADLEY, JAMES ALEXANDER	22 February, 1898	Grandson; brother of Denny Porterfield Hadley.
Hall, Clement	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
BLOUNT, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	22 February, 1905	Great-grandnephew.
HARNEY, SELBY		Lieutenant-Colonel 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
HARNEY, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SELBY	19 April, 1906	Great-great-grandson.
HARRIS, WILLIAM HALL		See Cattell, Benjamin
Hays, Robert	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
HAYS, STOKELY DONELSON	4 July, 1901	Great-grandson.
HAYWOOD, FABIUS JULIUS, JR.		See Williams, John Pugh
HENLEY, BENNETT HOGUN		See Hogun, James
HICKS, OLIVER		See Tatum, Howell

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Hill, John	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Hill, Richard Bradley	4 April, 1896	Great-grandson.
Hogg, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Major 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Hogg, William Stetson	5 July, 1897	Great-grandson.
HOGUN, JAMES		Brigadier-General Continental Army.
Henley, Bennett Hogun	4 July, 1901	Great-great-great-grandson.
Hoke, William Alexander		See Alexander, William Lee
Holmes, Hardy	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 10th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Holmes, Pierre Mallett	22 February, 1905	Great-great-grandnephew.
Howe, Robert	23 October, 1783	Major-General Continental Army.
Moore, Parker Quince	19 April, 1906	Collateral representative.
Hufham, James Dunn, Jr.		See Ivey, Curtis
INGRAM, JAMES		Lieutenant-Colonel 8th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Ingram, John	23 October, 1783	Son.
IRWIN, HENRY		Lieutenant-Colonel 5th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Cheshire, Joseph Blount	4 July, 1902	Great-great-grandnephew. An honorary member, 5 July, 1897.

Ivey, Curtis	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Baker, Alexander Mitchell	4 July, 1898	Great-grandson.
Hufham, James Dunn, Jr.	19 April, 1907	Great-great-grandson; cousin of Alexander Mitchell Baker.
Johnston, George Doherty		See Doherty, George
JOHNSTON, JAMES		Lieutenant 6th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Johnston, Bartlett Shipp	4 July, 1902	Grandson.
Kane, De Lancey Astor		See Clark, Thomas, Lieutenant
Kane, John Innes		See Clark, Thomas, Colonel
Kirkland, John Gaston		See McClure, William
Lamb, Abner	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lamb, Laurence	4 July, 1902	Collateral representative.
LAMB, GIDEON		Colonel 6th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lamb, Wilson Gray	4 April, 1896	Great-grandnephew.
Lawrence, Nathaniel	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lindsley, Goodloe	4 July, 1899	Great-great-grandson.
Lee, Julian Henry		See Fenner, William
Lindsley, Goodloe		See Lawrence, Nathaniel
LORD, WILLIAM		Lieutenant 10th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lord, John Bradley	22 February, 1898	Great-great-grandson.

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Lytle, Archibald	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant-Colonel 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lytle, Marion Dashiell	22 February, 1898	Grandnephew.
Lytle, William	23 October, 1783	Captain 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Lytle, Richard Ridgely	22 February, 1898	Grandson.
Maclean, William	23 October, 1783	Surgeon's Mate 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Maclean, Joseph	22 February, 1898	Great-grandson.
Martin, Bradley		See Bradley, Gee
McClure, William		Surgeon 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Kirkland, John Gaston	22 February, 1905	Great-great-grandson.
McDougall, James	23 October, 1783	Cornet of North Carolina Dragoons, State Troops in Continental Service.
McDowell, Franklin Brevard		See Brevard, Ephriam
McRee, Griffith John	23 October, 1783	Major 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
McRee, James Iredell	4 April, 1896	Great-grandson.
McRee, William Griffith		See Fergus, James
Mebane, Robert		Lieutenant-Colonel 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Mebane, George Allen	4 July, 1896	Great-grandnephew.

