

Order
of the
Cincinnati
in
France

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Henry Coker Kent

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Vice President N. Hamp Society

June 21, 1905

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July 10, 1906

THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI
IN
FRANCE.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF ALLIED ARMIES.
PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

The
Order of the Cincinnati
in
France

("L'Ordre de Cincinnati.")

Its Organization and History:

WITH THE MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORDS OF THE FRENCH MEMBERS WHO BECAME
SUCH BY REASON OF QUALIFYING SERVICE IN THE ARMY OR NAVY OF
FRANCE OR OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR OF THE
REVOLUTION FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY

ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL.D., L.H.D., MD. B.,

*President of the Rhode Island State Society, and
Secretary-General of the Order.*

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THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

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BY
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
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George W. Olney
for Publication Committee.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

JAMES M. VARNUM.

GEORGE W. OLNEY.

THE following memorial, comprising Part II of the Register of the Order of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, has been prepared wholly from official sources, including the Archives of the Order and Records of the Republic of France, which have, with the most cordial assistance of that Government, been thoroughly examined for information bearing upon the subject.

For the first time is now given a record of the Order in France and a Roster of the eminent French Cincinnati, whose public services illumined their country's history at a most interesting and eventful epoch and added to the renown of the illustrious Military Society of which they were members.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

STATE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

4th July, 1904.

The artotypes in this Memorial have been taken from the Gallery of Marshals of France at Versailles and from other authentic portraits, of which a number belong to the collection of Henry Russell Drown, Esq., an Hereditary Member of the Order in Rhode Island.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations have ever recognized the potential services of France in the War of the Revolution for American Independence under the Alliance of the 6th February, 1778.

During that War the Commissioned Officers of the Regular Rhode Island Continental Line were more intimately associated with their French Brethren than were the American officers from other parts of the United States.

Of these French Officers, several served under Continental Commissions at the siege of Newport and Battle of Rhode Island.

Several also married in that State.

In 1778 the Co-operating Army of Vice Admiral and Lieutenant General Count d'Estaing landed on Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Pierre Douville, of Providence, Rhode Island, who belonged to the Continental Navy and afterward became a Member of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, served as an additional Lieutenant de Vaisseau in July and August of that year on le Languedoc of eighty guns, the Flagship of Count d'Estaing, and later, from the 16th August, 1780, to 30th November, 1782, served successively in like capacity on le Duc de Bourgogne of eighty guns, le Neptune of seventy-four guns, and le Triomphant of eighty guns.

Afterward he became a Capitaine de Vaisseau in the French Navy and commanded l'Impetueux of seventy-four guns in the naval action off Ushant 1st June, 1794, against Earl Howe, in which he dismasted the British ship of the line, Marlborough, of seventy-four guns, but was mortally wounded, receiving eighteen wounds, and his ship, after a heroic resistance, was captured by the British Fleet.

On his decease he was buried at Portsmouth, England, with the honors of war.

For these services his widow received a pension from the French Government until her decease in Providence, Rhode Island.

Three descendants, in succession, have since represented him in the Society of the Cincinnati in that State.

When the Auxiliary Army of France came to Newport in 1780 the Rhode Island Continental Line was, for many months, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau and subsequently marched with the American and French Armies to the Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, and later was in the memorable encampment of the allied armies at Verplanck's Point on the Hudson in 1782.

In consequence of this intimate association between the Original Members of the Order of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and in France, a number of proper descendants of Original French Members, who were unable to acquire their hereditary membership in France because of the dispersion of that State Society, have applied in Rhode Island and there obtained their membership.

Note: The Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati was preliminarily organized by the commissioned officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line while stationed at Saratoga Barracks (now Schuylerville) on the upper Hudson river, State of New York, 24th June, 1783. Permanent organization was effected at the Senate Chamber, State House, Providence, R. I., 17th December, 1783, with the Honorable Major General Nathanael Greene, A. M., as President.

THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.

Instituted by American and French Commissioned Officers under His Excellency General George Washington, Commander in Chief, as President General, in the cantonments of the American Army on Hudson river in the State of New York, 10th May, 1783.

Institution formally sanctioned by Louis XVI in Council at Versailles, 18th December, 1783, with the Head of the French Government as Patron of the Order in France.

Provisionally Organized at Paris, 7th January, 1784, as a State Society, by the Commissioned Officers of the French Army and Navy who had been found qualified for Membership under the Institution and duly admitted thereto by the King on recommendation respectively of the Ministers of War or Marine.

Permanent Organization effected 4th July, 1784.*

Rendered dormant and members dispersed by the Reign of Terror, 10th August, 1792.

* Wherever, in the following pages, this sign † is placed next to the name of an officer, it signifies that such officer was a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis.

The expression "Continental Line" wherever used refers exclusively to the Regular American Army. The Continental officers were those who held commissions from the Congress of the United States in the Regular American Land or Naval forces.

CHAPTER I.

INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.*

On 19th April, 1783, eight years after the beginning of the War of the Revolution for American Independence by the battles of Lexington and Concord, His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied American and French Armies, pursuant to instructions of the Continental Congress, announced in General Orders from Army Headquarters at Newburg on the Hudson River to the main Continental Army, then paraded, the cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

Congress having resolved that a considerable portion of the American Army should be allowed to go to their homes on furlough until the definitive Peace should be announced and arrangements having been made to carry this resolve into effect, the officers of the army then stationed in cantonments, among whom were a number of French Officers, decided to perpetuate the friendships formed in active service and to enunciate certain great principles by instituting a *Military Society* or Order like the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria.

For this purpose on the 10th May, 1783, the general officers and delegates from the several line and staff corps in cantonments met at the Temple, which had been erected by the soldiers for military purposes, and there instituted the Society of the Cincinnati.

Its aims and objects were expressed in the Institution as follows :

"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 the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

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

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

*As this Volume II. of the Register is quite distinct in its subject matter from Volume I., and is somewhat in the nature of an Appendix, a brief account of the Institution of the Order is set forth so as to render reference to Volume I. unnecessary in this behalf—in relation to the French Cincinnati.

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

"AN INCESSANT ATTENTION TO PRESERVE INVIOLEATE THOSE EXALTED RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF HUMAN NATURE FOR WHICH THEY 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 HONOUR 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, TOWARD THOSE OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, WHO UNFORTUNATELY MAY BE UNDER THE NECESSITY OF RECEIVING IT."

At that time in the United States of America the number of good highways over which a carriage could pass were very few and only extended for short distances.

Travel between the States was difficult and took much time.

For the sake of frequent communications, therefore, and in order that officers, who were entitled to membership and who had gone to their homes in one of the several reductions of the army before the conclusion of the war, could obtain their membership, the General Society was, for convenience, sub-divided into State Societies or Meetings which were required to meet on every Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, at which time and at *every* meeting the Principles of the Institution were to be fully considered and the best measures to promote them adopted.

In everyone of the thirteen States of the United States of America and in France a State Society was formed, that in France being under the immediate patronage of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVI.

The General Society, which represents the Order in its collective capacity, was, by the terms of the Institution, declared to consist of the General Officers, namely, the President-General, Vice-President-General, Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Treasurer-General, and five delegates from every State Society and was required to meet triennially or oftener if desired.

Every State Society was required, under the Institution, to have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, to be chosen annually by the State Meeting and every such meeting was required to write annually and oftener if necessary, a circular letter to the other State Societies noting whatever they might think worthy of observation 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 which letters were required to be regularly transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Order.

To these State Societies was remitted, consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati, the consideration and determination of the qualifications of the hereditary and honorary members who might be proposed.

Original membership was limited to American and French Continental Officers who had served with honor and had resigned after three years' service as Commissioned Officers or who had been rendered supernumary and honorably discharged in one of the several reductions of the American Army or who had



CINCINNATUS.

continued to the end of the war and to all French Officers who had served in the Co-operating Army under Count d'Estaing or Auxiliary Army under Count de Rochambeau and had held or received the rank of Colonel or superior rank for such services or who had commanded a French Fleet or ship of war on the American coast.

Membership was extended to these French Officers because the Society, as declared in the Institution, was deeply impressed with the sense of the generous assistance America had received from France and was desirous of *perpetuating* the friendships which had been formed and had so happily subsisted between the officers of the Allied Forces in the prosecution of the war.

A limited number of Honorary Members for life was authorized to be taken from those eminent for their abilities and patriotism and whose views were directed to the same laudable objects as those of the Cincinnati, but the number of honorary members was limited so as not to exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

In this honorary list may be found a number of the Presidents of the United States and Army and Navy Officers and civilians of the highest distinction.

A number of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence also became Honorary Members, several of whom were admitted immediately upon the organization of their respective State Societies.

In the original lists, besides General Washington, who became in 1783 the first President-General of the Order and continued as such until his decease in 1799, President James Monroe was an Original Member while President Franklin Pierce was an Hereditary Member.

All the historic names of the War of the Revolution for American Independence are to be found on the Roll of Original Members.

Hereditary membership was limited to the eldest lineal male descendant at common law of Original Members and in failure thereof the nearest collateral relative who should be judged worthy and also to the eldest lineal male descendant of any officer who had died or been killed in service.

In 1854 the General Society ruled that where a Commissioned Officer of the War of the Revolution, who had served honorably in manner and time stated and with the prescribed rank, had been unable through fortuitous circumstances to acquire Original Membership, his proper descendant might be admitted to Hereditary Membership in his right but upon such terms in the way of contribution to the Permanent Fund as the State Society might determine.

In order to obtain funds which would be respectable for the expressed benevolent purposes of the Order, every Original Member was required to place with the Treasurer of his State Society one month's pay, which would remain forever to the use of the State Society.

Foreign Officers, not resident in any of the States, who served under American Commissions, made their individual contributions to the Treasurer-General, and had their names enrolled by the Secretary-General, and were to be considered as Members in any of the States in which they might happen to be.

In the Institution it was prescribed that :

"The Society shall have an Order; which shall be a Bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France :

"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 OTHER IMPLEMENTS 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 PRÆMIUM.

Below,

Hands joined, supporting a heart,
With the Motto,

ESTO PERPETUA.

Round the Whole,

SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM INSTITUTA,
A. D. 1783.*"

*Early in 1784 the Officers of the French Navy who were members of the Society of the Cincinnati united in subscribing for the fabrication and preparation of the Order of the Cincinnati consisting of the riband and bald eagle containing the emblems as established, elaborately set in diamonds.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing, then the ranking Naval Officer for duty in the French Navy and Lieutenant General in the Army, sent the Order to General Washington by the packet ship "Washington" from Havre, with the following letter of transmittal:

"Paris, 26th February, 1784.

"Sir: It is in the name of all the French Navy that I take the liberty to request Your Excellency to accept an American Eagle, expressed rather than embellished by a French artist.

"Liberty (of which it is the happy and august symbol) has risen of itself, supported by wisdom, talents, and disinterestedness; by every virtue; by General Washington. Obstacles have only served to increase its strength.

"The efforts of a patriotic army were irresistible when seconded by the King's troops, who have shown themselves by their discipline and conduct worthy of the choice of his Majesty. Those with his navy made everything possible.

"It appears then to be proper in one of those who unites the titles of soldier and sailor, and whom you inspire with the sentiments of the most profound admiration and attachment, to entreat you to receive with indulgence an homage which must cease to be unimportant when it shall appeal to your sensibility.

"One who has had the happiness to be the first of those whom the King sent to America, and who has been the last of those who were designed to lead thither the forces of two great monarchs, thereby acquiring the happy prerogative of being entitled to express, though faintly, the sentiments of all his fellow sailors and soldiers.

"I have the honor to be, with respect, sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient and
"Most humble servant,

"ESTAING."

This was received by His Excellency President General Washington while in Philadelphia, Penn., attending the sessions of the General Society of the Cincinnati and was duly acknowledged by him in a communication dated 15th May, 1784.

Thenceforward, instead of his own, he wore the Order, thus transmitted, on all suitable occasions.

After his decease his widow, Mrs. Martha Washington, transmitted the Order to Major General the Honorable Alexander Hamilton, who had succeeded to the office of President-General, and upon the latter's decease his wife, a daughter of Major General Philip Schuyler, duly delivered it to Major General the Honorable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who had in turn succeeded to that office.

The latter at the meeting of the General Society, held in Philadelphia, 8th August, 1811, presented a "memorandum," in which he suggested that this diamond insignia of the Order, which had thus been confided to him, ought to be thereafter considered as appertaining to the office of President-General, which suggestion, was, on motion, unanimously acceded to.

Since then this particular Order has been worn on suitable occasions by every succeeding President General and is ever a reminder of the great Alliance between France and America and of the perfect friendship which subsisted between the French and American Cincinnati.





The Institution also decreed that every Member should be entitled to receive a diploma on parchment.

While General Washington was President General, he and Major General Henry Knox, Secretary General, authenticated by their signatures, the diplomas of the Original and Honorary Members in the Order of the Cincinnati in France.

The Institution of the Cincinnati has never been altered nor amended, and continues as originally formed in 1783.*

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ORDER FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN 1783.

PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

1783. His Excellency General George Washington, LL. D., of Virginia.
 1800. Major-General the Honorable Alexander Hamilton,
 LL. D., of New York.
 1805. Major-General the Honorable Charles Cotesworth
 Pinckney, LL. D., of South Carolina.
 1825. Major-General the Honorable Thomas Pinckney,
 A. M., of South Carolina.
 1829. Major-General the Honorable Aaron Ogden, LL. D., of New Jersey.
 1839. Major-General the Honorable Morgan Lewis, A. M., of New York.
 1844. Brevet Major William Popham, of New York.
 1848. Brig.-General H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., of Massachusetts.
 1854. Honorable Hamilton Fish, LL. D., of New York.
 1896. Honorable William Wayne, A. M., of Pennsylvania.
 1902. Honorable Winslow Warren, A. M., of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

1784. Major-General the Honorable Horatio Gates, LL. D., of Virginia.
 1787. Major-General the Honorable Thomas Mifflin, A. M., of Pennsylvania.
 1799. Major-General the Honorable Alexander Hamilton,
 LL. D., of New York.
 1800. Major-General the Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinck-
 ney, LL. D., of South Carolina.
 1805. Major-General the Hon. Henry Knox, A. M., of Massachusetts.
 1811. Brig.-General the Hon. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D., of Massachusetts.
 1825. Major-General the Hon. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., of New Jersey.
 1829. Major-General the Hon. Morgan Lewis, A. M., of New York.
 1839. Major the Honorable William Shute, of New Jersey.
 1844. Honorable Horace Binney, LL. D., of Pennsylvania.
 1848. Honorable Hamilton Fish, LL. D., of New York.
 1854. Honorable Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., of Massachusetts.
 1866. Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., of Massachusetts.
 1872. Honorable James Simons, A. M., of South Carolina.
 1881. Mr. William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
 1887. Honorable Robert Milligan McLane, U. S. Mil. Acad., of Maryland.
 1896. Honorable Winslow Warren, A. M., of Massachusetts.
 1902. Honorable James Simons, 2d, LL. D., of South Carolina.

*The number of members constituting the Order in the year 1904 amounted to 683.

SECRETARIES GENERAL.

1783. Major-General the Honorable Henry Knox, A. M., of Massachusetts.
 1799. Major the Honorable William Jackson, of Pennsylvania.
 1829. Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.
 1857. Mr. Thomas McEuen, A. M., M. D., of Pennsylvania.
 1875. Mr. George Washington Harris, of Pennsylvania.
 1884. Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., of Rhode Island.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GENERAL.

1784. Brig.-General the Honorable Otho Holland Williams, of Maryland.
 1787. Brevet Major the Honorable George Turner, of South Carolina.
 1790. Brig.-General William MacPherson, A. M., of Pennsylvania.
 1799. Mr. Nathan Dorsey, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
 1829. Colonel the Honorable William Dent Beall, of Maryland.
 1825. Brevet Captain John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
 1829. Mr. Thomas McEuen, A. M., M. D., of Pennsylvania.
 1857. Mr. George Washington Harris, of Pennsylvania.
 1875. Mr. Richard Irvine Manning, of South Carolina.
 1890. Mr. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, of South Carolina.
 1896. Honorable Nicholas Fish, A. M., LL.B.,* of New York.

TREASURERS GENERAL.

1783. Major-General the Honorable Alexander McDougall, of New York.
 1796. Major the Honorable William Jackson, of Pennsylvania.
 1799. Brig.-General William MacPherson, of Pennsylvania.
 1825. Captain the Honorable Allan McLane, of Pennsylvania.
 1832. Brevet Captain John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
 1838. Honorable Joseph Warren Scott, LL. D., of New Jersey.
 1872. Honorable Tench Tilghman, U. S. Mil. Acad., of Maryland.
 1875. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., of New York.
 1881. Mr. John Schuyler, C. E., of New York.
 1896. Honorable Richard Meredith McSherry, LL. D., of Maryland.
 1899. Mr. Frederick Wolcott Jackson, A. M.,† of New Jersey.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS GENERAL.

1825. Mr. Alexander W.‡ Johnston, of Pennsylvania.
 1829. Brevet Captain John Markland, of Pennsylvania.
 1832. Honorable Joseph Warren Scott, LL. D., of New Jersey.
 1838. Honorable William Jackson, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 1851. Mr. John Henry Markland, of Pennsylvania.
 1863. Mr. John McDowell, of New Jersey.
 1872. Mr. William Berrian Dayton, A. M., of New Jersey.
 1881. Mr. Herman Burgin, A. M., M. D., of New Jersey.
 1893. Mr. Henry Thayer Drown, A. M., of Rhode Island.
 1899. Mr. John Cropper, A. M., LL. B., of Virginia.

*Died at New York City, 16th September, 1902.

†Died at Newark, N. J., 14th June, 1904.

‡This was merely a distinguishing letter and not a name.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

The Institution of the Cincinnati, as primarily agreed upon by the American and French officers in their cantonments on the Hudson river, in the United States of America, 10th May, 1783, declared that "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 transmit, 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 d'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 of his army, and acquaint them that the Society does itself the honor to consider them members."

The last remaining detachment of the "Auxiliary Army" was about to depart from the United States, after having assisted in securing recognition of American independence and territorial sovereignty. Consequently the French officers did not, by delegates, participate in forming the Order, any more than the Continental Lines of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, which were at other stations of duty than the cantonments on the Hudson.

At the convention of officers which adopted the Institution of the Cincinnati, on the 10th May, 1783, Major General Frederick-William-Augustus-Henry-Ferdinand, Baron de Steuben, Inspector General Continental Army, and Knight of the Order De la Fidelité, acted as President *pro tempore*.

He wrote to His Excellency M. le Maréchal de Camp le Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, acquainting him of his admission to the Order, and received the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, 3d June, 1783.

Sir: I have received, with much gratitude, the Institution of the honorable 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 Memorial alone should recall them.

*On the 19th June, 1783, the Convention of Officers which had, on the 10th May, 1783, adopted the Institution, again met in the cantonments on the Hudson, and amended the same by establishing in lieu of a medal, the American bald Eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, as the Order of the Society.

I confidently 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, most deeply the honor the officers of the Army have done me in deigning to think of me upon this occasion.

I expect to pay my respects to His Excellency General Washington as soon as the Definitive Treaty shall be signed, and I shall have the honor of personally assuring him of my respectful acknowledgment.

I avail myself 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, sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE CHEVALIER de la LUZERNE.

To Baron de Steuben,

Major General in the service of the United States.

Headquarters.

On the 29th October, 1783, from Army Headquarters, Rocky Hill, N. J., President General Washington wrote to each of those above named, except the Chevalier de la Luzerne, who had previously been written to by the Baron de Steuben when acting President General, acquainting them with their admission as members and enclosing to each a copy of the Institution.

In his letter to the Count de Rochambeau, which was almost identical in terms with those to the others, President General Washington said:

"The officers of the American Army in order to *perpetuate* those friendships which have been formed during a time of common danger and distress, and for other purposes mentioned in the Institution, did, before their separation, associate themselves into a Society of Friends under the name of the 'Cincinnati,' and having honored me with the office of their President General, it becomes a pleasing duty to acquaint you that the Society have done themselves the honor to consider you and the Generals and Colonels of the Army you commanded in America as Members. * * *"

On the 30th October, 1783, from the same Headquarters, President General Washington wrote to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, then at Paris, as follows:

"I do myself the honor to transmit you herewith a copy of the Institution of the Cincinnati, a Society formed by the American Officers before they separated and retired to private life.

"The principles of the Society, the purposes for which it was formed and the qualifications necessary to become Members will fully appear by the Institution.

"Should any of the Foreign Officers, who are qualified by serving three years in our army, wish to become members, I must take the liberty to request you to let them sign the Institution and pay the necessary sum into your hands.* . . ."