MIDDLETON, JOHN IZARD		See Ashe, John
Montfort, Joseph	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MOORE, ALFRED		Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
WADDELL, ALFRED MOORE	22 February, 1904	Great-grandson.
MOORE, ELIJAH		Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MORE, E. LIVINGFIELD	22 February, 1904	Great-great-grandson.
MOORE, JAMES		Brigadier-General Continental Army.
MOORE, JAMES OSBORNE	23 February, 1903	Great-great-grandson.
Moore, James	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MOORE, FREDERICK MCCULLOGH	22 February, 1904	Collateral representative.
MOORE, PARKER QUINCE		See Howe, Robert
MORE, E. LIVINGFIELD		See Moore, Elijah
MOREHEAD, JAMES		Lieutenant 10th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MOREHEAD, JOHN MOTLEY	23 February 1903	Great-grandnephew.
Murfree, Hardy	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant-Colonel 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
MURFREE, WILLIAM LAW	4 April, 1896	Great-grandson.
MURFREE, WILLIAM LAW	22 February, 1904	Great-great-grandson; son of William Law Murfree.
MUSHAT, JOHN STREETY		See Davidson, William Lee

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
NASH, CLEMENT READ		Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Cameron, Bennehan	22 February, 1897	Great-grandnephew.
NASH, FRANCIS		Brigadier-General Continental Army.
Waddell, Boswell De Graffenried	22 February, 1898	Great-great-grandson.
Pasteur, Thomas	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Dearing, William Dearing	22 February, 1898	Great-grandson.
PATTON, JOHN		Colonel 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Bragaw, Stephen Cambreleng	19 April, 1907	Great-great-great-grandson.
PHIFER, MARTIN		Captain Independent Company, North Carolina Light Horse, in Continental Service.
Phifer, Robert Fulenwider	5 July, 1897	Great-grandson.
POLK, CHARLES		Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Polk, Lucius Junius	19 April, 1906	Grandnephew.
POLK, THOMAS		Colonel 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Polk, William	4 July, 1902	Great-grandson.
Polk, Van Leer	19 April, 1906	Great-grandson; cousin of William Polk.
POLK, THOMAS		Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Polk, Rufus King	4 July, 1899	Great-grandnephew.
Polk, William Mecklenburg	19 April, 1907	Grandnephew; cousin of Rufus King Polk.

Polk, William	23 October, 1783	Major 9th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Polk, William	4 April, 1896	Grandson.
Polk, William	22 February, 1898	Great-grandson; son of William Polk.
PORTERFIELD, DENNY		Captain 5th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Porterfield, James	23 October, 1783	Brother.
Porterfield, James Richard	19 April, 1906	Grandnephew.
Pringle, James Reid		See Amis, William
RAIFORD, JOHN		Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Falligant, Louis Alexander	23 February, 1903	Great-grandson.
Falligant, Raiford	23 February, 1905	Great-great-grandson; son of Louis Alexander Falligant.
Raiford, Robert	23 October, 1783	Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Falligant, Robert	22 February, 1901	Great-grandnephew.
RAMSAY, DAVID		Surgeon South Carolina Continental Artillery.
Ramsay, Henry Ashton	22 February, 1904	Great-grandson.
Reed, James	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Davis, Bertram Swift	22 February, 1898	Great-great-grandnephew.
Rhodes, Joseph Thomas	23 October, 1783	Captain 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Rhodes, Arthur Pym	4 July, 1900	Grandnephew.

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Saunders, William	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Saunders, William Johnson	4 April, 1896	Grandson.
Saunders, Bradley Johnson	19 April, 1907	Great-grandson; son of William Johnson Saunders.
Sharpe, Anthony	23 October, 1783	Captain 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Sharpe, Archibald Young	22 February, 1901	Great-grandnephew.
SLADE, WILLIAM		Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Slade, William Bonner	4 July, 1900	Great-great-grandson.
Slaughter, John	23 October, 1783	Captain 12th Virginia Continental Infantry.
Slaughter, Arthur Orville	19 April, 1906	Grandnephew.
Slaughter, Arthur Orville	19 April, 1907	Great-grandnephew; son of Arthur Orville Slaughter.
Steed, Jesse	23 October, 1783	Lieutenant 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Steed, Joshua Nathaniel	19 April, 1907	Great-grandnephew.
Sumner, Jethro	23 October, 1783	Brigadier-General Continental Army.
Battle, Samuel Westray	4 July, 1902	Collateral representative. An honorary member 4 July, 1896.
Tatum, Howell	23 October, 1783	Captain 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Hicks, Oliver	22 February, 1905	Grandnephew.
TAYLOR, JOHN		Ensign 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry.
Brown, Lytle	22 February, 1905	Great-great-grandson.

TOOLE, HENRY IRWIN		Captain 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
CLARK, HAYWOOD	4 July, 1902	Great-grandson.
TRIMBLE, ISAAC RIDGEWAY		See Cattell, William
WADDELL, ALFRED MOORE		See Moore, Alfred
WADDELL, BOSWELL DE GRAFFENRIED		See Nash, Francis
WALKER, JOHN		Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.
WALKER, JAMES ALVES	22 February, 1905	Grandnephew.
WALKER, SOLOMON		Lieutenant 6th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
CARR, JULIAN SHAKESPEARE	4 July, 1899	Great-grandson.
WILLIAMS, JOHN PUGH		Captain 5th North Carolina Continental Infantry.
HAYWOOD, FABIUS JULIUS, JR.	22 February, 1905	Great-great-grandson.
Williams, William	23 October, 1783	Captain Continental Invalid Regiment.
WILLIAMS, JESSE BURGESS	19 April, 1906	Great-great-grandson.
WITTHORNE, WASHINGTON CURRAN		See Campbell, John
Yarborough, Edward	23 October, 1783	Captain 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry.
YARBOROUGH, LEE HAYWOOD	4 April, 1896	Great-grandson.

List of Present Honorary Members

NAME	ADMITTED	REMARKS
Davis, Charles Lukens	4 April, 1896	Brigadier-General, United States Army, Retired. Grandson of Captain John Davis, 1st Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, an original member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. Great-grandson of Honorable John Morton, a Pennsylvania Signer of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.
Haywood, Marshall De Lancey	5 July, 1897	Great-grandnephew of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, an honorary member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Great-great-grandson of Major John Graham, 1st New York Continental Infantry and great-great-grandnephew of Captain Charles Graham, 3d New York Continental Infantry, both of these being original members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Clarkson, Heriot	4 July, 1902	Great-great-grandson of Colonel Maurice Simons, South Carolina Militia.
Davis, Junius	22 February, 1904	Great-grandson of Major William Polk, 9th North Carolina Continental Infantry, an original member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

†

NECROLOGY

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

SINCE ITS REORGANIZATION, APRIL 4, 1896

†

DENNY PORTERFIELD HADLEY

Born in Williamson County, Tennessee, May 11, 1825.

Died at Brentwood, Williamson County, Tenn., February 8, 1897.

Grandson of Captain Joshua Hadley, 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

WILLIAM POLK

A reorganizer of the Society, April 4, 1896.

Born in Salisbury, N. C., November 17, 1821.

Died in New Orleans, La., January 24, 1898.

Grandson of Major William Polk, 9th North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

WILLIAM DANIEL GRANT

Born in Athens, Ga., August 16, 1837.

Died in Atlanta, Ga., November 7, 1901.

Great-grandson of Ensign Thomas Grant, 6th North Carolina Continental Infantry.

†

HONORABLE ROBERT FALLIGANT

Judge of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia.

Born in Savannah, Ga., July 12, 1839.

Died in Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1902.