Brevet Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Continental Corps of Engineers, having been charged by President General Washington with these communica-

*Prior to General Washington's acceptance of the President-Generalcy, like requests, with copies of the Institution had been sent, by the acting President-General, Baron de Steuben, to Brig. General Armand, Marquis de la Rouërle, who commanded the Continental Corps of cavalry, and by Major General Wm. Heath, second in command in the Main Army, (as required by the Institution,) to Major Genl. Nathanael Greene, who commanded the Southern Continental Army, and to the senior Continental officer in each of the several States, including the Hon. John Sullivan of New Hampshire, late Major General, and also to the commanding officer of the Rhode Island Continental Line when stationed in Northern New York.

tions, departed in the packet ship Washington and arrived at Havre on the 8th December, 1783, and proceeded immediately to Paris.*

Upon receipt of President General Washington's letter, the Count de Rochambeau addressed M. le Maréchal Philippe-Henri, Marquis de Ségur, Minister of War, as follows:

MONSEIGNEUR:

Paris, 14th December, 1783.

I have the honor to send you a translation of the letter which I have received from General Washington and the "Institution" of the Society of the Cincinnati.

I have translated it literally, yet in a manner to be intelligible to His Majesty, whose orders I beg of you to take for my government.

I am, with respect, Monseigneur,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Vice Admiral and Lieutenant General Count d'Estaing, at the same time, wrote to the same effect to M. le Maréchal Charles-Eugène-Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de Castries, Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

The Marquis de Lafayette addressed the following communication to M. le Comte Gravier de Vergennes, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister:

MONSIEUR LE COMTE:

Paris, 16th December, 1783.

After having seen the noble cause triumph which collected them together, the American officers laid down their arms to return to their peaceable occupations, but just on their being about to separate, willing to give assurance of their brotherly affection, and wishing to *perpetuate* their gratitude to France, with a remembrance of the obligations they were under to them, it was in this disposition, Monsieur le Comte, that the Society of the Cincinnati was formed.

You know the Regulations of it and I only fulfill the instructions of General Washington, President of the Association, who has sent to me Major L'Enfant.

This gentleman was charged to prepare the design of the Order and to have the same executed.

The General has instructed me to receive the subscriptions and signatures, and to distribute the marks of distinction to all the officers in Europe who have fulfilled in the Army of the United States the necessary conditions.

I beg of you, then, Monsieur le Comte, to obtain the King's consent for those of us who are French and who are by the rules entitled to admission.

The Society flatter themselves, Monsieur le Comte, that the distinction of the Order will be accepted by the Generals, Admirals and Colonels of the French forces who acted in concert with the Americans.

All the American Army unite in requesting this permission of the King, and if he will, in his great goodness accord it, the near departure of the packet ship "Washington" will give me an early opportunity to communicate the same.

The Society are much interested, Monsieur le Comte, that these, their intentions, may be clearly known in Europe and in America.

Their Regulations will be published in the foreign gazettes, but you will truly oblige the Association in having the article herewith enclosed inserted in the Gazette de France, under the principal article of Paris.

I have the honor to be, etc., etc., etc.,

LAFAYETTE.

*Brevet Major L'Enfant's credentials from His Excellency, the President General, were as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Mr. L'Enfant of the Corps of Engineers in the Service of the United States has acquired by his service during the War the right of being acknowledged a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and having obtained permission to return to France on his own private affairs, he has at the same time undertaken to transact some necessary business relative to the Order of the said Society.

Given under my hand
this 16th day of October, 1783.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President General."

On Thursday, 18th December, 1783, at a Council of His Most Christian Majesty held at Versailles, these communications were duly read and considered and a decree entered and promulgated authorizing all qualified officers of the French Land and Naval Services to accept Membership under the Institution, the Sovereign as Head of the Government to be the patron of the Order in France and all claims to Membership to be finally passed upon by him the same as for the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis. The following reply was accordingly sent to Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau by the Marquis de Ségur :

Versailles, 18th December, 1783.

I have informed the King, sir, of the contents of the letter which His Excellency General Washington has written to you, and of the proposal, which, in the name of the American Army, he makes to you as well as to the general officers and colonels who served in America under your orders to join the Association which has lately been formed under the title of the Cincinnatus, to *preserve the names* of those who aided most actively in the establishment of independence and to *perpetuate the memory* of the alliance of France and the United States.

His most Christian Majesty directs me to inform you that he consents to your acceptance of this honorable invitation.

He wishes you, also, on his behalf, to assure His Excellency General Washington that he will always regard with extreme satisfaction everything which may tend to maintain and strengthen the ties formed between France and the United States.

The successes which have resulted from this union and the glory which has been the fruit of it has shown its advantages.

You may, therefore, sir, inform the general officers and colonels who served in the Army which you commanded, that the King permits them to join the Association of the Cincinnati.

You will be good enough to send me a copy of the list of officers destined to become a part of this Association which is as honorable in the spirit of its institution as by the virtues and talents of the celebrated General it has selected for its President.

I have the honor to be, with the most entire attachment,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE MARÉCHAL DE SÉGUR.

The reply of M. le Maréchal de Castries, Minister of the Marine and Colonies, to Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing was as follows :

Versailles, 19th December, 1783.

I have received, sir, with the letter which you did me the honor to write, the several memorials on which you request decisions concerning those officers who are soliciting admission into the Association of Cincinnatus. I have handed to M. le Maréchal de Ségur the packet which was intended for him.

We have agreed to establish a like way of proceeding in the two Departments since the King's intentions concerning the Order of the Cincinnatus have been made known.

The intentions of His Majesty are to permit his subjects to wear the insignia and to leave to the Association to determine the circumstances which may increase or diminish the number.

From that permission the Marquis excepts at the same time those of his officers who may be actually in disgrace.

It seems fit, sir, as you and the Count de Rochambeau have been considered by General Washington as the chiefs of that Association in Europe, that you two should agree on the rules to be followed, and that you should be governed by the spirit which animates the Institution.

The Maréchal de Ségur and myself agree, sir, in answering, in this way, the communications and memorials which you have done me the honor to address to me, copies of which are no doubt in your possession.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect attachment, sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE MARÉCHAL DE CASTRIES.



LOUIS XVI.

PATRON OF THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.



On the 23d December, 1783, the Gazette de France officially announced the establishment of the Order and contained a full account of the Institution.*

Count d'Estaing, on the 25th December, 1783, replied to President General Washington (*in English*), acknowledging receipt of the Institution which made him a Member.

He was then sole Vice Admiral of France and had recently commanded the combined fleets of France and Spain at Cadiz, and also twenty thousand land troops, destined to capture the remaining British West India Islands and afterward to attack Canada and restore it to French domination. He was also a Lieutenant General in the French Army, taking rank of the Count de Rochambeau in that grade by nearly eighteen years.

The reply was as follows:

Paris, 25th December, 1783.

SIR:

I must beg leave to gratify a desire I cannot resist of paying Your Excellency, in a private letter, the most unfeigned homage of my unalterable attachment for you.

I shall take particular delight in carrying ye marks of an Association which you are President General of. It belonged to a chief of your merit, who gives to ye world in his person the example of everything that is great, to fasten more and more ye ties that link the citizen-soldier together, that unite ye civil and military virtues, and that put us constantly in mind of ye duties they impose on us.

Your portrait has hitherto served us as a Cincinnatus' medal. I could wish it represented to ye life Your Excellency's features. It would be alone more expressive than the strongest and most elaborate inscriptions.

Our common friend, the Marquis de la Fayette, and I talk frequently of you. During our conversation we often cast our eyes on your picture, which makes a chief ornament of our respective houses.

We many times repeat to each other that among the celebrated men whom antiquity boasts of, none have performed actions of such difficulty and importance as those which you just so gloriously terminated. They reflect ye greater honour on humanity, as it was to defend its cause that you became a conqueror and that you had no other view whilst you were fighting to assert its rights. You are, sir, the only such hero we know of.

Your excellency will not, I hope, be offended at my expressing so nakedly these truths, as every one of a Society has a privilege of opening freely his mind to his President.

I cannot but say something in favor of the gallant officers whom I conducted twice into North America. I'm perfectly satisfied that, upon recollecting ye proofs they gave of their courage and zeal, neither Your Excellency nor the Society should be surprised at my being mortified were they not as well treated as their fellow soldiers who went out under ye command of ye Count de Rochambeau.

It is impossible for me to tell you how much I should wish they could be made to believe, that, if they have not been specially named in ye Institution of the Cincinnati Society, it was a mistake, and that they were supposed and looked on to be included therein.†

This favor I most earnestly request you will be so kind as to grant me for four sea officers called ye Baillie de Suffren, d'Albert de Rions, ye Chevalier de Borda, and ye elder of ye Chevalier du Romain's nephews.

The motives that actuate me will, I hope, appear worthy of Your Excellency's attention.

In case even ye captains of men of war are not to be comprised in the Association and that none are to be admitted but ye general officers who have served on your coasts, I shall beg you will make use of all your influence to obtain that particular honor for ye four gentlemen I have mentioned to your excellency.

*On the 15th April, 1784, the first number of the "Journal Militaire," dedicated to Monsieur, the brother of the King, Louis XVI, was published in Paris, by authority, and gave twelve pages to an account of the Order of the Cincinnati in France, with a list of the French officers admitted members with direct approval of the King.

†Count d'Estaing was speedily informed that, although the language was general, it was intended by the Institution to include all the Colonels and superior military officers who had served under him in the United States, as well as all who had commanded ships or squadrons on the coast of the United States in the American War.

I'm, by my rank, ye first officer of ye French marine. In this quality I have a right to represent the whole corps, and to point out those who have rendered ye greatest services and whom this mark of distinction would be of ye highest consequence to.

It was I who conducted to America the first fleet and ye first troops that were sent there. I took on myself, without any orders from my court, to bring back thither all ye forces I could muster up. They were not idle.

I say nothing of ye wounds I have received. I look on it as a most distinguished reward of my labors to have been ye only French general officer who has shed his blood for America.

Ye pain I shall feel, in consequence all my life, is a sensation I shall find happiness in, as it will constantly remind me that I have done for that country everything that lay in my power.

It was our arrival at Savannah that caused ye evacuation of Rhode Island. Had Count de Grasse executed as well as ye Marquis de Vaudreuil ye orders I had given them both of going with their divisions to ye Bay of ye Chesapeake, Charlestown had not been attacked.

When I was called upon again to take the command, and that I was charged to form the plan of the following campaign, matters were so combined that peace immediately ensued.

I was ye first that had ye pleasure of announcing it to the Americans.

The Marquis de la Fayette, who was the only one entrusted with ye secret, will make Your Excellency sensible of the infinite importance of ye articles concerning America.

I'm ye more desirous of his explaining them fully to you, as they do great honor to the personal views of his Spanish majesty.

This prince was so gracious as to trust me with his land and sea forces when he permitted me to conduct them to America.

It was really sending them to serve under ye command of your excellency.

I beg that you will be convinced that it is not self-love or vanity that has made me enter into this detail. I take ye liberty of looking on you in all this affair as my advocate.

It was then but natural I should furnish you with arguments to plead and gain my cause.

I cannot sufficiently paint to you the worthy manner that Major L'Enfant has acquitted himself of Your Excellency's commission. His conduct has given him a just claim to my esteem and friendship.

With the greatest consideration, respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,

ESTAING.

On the 25th December, 1783, Brevet Major L'Enfant, in a communication written at Paris, reported, preliminarily, to President General Washington, the success of his mission, and that he had forwarded to Counts d'Estaing, de Rochambeau and de Grasse, and to the Marquis de Lafayette, the letters with which he had been charged, and that he had called upon a number of officers, French subjects, resident in Paris, who "might from their services and rank be considered as fit for the Cincinnati."

Said he:

"* * * It is not less flattering to me to be able to inform Your Excellency of the success of my mission, and of the high appreciation which the French Nation entertains in general of the American Army for thus honoring an illustrious part of our Army with such flattering distinction.

"One single conversation with the French officers would at once convince you how thoroughly they appreciate in their hearts those brotherly sentiments which make them take so deep an interest in the happiness of America.

"This Institution, which they with reason consider as a monument erected to Republican virtues, as the fundamental basis of a cordial union between the different States, as a new tie which assures the duration of that reciprocal friendship which France has evinced to America, cannot be looked upon in too advantageous a light.

"The permission which this powerful Monarch, the Most Christian King, has already given to his subjects to wear in his dominions the Order of the Society of the Cincinnati, is not only a strong mark of his deference, but also an unmistakable proof of the sentiments of His Majesty towards America."*

The Marquis de Lafayette also wrote to President General Washington (in English) as follows:

PARIS, December the 25th, 1783.

SIR:

On the receipt of Your Excellency's letter I took the measures to fulfill the intentions of the Society in which I have the honor to be a member.

As our Institution was differently interpreted I wrote a letter to Count de Vergennes, of which the enclosed is a copy†, and the account I gave was printed in a Court Gazette which I have the honor to send.

At a King's Council, this day was a week, it has been decided Count de Rochambeau, his generals and colonels, and who of the admirals should be permitted to wear the Order, and a very proper letter upon the subject has been written by Maréchal de Ségur to M. de Rochambeau.

As to our American officers, I shall examine into the claims of every one. When the point is clear, deliver or refuse the Order, and in doubtful cases take the advice of a Board of American officers, members of the Society.

No foreign badge but the Golden Fleece is permitted to Frenchmen in this service.

From the distinction shown to our Society, and the testimony it bears of having acted a part in this war, our badge is highly wished and warmly contended for by all those who hope they have some claim to it. The Nation has been very much pleased with the attention our Society has paid to the alliance and have found there is something very interesting in the brotherly affiliation‡. . . .

Objections are made, as is the case in every novelty. The hereditary part of the Institution has its comments, but the general voice is in favour of our Brotherly Society, and General Washington's name as President adds a weight to the Association.

With the highest and most affectionate respect, I have the honor to be, my dear general,

Your obedient humble servant,

LAFAYETTE.

On the 26th December, 1783, Count de Rochambeau transmitted to the Marquis de Ségur the required list of officers of the Auxiliary Army who were qualified for and desirous of membership, and the latter submitted the same to Louis XVI. and obtained his formal approval.

Lieutenant General Count de Grasse's letter to President General Washington of his acceptance of membership was as follows:

PARIS, 29th December, 1783.

SIR:

I have received from Major L'Enfant the letter which Your Excellency has honored me with in your quality as President of the Society formed by the American officers and denominated the Cincinnati.

*On the same day, 25th December, 1783, Brevet Major L'Enfant wrote also to Major General Baron de Steuben and said:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint you with the success of the Cincinnati in France. The difficulties have been removed which could have been opposed to the admission of the Order into 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, in his Council, 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. * * * * *

†This letter has already been given above.

‡In the course of this letter the Marquis de Lafayette referred to the claims for admission of the Colonels and Generals who had served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at Savannah and expressed the opinion that they were "very proper."

I am flattered by the honor done me in making me a member of said Society and I am charmed that His Majesty has been pleased to permit me to wear the decoration.

I hope you will believe me fully when I tell you that this visible symbol can add nothing to the sincere attachment which I feel for the brave defenders of American Independence, and that this further association with them and with yourself will ever be to me a source of boundless satisfaction.

I shall avail myself of every occasion to revive *all* the pleasant recollections of those days, but the one fact which I shall prize above all others is the fact of your personal friendship, which ever since the first moment I was permitted to enjoy it, has been freely extended to me*.

As to the fraternal Society, in the bonds of which you have kindly seen fit, in due form, to include me as a member, and, as completing a correspondence that has been to me a delightful, friendly chat, I beg you will forward the decoration to M. le Chevalier de la Luzerne, who will see that it is delivered to me*.

Continue towards me, I beg of you, those sentiments of esteem which you have for me and which I shall ever endeavor to merit, and at the same time rest assured not only of the friendship but of the most sincere and respectful attachment with which I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's

Most obedient and very humble servant,

LE COMTE DE GRASSE.

As the French Land and Naval forces which had co-operated with the forces of the United States during the American Revolution had all except Lauzun's Legion (which was then embarking) departed from the United States before the establishment of the Society of the Cincinnati, the method adopted of requesting Major General the Marquis de Lafayette to examine into the pretensions of those French officers who had served under "Continental" commissions, and requesting Vice Admiral and Lieutenant General Count d'Estaing and Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau to pass upon the claims for membership of those who had served under them, respectively, was, probably, the best which could have been devised under the circumstances, and was identical with the procedure adopted in the United States, where the "Institution" was sent for like purpose to the senior officer of the Continental Line of every State and to the chiefs of the Continental Corps of Engineers and Cavalry.

The first meeting of the members in France was a preliminary one and was held at the hotel of the Count de Rochambeau, in the Rue du Cherchemidi, Paris, under his chairmanship, on the 7th January, 1784, and comprised only the principal general officers and colonels who had served in the Auxiliary Army.†

On this occasion the King's authorization was duly submitted and read, followed by President General Washington's communication of the 29th October, 1783, and the Institution which he had transmitted with it.

A motion was then made and unanimously adopted to contribute, under the provisions of the Institution, the sum of sixty thousand livres to the funds of the General Society.

*The intermediate portion of the letter referred to the council of war then sitting at L'Orient and as to obtaining copies of his letters to and from General Washington.

†There were present at this preliminary meeting, His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Count de Rochambeau, Knight of the Holy Ghost and Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Also Lieut. Genl. Baron de Vioménil, and the Chevalier de Chastellux, Count de Vioménil, Marquis de Saint Simon, Marquis de Choisy, Count de Custine, Duke de Lauzun, Duke de Laval, Count d'Autichamp, Marquis de Rostaing, Chevaliers d'Aboville and La Valette, Count de Saint Maime, Viscount de Poudenx, Viscount d'Arrot, Viscount de Rochambeau, Viscount de Noailles, Count de Charlus, Count Robert Dillon, Count de Ségur, Prince de Broglie, Count de Vauban, Count de Damas, and Marquis de Champeynet.

Forty-two thousand livres were at once subscribed by those present and the remainder completed in a few weeks and the whole paid over to M. César Louis de Baulny, Treasurer of the Auxiliary Army.*

On the same day, 7th January, 1784, Count de Rochambeau wrote to M. le Maréchal de Ségur, notifying him of this "voluntary and unanimous subscription" and soliciting the King's approval.

Louis XVI. was so much interested in the whole proceeding that he signified his assent at once in order that it could be conveyed to Count de Rochambeau without the usual delay of formal transmission through official channels.

After making their subscription the members attending the preliminary meeting of the 7th January, 1784, adjourned until the 16th January, 1784.

On the last named day the meeting reassembled at the same place to formally assume the insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati.

At the same time those French Army officers, who had served in the United States under commissions from the Continental Congress, and who happened to be in Paris, assembled at the hotel of the Marquis de La Fayette,† in the Rue de Bourbon, and, after informally considering several applications from other Frenchmen who had served in like manner, proceeded in a body to the hotel of the Count de Rochambeau to unite with the other French Cincinnati there in session.

At this assembly, which contained several naval officers, were considered the advantages which would result from a regular correspondence with their brethren in America, and all present expressed the opinion that the Assembly should, *of right*, have a President and form a State Society similar to that of the respective lines of the Continental Army.

Brevet Major L'Enfant was authorized to inform President General Washington of this proceeding and the views of the French Cincinnati thereon, and to solicit the authoritative opinion of the General Society relative thereto.

The Assembly also requested that a representation of three of their members should be admitted to sit in the General Society at the General Meeting to be held in May, 1784, and they authorized and requested General Washington

*Count de Rochambeau at once wrote to President General Washington, before the subscription was completed, as follows:

"Paris, January 7th, 1784.

"Sir:

"I have to-day read to the Generals and Colonels, who served in America under my command, the letter you did me the honor to write. As to the permission of His Majesty to join the Society about to be formed here under the name of the Cincinnati, His Majesty consented willingly and made no conditions, as you will notice from the text I send you.

"Our object being to perpetuate the Union which His Majesty's Alliance has made of our two nations and to care for the officers who suffered in the American Army with which we served as a part, I hope we shall subscribe a sum worthy of his kingdom and the object to which it is to be devoted.

"I am, dear sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU."

Count de Rochambeau's subsequent letter of the 19th January, 1784, acquainting the General Society of this action, was read at the first General Meeting in Philadelphia, 6th May, 1784, whereupon it was decided that the contribution "be politely refused and the money placed in the funds of the French Society." This action was taken before any "amended Institution" had been formulated or submitted and was a positive recognition of the French Society. On the 26th July, 1784, Count de Rochambeau while at Calais wrote to M. le Maréchal de Ségur and notified him of this reply of the General Society.

†These officers were Major Generals the Marquis de Lafayette and the Chevalier Duportail, Brevet Brig. Genl. de Laumoy, Colonels Cambray and Gouvion, Lieut. Cols. Fleury, Villefranche, Mauduit du Plessis, Dubuysson and Tousard, Majors Pontgibaut, Capitaine, Rochefontaine, and L'Enfant and Captain la Colombe. Also Lieut. Baron de Kalb, eldest son of Major General Baron de Kalb, deceased.

to choose such representation* from among the French members still in the United States. The meeting then adjourned until 10th March, 1784.

At the conclusion of this business the Cincinnati were, as officially reported, "elegantly entertained" by Count de Rochambeau at his hotel and the usual toasts suitable to the occasion were duly honored.

On the 19th January, 1784, Count de Rochambeau wrote to President General Washington as follows:

PARIS, 19th January, 1784.

DEAR SIR:

I have received the letter with which Your Excellency honored me, dated the 29th October last by Major L'Enfant.

I cannot better acknowledge the honor you are pleased to bestow upon me, as well as upon the Generals and Colonels of the French Auxiliary Army which served in America, than by enclosing to you:

1st. The answer of the Maréchal de Ségur, Minister of War, giving us our Sovereign's leave to enter into this respected Association.

2nd. The list of those Generals, Brigadiers and Colonels whom I have admitted thereto, following literally the powers which were given me by the General Society.

3rd. A list of petitions which I have been desired to lay before you, and which appear to me to be more or less admissible, according to the observations which I have made in each instance and as to which I ask a more particular explanation from the General Society.

4th. A list of the sums which have been voluntarily and unanimously subscribed to concur in the benevolent views of this Establishment and left to the disposal of the General Society.

It is now my duty to assure Your Excellency in my name and in the name of all the Cincinnati of the army under my command that this Order may perpetuate but cannot add anything to the tender sentiments of fraternity and friendship which we entertain for our brethren of your Army and for their illustrious Chief, whom we will love and respect to our last breath.

It is in the profession of these sentiments that I have the honor to be for all my life, Your Excellency's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Thus far in the preliminary movements, which soon resulted in the consolidation of the different lines of members in France into an illustrious State Society, there had been meetings only of Continental officers† who had served

*This method of choosing a representation, although possibly within the letter of the Institution, was not the method contemplated by its spirit, and General Washington accordingly would not take upon himself the duty of appointing such delegates. If, however, the French Society had deputed a representation by name and they had appeared, there seems no reason to doubt that they would have been admitted. This is made plain from the action of the General Society relative to the French Society, and from its reply to Brig. Genl. Armand, Marquis de la Rouërie, then in Philadelphia, dated 15th May, 1784, in which it was stated that "as there was no delegation from that country, there could not consistently be any particular representation admitted into the General Meeting."

†The reason why the Marquis de Lafayette had to call to his assistance a Board of Continental officers of acknowledged membership in order to determine whether French gentlemen who claimed membership by reason of service as officers in the Continental Army, were, of right, entitled to it, was because he had been twice absent from the United States on leave for long periods during the war and was not thoroughly familiar with all such pretensions. There was accordingly a second such meeting held on the 8th March, 1784, at which were present, besides himself, Major General Du Portail, Chief of Continental Engineers, and Colonel Gouvion, Lieutenant Colonels Fleury, Tousard and Villefranche, and Majors Pontgibaut and L'Enfant.

The Count de Rochambeau had no occasion for such a board in order to determine whether any officer of the Auxiliary Army was entitled to membership, any more than the senior Continental officer in any one of the United States when he permitted Continental officers to sign the Institution.

Brig. Genl. Armand, Marquis de la Rouërie, Commandant of the Continental Corps of Cavalry, had never served with Lafayette, and there was no military relation between them, the former being, in fact, the elder officer in the French Army. As a consequence, the Marquis de la Rouërie passed upon the question of right of admission of such of his officers as were French subjects, independent of those claims intrusted to Lafayette's determination.

under or with Major General the Marquis de Lafayette and officers of the Auxiliary Army who had served under Count de Rochambeau.

Count d'Estaing accepted his membership, with many thanks, on the 25th December, 1783, in a formal letter to President General Washington.

He was by his rank and services, in both the French Army and Navy, the senior officer of the Society of the Cincinnati in France.*

He was also the head of one of the most ancient noble families of France admitted to the honors of the Louvre under the Royal Edict of 1759 and recorded in the Cabinet de l'Ordre du Saint Esprit as Haut-Baron in the year 1057.

The Institution had, in explicit terms, comprehended the general officers and colonels of the "Auxiliary Army," but whether the general officers and colonels of the "Co-operating Army," which had served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and at the Siege of Savannah in 1779, and the commanding officers in his fleet when it was on the American coast, were also intended to be included, was not definitely ascertainable from the language of the instrument itself.

In order that there should be no uncertainty, the Count d'Estaing, having first written to the Minister of Marine, as before recited, addressed a communication to President General Washington, dated Paris, 25th December, 1783, in which, in four accompanying memorials, he submitted for admission the names of the officers who had served under him in the "Co-operating Army" in one of the designated grades† or as commanding officers of squadrons and ships of war on the American coast in 1778-1779.

The Count de Barras, who had commanded the French squadron in Newport Harbor, 1780-1781, and had joined Count de Grasse in the Chesapeake for the Siege of Yorktown, had been named in the Institution.

He accepted his admission in the following communication to President General Washington:

PARIS, 23d January, 1784.

SIR:

I received the letter which you did me the honor to write me, as well as the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati formed by the American Army. I am most flattered to be comprised in a military society the members of which have, with so much glory, concurred under the orders of Your Excellency to establish American liberty, but it gives me great pain to see that all the general officers of the sea, as well as the captains of ships of war, who have cruised and fought on the coast of North America, and particularly those who were employed under my command, do not partake with me the honor to be admitted in the Society.

I will not here call to your mind the distinguished services rendered to America by the naval officers under the command of Count d'Estaing, and of Monsieur de Grasse.

I will confine myself to what regards the particular squadron which I commanded.

The frequent and honorable combats under the orders of Monsieur Destouches, the frequent cruises and bloody battles of the frigates for the protection of American commerce, the very dangerous junction formed with Count de Grasse in Chesapeake Bay which insured the success of the enterprise against Yorktown, are pretensions which may give to the captains of this squadron a right to the distinction conferred on the colonels of the land forces with whom they co-operated.

*The Count de Grasse was junior to the Count d'Estaing and had long served under his command during the Revolutionary War, and the duty accordingly devolved on the latter of acquainting the President General of the names of all the French naval officers qualified for admission to membership.

†In one of these memorials were comprehended the names of a number of distinguished officers specifically noted as not holding the grade of colonel, but lesser rank. They were, however, admitted as honorary members.

Persuaded, however, that to repair this omission, the members of the Society of the Cincinnati have only to know the names of the general officers and captains of ships who served on the American coast, I have the honor to send to Your Excellency a list of those who were employed under my orders,* and I would not myself accept the decoration of the Society but that I look on it as certain that it will be very shortly in common with my ancient companions in arms.

Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

BARRAS.

P. S. M. le-Vicomte de la Bretonnière has communicated to me a letter which he has the honor to write to Your Excellency, in which he sets forth the services rendered by him to the United States by convoying American ships. He requests to be comprised in the Society. His request is well founded and I, with pleasure, concur with this officer, and pray that he may be comprehended with the other officers for whom I have made application.

Lieutenant General Baron de Vioménil, in a communication to President General Washington, dated Paris, 24th January, 1784, specially urged the right of Colonel Baron d'Angely to membership.

The Marquis de Lafayette, in an official report to President General Washington, dated Paris, 9th March, 1784, referred to the want of precision of the Institution relative to the general officers and colonels of Count d'Estaing's "Co-operating Army," and said "the neglect, we know, was not intended."†

On the 10th March, 1784, the French Cincinnati then in Paris and vicinity met pursuant to adjournment at the hotel of the Count de Rochambeau and elected the Count d'Estaing as President and Count de Ségur as Secretary, *pro tempore*, and postponed completion of permanent organization until the 4th July, 1784.

Brigadier General Armand, Marquis de la Rouërie, Chief of the Continental Corps of Cavalry, a few days later wrote to President General Washington (in English) as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 14th March, 1784.

SIR:

I have received a letter from Major General Duportail, dated from Paris the 24th December last, in which he gives me the following account of the success which the Order and Society of the Cincinnati have in France:

The Order of the Cincinnati has had great success here till this instant. The King has permitted the French officers who belong to it to wear the badge of it. Every man wishes to have it, and those who have not served the necessary time in the American

*The Vice-Admiral of France, Count d'Estaing, had already, in his third memorial to His Excellency, the President General, dated Paris, 25th December, 1783, made this same request.

†The Original Institution had unavoidably been prepared with a good deal of haste, material amendments having been made 19th June, 1783, after a considerable part of the Continental Army had left the cantonments on the Hudson in that month. Its deficiencies, however, were only in the direction of want of precision of language, which it was in the province of the General Society to subsequently supply by suitable interpretations.

At the first meeting of the General Society in Philadelphia in May, 1784, when all the State Societies, except that of France, were duly represented, "the Committee of the Whole having taken into consideration the Institution of the Society," reported through Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Nathaniel Ramsay, Chairman, on the 6th May, 1784, "that they are unanimously of the opinion that sundry matters and things therein contained ought to be corrected and amended."

So far as the General Society thereupon undertook to correct that instrument by suitable interpretations and declarations so that its true meaning and intent should not be obscure, it acted within the scope of its powers, and such action was binding. To this extent the "Amended Institution," where it simply makes more definite and certain any vague language in an article of the original instrument, may be considered merely in the light of an interpretation. When, however, the General Society went beyond mere correction and undertook to alter the Institution by omitting or changing definite fundamental and organic provisions, its action in such particulars became nugatory unless consented to by all the State Societies.

Army endeavor to give a turn to their brevets and furloughs which may obtain them the honor of wearing it. I assure you that it has made and makes more noise here than it does in America. The officers of the French Army are much flattered by that honorable distinction and the Count de Rochambeau makes a superior affair of it. The Marquis de Lafayette who is commissioned by the Order to receive in it the French officers who served in America, receives daily applications on the subject from persons who ought to be sensible that they have no right to be admitted.

As the character of the Cincinnatus, so well marked by nature, acquired habilitation and success in that of Your Excellency and is the most just and honorable foundation of the Order, I thought that the relation of my friend would be agreeable to you and indeed to say or do anything that may be agreeable to Your Excellency, is the superior wish governing my heart.

I have almost finished with success the affair of the Legion and Engineers, which gives me the expectation of being able to go soon and pay my respects to Your Excellency. In all probability it will be towards the latter end of this month.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ARMAND.

His Excellency General Washington.

On the 29th April, 1784, Major L'Enfant arrived in New York City from Havre, and on the same day wrote officially to President General Washington and said that the French Cincinnati unanimously considered that those officers who served in Count d'Estaing's "Co-operating Army" of proper grade were equally entitled with those of the "Auxiliary Army" to original membership.

He also communicated the views of the French Cincinnati as to the advantages resulting from being organized as a State Society "similar to that of the Regular Lines of the Continental Army," and solicited concurrence of the General Society in this behalf.

At the first meeting of the General Society of the Order, held in Philadelphia in May, 1784, President General Washington, who had come from Mount Vernon to preside, submitted all these communications and reports, which were duly read.

During its sessions Maréchal de Camp, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, addressed His Excellency, the President General, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 6th May, 1784.

SIR:

The Counts de Grasse and d'Estaing have desired me to say that they have had the honor of obtaining the official permission for the properly qualified officers of the navy of the King to be admitted into the Society of the Cincinnati.

These gentlemen have added some memoranda setting forth the distinguished services of those officers for whom they desire to obtain that honor.

I know too well the justice of Your Excellency, and that of the Honorable Delegates who compose the Assembly to consider that it is necessary for me to join my solicitations to theirs.

The extreme eagerness of the French naval officers to be admitted into the Society of the Cincinnati is most natural if one will but consider the principles of honor on which it is founded and the military and patriotic virtues which so distinguish the members who compose it.

The Admirals, who have commanded fleets on this Continent, request that the captains of ships (capitaines de vaisseau) who have served immediately under their orders be permitted to wear the decoration the same as army officers of like grade.

There are also several captains of frigates who, although not having been employed in the great squadrons, have nevertheless been extremely useful in furthering the common cause either through the missions which they have filled or in actual combats in which they have been engaged on the American coast.

These officers having, under the instructions of the Minister, concerted their operations with me, it remains for me to recite their services.

I take the liberty of addressing Your Excellency a memorandum in this matter and request that you will be good enough to bring it to the attention of the committee charged with the examination of the different memorials.

I have the honor to recommend to you the Chevalier de Lameth.

His services are well known to you; he was badly wounded at the siege of Yorktown.

His Majesty was pleased to reward him by giving him the grade of Colonel, but as this promotion was not made until two months after the siege he finds himself excluded* from the Society if he be not admitted by a special dispensation.

On account not only of his wounds but because of his zeal, his case deserves favorable consideration, and with no apprehension of disappointment, I leave it to the considerate attention of Your Excellency and of the Delegates.

I also take the liberty of sending you a memorandum on behalf of the Sieur de Tarlé, Intendant of the Army, the circumstances of whose case are peculiar, and I verily believe, merit some consideration.

In entreat Your Excellency to receive this assurance of the sentiments of attachment and respect, with which I am, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

On the 10th May, 1784, Brevet Major L'Enfant, then in Philadelphia, addressed His Excellency, the President General, and the General Society on the same subject as follows:

As the reading of the several letters of thanks and petitions which are now before you, may easily convey to you an idea of the high consideration which the Cincinnati enjoy in Europe, give me leave, in the name of all my Countrymen, to assure you of their sincere and heartfelt gratitude.

No pledge of friendship can be dearer to them than that which they have received at the hands of the Society of the Cincinnati.

I am particularly charged by them with supporting the several demands which have been addressed to you. * * * * The captains of His Majesty's ships, who all have the rank of Colonel, have no doubt acquired your favor, by their repeated services in the different squadrons of Messieurs d'Estaing, de Grasse, de Barras, de Vaudreuil, and Destouches, and they hope that you will pay some attention to their demands.

Several captains of frigates, who are designated by the Minister of France as having had particular commissions on the American Coast, have acquired a title to be distinguished from those of the same rank who have not rendered the same services.

It is in order to enable you to attain the object which you have proposed to yourselves that the French General officers have recommended the above mentioned gentlemen to your illustrious Assembly. It is with the same view that the Counts d'Estaing and de Rochambeau have recommended to your favor the particular services of some land officers, who, on account of those services and of their wounds, have been promoted since the War to the rank required by our Institution. * * * *

On the 13th day of May, 1784, the General Society approved certain amendments† and alterations to the Institution, which were thereupon embodied in an "Amended and altered Institution," and directed to be submitted to the respective State Societies in the United States and in France for ratification.

*This was an error of interpretation which the General Society removed by a special resolution.

†The "amendments," which were readily distinguishable from the "alterations," were intended merely to correct inaccuracies of diction and to interpret and construe the intent of the original instrument in more precise language.

They are to be accepted, therefore, as an authoritative exposition from the first General Meeting.

The "alterations," however, were radical organic changes in the Institution and its plan of government, which, as before remarked, could not become effective until adopted by all the State Societies. In the Circular letter signed by President General Washington, by order of the General Society, the proposed organic "alterations" were definitely and particularly described.

In the Institution, as thus amended, those classes of officers who were entitled to be considered as *original** members were comprehended in two sections, which undertook merely to define and construe such classes with greater precision than was found in the language of the Institution of 1783.

The first section had reference to those who had served in the American Army or Navy under Commissions from the Continental Congress—and the second section had reference to those who had served under Commissions from Louis XVI. and was as follows:

“There are also admitted into this Society the late and present Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty to the United States;—all the Generals and Colonels of Regiments and Legions of the Land Forces;—all the Admirals and Captains of the Navy, ranking as Colonels, who have *co-operated* with the Armies of the United States in their exertions for Liberty;— . . .”†

Another section prescribed as follows:

“The subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, Members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form Regulations for their Police, conformably to the objects of the Institution, and to the spirit of their government.”

On the same day, 13th May, the General Society resolved “that the Institution as amended and altered be forwarded to each State Meeting, and to the Meeting in France; and that it be accompanied with a circular letter to each, explanatory of the reasons which produced the amendments and alterations, and recommending the same for their observance.”

On the 14th May, 1784, the Committee of the General Society “on arranging letters and papers” reported through its chairman, Brevet Brigadier General Stephen Moylan, “that there were a number of memorials, petitions and other papers from foreign gentlemen which ought to be referred to the Society in France.”

On the following day the proposed circular letter was adopted specifying distinctly the alterations made in the Original Institution, as contradistinguished from mere amendments for precision, with the reasons therefor, which circular letter was directed to be sent “to every State Society.”

It was accordingly transmitted by President General Washington to the

*One of the proposed alterations in the organic law was abolition of the right to admit any “honorary” members, but, as a number of honorary members had already been admitted by the several State Societies, a special provision was inserted authorizing their continuance.

†In the original Institution it was declared that the Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance the United States had received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which had been formed and so happily subsisted between the officers of the Allied forces in the prosecution of the war, directed the President General to acquaint certain officers, admirals and commanders in the French Navy and the commander-in-chief of the Auxiliary Army, and the generals and colonels therein, “that the Society does itself the honor to consider them members.” The word “members” was here used in precisely the same way, without any qualifying clause, as when previously used in describing those Continental officers who were entitled to become original members capable of transmitting an heritable succession, and also in describing the children entitled to become original or hereditary members, of officers who had died in service, in direct contradistinction to “honorary members” admitted for their own lives only.

As a consequence, the two classes of membership, original and honorary, being each particularly defined, and, as original members were merely designated as “members,” it necessarily followed that the designated classes of French officers who had served as prescribed in the Institution were original and not honorary members, and the General Society so understood it.

In the Amended Institution the fact that the French officers, of the designated classes, were as much original members as the Continental officers, was even more pointedly enunciated.

Society in France, with the recommendation of the General Society that it "should be adopted by your State Society."*

The Original Institution had been noticeably indefinite on the question whether the general officers and colonels of Count d'Estaing's "Co-operating Army," which had served in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779, were intended to be included with the officers of like grade of the "Auxiliary Army."

Also whether those French officers who had distinguished themselves in the United States and been specially promoted by Louis XVI. to the rank of Colonel for such service after their return to France, were intended to be included with those who were actually Colonels when the Institution was adopted in May, 1783.

Also whether the indefinite expression "Admirals and Commanders in the Navy," found in the Original Institution, was intended to include the *commander* of any French ship of war, irrespective of actual rank, who had commanded such vessel in co-operating services on the coast of the United States, for the reason that the French Navy then had only one Admiral and one Vice-Admiral, but did not have any such grade, by commission, as that of "Commander."

It became, therefore, the duty of the General Society to declare the true intent of the Original Institution which was done in the "Amended Institution," in which those provisions of the original instrument which were intended to be retained were re-written so as to more clearly express the original intent. Even then further declaratory resolves of interpretation became necessary because of the difficulty of properly comprising in a concise section all those intended to be comprehended.†

Thus on the 15th May, 1784, the General Society passed one of these declaratory resolves "that the officers of His Most Christian Majesty's Army and Navy who have served in America, and who were promoted to the rank of Colonel for special services, are comprehended in the Institution of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended."

On the 17th May, 1784, the General Society further interpreted and construed the words "admirals and commanders in the Navy" by admitting by name certain French Naval officers of a rank below the equivalent grade of colonel in the army, but who had, however, actually commanded French ships of war on the coast of the United States, the resolution declaring that these "captains and commanders of ships and frigates of the French Navy, who were employed on special service on the coast of America, and are particularly named and recommended to the Society by His Excellency, the Minister of France, are entitled by the spirit and intention of the Institution to become Members of the Cincinnati."

At the same time the General Society declared, 17th May, 1784, that the Marquis du Bouchet, of the French Army, who had served with Major General

*The General Society considered a ratification, by the French State Society, of the proposed alterations in the Institution, to be as necessary in order to give it validity as a ratification by any other State Society, and this was even more pointedly enunciated in the letter, hereinafter quoted, which was sent to the Marquis de Lafayette.

†A noticeable instance of such a declaratory resolve by the General Society arose on the question, "whether by a construction of the Principles of the Institution" commissioned officers of State Troops not Continental, who had actually served three years during the Revolution, were entitled to become members, and it was resolved in the affirmative on the 13th May, 1784.

This interpretation brought in several valued officers as original members, in the Rhode Island, New York, Virginia and other State Societies.

Horatio Gates only seven months under a Continental commission, but had subsequently served in the Auxiliary Army in the United States under a French commission below the grade of colonel for the remainder of the three years, was "entitled, from his services, to be admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and he is hereby admitted accordingly," and he became therefore an Original Member.

Drafts of replies to some of the principal communications received from members in France were approved by the General Society at its meeting in 1784 and directed to be sent.

The reply to the Baron de Vioménil was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 15th May, 1784.

SIR:

The Baron d'Angely, for whom you ask admission into the Society of the Cincinnati, having been, as you inform the Society, a Colonel in the Auxiliary Army, is in consequence entitled to become a member according to the Rules of the Institution.