Great-grandnephew of Brevet Major Robert Raiford, 2d North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

WILLIAM LAW MURFREE, LL.B.

Professor of Law, State University of Colorado.

A reorganizer of the Society, April 4, 1896.

A charter member of the Society, February 16, 1899.

Born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 26, 1854.

Died in Boulder, Col., January 25, 1902.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree, 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

HONORABLE RUFUS KING POLK

Late 1st Lieutenant 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Representative 17th Congressional District, Pennsylvania.

Born in Maury County, Tenn., August 23, 1866.

Died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1902.

Great-grandnephew of Lieutenant Thomas Polk, 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry, killed at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781.

†

GRAHAM DAVES, A. B.

An honorary member of the Society, April 4, 1896.

President Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.

Born in New Berne, N. C., July 16, 1836.

Died in Asheville, N. C., October 27, 1902.

Grandson of Captain John Daves, 3d, North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

LOUIS ALEXANDER FALLIGANT, M.D.

Born in Savannah, Ga., October 25, 1836.

Died in Savannah, Ga., July 5, 1903.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant John Raiford, 2d North Carolina Infantry.

†

JOHN INNES KANE

Late 1st Lieutenant 24th United States Infantry.

Late Captain 202d New York Volunteer Infantry.

Born in Sing Sing, N. Y., November 13, 1849.

Died in Hague, Lake George, N. Y., August 6, 1904.

Great-grandnephew of Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Clark, Colonel 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

BENNETT HOGUN HENLEY

Born in Aberdeen, Miss., September 21, 1860.

Died in Llano, Texas, April 15, 1904.

Great-great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General James Hogun, Continental Army, who died a prisoner of war at Haddrell's Point, Charleston Harbor, S. C., January 4, 1781.

†

STOKELY DONELSON HAYS

Born in Jackson, Tenn., April 4, 1852.

Died in Jackson, Tenn., December 24, 1905.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant Robert Hays, 1st North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

WILLIAM POLK

Born in Hamilton Place, Maury County, Tenn., February 1, 1839.

Died in Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1906.

Great-grandson of Colonel Thomas Polk, 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry.

†

ROBERT JOSEPH BREVARD, M. D.

Born in Tallahassee, Fla., December 15, 1848.

Died in Charlotte, N. C., August 11, 1906.

Grandson of Captain Alexander Brevard, 3d North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

ALEXANDER MITCHELL BAKER

Born in New Berne, N. C., August 22, 1849.

Died in San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1906.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant Curtis Ivey, 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

WILLIAM JOHNSON SAUNDERS

A reorganizer of the Society, April 4, 1896.

A charter member of the Society, February 16, 1899.

Born in Raleigh, N. C., January 3, 1835.

Died in Raleigh, N. C., November 16, 1906.

Grandson of Lieutenant William Saunders, 4th North Carolina Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

ARTHUR ORVILLE SLAUGHTER

Born in Scott County, Ky., August 31, 1840.

Died in San Antonio, Tex., January 22, 1907.

Grand-nephew of Captain John Slaughter, 12th Virginia Continental Infantry — an original member.

†

JOHN IZARD MIDDLETON

Born in Charleston, S. C., February 16, 1834.

Died in Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1907.

Great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General John Ashe, North Carolina State Troops in Continental Service, who died in service.

BY-LAWS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

ARTICLE I

Officers, Committees and Meetings

Officers

Section 1. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, and a Chaplain, who shall constitute a Standing Committee.

Election and Term of Officers

Section 2. The Officers shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, on the Twenty-Second of February of each year, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Duties of Officers

Section 3. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Standing Committee.