The Members of the Society in France will, in future, hold meetings there, as we do in these States.

Baron d'Angely will please to make his application to the former.

Signed in General Meeting,

By Order :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

The reply to the Count de Rochambeau was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 15th May, 1784.

SIR:

The letters with which you have honored the Society of the Cincinnati have been read with attention, and the several subjects regarded with the most respectful consideration.

It is a circumstance pleasing to this Society that the Count de Rochambeau has so willingly become a member and interested himself in its reputation. * * * * *

It is not in the ability of this meeting of the Society to comprehend the justice of all the claims which have been made, and therefore they are submitted to the meeting of the Society in France to be taken into consideration. The several memorials, petitions and letters relative to those claims will be transmitted to the Society in France, together with a copy of the Institution as it is amended and a Circular letter communicating the reasons for those amendments.

By order of the General Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

The reply to the Count de Barras, who had commanded the French Squadron in Rhode Island, was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 17th May, 1784.

SIR:

It was intended to comprehend in the Original Institution of the Cincinnati, many officers who, through want of better information and a peculiarity of circumstances, were omitted. The Institution as now amended and published will fully include in the Society all the Generals and Captains of ships of war, for whom you have applied to the President General.

The Count de la Bretonnière, having had the command of a Royal ship and rendered services in America, is included without doubt.

Signed in General Meeting,

By Order :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

The reply to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 17th May, 1784.

SIR :

The letter addressed by Your Excellency to the President General of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Memorials referred to that Body, have been laid before the General Meeting.

The Institution, as it is amended, admits into this Society "the late and present Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the Generals and Colonels of Regiments and Legions of the Land Forces; all the Admirals and Captains of ye Navy ranking as Colonels, who have co-operated with the Armies of the United States, in their exertions for Liberty;—&c."

And to testify to Your Excellency, that it was the intention of this Meeting to comprehend, in the words "Captains of the Navy," those officers who had the command of Squadrons and Frigates, and who did essential service on the *Coast of America*, they have entered on their proceedings an explanatory resolve, which includes also Monsieur de Tarlé, second in the French Army, and Colonel Lameth, who, notwithstanding the peculiarity of their cases, the Society consider as evidently included in the Association.

Signed in General Meeting,

By Order :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

The reply to the Marquis de Lafayette was even more in detail and was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 17th May, 1784.

SIR :

The Society of the Cincinnati in a General Meeting of delegates from the respective States now held in this City, have had before them the letters which were addressed by you to the President-General.

The measures you have taken to fulfill the intentions of the Society are proofs of your attachment, and obligations on the Society.

The permission of His Most Christian Majesty for his Generals and Colonels and also for his Admirals to wear the Order of the Cincinnati, is a real distinction to the Society, and is considered as an obliging instance of His Majesty's condescension.

You will see, Sir, by the papers which will be sent to the Society in France, that the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati has necessarily undergone some *alterations* and amendments, and you will see also, in the Circular letter, the reasons for such *alterations* being made.

By the Institution, as it is now recommended for concurrence and confirmation to all the State Meetings and to the Meeting in France, it is provided that all the Generals and Colonels of Regiments and Legions of the Land Forces, and all the Admirals and Captains of the Navy, ranking as Colonels, who co-operate with the Armies of the United States, etc., are admitted into the Society, and it was so expressed as well to comprehend all the gentlemen mentioned in the Memorial of Count d'Estaing as several others, Commanders and Captains of Squadrons and Frigates, who had done essential service under the orders of His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne; and also Mr. De Tarlé and Colonel Lameth, who were heretofore supposed not eligible to become members.

An explanatory resolve of the Meeting hath been entered into purposely to express the sense of the Society respecting the claims of those gentlemen—a copy of which will also be sent to you with several memorials, upon which this Meeting cannot decide.*

The Meetings of the Society in France, being now distinctly considered in all respects of the same authority as the State Meetings, no claims will in future be de-

*This language is particularly noticeable in that it shows that while the consent of the State Societies in France and the United States were deemed necessary in order to effect the stated organic alterations,—yet as to the mere amendments of diction by way of greater precision in the expression of the intent of the Original Institution, such amendments were deemed at once effective as being only rules of construction and interpretation to continue in force whether or not the proposed organic alterations were ratified.

terminated in the General Meeting, and all claimants must apply to the meeting of the State, or Country where they reside.

Those meetings alone are to judge of the qualifications of members of this Society.

It is a subject of concern to this meeting that so good an officer as Admiral de Vaudreuil should have been omitted by mistake, but as he is now included in the Society an error which we lament, should not induce him to decline the Association.*

You have the thanks of this meeting for your attention to the Honor of the Society.

Signed in General Meeting,

By Order :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

The reply to Count d'Estaing's communications and memorials was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, 17th May, 1784.

SIR :

All the letters and memorials which have been sent by you addressed to the President General of the Society of the Cincinnati have been laid before a General Meeting now held in this City and were conducive to the extensive latitude in that article of the Institution (as amended) which denominates the characters to be admitted into the Society. "All the Admirals and Captains of the Navy, ranking as Colonels, who have co-operated with the Armies of the United States," are literally included, and it is the expectation also of the Society that it will effectually comprehend all the officers of the French Navy who have been particularly recommended by Your Excellency.

The Generals and Colonels of the Land Forces are provided for in the previous part of the same article, and the Society, careful that those gentlemen who had already received the Order should not be omitted through mistake, have added "and such other persons as have been admitted, &c."

The meeting of the Society in France is conceived to be in a situation similar and parallel in all respects to those in the States of America, and as they are respectively empowered to judge of the qualifications of their members, this General Meeting are of opinion that they cannot do better than to refer all cases which require examination to the respective meetings to be held as well in France as in America.

Signed in General Meeting,

By Order :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President General.

On the same day, 17th May, 1784, the General Society appointed a Committee of three "to report the extracts necessary to be sent to the Society in France and the several State Societies" of its proceedings.

In the communication from President General Washington to Maréchal de Camp, the Marquis de Chastellux, dated Mount Vernon, 2d June, 1784, he said :

"I had the honor to receive a letter from you by Major L'Enfant. My official letters to the Counts d'Estaing and Rochambeau (which I expect will be submitted to the members of the Society of the Cincinnati in France) will inform you of the proceedings of the General Meeting held at Philadelphia on the 3d ult. and the reasons which induced a departure from some of the original principles and rules of the Society."

On the 4th July, 1784, the French State Society met in Paris under the chairmanship of Vice Admiral and Lieutenant General Count d'Estaing, Knight of the Holy Ghost and Grandee of Spain of the First Class, at his hotel in the Rue Saint Anne. The proceedings of the recent meeting of the General Society and the proposed Amended and Altered Institution and circular letter and

*The Marquis de Vaudreuil thenceforward always wore the Order of the Cincinnati when in uniform and on public occasions.

other communications were laid before it and duly considered and the proposed Amended and Altered Institution formally ratified.

At the same time the members expressed themselves in favor of hereditary succession abolished by the Amended and Altered Institution, and that it should, in their opinion, be restored if only to the extent of permitting the living children of French members "to wear the eagle," together with the eldest of the nephews of Vice Admiral M. le Bailli de Suffren (who left no sons), and also that all the descendants of the Marquis de Lafayette should be entitled to it forever.

They also considered that the President of the State Society in France should be elected for life and that there should be two Vice Presidents and a Military Secretary, who should be periodically chosen.

Also that there should be another Secretary, who should hold office for life, and that the permanent Secretary of the French Academy should be the person who should always hold this office.

Several other suggestions of minor importance were considered and approved, including one that all the French Ministers of State for foreign affairs, war and marine during the War of American Independence should be admitted as honorary members, and, on the 13th July, 1784, Count d'Estaing embodied them all in a communication to President General Washington, to be laid before the General Society.*

At this first annual meeting of the French Cincinnati, held on the 4th July, 1784, Count d'Estaing was elected President, Count de Rochambeau, Vice President, Count de Ségur, Secretary, and M. de Baulny, Treasurer.

Counts d'Estaing and de Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette were continued as a Standing Committee or Committee on Admissions† to examine

*President General Washington submitted Count d'Estaing's communication to the next General Meeting of May, 1787, but, as the French State Society had meanwhile organized, and, as the proposed Amended and Altered Institution had not then been ratified by all the States Societies, and, in some instances, prior ratifications had been withdrawn, it was apparently deemed neither expedient nor practicable to propose different amendments to those pending until the latter were definitely disposed of and accordingly no action was taken. When action could have been taken several years later, the French State Society had, by reason of the dispersion of its members, become dormant.

†The right of a commissioned officer to become a member who had actually served in the manner and grade prescribed by the Institution, as interpreted and construed by the General Society, was not permitted to be subordinated to the caprice or veto of other members in a State Society.

Consequently, when every State Society was to be organized, some superior officer of that State Line, or Commanding General, was designated to examine the official record evidence of rank and service of those claiming the right to subscribe to the general rules. It was a ministerial trust thus imposed and contemplated no latitude of discretion.

The Institution required the officers of the American Army to sign the general rules as follows, viz: those who were then present with the army, immediately, and others within six months after the army should have been disbanded, "extraordinary cases excepted."

After this limitation as to time had been reached, it was competent for the several State Societies in the United States to require from those who thereafter applied for original membership a satisfactory explanation why they did not earlier subscribe to the Institution. There is, however, no record of such explanation ever having been required.

If the officer showed his right, by reason of prescribed service, he could only have been excluded on the ground that his failure to subscribe within the required period was not an "extraordinary case."

This principle was enunciated by President General Washington on several occasions. Thus, in a communication to Count de Rochambeau, dated Philadelphia, 15th May, 1784, relative to an application made by Brig. General the Count de Lilancour, he said:

"Your request in favor of Count de Lilancour will be fully answered by a just construction of the Institution, which includes all officers of his rank who co-operated with the Armies of the United States.

"The Count manifestly co-operated by sending a considerable detachment of his command from Saint Domingo at his own risk, and, therefore, the opinion of the Society is that the Count de Lilancour is a member of right."

Again, in a communication to Major General the Honorable Henry Knox, Secretary

into the claims to membership of those who, by reason of absence on duty at distant stations in the military or naval service of France, or for other cause, had been unable to present them earlier.

This committee was continued in this ministerial duty as long as the French State Society remained in active operation, for the reason that there was no limit of time fixed by the Institution* within which those entitled to original membership in that State Society were obliged to subscribe to the general rules.

The General Society, by resolves of the 4th May, 1790, and 4th May, 1791, recognized this Standing Committee† by referring to it all claims of French

General, dated Mount Vernon, 21st February, 1788, President General Washington transmitted the application for membership of Captain Denis-Nicholas Cottineau de Kerloguin ‡ of the French Navy, then resident at Port au Prince, and the corroborating certificate of the Chevalier d'Anemours, French Consul at Baltimore, and said:

"Both of which I must beg you to lay before the Society at their next General Meeting, that they may take the necessary steps thereon, unless it shall appear, by the Institution, that he is a member of right."

Captain de Kerloguin had commanded the French frigate La Pallas, 24, in Commodore John Paul Jones' squadron, and, in the memorable action of the 23rd September, 1779, off Flamborough Head, had captured the Countess of Scarborough, 20.

When that cruise began he had entered into a concordat with Commodore Jones to serve under his orders and under the American flag while actually with the squadron, and had accordingly received through him from Dr. Benjamin Franklin, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, a Continental naval commission, which was to be considered as a brevet to be exercised only while thus serving.

No other officer of La Pallas received such a commission. Captain de Kerloguin at the same time also sailed under a French Letter of Marque, and when he carried his prize into the Texel, hoisted French colors and claimed French nationality in order to secure immunity. He did not, therefore, serve under his American commission for three years until rendered supernumerary.

His claim was consequently very different from that of the officers, French and American, who had served in the same squadron on the United States frigates Bon Homme Richard, 40, and Alliance, 38, all of whom, except mere volunteers like Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard, acted solely under Continental commissions and were, with the crews, in the actual service of the United States, and continued in such service until honorably discharged.

On the 4th May, 1790, the General Society, without examination, referred Captain de Kerloguin's application for admission to original membership to Counts d'Estaing and de Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette, the Standing Committee of the French State Society, to decide thereon according to the Principles of the Institution and the spirit of the French Government, and in case his claim "passed the necessary investigations and approbation in France," to notify the Secretary General so that a diploma could be issued.

Count d'Estaing, on receipt of the application, wrote to Captain de Kerloguin expressing the opinion that he had "no right to uphold any request of this kind" and regretting that he could not oblige so gallant an officer, who had served with honor, and for whom he had a particular esteem. After the failure of his efforts to obtain original membership in France, the Pennsylvania State Society on the 4th July, 1795, made Captain de Kerloguin an honorary member after he had become a citizen of the United States and resident of Philadelphia. Later he removed to Savannah, Ga., where he died 20th November, 1808, aged 63 years, and on his decease was buried in the Colonial Cemetery in that city.

*It would not have been practicable to fix the same limit for these officers as was fixed for Continental officers in each State Line, because the last of the French Land forces had left the United States immediately after the Institution was established, and the qualified French Army officers were stationed throughout France or in the French East and West Indies and African possessions, while many of the qualified French Naval officers were cruising in remote parts of the world.

†For convenience the committee subdivided its labors. Thus Count d'Estaing made the preliminary scrutiny as to all who had served in the French Navy or Co-operating French Army, and Count de Rochambeau examined the applications of all those who had served in the Auxillary Army, while the Marquis de Lafayette looked into the claims of those French gentlemen who based their pretensions on service in the Continental Army.

The latter was, however, obliged on several occasions to call to his assistance Continental officers then in France, as the U. S. War Department, with its rosters and returns and other evidences, was at too great a distance for convenient reference, and communication was too slow and uncertain.

Thus, on the 11th January, 1788, such a Board met at his hotel in Paris, there being present, besides himself, Brevet Brig. Genl. de la Neuville, Colonels Gouvion, Ternant and Gimat, Lieut. Colonel de Nolrmont and Captain Castaing, who declared, as their opinion, that a certain Continental officer, who was a French subject, "had fulfilled the conditions to be a member of the Cincinnati."

Again, on the 23rd June, 1788, the Marquis de Lafayette certified, as to the application of another Continental officer, also a French subject, that his "papers leave no doubt on his right to be admitted in the Society."

gentlemen then before the General Meeting, trusting that they would decide thereon according to the principles of the Institution and spirit of the French Government and, when any of the persons whose claims were thus referred had passed the necessary investigations and approbation in France, requesting the committee or one or more of them to certify the fact to the Secretary General, so that a diploma could be duly issued and transmitted.

Secretary General Knox, then also Secretary at War of the United States, in a reply to Maréchal de Camp, the Marquis de Chastellux, dated, War Office, New York, 27th September, 1785, said that the intent of the resolves of the first General Meeting in May, 1784, as to their "esteemed companions of the French Army," was "to make them the sole judges of all French subjects to be admitted."^{*}

The Society of the Cincinnati in France was thus officially recognized as on the same basis as the other State Societies, and governed by the same principles, and consisted of original, hereditary and honorary members.

CHAPTER III.

DEFINITION OF SERVICES WHICH QUALIFIED FOR ORIGINAL MEMBERSHIP IN FRANCE, AND DESCRIPTION OF PARTICULAR GRADES IN THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

By the terms of the INSTITUTION only the following special classes of commissioned officers were eligible to *Original* membership in the Order in France, viz.:

FIRST:—Those commissioned officers in the Land forces of France who actually served in the United States of America, either in the "Co-operating Army," under Vice Admiral and Lieutenant General Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778, or at the Siege of Savannah, Georgia, in 1779, or who served in the "Auxiliary Army" under Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau, 1780-1783,[†] and who held during such services, or subsequently specially received for the same, the rank of Colonel or superior military rank.

SECOND:—Those who served as commissioned officers in the Continental Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America under commissions from the Continental Congress, and who *resigned* with honor after *three* years' service in such capacity during the War of American Independence, or who were rendered *supernumerary* and honorably discharged or retired in one of the several reductions or incorporations which took place, or who were eventually honorably *retired* at the close of that war, or who completed three years' honorable service in the United States during that war, first under a Continental commission and then in the Auxiliary Army under a French commission.

^{*}The Marquis de Chastellux had transmitted to Major General Knox the application for admission of M. Jean-Francois Coste, M. D., the eminent Medical Director and Physician in Chief of the Auxiliary Army, who, although a commissioned officer, had no actual military rank, and was, therefore, neither a colonel nor general officer.

[†]The Marquis de St. Simon's detachment from St. Domingo, which joined the Auxiliary Army at Yorktown for the siege and then returned to St. Domingo, was, for the time being, part of that Army.

Some of these officers became Original Members in the State Society in Paris and there subscribed to the Institution and there contributed their month's pay or else subscribed to the Institution at its formation at the Cantonments of the American Army on the Hudson in 1783 and then contributed their month's pay and subsequently joined the French State Society or else joined one or the other of the State Societies in the United States and afterward transferred to the French State Society.

Some, however, who subscribed to the Institution in the United States contributed their month's pay in France.

Many of this class of officers had previously served in the French Army and had received leaves of absence to enable them to enter the United States, service and, on their return to France, were promoted in their former regiments or corps or were appointed by Louis XVI. to other regiments or corps as a reward for their services in the United States.

THIRD:—Those commissioned officers in the Naval Forces of France who actually served on the *Coast* of the United States in *command* of a *Co-operating* fleet, squadron, or armed vessel of the French Navy of any rate or number of guns.

Such services must have been rendered either :

A. In the fleet of Count d'Estaing from its arrival in Delaware Bay and subsequent employment on the New York and New England Coast, 8th July-4th November, 1778, and at the earlier operations of the Siege of Newport, R. I., from the 28th July, 1778, including the forcing of the Narragansett Passage, 5th August, and severe cannonading from the British land batteries on the 10th August, and indecisive naval action against Vice Admiral Lord Howe off Martha's Vineyard, between the 10th and 16th August, 1778,

or

B. In the fleet of Count d'Estaing on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia and at the Siege of Savannah, 31st August-20th October, 1779.

This fleet came from the Windward Islands and arrived on the coast of Georgia, 1st September, 1779.

On Saturday, 11th September, it rendezvoused in Ossabaw Sound and at nine o'clock the next evening a portion of the Co-operating French Army was successfully landed at Beaulieu.

or

C. In the squadron of Chef d'Escadre the Chevalier Charles Louis d'Arzac de Ternay,* afterward successively commanded by M. des Touches and Barras de St. Laurent, 11th July, 1780-19th October, 1781, in Rhode Island and at "Yorktown."

The Chevalier de Ternay died in Newport, R. I., 15th December, 1780, aged 58, and his remains were interred on the following day, with military and naval honors, in the northeast corner of Trinity churchyard.

Louis XVI. caused a mural tablet of black Egyptian marble, bearing a long Latin inscription as to his services, to be set up over his grave. It was subsequently placed on the north wall within the church and a granite slab was in 1872, pursuant to a resolution of the Congress of the United States, put instead over the grave.

This squadron, when under M. des Touches, having taken on board a considerable detachment from the Auxiliary Army then garrisoning Rhode Island, engaged in a short expedition from Newport, R. I., 8th-26th, March, 1781. for the purpose of aiding the division under Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, which had been detached from the Main Continental Army, in capturing or destroying the British land force then at Portsmouth, Va., under Brigadier General Benedict Arnold.

The squadron, however, while en route, encountered Vice Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot's squadron off the Capes of Virginia, 16th March, 1781, and, although the action* which ensued was, in some respects, favorable to the French, its severity compelled a return to Newport to refit and prevented the intended co-operation.

This squadron subsequently left Rhode Island to assist Count de Grasse before Yorktown and joined him in Virginia on the 10th September, 1781.

or

D. In the fleet of Lieutenant General Count de Grasse in the action† against Rear Admiral Thomas Graves off the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, 5th September, 1781, and in the subsequent operations before Yorktown, Va., terminating in the surrender of the army under Lieutenant General Earl (afterward Marquis) Cornwallis and of the British Squadron under Captain Thomas Symonds.

or

E. In the fleet of Lieutenant General the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England Coast, 8th August-24th December, 1782. this fleet comprising twelve ships of the line, two 50-gun ships and four frigates. This fleet then transported or convoyed the greater portion of the French Auxiliary Army when it embarked at Boston, Mass., in December, 1782, to depart from the United States,

or

F. In actual *command* of armed vessels of the French Navy which came to the United States on special service between the 6th February, 1778, when the Treaty of Alliance was signed, and the 11th April, 1783, when naval hostilities ceased, such vessels not having been attached to any of the above named fleets or squadrons, but having been for the time being under the orders of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States.

The first Co-operating‡ French Army which came to the United States under the treaty of alliance was commanded by Lieutenant General Count

*In this action the French had three officers and eighty men killed and seven officers and one hundred and twenty men wounded.

†In this action the French had three officers and thirty-five men killed and nineteen officers and one hundred and sixty-five men wounded.

‡Upon his arrival off the mouth of the Delaware, Count d'Estaing sent the following communication to His Excellency, General Washington, whose Headquarters were then at Paramus, N. J.:

"Sir:—

"I have the honor of imparting to Your Excellency the arrival of the King's fleet, charged by His Majesty with the glorious task of giving his Allies, the United States of America, the most striking proofs of his affection.

"Nothing will be wanting to my happiness if I can succeed in it. It is augmented by

d'Estaing, Vice Admiral of France. It was transported in the fleet, also under his command, which consisted of twelve ships of the line and six frigates which sailed from Toulon, 13th April, 1778, but was delayed by adverse winds and only arrived off the entrance to Delaware Bay on the 8th July, 1778, too late for projected operations against General Sir Henry Clinton and the British Army in Philadelphia, as that city had been evacuated by the latter during the previous month.

The co-operating fleet then sailed for Sandy Hook, N. Y., for a combined attack on the British Army in the City of New York, but was prevented from entering New York Harbor by the want of sufficient water on the bar,* and, after taking in provisions and water at Shrewsbury, N. J., returned to Sandy Hook on the 22d July, 1778, and then sailed for Newport Harbor, R. I., where it arrived on the 28th July.

The Land force on this fleet consisted of detachments from regular regiments and served again in the following year at the Siege of Savannah.

These troops were landed on Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay, R. I., on the 1st August, 1778, for contemplated co-operation with the American Army under Major General John Sullivan in the Siege of Newport, but, in consequence of the unexpected appearance off that port, on the 9th of August, of the British fleet under Lord Howe, they had to be hastily re-embarked on that day and were thus prevented from participating in the subsequent land operations.

They served, however, in the naval action which ensued and which was rendered indecisive by reason of a terrific storm which shattered both fleets and dismasted Count d'Estaing's flagship, le Languedoc, 80, leaving her even without a rudder.

The French fleet returned to Newport Harbor on the 20th August, but under the decision of a naval Council of War held on the 21st, proceeded on the following day to Boston to refit and was detained there making repairs until the 5th November, 1778.

The departure of the fleet terminated joint operations for the reduction of Newport, but it was unavoidable, as the great storm had rendered the French fleet unable to engage in sea operations. The nearest port wherein to refit was Boston, and, as a fleet had sailed from England to reinforce Lord Howe, it

the consideration of concerting my operations with a General such as Your Excellency. The talents and great actions of General Washington have insured him, in the eyes of all Europe, the title truly sublime of Deliverer of America.

"Accept, sir, the homage that every man—that every military man owes you, and be not displeased that I solicit, even in the first moment of intercourse, with military and naval frankness, a friendship so flattering as yours. I will try to render myself worthy of it by my respectful devotion for your country; it is prescribed to me by orders, and my heart inspires it.

"I have the honor of rendering account to Congress of the letter I write to Your Excellency.

"Mr. de Chouin, Major of Infantry in the King's service, has orders to present you this. I pray you to grant the most implicit confidence to all this officer shall tell you on my part. He is a near relative to Mr. Sartine.

"This Minister has been long since known for his attachment to the common cause. 'Tis less the desire of pleasing a statesman, honored with the confidence of the King, which has determined me to send you Mr. Chouin, than an opinion of his military knowledge—the clearness of his ideas and the precision with which he will communicate mine.

"I expect you to grant him your kindness.

"I have the honor to be with respect, sir,

"Your Excellency's most humble and most obedt. servant,

"At Sea, the 8th July, 1778.

"ESTAING."

*If this fleet and co-operating army could then have entered New York Harbor, the British Army under General Sir Henry Clinton would have been compelled to capitulate, as the American Army had taken position in Westchester County, N. Y.

would have been disastrous to French naval operations if the French fleet had been blockaded in Narragansett Bay and the instructions of Louis XVI. warned Count d'Estaing against such a situation.

When ready for sea, the French fleet sailed for St. Lucia, which was captured by the Count d'Estaing on the 14th December, 1778.

Later, with the same fleet and troops, he invested Grenada, which was captured by assault the 4th July, 1779. Two days afterwards he had a severe but indecisive action with Rear Admiral John Byron's fleet off that port.

Count d'Estaing's fleet was so augmented that at the Siege of Savannah, where he commanded the land operations in his quality of Lieutenant General in the Army, his fleet consisted of twenty-one ships of the line, nine frigates, three corvettes and one cutter.

The French land force which co-operated with the American Army under Major General Benjamin Lincoln at that siege consisted of detachments from the regular veteran infantry regiments of Armagnac, Champagne, Auxerrois, Agénois, Gâtinois, Cambrésis, Hainault, Fox, Dillon (1st Battalion), and Walsh (2nd Battalion), of the Irish Brigade in French Service, and from the regular Colonial infantry regiments of The Cape, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Port-au-Prince; also detachments from the regiment of Metz of the Corps of Royal Artillery, and from the Royal Corps of Infantry of the Marine and from the dragoon regiments of Condé and Belsunce.

These, with the volunteers of Valbelle, 156 volunteer grenadiers of Cape Francois, and 545 volunteer colored chasseurs of Saint Domingo, the rank and file of which were mulattoes and negroes, made a total of 3,524 French troops at the Siege of Savannah, of whom fifteen officers and 168 enlisted men were killed and forty-three officers and 411 enlisted men wounded.

The land force which served under Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau in the United States was officially designated the "Auxiliary Army," and was, by orders from Louis XVI., dated Versailles, 1st March, 1780, made subject to the orders of His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief.

A considerable portion of this Army* (5,100 rank and file) sailed from Brest on the 2d May, 1780, in from twenty-five to thirty transports and store-ships under convoy of Chef d'Escadre, the Chevalier de Ternay's squadron, which carried some of these troops and arrived in the Harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, 11th July, 1780, and were landed on the 14th and 17th of that month.

This army was subsequently augmented by small reinforcements, including one of 660 rank and file which contained two companies of artillery, which landed at Boston, Mass., 15th June, 1781, and brought the aggregate to about 6,100 effectives.

It consisted of the two battalions of the regular veteran infantry regiments of Bourbonnois, Soissonnois, Saintonge, and Royal Deux-Ponts, Lauzun's Legion of Volunteer Infantry and Hussars, the Second Battalion of the regiment of Auxonne in the Corps of Royal Artillery, a detachment of the Corps of Royal Engineers, two sections of the Company of Chazel in the Corps of Miners, a company of Guides and Pioneers, and a large staff of general officers and military and administrative staff officers.

For the projected operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis in Virginia, the Acting Governor of Saint Domingo, M. le Comte de Lilancour,

*For want of transports the regiments of Neustrie and Anhalt, infantry, and two or three hundred of Lauzun's Legion could not be embarked with the first contingent, and by reason of the blockade of the French Harbors by British fleets, neither these troops nor the second contingent of the Auxiliary Army could ever be sent to the United States.

on his own responsibility, detached from his command, on the 30th July, 1781, a contingent of 3,100 rank and file, under Maréchal de Camp M. de Saint Simon, which was transported in Count de Grasse's fleet and arrived in Lynnhaven Bay, outside of Hampton Roads, Va., on the 31st August, 1781, and was landed on Jamestown Island, Va., on the 4th and 5th September, and marched thence to Williamsburg, Va., where it arrived on the 8th September and joined Major General the Marquis de Lafayette's division of American troops, before the arrival from the northward of the Main Continental and Auxiliary Armies.

This Saint Domingo contingent consisted of the two battalions of the regular veteran infantry regiments of Agénois, Gâtinois, and Touraine, one hundred dragoons from the regiments of Condé and Belsunce, and a like number of artillerymen from the Second Battalion of the regiment of Metz in the Corps of Royal Artillery, together with eight pieces of heavy artillery.

The Count de Grasse, for the Siege of Yorktown, subsequently landed 500 of the infantry of the marine.

In this siege the Auxiliary Army had three officers and seventy-eight enlisted men killed and twenty-one officers and 179 enlisted men wounded, aside from the casualties in the detached operations near Gloucester, Va., of five soldiers killed and two officers and thirteen rank and file wounded.

When Count de Grasse's fleet departed from Chesapeake Bay on the 4th November, 1781, after the capitulation of the British Army and squadron, at Yorktown, it took back to the West Indies M. de Saint Simon's contingent.

Lanzun's Legion* in the Auxiliary Army was a volunteer organization raised in France by the Duke de Lanzun after the declaration of war, but it served so efficiently and creditably in the United States that, by an ordinance of Louis XVI., dated the 14th September, 1783, it was taken on the permanent regular establishment as the 6th or Lanzun's regiment of Hussars. It did not leave the United States with the rest of the Auxiliary Army, but remained until the 12th May, 1783.

The regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, which, prior to the 25th March, 1776, had formed part of the regiment of Auvergne, and a detachment of which had subsequently served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at the Siege of Savannah, displayed such conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the British redoubt, No. 9, at Yorktown, on the night of the 14th October, 1781, that the King, by Royal Ordinance of the 11th July, 1782, gave the regiment the name of Royal-Auvergne as a special mark of distinction.

The squadron which brought and convoyed the Auxiliary army to Newport in 1780, and was successively under the command of De Ternay, Des Touches and De Barras, contained eight ships of the line, four frigates and one cutter, but the latter, la Guêpe, 14, was lost off Cape Charles in March, 1781, officers and crew being saved. This squadron joined Count de Grasse at Yorktown in September, 1781, and increased the naval forces under his command at that place to thirty-five ships of the line, eleven frigates and two cutters.

In the Army and Navy of France during the reign of Louis XVI., the higher military and naval grades were somewhat different from those subsequently conferred during the Reign of Terror, Directory, Consulate and Empire.

*This Legion was very actively and usefully employed in the combined Allied operations of the main Continental and Auxiliary Armies before the defenses of New York, between the 3rd July, 1781, and 19th August, 1781, and in a General Order from Army Headquarters, Valentine's Hill, 3rd July, 1781, General Washington thanked the Duke de Lanzun and "his officers and men for the very extraordinary zeal manifested by them in the rapid performance of their march to join the American Army."

The grade of *Maréchal de France* was equivalent to that of Field Marshal in Great Britain or Sweden, Captain General in Spain and General-in-Chief in the United States of America.

The grade of *Maréchal de Camp*, under the Bourbon dynasty, was assimilated to that of Major General in the American Army, and the grade of *Mestre de Camp*, given only in regiments of Cavalry and Infantry and in Provincial regiments of artillery, was identically the same as that of Colonel.

Nearly every regiment of infantry and each regiment of cavalry, whether cavalry of the line, carabineers, hussars, or dragoons, had, instead of titular Colonels, a *mestre de camp commandant* and a *mestre de camp en second* unless the regiment was a proprietary one, in which case it had a *mestre de camp propriétaire*, *mestre de camp lieutenant commandant* and *mestre de camp lieutenant en second*, each of the grade of Colonel.

In most of the regiments designated as "Royal," the two superior officers were respectively designated as *mestre de camp lieutenant commandant*, and *mestre de camp lieutenant en second*.

The six regiments, however, of *Chasseurs à Cheval* and Provincial regiments, except that of the *Isle de Corse*, and the five regiments *d'État-Major* (Staff), and *Grenadiers Royal of Provinces*, had each but one *Mestre de Camp* who commanded the regiment.

Every regiment also had a *Lieutenant Colonel* and a *Major*.

Supernumerary or additional officers were also often attached in one or the other of the several grades.

There were also a number of officers whose regimental rank was below that of Colonel, but who nevertheless held or received that grade *in the army at large* for long and meritorious or specially distinguished services.

By Royal Ordinance of the 17th March, 1788, Louis XVI. abolished the grade of *Brigadier General* in the Army and decreed the promotion of those holding it to that of *Maréchal de Camp*, he having made no appointments of brigadiers of infantry, cavalry or dragoons after the 1st January, 1784. The decree was never, however, fully executed.

By the same ordinance the title of colonel was substituted for that of *mestre de camp*.

The grade of *Maréchal de France* was abolished by the National Legislative Assembly in resolves of the 18th May and 6th July, 1792, but it was restored by Buonaparte on the 19th May, 1804, under the designation of *Maréchal de l'Empire*.

On the 21st February, 1793, the Jacobinical National Convention resolved that the commandants of separate armies should be designated as generals in chief instead of lieutenant generals commandant in chief and that the title of general of division should be substituted for that of lieutenant general and general of brigade for that of *maréchal de camp*. The titles of lieutenant colonel and colonel were suppressed and replaced by those of chief of battalion or squadron and chief of brigade, and the old regimental organizations disappeared in the establishment of demi brigades of infantry, consisting of 2,437 men, and demi brigades of light infantry and cavalry.

Under the Consulate the title of lieutenant general was given to generals of division commanding army corps under the orders of a general in chief.

By Royal Ordinance of the 16th May, 1814, Louis XVIII. re-established the ancient military titles in use before 1793, and brigadier generals thereby became *maréchaux de camp* and generals of division became lieutenant generals.

The old titles, with few exceptions, are accordingly used in the following lists.

In the Navy of France during the Directory and Consulate the grades of lieutenant general, chef d'escadre, brigadier and chef de division were discontinued and in lieu thereof the grade of rear admiral was instituted and promotions were made directly from capitaine de vaisseau to rear admiral.

By Royal Ordinance dated Tuileries, 1st July, 1814, Louis XVIII. recognized the grades of admiral, vice and rear admiral and capitaines de vaisseau of the first and second class as the only future superior grades in the French Navy, vice admirals to have assimilated rank to lieutenant generals in the army, rear admirals to maréchaux de camp, ancient chefs de division next after maréchaux de camp and above colonels and capitaines de vaisseau to rank with colonels.

In the following lists of the Order of the Cincinnati in France the highest military or naval rank attained by each original member is given as far as ascertained.

No attempt has, however, been made to give their full military or naval histories or to do more than briefly indicate the public offices held by them after their return to France from the United States.

Many of the members, both original and honorary, however, were, at the time of their admission, Knights of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, and nearly all of those not then thus distinguished subsequently received that honorable decoration.

Some of the members, however, then held or were eventually advanced to higher grades in the same.

A few of them, who were not natives of France, but Protestant officers in the foreign regiments in French service, were knights of the Order of Military Merit.

After the inauguration of the Reign of Terror these orders were wholly suppressed in France by the Jacobinical National Convention on the 15th October, 1792, but such suppression was never recognized by the House of Bourbon.

Singular to relate, such suppression was not held to apply to the Order of the Cincinnati, whose members in the army and navy were permitted to wear their Eagles.

The French Cincinnati, however, having been taken, on account of their rank and services in the cause of American independence, principally from the higher nobility, were, in consequence of the attempted suppression of their class in society pursuant to a resolve of the National Constituent Assembly of the 19th June, 1790, and in consequence of other proscriptive and adverse legislation against them and their property and against their holding military or naval rank, almost all forced unwillingly to emigrate, with partial or total loss of fortune, and, in many instances, under very great hardship and peculiarly distressing circumstances.

This emigration comprehended a large number who, like Lafayette, were favorable to those organic changes assented to by the King, 14th July, 1790, on the Champ de Mars, which converted the government from an autocracy into a moderate constitutional monarchy, with proper legislative representation.

Some of the members did not, however, believe in the consolidation of the three Estates of the Realm into one legislative assembly, on the ground that it did not afford sufficient guarantees against hasty and ill-considered legislation.

These were earliest marked for proscription and earliest forced to emigrate.

Several of the most eminent of the French Cincinnati, hoping for better

days, and in the earnest desire to aid their country in its threatened external difficulties, continued to serve in high stations in the army or navy, but their patriotism and devotion did not save them from the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal, and they lost their lives in a mistaken idea of the justice of their country when its government was controlled by such agencies.

A very few, by reason of their distance from Paris, or the character of their military or naval duties, were enabled to continue in service and at the same time escape the proscription of the so-called Committee of Public Safety.

These subsequently rose to higher dignities under the Directory, Consulate and Empire.

Such instances of continuous services were exceptional and are therefore particularly noted in the following lists, as are also those of the few who returned with permission under the Consulate and re-entered military service to be employed with renewed distinction.

They each received, under the Imperial régime, the decoration of the Legion of Honor in one or the other of its several grades.

After the Restoration of 1814 Louis XVIII., as an act of justice, re-appointed in the army and navy those members of the Order of the Cincinnati in France who, having survived emigration, returned home and were able to serve.

He also conferred on a number of them the decoration in one or another of its grades of what was thereafter known as the *Royal* Legion of Honor.

CHAPTER IV.

HERITABLE SUCCESSION IN THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.

Original membership under the Institution carried with it an heritable succession, and in the following lists will be found a number of instances where either Louis XVIII. or Charles X. decided that the proper descendant in the eldest male line of an Original member in France was qualified, if worthy, to be an hereditary member.

At one of its earliest meetings the Society of the Cincinnati in France admitted Lieutenant Frédéric Baron de Kalb, of the regiment of Salm-Salm, infantry, as an hereditary member in right of his father, Major General the Baron de Kalb, who had been mortally wounded in the battle of Camden in 1780.

After adopting the proposed Amended and Altered Institution, which practically abolished hereditary succession, that society, following the practice of several other State societies, decided to admit no more hereditary members until it was definitely determined whether that instrument would be ratified by all the State societies.*

*That this was the only reason why other hereditary members were not admitted between 1783 and the dispersion of the members in 1792 is evidenced by President General Washington's communication to Secretary General Knox, dated Mount Vernon, 2d April, 1787, in which he intimated his opinion that the French Society in this respect was "acting agreeably to the recommendations of the last General Meeting."

This fact is, however, made certain by a report of the Marquis de Lafayette to Secretary General Knox in 1788 "that Lieut. de Kalb was admitted in the Society before the alterations about hereditary members were known in France."

When the General Society, on the 7th May, 1800, formally announced that the proposed Amended and Altered Institution had failed of ratification and that the original Institution remained in force, the French Society had become dormant.

That the duly qualified members of that State Society, who had held French com-

missions, were Original members and therefore capable of an heritable succession, has been frequently exemplified in the action of other State Societies, whenever the question has arisen, to wit: the *Georgia* State Society in admitting, as an original member, on the 19th October, 1786, M. Paul de la Baume d'Angely, Baron de Malves, formerly lieutenant en second of the regiment of Hainault, infantry, at the siege of Savannah, and promoted 2nd October, 1784, to be captain in the regiment of Martinique, infantry; the *Virginia* State Society in admitting, as an original member, on the 17th November, 1786, Brevet Colonel Louis-Dominique Ethis de Corny, Commissary of War, who had served, for a time, in the Auxiliary Army; the *Massachusetts* State Society in admitting, as an original member, on the 4th July, 1789, M. Louis-Baury de Bellerive, formerly captain commandant in the Corps of Volunteer Chasseurs of St. Domingo, who had served at the Siege of Savannah, and in admitting on the 5th July, 1813, 4th July, 1823, and 4th July, 1867, three successive descendants of this officer as hereditary members; the *Georgia* State Society in admitting, as an hereditary member, on the 4th July, 1796, M. Alexandre-Francois-Auguste de Grasse-Rouville, Comte de Grasse, only son of Lieutenant General Comte de Grasse, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati; the *Pennsylvania* State Society in admitting, as an original member, on the 4th July, 1798, by transfer from the French State Society, M. le Chevalier Edouard-Charles-Victurnien de Colbert-Maulevrier of the French Navy; the *South Carolina* State Society in admitting, as an original member, on the 4th July, 1825, M. Nicolas-Marie, Vicomte de Léaumont de Gojean,† formerly of the regiment of Port-au-Prince, Infantry, who had been wounded at the Siege of Savannah, and in admitting, as an hereditary member, on the 18th October, 1845, Robert de Léaumont, his son, to succeed him;* the *New York* State Society in admitting, as an hereditary member, on the 4th July, 1849, M. Francois-Auguste Depau, grandson of Lieutenant General Comte de Grasse, and nephew of the above named M. Alexandre-Francois-Auguste de Grasse-Rouville to succeed him; the *New York* State Society in admitting, as an hereditary member, on the 4th July, 1850, Don Pedro Du Quesne y Rustan de Estrada, Marquis Du Quesne, eldest son of Rear Admiral Pierré-Claude, Marquis Du Quesne, an original member of the French State Society, to succeed him;‡ the *Rhode Island* State Society in admitting, as an hereditary member, 4th July, 1882, M.

*The application of M. le Vicomte de Léaumont for original membership, with necessary proofs, was transmitted officially by M. le Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Washington, to Major the Honorable William Jackson, Secretary General, who in turn sent the same with his recommendation of approval to the South Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati for its action.