The Secretary shall keep and have charge of all the records and papers of the Society and of the Standing Committee. He shall call all meetings of the Society and Standing Committee, by mailing notice to each member within a reasonable time of the meetings of the same. The Assistant

Secretary shall assist the Secretary in his duties and act in his absence or disability.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and property of the Society with power, on the approval of the Standing Committee, to invest and reinvest the funds and to disburse the income thereof. He shall give bond to the Society for the faithful discharge of his trust, which bond must be approved by the Standing Committee. At the annual meeting of the Society the President shall appoint two members to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and to verify the securities in his charge. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer in his duties and act in his absence or disability.

The Chaplain shall be an ordained clergyman of a Christian church and shall perform all religious functions connected with the Society.

Duties of Standing Committee

SECTION 4. The Standing Committee shall have charge of the welfare and general concerns of the Society, as well as all other matters committed to them by it. They shall hold meetings at such times as they shall determine, but at least once a year. They shall consider all applications for admission to the Society and recommend such applicants as they deem to be entitled and worthy. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open to inspection by any member of the Society, and shall be read to the Society at its next following meeting. The assent of a majority of the members of the Standing Committee shall be necessary for any of

its acts. Special meetings of the Committee may be called at any time by the direction of the President, and shall be called upon the request, in writing, of three members thereof.

Meetings

SECTION 5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be on the Twenty-Second of February of each year, to be held in such place in the State as may be determined upon by the Standing Committee. Special meetings may be called at any time, by direction of the President, and such meetings shall be called upon the request, in writing, of ten members, stating the object of the meeting.

Quorum

SECTION 6. Seven members shall constitute a quorum of the Society.

Order of Business

SECTION 7. The order of business shall be as follows:

(1) Prayer, Roll Call and Reading of the Original Institution of the Order.
(2) Reading of the Minutes of the last meetings of the Society and of the Standing Committee.
(3) Election of Members.
(4) Report of Officers and Committees.
(5) Unfinished and New Business.
(6) Nomination and Election of Officers and Delegates to the General Society.
(7) Adjournment.

ARTICLE II

Membership

Applications

Section 1. All applications for admission shall be in writing to the Standing Committee, who shall consider and report upon the same to the Society at its annual meeting.

Eligibility

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to membership who shall be under twenty-one years of age. Every applicant to be eligible must have the qualifications stated in the Institution of the Society, or under the Rule of 1854 adopted by the General Society. Among descendants of original members or others who shall be eligible, this Society reserves the absolute right to choose such one as seems to it best fitted to promote the ends of the Society, but it will ordinarily be guided by the following principles:

I. The succession shall descend in the eldest male line so long as it continues unbroken.

II. If the eldest male line fails, the next male line shall be taken.

III. In case of the failure of the male line, the line which descended the greatest number of generations from the original member before a failure of males, shall ordinarily be taken.

IV. The claims of descendants through female lines shall be determined by the same rules of primogeniture as in case of claims through the male line, so far as applicable.

V. A waiver by any person shall be regarded only as the renunciation of a claim, not as the transfer of a right.

VI. No waiver, express or implied, shall be considered as affecting the rights of a minor son, — except for special reasons satisfactory to the Society.

VII. Where for any reason the Society deviates from the strict rules in electing a member, it shall not be considered as changing permanently the order of succession, but upon the death of such member, the old order may be restored.

VIII. As the Society for the support of the principles to which it is pledged may justly require its membership to be kept full, it may upon satisfactory evidence that an eligible person has had knowledge of his claim and neglected to apply within a reasonable time,— treat it as a waiver of the claim. If a vacancy has existed for many years, the Society may admit any descendant of the original member at its discretion.

Election to Membership

SECTION 3. Applicants whose cases have been favorably reported upon by the Standing Committee, may be elected to membership in the Society at its annual meeting by ballot.

Entrance Fees

SECTION 4. The amount to be contributed to the permanent fund of the Society, before an applicant can become a member thereof, shall be as follows:

For a membership endowed in perpetuity by an applicant whose propositus was an original member of the Society or

who "Died in the Service," One Hundred and Fifty Dollars; by an applicant whose propositus comes under the "Rule of 1854," Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

For a life membership by an applicant whose propositus was an original member of the Society or who "Died in the Service," Fifty Dollars; by an applicant whose propositus comes under the "Rule of 1854," One Hundred Dollars.