As to an heritable succession in proper descendants of original members who had served under commissions from Louis XVI, five out of the six Secretaries General of the Order since 1783, have, at different periods, written that such succession was a matter of right if the applicant was personally worthy, viz.: Secretaries General Henry Knox, William Jackson, Alexander W. Johnston, Thomas McEuen, and Asa Bird Gardiner. The subject never came before Secretary General George Washington Harris.

The concurrent opinion of successive Secretaries General to the effect that the French Cincinnati who had served in time, manner and rank stated, were Original Members with heritable succession and not honorary members, not only had full confirmation, wherever the question arose in cases of French Officers, in the action taken by the State Societies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia, when composed exclusively of Original Members, but was also confirmed in a remarkable communication of Brevet Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Continental Engineers, to President General Washington concerning French Naval Officers, dated Philadelphia, May 10th, 1784, while the General Society was in session in that city.

This letter was duly submitted by General Washington and read in the General Meeting.

No report had then been made proposing any alteration or amendment to the original Institution nor any action taken by the General Society in that direction.

In his communication Major L'Enfant remarked incidentally, as an accepted fact, as follows:

"The opinion appears to me to prevail in your Assembly favorable to the French, by considering them as on the same footing as the American Members."

†Relative to this last named instance, the Record of the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, held in Baltimore, Md., on the 17th May, 1854, contains the following entry:

"A delegate of the *New York* State Society made application for the diploma of the Marquis Du Quesne, whose representative has been admitted to membership in the *New York* State Society. The Secretary General read part of the correspondence on the subject of the diploma.

"When, on motion of General Smith, the Secretary General was authorized to counter-sign the original diploma of the Marquis Du Quesne and deliver it to the Secretary of the *New York* State Society."

The son's name was borne on the rolls of the *New York* State Society as an actual hereditary member from 4th July, 1850, until his decease at Havana, Cuba, 4th July, 1880. His name (as well as that of M. Francois-Auguste Depau) appeared in the list of hereditary members in the volume known as the Register of the *New York* State Society, printed and published by order of that State Society in 1851, and of which a copy was officially presented by that State Society to the General Society at its next Triennial Meeting.

His name also appeared as an hereditary member in the printed lists of its members, periodically issued by that State Society for thirty years, up to and including the annual list for 4th July, 1880.

In every instance where an original member in the French State Society of the Cincinnati applied for transfer to a State Society in America or a duly qualified descendant of any such member applied for hereditary membership, to such a State Society, the applicant was duly admitted.

In these precedents it is to be noticed that all the earlier admissions were made by the Continental officers of the War of the Revolution, who were original members and who knew what the Institution comprehended.

CHAPTER V.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP—HOW CONFERRED IN THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.

As the Institution sanctioned the admission of a limited number of distinguished persons "for their own lives only," as honorary members, a considerable number of very distinguished French officers were thus added to the list.

This class comprised a number of officers who had served with particular distinction with the French forces in the United States in a grade below that of colonel, but who had not attained such grade for such services.

Also certain officers of the French Army who had served for short periods in the United States Army under Continental commissions and then had resigned and returned to the service in the French Army for the remainder of the war, either in Europe or in the East Indies, but who had not completed three years' service within the United States either in the Auxiliary Army or Continental Army.

Also officers of the French Navy who had served as capitaines de vaisseau or commanding officers of ships of war in the West Indies, but had not actually served in one of these capacities on the coast of the United States.*

Also French naval officers who had served in subordinate grades without separate commands on the coast of the United States and had been wounded and specially distinguished in such service.

Francois Du Quesne y Arango, Marquis Du Quesne, eldest son of the above named Don Pedro Du Quesne y Rustan de Estrada, to succeed him, and on 4th July, 1902, in admitting Pedro Du Quesne y Montalvo, Marquis Du Quesne, in succession, and in admitting, as hereditary member on 4th July, 1882, M. Ernest-Francois-Sigisbert, Count d'Ollone, grandson of Maréchal de Camp Pierre-Francois-Gabriel, Count d'Ollone, who was succeeded on 4th July, 1897, by Captain Commandant Charles-Alexandre-Marie-Celesté, Count d'Ollone, and in admitting, on 4th July, 1888, Captain Hans-Ludwig, Count von Stedingk, Royal Life Guards, grandson of Field Marshal Curt-Bogislaus-Ludwig-Christopher, Count von Stedingk, of the Swedish Army, and in admitting on 4th July, 1902, Albert-Ferdinand-Joseph-Marie de Saint Sauveur-Bougamville, great-great-grandson of Vice Admiral Louis-Antoine, Count de Bougamville, who were respectively original members in the French State Society.

*Many of these honorary members were admitted in France in consequence of a misinterpretation there of the resolves of construction of the General Meeting of May, 1784.

Thus, by the resolve of the 15th May, 1784, French Army or Navy officers who had "served in America and were promoted to the rank of colonel for special services," were declared to be comprehended in the Institution, and, by the resolve of the 17th May, 1784, certain naval commanding officers "who were employed on special service on the coast of America," meaning thereby the coast of the United States, were also declared to be included.

These expressions, "America" and "coast of America," were, however, understood in France to be generic and to comprehend service in the West Indies and anywhere in the Western Atlantic, and a number of French naval commanding officers were accordingly admitted who had not served on the coast of the United States.

The General Society having, however, in other utterances, showed that the qualifying service for original membership of French naval officers was limited to service on the coast of the United States in co-operation with the armies of the United States in their exertions for National Independence, those French Naval officers who had not thus served but had been admitted under this misconstruction, had necessarily to be relegated to the honorary list.

Also French officers not qualified for Original membership, whose valuable services to the cause of American Independence were, however, generally recognized and who were admitted as a particular distinction by the direct action of the General Society.*

Although the Amended and Altered Institution of 1784 abolished the right to admit honorary members, yet, as that instrument could not become effective, for such an alteration in the organic law, until unanimously ratified by all the State Societies, including the Society in France, the right to admit honorary members meanwhile remained unimpaired.

The General Society accordingly asserted this right in a resolve passed on the 18th May, 1787, viz.:

"That the right of admitting Foreign officers (except such as are under the first and second sections of the *General Rules*) is vested in the General Meeting† and they are the sole judges of such admissions.

The *General Rules* herein referred to were those two sections of the Amended and Altered Institution which defined *Original* members of the American and French land and naval forces, and they were accepted by the General Society as an interpretation and authoritative construction of the more obscurely worded and unnumbered general rules of the Original Institution on the same subject, wholly irrespective of the question whether the proposed Amended and Altered Institution should ever eventually, by reasons of specific organic alterations, be adopted or not.

The resolve was, therefore, an unmistakable acknowledgment of the *right* of French officers who possessed the qualifications prescribed by the Original Institution, as interpreted and construed in the Amended and Altered Institution, to become Original members, because the first section of the *General Rules*, over which the General Society admitted it had no control, designated the

Had the official lists received by the Secretary General specified as to these particular officers, as in other instances, the qualifying service on which each officer rested his pretensions, the attention of Louis XVI and of President General Washington would have been drawn to the subject, and the rule would probably have been enforced as strictly as in many other cases.

As it was, the proportion of honorary members allowed by the Institution was slightly exceeded by the French State Society, but as they had all served with credit during the war for American Independence and were officers of established reputation, their admission did not detract from the esteem in which the Society was held.

*Such direct action was exemplified in the resolve passed at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, held in Philadelphia, 17th May, 1787, which was as follows:

"The General Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, being impressed with a grateful sense of the important advantages which resulted to the American Cause during the late War, from the brilliant Military Services of the Marquis de Bouillé, late Governor of Martinico, and Commander-in-Chief of His Most Christian Majesty's Land Forces in the West Indies, and being desirous of associating so illustrious a character to their Institution—

"Resolved:—That the President General transmit instructions to the President, or senior officer of the Society in France, to offer to, and invest the Marquis de Bouillé with the Order of the Cincinnati."

The Marquis de Bouillé acknowledged the honor with thanks and was duly invested with the Order by the Count d'Estaing, who was at the time both the President and senior officer of the Society in France.

†The General Society exercised this asserted right to admit honorary members in but few instances, and generally referred the applications of French officers to the French State Society for such action as it deemed expedient.

In one instance where the Minister Resident of the United Netherlands to the United States had earnestly pressed the application for honorary membership of a distinguished subject of that country, resident in Amsterdam, who was a member of the Academies of Science of Holland and Brussels and a Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, the General Society, on the 19th May, 1787, directed the Secretary General to inform the applicant "that, by the rules of the Society, he could not be admitted as a member into their Order: But that they were fully sensible of his zealous attachment to the interests of the United States and the honor of their Institution."

classes of Continental officers entitled to Original membership, and the second section designated those of the French Co-operating or Auxiliary Armies or French Navy who were so entitled.*

The French State Society, from its organization in 1784, exercised the same rights in reference to the admission of members as the other State Societies.

On 13th October, 1789, Major General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, in a communication as Secretary General, dated War Office, New York City, to His Excellency M. le Comte d'Estaing, as President of the French State Society, said:

"I shall be happy, sir, to receive your further commands relative to any officers who shall be regularly admitted according to your Rules and the diplomas for such shall be immediately issued."

CHAPTER VI.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP MADE AFTER THE RESTORATION OF 1814, BY FRENCH OFFICERS WHO HAD SERVED IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

The very eager desire to wear the distinctive Eagle of the Order of the Cincinnati on the part of those surviving officers of the French Army or Navy, who had served in subordinate grades during the American War of Independence, was exhibited in many applications made by them soon after the Restoration of 1814.

Among these applications was that of Lieutenant General Pierre Quantin, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor, dated Paris, 6th January, 1815, in which he set forth that he had served seven years and nine months in the United States during the American War.

He did not, however, submit any proofs of having held a Continental commission, and, as he did not become a sous-officer of artillery in the French service until 1789, his application could not be favorably considered.

Another of these applications was from the Chevalier Albert de Combes, nephew of the Vicomte de Rochambeau, and Officier d'État Major of Lieutenant Général le Comte Carra St. Cyr, Governor of Cayenne in French Guiana,

*In 1837 Count Gabrowski applied for admission to the New York State Society of the Cincinnati as an hereditary member, alleging that his father had served in the Auxiliary Army as an officer in Lanzun's Legion. The Secretary of that State Society thereupon, on the 5th May, 1837, wrote to the venerable President General, the Hon. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., for information.

The latter (who was then in his 81st year) in a reply dated Jersey City, 22d May, 1837, said he knew of no list of the names of the officers of the French Army who were admitted members of the Society other than as contained in the Institution itself, "but if such an one was prepared at the time it must have been confined to the generals and colonels in Count Rochambeau's army." This statement showed that he was wholly unaware of the fact that the archives of the General Society contained many duly certified lists of French members of the Army and Navy.

In commenting upon the provision of the Institution as adopted 10th May, 1783, (of which he enclosed a copy,) which provided for the transmission of a medal to Count d'Estaing and other French officers of designated grades, he remarked that "it would seem that the extension of the Order should be confined to the persons designated therein, for otherwise there can be no limit. * * * Besides," said he, "there is no provision that the right of membership should descend to the posterity of the persons designated in the enclosed provision, and the adoption of such a rule now might place the Society in great future difficulties, but, if otherwise, this right can only be proved by the production of the medal, which was doubtless sent to every officer in the French Army who was entitled to it, or accounting for its loss."

These closing lines of the venerable President General, Ogden's, reply negated his preceding qualified expression of opinion, and showed that he had, probably, never before con-

but as he was not in the direct line of descent his request also could not be favorably considered.

Still another was that of Maréchal de Camp Jean-Antoine-Francois Desondes dated Paris, 25th August, 1815, which was as follows:

Excellency:

Since my arrival in Paris I learn from my old comrades *that all the higher officers who served in America are authorized to wear the decoration of the Order of the Cincinnati.*

I made four campaigns in America in the regiment of Bourbonnois under the orders and forming part of the army of M. le Comte de Rochambeau, all of which I can prove to your Chargé d'Affairs in Paris, who will kindly see that my letter reaches you.

I can also prove to your Excellency, if it be desired, that I have the honor to be a maréchal de camp in the service of the King of France, and I have the honor to request of your Excellency the authority to wear that order.

This officer ranked as maréchal de camp from the 23d November, 1800, but he had not, while in the United States, held a higher rank than that of capitaine commandant in his regiment or in the army and could not therefore be admitted a member of right.

Still another application, that of the Sieur Jean-Jacques De Villars of the French Navy, dated Paris, 20th July, 1814, stated that he had been admitted to membership in the same advancement that included certain other officers, and had since worn the Order, but that when all decorations, foreign as well as French, were inhibited during the period of the French Revolution, he had worn the Eagle "next his heart, holding the same as his dearest possession." Having lost all his papers from pillage at that time, he requested a duplicate certificate to be sent him to the care of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

The records, however, of the Secretary General's office did not show that either himself or any of the officers he had mentioned had been admitted to membership, and consequently his request could not be complied with.

His positive statement makes it probable, although no record evidence is on file, that the King may have finally consented to the admission of a certain few distinguished junior naval officers, just as he did, on the 3rd February, 1792, in the case of certain distinguished junior army officers, where, on account of the confusion of the times and absence of regular mail communication with the United States, no record was received at the Secretary General's office during the lifetime of the officers named.

These applications show the general character of the many received by Major General the Honorable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., during his incumbency as President General.

One of the most remarkable was that addressed to the Honorable William Harris Crawford, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the

sidered the subject of succession to membership in the French Society of the Cincinnati, or, if so, had forgotten about it, and that he did not know of the decisions which had been made, nor of the action of the General Society and of every State Society where the question had arisen. It was known that many honorary members had been admitted in France, and this fact, in the lapse of forty-five years, may have given rise to the uncertainty discernible in his reply, ascribable to a want of knowledge of the facts.

The venerable President General was also unaware that the Institution had been amended by the Convention of Officers at the Cantonments on the Hudson on 19th June, 1783, whereby the Eagle of the Cincinnati was adopted as an Order and a Medal discarded.

The Standing Committee of the New York State Society thereupon referred Count Gabrowski's application back to him for information as to his father's rank in the Auxillary Army, but no reply was ever received, probably for the reason that no officer of that name had held or received the rank of colonel for service in Lauzun's Legion during the Revolutionary War, and, therefore, could not claim membership.

United States to the Government of France, and dated Paris, 26th February, 1815, and was as follows:

Monsieur le Ministre:

In November, 1789, when General Washington, President of the United States, visited Boston, a French squadron, commanded by Major Général the Vicomte de Pontevès-Gien, was in that harbor.

On the day on which the President attended a reception held in his honor on board l'Illustre, flagship, he was gracious enough to say that, in recognition of the co-operation of France during the war of Independence, and in order to celebrate the event of the establishment of the new Constitution of the United States, he would authorize the staff of the flagship of the squadron to wear the decoration of the Society of the Cincinnati, as worn by the French officers who had rendered service to the United States. He added that Count d'Estaing would, on receipt of a letter of instructions, which he would cause to be transmitted, give us the diplomas of the Society.

Unfortunately the French Revolution had already begun. The Vicomte de Pontevès succumbed at Martinique to the hardships of the service, and his ship did not arrive in France until two years later when a new order of things prevailed which inhibited Foreign decorations.

France has, however, at this time returned to the government of a family, friendly to the government of the United States.

The undersigned officers, sole survivors of the Staff of l'Illustre, honored by the distinction conferred on them by the hero of the New World at such an eventful period for the United States, attach great importance to the wearing of that mark of distinction.

This they are not at liberty to do unless Your Excellency will authorize them either by issuing the diplomas or by referring the matter to his government.

Other French officers have hastened to resume their decorations and the memory of him who accorded that distinction makes us doubly anxious to imitate their example.

Hoping that Your Excellency will be good enough to give us a favorable reply, we have the honor to be,

Monsieur le Ministre

Your Excellency's

Very humble and very obedient servants.

This letter was subscribed by the following officers of the French Navy, viz.:

Rear Admiral M. le Baron de Nervo,† and

Capitains de vaisseau:

The Vicomte de Pontevès Maubousquel,†

M. Francois-Ives de La Roche Kerandraon,† (who had served as an Enseigne de vaisseau on le Jason, 64, in the French Squadron in Rhode Island in 1780-81).

The Marquis de Pontevès-Gien,†

M. Denis-Scipion, Comte de Brison du Roure,† (afterward Rear Admiral); and

Capitaines de Frégate:

The Chevalier Joseph Victor de Boutiny,†

The Vicomte de Foucauld,†

The Comte Charles de Martignan,† and

Lieutenant de vaisseau:

The Marquis d'Olivary,† and

Commissary General of the Marine:

The Chevalier Victor Amyot,† (who had been Intendant of the squadron in Boston Harbor in November, 1789).

The high character of the officers who signed this communication leaves no doubt that it was the intention of His Excellency President General Washington to recommend them to Count d'Estaing, President of the French State Society, for admission as honorary members, an intention frustrated by the rapidly recurring events in the progress of the French Revolution.

So great was the desire in France to possess the coveted distinction of the Cincinnati, that, at the first opportunity, a quarter of a century after the

interview with His Excellency President General Washington, the officers concerned made haste to take steps which they deemed necessary in order to secure it.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EFFECT OF THE ALLIANCE OF 1778-1783, ON THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE FRENCH CINCINNATI.

The Alliance of the United States with France, entered into on the 6th February, 1778, had vast and far-reaching consequences for both countries.

On the 5th May, 1778, His Excellency General Washington, from Army Headquarters, Valley Forge, issued a General Order announcing the Alliance and said:

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally by raising up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to *establish* our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the event which we owe to His benign interposition."

General Washington accordingly directed thanksgiving services to be held on the following morning at nine o'clock by the respective brigade chaplains in every brigade and the troops to be thereupon paraded in line of battle and, after a firing of thirteen cannon and a fire of musketry by the front rank from right to left and then by the rear rank from left to right, the whole army at a given signal to huzza: "Long live the King of France."

At the time indicated, "the old Continentals in their ragged regimentals" quitted the log huts where they had borne, uncomplainingly and with astonishing fortitude through an inclement winter, privations most intense, and parading in the lines on the bare Pennsylvania hills of their encampment, listened to the reading of the Gazette, which announced the terms of the treaty, and then, at a signal from the Commander-in-Chief, joined in the cheer in honor of Louis XVI.

If it had not been for the Alliance with France as then effected, the United States would have been unable much longer to contend against the power of Great Britain.

The poverty which existed in the American Army during that memorable encampment, even among gentlemen of former easy circumstances, is well exemplified in a letter of Baron de Steuben, in which he said: "The men were literally naked, some of them in the fullest extent of the word. The officers who had coats had them of every color and make. I saw officers at a grand parade at Valley Forge mounting guard in a sort of dressing gown made of an old blanket or woolen bed cover."^{*}

^{*}On one occasion at this encampment, Baron de Steuben's aides-de-camp, with his permission, invited a number of young officers to dine at his quarters on condition that none should be admitted that had on a whole pair of breeches.

This was, of course, understood as *pars pro toto*; but torn or ragged regimentals, the ordinary dress of the officer, were an indispensable requisite for admission.

The guests clubbed their rations and feasted on tough beefsteak and potatoes with hickory nuts for dessert.

Having no wine, spirits were used, which they made into "salamanders" by filling their glasses and setting the liquor on fire and then drinking it up, flame and all. Of this dinner Captain Peter Stephen Duponceau, LL. D., then aide-de-camp to Baron de Steuben, says: "Such a set of ragged and, at the same time, merry fellows, were never brought together.

"The Baron loved to speak of that dinner and of his 'sans-culottes,' as he called us,

"Thus this denomination was first invented in America and applied to the brave officers and soldiers of our Revolutionary Army."

The cause of the American Colonies was very popular in France and had the enthusiastic support of all classes of society.

As early as the Siege of Boston, 1775-6, "shoals of Frenchmen," as General Washington termed them, had hastened to America from France or from the West Indies to offer their services.

A large number of these were mere adventurers, of whom but comparatively few succeeded in obtaining commissions, and they were soon eliminated from the Continental service.

None of them consequently obtained admission to the Cincinnati.

There were others, however, of far different character, officers of the French Army, who, like the Baron de Kalb and the Chevalier Du Portail, came to the United States with the private sanction of the French Government and proved to be among the most valued and efficient officers.

It would, therefore, be a great mistake to confound these distinguished officers, who had the confidence of General Washington and of the Continental Army, and who in many instances sealed their devotion with their blood, with those mere soldiers of fortune who vexed the Commander-in-Chief and the Continental Congress with their importunities for place and who, even when improvidently commissioned, were never intrusted with command or positions of responsibility and never served the qualifying period required by the Institution.

The French and American Cincinnati knew the latter well and invariably declined to consider favorably their applications for admission to the Order.

The American Alliance was so popular in France that members of the higher nobility, men of the first distinction, sought service in the Co-operating Army under d'Estaing or Auxiliary Army under Rochambeau.

Many of the younger nobility also made haste to volunteer.

These young fellows deliberately left all the allurements of court life at Versailles and all the comforts of home, rank and fortune for a long, tedious and dangerous voyage across the Atlantic to meet new dangers and cheerfully imperil their lives in the cause of American Independence and to undergo all the hardships and privations of active campaign life with unshaken fortitude and exemplary courage.

They showed their manhood in the bloody trenches at Savannah on October 9, 1779, and in the gallant assault on the British Redoubt No. 9 at Yorktown, on the night of the 14th October, 1781, where some of the most popular of the court favorites were found crowding to the front as volunteers and, under the supervision of that gallant veteran, the Baron de Vioménil, emulously participating in the assault in friendly rivalry with their American brethren of the Continental Line, to whom had been assigned the assault of companion Redoubt No. 10.

Prince de Talleyrand, in his memoirs says: "The young members of the French nobility who had enlisted in the cause of Independence devoted themselves afterward to the principles in defence of which they had shed their blood."

Colonel John Bayard, in a report to His Excellency Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, dated December 4, 1777, concerning the American Army then at Valley Forge, said:

"Brigadier General (Anthony) Wayne assures us if he had not sent out officers to buy clothing of every kind through the country, his troops must have been naked, and now there are above one-third that have neither breeches, shoes, stockings, or blankets, and are by that means rendered unable to do duty or indeed keep the field. It is truly distressing to see these poor naked fellows encamped on bleak hills, and yet when there is any prospect of an action with the enemy, these brave men appear full of spirits and eager for engaging."

The class of French officers who served in the United States during the American Revolution and the eminence they attained at home in France may be inferred from an inspection of the membership roll of the French Cincinnati.

The influence which they exerted on their return from the United States over the public mind, in the direction of liberal and enlightened views as to the rights of the subject, both personal and political, and as to the subject's proper relationship to the State, can hardly be over-estimated in determining to whom credit is due for the great revolution in the last decade of the eighteenth century, which, in its final results, so greatly ameliorated the condition of the laboring classes of Europe.

Many of the letters of these officers while they served during the American War, to their relatives and friends at home, and their diaries, show how profoundly they were impressed with the protection secured to the citizen in his personal and political rights by the constitutions of the respective States, and depict in enthusiastic language the simplicity, contentment and industrious independence which they found throughout the United States.

One of the Principles of the Institution of the Cincinnati which Louis XVI. had approved and to which all the members were required to subscribe was :

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

When, therefore, it became necessary to make radical changes in the form of government in France, the Cincinnati there, like the Cincinnati in the United States when the existing Constitution was framed, were found among the most earnest and influential as well as potential in securing those fundamental reforms eventually embodied in the Constitution adopted with imposing ceremonies on the Champ de Mars, 14th July, 1790.

The rise and domination, however, of the irresponsible Jacobinical faction, with its subsequent Reign of Terror, drove into exile or caused the death of many of the noblest and purest members of the Order, who were ardently attached to their country and who had shown their devotion by imperiling their lives in many battles.

The principles, however, of constitutional liberty which they had enunciated or contended for in the States General of 1789, in the National Constituent or National Legislative Assemblies, in the forum of debate and in their published writings, were not forgotten by the great body of order loving citizens of France and eventually found expression in its government, in which, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, whether it has been imperial, royal or republican, personal and political rights have been acknowledged and assured.

The distinguished historian, the late Honorable George Bancroft, LL. D., in his published writings has fittingly recognized the purity of motives and ability of these eminent Cincinnati.

Among the most conspicuous of these French Cincinnati was Maréchal de Camp the Marquis de Chastellux of the French Academy, who died in Paris, 28th October, 1788.

Although he died too soon after the War of American Independence for his country to have had the benefit of his services when considering necessary reforms in the government, nevertheless he had exhibited his admiration for constitutional guarantees as early as 1772 in his "De la Félicité Publique," in which he argued that the principal object of government was the greatest good of the greatest number.

His memoirs of his military services in the United States and other publications are still read with interest.

Until his decease he was one of President General Washington's most valued correspondents. When about to depart from the United States he visited Army Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., in December, 1782, to take his leave of the Commander-in-Chief, who, shortly after his departure, wrote to him on the 14th of that month as follows :

I felt too much to express anything the day I parted from you.

A sense of your public services to this country, and gratitude for your private friendship quite overcame me at the moment of our separation.

But I should do violence to my feelings and inclination, were I to suffer you to leave this country without the warmest assurances of an affectionate regard for your person and character. * * * I can truly say that never in my life have I parted with a man to whom my soul clave more sincerely than it did to you.

De Chastellux received this letter from a Headquarters Orderly of the 2d Regiment Continental Light Dragoons, who overtook him while en route to Boston to embark.

Another of these eminent Cincinnati was Count d'Estaing, who was strongly in favor of constitutional government, and so declared in the Assembly of Notables convoked in 1787.

In 1789, while commanding the National Guards at Versailles, the whole weight of his great influence was exerted in the same direction.

He desired to be faithful both to the nation and to the King, and when he became aware of the intrigues of reactionists to remove the King from France, he wrote to the Queen, Marie Antoinette, with all the frankness of a sailor and of a man conscious of his own exalted rank and perfect rectitude, and set forth in detail, in a confidential letter, what he had heard and what would be the consequences to France, and implored her to resist their efforts.

In the course of his letter he said :

"A mere indecision may be without remedy. It is only by breasting the torrent, not by humoring it, that one can succeed in partly directing it.

"Nothing is lost. The Queen can conquer this kingdom for the King. Nature has lavished on her the means of doing it. They alone are practicable. She may imitate her august mother (Maria Theresa) ; if not, I am silent."

He refused to emigrate and hoped still to be useful to his country, but his patriotism and eminent services did not save him from the guillotine.

Another illustrious member, the Count de Rochambeau, after the attempted flight of the King, was the first to hasten to take the oath of fidelity to the National Constituent Assembly and to the Constitution, and said :

"The moral and physical qualities of a man of seventy may not be intrusted with the entire responsibility of a frontier, but I can assure you of my zeal, my fidelity, and my entire submission to the decrees of the Assembly."

Still another of these eminent Cincinnati was Vice Admiral Bailli de Suffren, one of France's greatest naval officers, who, because he earnestly and outspokenly favored a union of the nobility and clergy in the States General with the Third Estate, was challenged by a young nobleman and lost his life in the duel which followed.

The Duke de Lauzun and Biron, one of the proudest of the French nobility, also was strongly in favor of a constitutional government, and voted in the States General for a union of the Three Estates and for all the great reforms.

He refused to emigrate, but while commanding the army of the coasts of La Rochelle was horrified at the conduct of the Terrorist Committee of Public Safety and insisted upon being relieved of his command.

This irritated that body and he was sent before the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal and condemned.

On the scaffold he said: "I have been false to my God, my Order and my King. I die full of faith and repentance."

Another of these eminent Cincinnati was Count Custine-Sarreck, who was among the first in the States General to insist on a union of the nobility and clergy with the Third Estate and was the first to insist on a "Declaration of the Rights of Man."

When discussing in the same body and supporting the proposition to abolish feudal privileges, *corvées*, etc., he urged that succour should be granted to the peasant.

While commanding the Army of the North in resisting invasion, he was unjustly recalled and sent before the Revolutionary Tribunal, condemned and guillotined.

Appreciating, like the Duke de Lauzun and Biron, that all his sacrifices for his country had been unavailing to save her from the domination of unprincipled men of the most degraded character, his last words on the scaffold were "Vive le Roi."

Still another of these eminent Cincinnati was the Marquis de Lafayette, whose consistent love of constitutional government was found exemplified in the history of his long, useful and honorable career.

In the Assembly of Notables of 1787 he denounced the then existing abuses of government and demanded a convocation of the States General and, in the latter body when it united the Three Estates into a National Constituent Assembly, voted for all the great constitutional reforms.

Despite his exalted patriotism, he was proscribed on the 15th August, 1792, and forced to emigrate.

His brother-in-law, the Vicomte de Noailles, announced to the States General the taking of the Bastille, and had the distinguished honor, in the memorable session of the National Constituent Assembly on the 4th August, 1789, of moving that taxes should be laid on all alike in proportion to their revenue and that men of all classes should be equal before the law and have equal rights to post and place; that seigniorial dues should be done away with, or at least redeemed; that *corvées*, *mainsmortes*, and all personal servitude should at once cease.

On the 13th August in that year he presented to that Assembly a plan for military reform and in February, 1791, became its President.*

Nevertheless, he, also, was forced to emigrate, but returned later when permitted, and was mortally wounded in the service of his country.

Count Charles de Lameth, who had been badly wounded at "Yorktown," was also one of the Deputies of the nobility in the States General who insisted on uniting with the Third Estate.

He voted in favor of the liberty of the press and establishment of juries in civil and criminal cases and for the suppression of tithes, and was for a time

*The first Assembly of Notables met 22d February, 1787.

The second Assembly of Notables met 6th November, 1788.

The States General convened on the 5th May, 1789, and on the 27th June, 1789, the Nobility, Clergy and Tiers Etat united and constituted the National Constituent Assembly, which did not adjourn *sine die* until the 30th September, 1791.

The National Legislative Assembly met 1st October, 1791, and continued until the National Convention convened on the 21st September, 1792.

The "Reign of Terror" may be said to date from the 20th June, 1792, if not even earlier, but Louis XVI was not imprisoned until 10th August, 1792, and this is the accepted date when constitutional government in France gave place, for a time, to bloody, irresponsible despotism sustained by the *Sans-Culottes*.

President of that Assembly and through life an earnest supporter of constitutional government. Nevertheless, he was proscribed with Lafayette and also forced to emigrate.

His brother, Count Alexandre de Lameth, who had succeeded him in the "Auxiliary Army," subsequently in the States General, was one of the forty-three Deputies of the nobility who insisted on uniting with the Third Estate for legislative purposes and joined them in their sitting.

He was the mover of the Ordinance in that body for the abolition of African slavery. Nevertheless, he was subsequently proscribed with Lafayette and forced to emigrate.

Count Theodore de Lameth, younger brother of the preceding, who had served under Count d'Estaing in America, was also an earnest supporter of constitutional government in the National Legislative Assembly, but was, nevertheless, subsequently forced to emigrate.

Still another of the eminent French Cincinnati was Brigadier General Armand, Marquis de La Rouërie, who, as a member of the Assembly of the Nobility of Brittany, as early as April, 1789, induced them to renounce their exclusive privilege as to taxation and to vote for the perfect equality of taxes over all alike proportionate to the value of their property.

He was a firm friend to constitutional government, but was forced by the conduct of the Terrorists to become chief of the Vendean Insurrection.

The Count Henri de St. Simon became particularly distinguished as a publicist among the Cincinnati by devoting the closing years of his life to the consideration of the best methods of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes, the promotion of industry and morality, and the development of constitutional government in order to meet more fully, if possible, these objects.

The Prince de Broglie, one of the gallant younger favorites of the Court at Versailles, who had sought and obtained service in the cause of American Independence, subsequently distinguished himself in the States General among the nobility who favored constitutional government, and voted for the admissibility of all citizens to office and for other great public reforms, and, for a time, presided over its deliberations.

When an invasion of France was threatened, he solicited military service on the frontier and continued on that duty until the attack of the Sans-culottes on the King at the Tuileries, 10th August, 1792, and overthrow of the French Monarchy and Constitution, when he resigned and retired to his country seat.

His patriotic services and love of country did not spare him from the clutches of the Terrorists and he was guillotined only a few days before the 9th of Thermidor.

His parting words to his son, then nine years of age, were as follows. Said he:

"My son, they may strive to draw you away from the side of liberty by saying that it took the life of your father; never believe them and remain true to its noble cause."*

*The son, Achille-Léonce-Victor-Charles, Prince et Duc de Broglie, was born in Paris, 28th November, 1785, and died 26th January, 1870.

He married in 1816 the daughter of Madame de Stael. From the 11th October, 1832, to the 4th April, 1834, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Louis Philippe at a time when a serious disagreement had arisen between France and the United States.

Having become satisfied of the justness of the latter's claim, and ever mindful of his father's injunction, he brought about a satisfactory settlement, although at the expense, for a time, of some personal popularity.

In 1849 he was a conservative member of the Legislative Assembly, and, in 1856, was elected a member of the French Academy.

His eldest son, the late Jacques-Victor-Albert, Prince et Duc de Broglie, born 15th

These instances, among many which might be cited, of the conduct of the French Cincinnati, show the influence they exerted in the direction of constitutional government.

The record of their services, like that of their American brethren, is the record of their country's history in some of its most glorious pages and constitutes a heritage in which their descendants may justly feel a reasonable pride.

So long as the Society of the Cincinnati in France continued to exist, prior to 1792, the members of the other State Societies, at their annual dinners, did not fail to remember it.

Thus, for example, in the *Massachusetts* State Society, on the 4th July, 1786, one of the thirteen regular toasts was:

"The Marquis de Lafayette and our brethren this day assembled in France and America."

Again, on the 14th September, 1789, the *Massachusetts* State Society dined, by invitation, with Chef de Division M. le Marquis de la Galissonnière, of the French State Society, on board the ship of the line, *Leopard*, 74, in Boston Harbor, and among the toasts were the following two, which were each acknowledged with a salute of thirteen cannon from the ship, viz.:

1. "The President and Cincinnati in the United States."
2. "The President and Cincinnati in France."

In the *New York* State Society, on the 5th July, 1784, one of the thirteen toasts was, "Our Brethren of the Society of Cincinnati in France," and, on the 4th July, 1786, "Our Brethren in the United States and in France," and, on the 4th July, 1789, "The Companions of our Order in France and America."

In the *Rhode Island* State Society, on the 4th July, respectively in 1786, 1788 and 1789 and on the 5th July, 1790, one of the thirteen toasts was "The Society of the Cincinnati in France."

In the *Pennsylvania* State Society, on the 4th July, 1789, in a resolution then considered by it, but postponed and adopted on the 5th July, 1790, certain information was directed to be sent "to the several societies in the United States, the society in France, and to the General Society."

The friendship and respect reciprocally entertained by the French and American Cincinnati was very great.

As early as the 29th November, 1781, the Continental Congress, in writing to Louis XVI., said:

* * * We mention with great pleasure the zeal and ability manifested by the Count de Rochambeau, commanding Your Majesty's forces in the Allied Army.

His conduct and that of his officers under him, merit our fullest approbation; *and we are made further happy by the perfect harmony and affection which have subsisted between the troops of the two nations.*

In the congratulatory address to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France on the birth of a Dauphin, presented on the 19th June, 1782, by the Commander-in-Chief and by the general and other officers of the American Army on the banks of the Hudson, the following language was used:

* * * There are circumstances, Sir, which render that, which in a degree is pleasing to all, peculiarly so to some.—The harmony and friendship which subsisted

June, 1821, member of the French Academy, was appointed Ambassador to London in February, 1871, and subsequently became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the administration of M. le Maréchal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, when President of the French Republic, and became a Senator 20th January, 1876.

He was the author of many publications of particular merit, among which may be mentioned "The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century," "The King's Secret," "La Souveraineté pontificale et la Liberté," "La Liberté divine et la Liberté humaine." He also edited the published memoirs of Prince de Talleyrand.

between the troops of your August Sovereign and us, during the last campaign (when the only contention lay in endeavors to exceed each other in acts of emulation and brotherly kindness,) give us this pre-eminence.

The blood freely offered on both sides, and which was spilt in the same trench, and often mixed in a common stream, for the support of those rights which are interesting to the feelings of humanity and the privileges of freemen, is such a cement to the friendship of the two nations, as nothing but a departure from the principles of the Union, which Heaven avert, can ever dissolve. * * *

The Chevalier de Luzerne in replying to His Excellency General Washington and the Continental officers, said:

I shall transmit to his Majesty the address you have been pleased to send me on the birth of an heir to his Crown.—It will afford him infinite satisfaction, to find with what joy this event has inspired you, and he will see, with pleasure, that the same Army, which has given so many proofs of courage and patriotism and which has, in the most perfect harmony and concert with his own troops, fought the common enemy, now hastens to shew that nothing which affects the French nation can be indifferent to them.

The young Prince, whose birth is the object of your congratulations, will, from his infancy, hear recounted the glorious actions by which we have effected the Independence and happiness of a vast Continent: And when they would cite to him examples of disinterestedness, constancy, courage, and every other military virtue, they will repeat to him the names of your illustrious chiefs. * * * * *

The veneration that your actions and your virtues have inspired me, Gentlemen, augments the pleasure that I have in conveying your sentiments to the King, my master. * * *

In an official communication from the General Society of the Cincinnati, subscribed by President General Washington, to the Society of the Cincinnati in France, dated Philadelphia, 17th May, 1784, the General Society said:

* * * * * To you, Gentlemen, let it be sufficient that your merits and services are indelibly impressed upon the heart of a whole nation, and that your names and actions can never be lost in oblivion.

Cherishing such sentiments and reciprocating all your affections, we pray you will have the goodness to believe that although nothing could have increased our friendship, yet by your alacrity in associating with us, you have taken the most effectual measures for riveting more strongly those indissoluble ties.

Lieutenant Alexander Garden, of South Carolina, formerly of the 3rd Battalion, Continental Partizan Legion (Lee's), and for a time aide de camp to Major General Nathanael Greene, in his "Anecdotes of the American Revolution," has said as follows:

"That the highest advantages were derived to America from the ardent zeal and daring enterprise of many distinguished foreigners, no one can or would deny.

"The services rendered by General La Fayette, by Baron Steuben, Pulaski, de Kalb, Ternant, Fleury, Du Portail, Cambray, Laumoi, Gouvion, demand our warmest applause, and very many others, while they covered themselves with the palm of renown, excited in the bosoms of the American people a corresponding tribute of affection and gratitude that will, to the end of time, cause them to be classed among the most distinguished of heroes, whose firmness and intrepidity established in our country the blessings of Liberty and Independence."

The Cincinnati, at their stated meetings, since 1784, have never failed, in a formal way, to recall the name of Washington, their first President General, nor have they been unmindful of the Patron of their Order in France, their

great and good friend, Louis XVI, for whom at many an annual dinner since his decease, the Cincinnati have risen from their seats, *in memoriam*.

Before the Alliance of 1778 with France, the Most Christian King gave privately three millions of francs to the American Cause with which clothing for the American Army, powder, muskets, cannon and other ordnance stores, as well as camp and garrison equipage, were purchased and thus, by reason of the receipt of these military supplies, the defeat and capitulation in 1777 of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne's Army near Saratoga was made possible.

Altogether, during the War of the Revolution for American Independence, the sums received from the Government of France, by direct gifts from the King and by loans and supplies, amounted nearly to 53,000,000 francs, in addition to the potential aid given by the Armies and Navies of France.

When the Marquis de Lafayette returned to France in 1779 to urge upon the French Government further aid, Maurepas said of him:

"It is fortunate for the King that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture, to send to his dear Americans, as His Majesty would be unable to refuse it."

In all these efforts in aid of the American Cause the Queen, Marie Antoinette, was a staunch ally of the King.

Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man" said:

"It is both justice and gratitude to say that it was the Queen of France who gave the Cause of America a fashion at the French Court."

The people of the United States should ever, therefore, for their services to America, hold in grateful remembrance Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

CHAPTER VIII.

RECORDS OF SERVICE OF FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS, SHOWING THE VETERAN CHARACTER OF THE REGIMENTS IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

The French regular regiments which served in the United States, either under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau, were all veteran regiments, and most of the officers, except some of the junior sous-lieutenants, had served many years and participated in the previous campaigns in Bohemia, Poland, Germany, or Corsica.

The superior officers, who became members of the Cincinnati, had all acquired reputation and experience by long and distinguished services.

Thus, for example, the Baron de Vioménil had originally entered the French Army in 1740, the Marquis de Choisy in 1741, Baron de L'Estrade in 1742, Count d'Aboville in 1744, Chevalier d'Anselme in 1745, Chevaliers de Béville and la Valette in 1746, Marquis de Chastellux, Marquis de Vioménil and Count de Custine in 1747, Duke de Saint-Simon in 1754, Count d'Autichamp in 1759, Marquis de Rostaing, Count de Fléchin and Viscount de Poudenx in 1760, Duke de Lauzun in 1761, Duke de Laval in 1762, Count de Saint-Maime in 1766, and the Marquis des Deux-Ponts in 1768.

Many of the subordinate officers had also served for long periods.

Thus, of those who actually served in the American war, the senior captain in the regiment of Agénois, infantry, Phillipe Seguier de Terson, † had entered the French Army, 11th May, 1756, and been commissioned as captain 5th June,

1760, and commanded the Grenadier Company of his regiment in the assault at Savannah, 9th October, 1779.

The next ranking captain, Jean-Joseph de Lustrac,✠ ranking as such from the 5th June, 1760, had entered service in 1756, made the campaigns in Germany, and been badly wounded at Munster in 1759, and subsequently distinguished at Yorktown.