The payments, however, on life membership, are to be credited toward an endowed membership, the cost of which is to be debited against the membership.

All life and endowed membership fees, as well as donations, which shall be paid the Society, shall remain forever to the use of the Society as a permanent fund, the income only of which may be expended.

Honorary Members

SECTION 5. The admission of honorary members, for life only, shall be confined to those who shall be eminent lineal descendants or representatives of those who were distinguished by high military or civil virtues and services in the Revolutionary War. An honorary member has no title to any portion of the funds of the Society, and no one shall be admitted to honorary membership, except upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Declaration

SECTION 6. Members of this Society shall subscribe to the following declaration:

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

I,.....do declare that I am the.....of.....and having had the honor to be admitted to membership in the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, I do hereby most solemnly promise and engage that I will be guided and governed by the rules of said Society, which may have been or may hereafter be established, agreeably to the Institution as signed by the original members.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and pledge my sacred honor.

Done at.....on the.....day of.....19

Seal

SECTION 7. The Society shall have a Seal, two inches in diameter, and which shall comprise thereon the insignia of the Order, viz., An eagle displayed, bearing on its breast the obverse of the medal of the Society with the motto, *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam*, surrounding the same; above, thirteen stars in a semicircle; beneath, on a scroll, the motto of the Order, *Esto perpetua;* around the whole, the legend, North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, Instituted MDCCLXXXIII. The Secretary shall be the custodian of the Seal.

Diploma

SECTION 8. Every member, upon his admission to the Society, shall purchase a diploma to be signed by the President of the Society and countersigned by the Secretary, for which diploma he shall pay the Treasurer the sum of Five

Dollars. The fee thus paid, shall be for the use of the Society and be considered a part of the revenue for the current year. The form of the diploma shall be as follows:

Be it Known that..... is a (or an Honorary) Member of the Society of the CINCINNATI, instituted by the officers of the American Army at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to NORTH AMERICA, as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in Peace, Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection and Bonds of perpetual Friendship, the Members constituting the same.

In Testimony whereof, I, the President of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of the said Society, at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, this Twenty-Second Day of February in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and..... and in the One Hundred and.....Year of the Independence of the United States.

By order,

SEAL

....

Secretary. President.

Insignia

SECTION 9. The Order of the Society shall be worn at all the meetings by the members, who may obtain it through the Treasurer.

Transfers

Section 10. The members of the sister State Societies residing, either temporarily or permanently, in North Carolina, shall be sent notices of the meetings of the Society, and when they attend, they shall be noted on the minutes as being present; that, furthermore, they shall be the guests of the Society at any of its social functions, but that no members of other State Societies shall be received in transfer, nor shall this Society transfer any of its members.

Amendments

Section 11. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Society, the call for which shall state the substance of the alterations or amendments proposed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That John Gray Blount, John Myers Blount, John Collins Daves, Richard Bradley Hill, Wilson Gray Lamb, James Iredell McRee, William Law Murfree, William Johnson Saunders, Lee H. Yarborough and all such persons as may from time to time be associated with them, and their successors, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the *North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati*, to be located at Raleigh, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of said Society and to succeed to all the rights, property and privileges of said Society as originally organized at Hillsborough in October, 1783: with the power to hold real and personal estate, by subscription, grant, purchase or devise, and to sell or invest the same for the benefit of said society and the beneficiaries thereof; to have a common seal; to make contracts in relation to the objects of the charitable fund of the said society; to sue and be sued; to establish by-laws and rules for the regulation of said society and the preservation and application of the funds thereof, not inconsistent with the laws of the State of North Carolina or of the United States.

SECTION 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 16th day of February, A. D. 1899.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
President of the Senate.

H. G. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS
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