The next ranking captain in this regiment, Jean-Baptiste Emanuel de Béhagle,✠ had served twenty-six years and also ranked as captain from the 5th June, 1760.

In the regiment of Gâtinois (Royal Auvergne), infantry, the senior captain, Jean-Francois de Lalbenque,✠ had entered service in 1744 and became a captain in 1757, while the next captain in rank, Charles de Rouverie, Chevalier de Cabrières,✠ had served twenty-six years and been a captain since the 6th May, 1761, and both had served in Germany.

The third ranking captain in this regiment, Pierre-Charles-Francois de Vachon,✠ had served twenty-three years, ranking as captain from the 13th November, 1761.

The fourth ranking captain, Jean-Jarlan de Sireuil,✠ had entered the French Army in 1758 and made three campaigns in Germany and attained his captaincy in 1777.

He served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at the Siege of Savannah and was wounded in the assault there, 6th October, 1779.

Later he served on ship board in Count de Guichen's three naval actions of the 17th April, 15th and 19th May, 1780, and still later was with his regiment in the Marquis de Saint-Simon's detachment, which joined the Auxiliary Army in Virginia.

At the Siege of Yorktown, while commanding the chasseur company of his regiment in the assault on redoubt No. 9, on the night of the 14th October, 1781, he was mortally wounded and died in hospital in Williamsburg, Va., 7th March, 1782.

The senior captain in the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, Charles-Joseph de Losse de Bayac,✠ had entered the French Army in 1758 and made three campaigns in Germany and attained his captaincy 16th April, 1771.

This officer while on duty with his regiment in Newport, R. I., embarked on le Jason, 74, in M. des Touche's squadron, and was in the naval action of the 16th April, 1781, and later served at Yorktown.

The second ranking captain in this regiment, Francois-Claude de Lannet,✠ had served twenty-four years and in three campaigns in Germany, and ranked as a captain from the 25th August, 1773, and commanded the Grenadier company of his regiment.

In the regiment of Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, the senior captain, Charles Baron de Furstenwaerther, Knight of the Order of Military Merit, had entered service as an ensign 8th January, 1758, and made five campaigns in Germany and became a captain in 1776.

The second ranking captain in this regiment, Jean-Christopher Baron de Wisch, Knight of the Order of Military Merit, had entered service in 1756, and made five campaigns in Germany and had been wounded in the battle of Bergen at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1759. He became a captain 28th August, 1777, and commanded the Grenadier company of his regiment at Yorktown and was so badly wounded during that siege as to be disabled for life and compelled to retire from active service.

In the regiment of Dillon, infantry, Irish Brigade on the French Establishment, the senior captain present with the first battalion in Rhode Island in 1778 and at the Siege of Savannah, the Sieur Bernard O'Neill,✠ had served twenty-nine years in his regiment, and made all the campaigns in Germany during such service, and had also participated in the assault and capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779.

In the assault at Savannah he received a gunshot wound which caused his decease in the following year.

He was the fifth generation of his family who had given their services to the Kings of France in this regiment after their passage from Ireland into France under the capitulation of Limerick of the 3rd October, 1691.

The next ranking captain in this regiment, Jacques-Philippe D'Arly,✠ had served upwards of twenty-five years, and ranked as captain from the 5th May, 1772.

He was killed in the assault at Savannah.

In the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, the senior captain, Pierre Didier,✠ had held that commission from the 1st September, 1749, and made the three campaigns in Germany of 1760, 1761 and 1762, and one in Corsica in 1769.

At the close of the Yorktown campaign he went on the retired list.

The next ranking captain in this regiment who served in the United States, Olivier-Victor de Baudre,✠ had entered the French Army in 1756 and became a captain 22nd April, 1762. He received from the King the promise of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for distinguished conduct at Yorktown.

The third ranking captain in this regiment, Jean-Baptiste, Chevalier de Martin,✠ had held that commission from the 22nd April, 1762, and served twenty-six years.

He commanded the Grenadier company of his regiment at Yorktown and received two wounds, which permanently disabled him and eventually caused his death.

All the captains of this regiment, when it came to Rhode Island in 1780, had respectively served on an average about a quarter of a century.

In the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, the same remark as to length of service of its captains is also applicable.

Thus the ranking captain, Jean-Baptiste, Baron de Ferrette,✠ had entered the French Army in 1753 and been a captain in his regiment from the 27th January, 1758, and a major in the army from the 3rd March, 1774. He received from the King the promise of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for distinguished conduct at Yorktown.

The next ranking captain in this regiment, Alexis-Jean-Francois Gorat de Beaumont,✠ had entered the French Army in 1754 and served with distinction throughout the war in Germany and then in the East Indies.

He held the commission of captain from the 30th July, 1758, and commanded the Grenadier company of his regiment at Yorktown.

The third ranking captain in this regiment, Jean-Georges-Prosper-Daurien de Madron, Chevalier de Briè,✠ had entered service in 1749 and became a captain 6th January, 1760, and commanded the Chasseur company of his regiment at Yorktown.

In the regiment of Touraine, infantry, the senior captain present, Jean-Baptiste-René-Clément de Launay,✠ although but fourth captain in his regiment, had entered service in 1746, and held the commission of captain from the 27th July, 1769.

He had served through the campaign in Hanover of 1757, and had partici-

pated in Count de Guichen's three naval actions of 1780 and was pensioned for good conduct at Yorktown.

The next ranking captain in this regiment, Charles-Etienne-Marguerite Des Bordes,† had entered the regiment in 1755 and been commissioned a captain in 1769.

The Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment, Jean-Francois Du Moulin de la Bartelle de Montlezun,† had entered service in 1744 and risen to that grade 8th April, 1779, and was severely wounded in Count de Grasse's action off Dominica, 12th April, 1782.

As he did not attain the rank of colonel within the limit fixed by the Institution, he was debarred from membership in the Cincinnati.

In the detachment of the regiment of Foix, infantry, which served at the Siege of Savannah, the ranking captain, Antoine de Trenonay,† although sixth on the list in his regiment, had been a lieutenant in the same in January, 1757, and promoted to captain in November, 1762.

For his services at this siege, Count d'Estaing promoted him to the rank of major in the Colonies in October, 1779, which promotion was confirmed by the King. He died 10th September, 1780.

In the detachment of the regiment of Armagnac, infantry, in Rhode Island in 1778, and at Savannah, the senior captain present, M. Boulland,† although ranking but second in his regiment, had served thirty-seven years.

He commanded the Grenadier company of the same and was wounded in the assault, 9th October, 1779.

The next ranking captain present, Anne-Claude de Tarragon,† was seventh on the list of captains in his regiment, and commanded the Chasseur company of the same in Rhode Island in 1778.

At Savannah he performed the functions of major of brigade (assistant adjutant general) to M. le Comte Arthur Dillon's division. He served at the capture of Tobago, Saint Lucia and Saint Christopher, and distinguished himself on board the Jason, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off Dominica of the 12th April, 1782.

The senior company officers in the veteran French regiments which served in the United States during the war of American Independence had already acquired so much reputation from previous creditable service that Count de Rochambeau thought that the Cincinnati ought in some way to recognize the services of these officers and regiments.

Accordingly he addressed President General Washington, *in English*, as follows:

PARIS,

29th January, 1784.

Give me leave, my dear General, to intrust you with friendship in one observation which did not escape to the regiments that composed our army.

They find that the General Society has given too much or too little extent to its favour, in granting it to all the Colonels and staying to them.

I do not ask it for the Lieutenant Colonels and majors because it is to the choice or favour that they owe their advancement, as well as the Colonels, but I think it would be convenient to grant forever and ever, the mark of "Cincinnati," not to the person, but to the office of the first captain actually in service under the colors of every regiment which has served in America under your orders and mine.

I deliver up this reflexion, my dear Général, to your friendship, to use as it will be most agreeable to you.

I am with the most inviolable and respectful attachment,

My Dear Général,


Your most obedient and very humble servant,

LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU.

No action appears to have been taken on this suggestion, probably because Count de Rochambeau had not considered that detachments from a number of regular regiments had served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at Savannah, and that such regiments might with propriety claim the same coveted distinction should it be accorded to those regiments which had served in the Auxiliary Army.

Had Count de Rochambeau's suggestion been complied with, the first captain in every regiment which had thus served would not long have been decorated with the Order, because of the emigration which took place from the inception of the French Revolution on the 17th July, 1789, through the years 1790, 1791 and 1792-3, during which, in some instances, not only the officers alone, but whole regiments, including the Irish Brigade, crossed the frontiers and joined the princes of the House of Bourbon, particularly after Monsieur the Comte de Provence, as acting Regent, on the 6th July, 1791, directed them so to do.

The army reorganization under the regulation of the 1st of January, 1791, whereby the regiments exchanged their territorial designations for numerical ones, and the emigration, and adoption, 21st February, 1793, by the National Jacobinical Convention, of Dubois de Crancé's radical plans for reorganization of the French Army, destroyed the last vestige of the old regiments of Louis XVI and the Monarchy.

In 1789 Lieutenant Colonel Charles-Bertin-Gaston Chapuy de Tourville,  of the regiment of Royal Auvergne, infantry, wrote to President General Washington as follows:

Your Excellency:

The officers of the regiment of Royal Auvergne, formerly Gâtinois, penetrated with admiration and esteem for His Excellency, General Washington, take the liberty of addressing themselves directly to him, to request of his equity and through his intercession with the illustrious members of the Assembly, the flattering decoration which has only been conferred upon the generals and colonels, whilst all the other French officers, who have co-operated in the success of the siege of Yorktown and of the capture of the enemy's army, have been denied this distinction—a privation which has been felt most keenly by all the officers and notably by those of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs who participated in the assault on the grand redoubt and carried it with such spirit as to merit the applause of Your Excellency, who besides was so satisfied with the manner in which the regiment behaved on that occasion and during the siege, that Your Excellency presented it with a mortar taken in the redoubt, a mortar which the regiment of Royal Auvergne preciously preserves as a flattering testimonial of the esteem of Your Excellency for the regiment.

All the officers present at the siege of Yorktown, and in whose names I have the honor to address Your Excellency, jealous of sharing in the remembrance and glory of this ever memorable event, earnestly pray Your Excellency to obtain from the illustrious members of the Assembly in the United States a diploma of the Society of the Cincinnati, with authority to be decorated with the Order.

The satisfaction, as well as gratitude, which these officers will experience in obtaining this favor, which they believe they have merited, will be extreme.

This request is common to the nine regiments and to the engineer officers who have had the advantages of serving under the orders of Your Excellency.

Those of the regiment of Royal Auvergne, formerly Gâtinois, charge me to offer further their thanks to Your Excellency, as well as their profound respect and the highest esteem for your person and your talents, so useful to your country.

I am, with respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

DE TOURVILLE,

Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment,
Major of the same at the Siege of Yorktown, and
First Major of Brigade.

Calais, 16th November, 1789.

Lieutenant Colonel de Tourville transmitted with this communication a list of the officers of his regiment who had served at Yorktown, a number of whom had subsequently been promoted.

This list comprised fifty-eight names, and however willing the General Society might have been to have recognized the distinguished and meritorious services of these gentlemen, a compliance with their request would have resulted in adding at least five or six hundred members to the society in France, which already then numbered more than any other State Society.

It was not possible within the intent of the Institution to favorably consider this request and Colonel de Tourville was so informed.

This officer had entered the French Army in 1755 and attained the rank of major in his regiment 18th April, 1776.

For his services at Yorktown he was promoted to be its lieutenant colonel, but this grade did not qualify him for admission under the Institution.

The difficulties in the way of granting the request of the officers of this regiment were not generally understood, and so solicitous were those who had served in the United States under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau in grades below that of colonel to obtain the honor of membership that Maréchal de Camp Louis-Marie, Vicomte de Noailles,† an Original member in France, addressed to President General Washington the following communication in *English*:

Dear Général:

I have, tho' remote, incessantly borne you that share of admiration you have filled every Frenchman's breast who has marched under your colours; it is not only now with a spirit replete with freedom that I durst address you, but partaking of all the rights nature has reserved to mankind, and America has reaped the first benefits of. In the French Revolution, which portends the greatest blessings, almost all those who have beheld the foundation of liberty in the United Provinces, have brought from thence of American spirit and have displayed it with undaunted courage, as they have had a hand in preparing the Revolution, so are they doomed in firmly supporting its establishment.

Such a Brotherhood has been of the utmost help, and will be our greatest prop. It is in your power to contribute to its indissolubility by a deed both equitable and useful.

The National dignities are the only badges we set a value on, and are willing to preserve. The Cross of St. Louis, the sign of military service, is going to be conferred throughout all the ranks of the army. Condescend in granting the same favour on all the officers who have been under your orders and who have contributed, as well as we, to the salvation of the Commonwealth.

Condescend to obtain for them the right of bearing the Order of Cincinnatus. We shall hold the dearer, when we behold our brethren dignified with it.

Fill up their vow and our own; it is in the name of the small army you had some esteem for, I durst petition the favour.

It is granting us a second reward of having our fellow at arms honoured as well as we with a benefaction that evinces that liberty has been laboured for. Such a bounty were less pleasing and were, perhaps, impossible in experiencing its influence if you were not so generous as to diffuse it over all those who are entitled to it.

The deliberation to be held on this request is that the officers of the French Army, who were in America at the time Mr. de Rochambeau left the continent to repair to the Leeward islands, as also those of the Legion of Lauzun, be indulged with the leave of bearing the Order of Cincinnatus, provided they give an unexceptional testimony of their service and obtain a certificate of their corps revised and signed by General Rochambeau.

Numbers of French officers have brought from the American war but scars. They will receive an healing remedy when they have an additional proof of their service.

I have the honor to be, with respect, dear Général,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

NOAILLES,

Paris, 24th April, 1790.

a Member of the National Assembly.

This request of the Vicomte de Noailles was not received in time for the triennial meeting of the General Society in May of that year. It could not be acted upon without an amendment to the Institution, and the extra meeting of the General Society, held in Philadelphia, 4th May, 1791, resolved that the representation present was not sufficient to make and finally establish such alterations as might be thought necessary, although the previous triennial meeting of the 4th May, 1790, had requested the several State Societies to send delegates empowered to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations.

When the next general meeting was held in Philadelphia, on the 6th May, 1793, France was in the midst of the Reign of Terror; the officers of the old French Army had been dispersed, and even the patriot de Noailles had been compelled to emigrate in the previous year.

Thus ended the last effort to give to the gallant gentlemen who had served in the United States in the French armies, in the cause of American Independence, the Order of the Cincinnati, so earnestly solicited by them and of which they were debarred in consequence of not having at the time sufficiently high rank.

CHAPTER IX.

DISPERSION OF THE SOCIETY IN FRANCE AND EFFORTS TO REVIVE IT.

Although the National Constituent Assembly, by decree of 19th June, 1790, undertook the suppression of titles of nobility, of orders, of liveries and of armorial bearings, and thus prevented further appointments to French orders of knighthood, the Order of the Cincinnati appears to have been tacitly excepted from its operation.

As late as January, 1792, so great was the importunity for membership that the Standing Committee submitted to Louis XVI., through the Minister of War, the names of a carefully selected list of applicants, who had served with distinction in the American War and had been promoted for such services to the grade of major or lieutenant colonel, but not to the grade of colonel, and who were therefore only eligible to honorary membership under the Institution.

The list was personally endorsed by His Most Christian Majesty as "approved" on the 3rd February, 1792, and was his last official act in connection with the Cincinnati. It contained the names of two *maréchaux de camp*, two colonels of engineers, six colonels of other Staff corps, three colonels of artillery and fifteen colonels of regiments of infantry.

The overthrow of the French monarchy on the 10th August, 1792, and the inauguration of the Reign of Terror dispersed the Cincinnati and put an end to further meetings.

The funds of the society in France were lost at this time and a portion of its brief records also disappeared.

The remainder of its records are to be found in the archives of the General Society, or among the papers of President General Washington in the Department of State in Washington, or in the Library of Congress among the papers of the Count de Rochambeau, purchased by the United States pursuant

to the Act of Congress of the 3rd March, 1883, which act was passed at the instance of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

In the period of the Directory, Consulate and first Napoleonic Empire a reinstatement of the French State Society was not, under the circumstances, expedient, as nearly all the members belonged to the ancient French nobility, and a large number of them were, from necessity, émigrés.

At the Restoration of 1814, the existing members who had survived the vicissitudes of war or long expatriation, were aged men, many of whom were either infirm in health or whose attention was necessarily occupied in restoring their impaired fortunes, or who were employed in the military or naval service or resident in places remote from Paris.

Although Louis XVIII. and Charles X. each in turn showed themselves decidedly favorably disposed toward the Order, and personally authorized membership in it, nevertheless the same lethargy concerning its perpetuity was discernible among the French members as among their equally venerable American brethren, despite the fact that all of them viewed their eagles as the priceless emblem of glorious service and as among the most valued of earthly distinctions.

Before the last of the Original members had passed away preliminary measures were being taken during the reign of Louis Philippe by the hereditary and certain hereditarily entitled members toward reinstating this illustrious society in all its pristine distinction when the Coup d'Etat of the 2nd December, 1851, inopportunately intervened and induced a postponement to a more auspicious period.

On the 1st July, 1887, certain actual members in existing State Societies whose right of membership was derived from Original members in France, together with certain hereditarily entitled members, met in Paris, under the chairmanship of the Marquis de Rochambeau, an honorary member in the Rhode Island State Society, and, with the Vicomte de Noailles as secretary, and provisionally organized and formally addressed the General Society requesting its recognition and such action as might be necessary, at the same time stating that the Government of France had no objection to the reinstatement of the Society in France.

The General Society, at the triennial meeting, held in the Senate chamber, State House, Newport, R. I., 28th July, 1887, passed the necessary resolves whereby this illustrious historic society is authorized to resume its place in the Order* whenever it shall permanently organize with a membership sufficient for the purpose.

*The report submitted to the General Society by Brevet Major General Henry Jackson Hunt, United States Army, Chairman of the Special Committee, was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:

"After examination, the Committee on the revival of the Society of the Cincinnati in France are satisfied that the applicants who have formed a provisional organization are worthy descendants, and the heirs of former members of the French Society of the Cincinnati who served in America during the Revolutionary War, and said Committee recommend that the said applicants be empowered to revive said Society according to the Principles of the Institution and the Spirit of the French Government, and that said Society will be considered as revived upon the report of said Society to the Secretary General of their having permanently organized and elected their officers.

HENRY JACKSON HUNT, of Massachusetts;
 JAMES M. VARNUM, of Rhode Island;
 JOHN CROPPER, of New York;
 CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, of New Jersey;
 GRANT WEIDMAN, of Pennsylvania;
 EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES, of Maryland;
 THOMAS PINCKNEY LOWNDES, of South Carolina."

CHAPTER X.

THE AUXILIARY FRENCH ARMY IN RHODE ISLAND, 1780, 1781, AND 1782.

The major part of the Auxiliary Army under Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau arrived in the Harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, on July 11, 1780, under convoy of the squadron commanded by Chef d'Escadre the Chevalier de Ternay.

Count de Rochambeau thereupon made his headquarters at the residence of the Honorable William Vernon, corner of Mary and Clarke Streets, and, as soon as the army had disembarked, he began to fortify more effectually the Island of Rhode Island upon which Newport is situate.

Several earthworks and distinct traces of entrenchments still remain as reminders of the military occupation of the Island from 1776-1782, successively, by a British Army and by the Auxiliary Army.

In the instructions which the Count de Rochambeau received for his guidance from Louis XVI the following were the most important :

The General to whom his Majesty entrusts the command of his Troops should always, and in all cases, be under the command of General Washington.

All the projects and plans for the campaign or private expedition should be decided by the American General that the French Troops, being only auxiliaries, should, as was done in Germany in the campaign of 1755, yield precedence and right to the American Troops.

In consequence of the above article, the American Officers, with equal rank and the same date of commissions, shall have the command, and in all cases the American General and Troops shall be reckoned first, and will sign first, as has always been the custom, and in accordance with the principles laid down with regard to Auxiliary Troops.

Immediately upon his arrival the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations addressed to him a letter of congratulation to which he replied as follows :

"To the Honorable The General Assembly of the

"State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations :

"Gentlemen :—

"The King, my Master, hath sent me to the assistance of his good and faithful allies, The United States of America. The French Troops are under the strictest discipline and, acting under the orders of General Washington, will live with the Americans as their brethren ; and nothing will afford me greater happiness than contributing to their success.

"I am highly sensible of the marks of respect shown me by the General Assembly, and beg leave to assure them that as brethren not only my life, but the lives of the Troops under my command are entirely devoted to their services."

On July 12th, 1780, from his headquarters in Newport he wrote to General Washington announcing his arrival.

His communication began as follows :

"The orders of the King, my Master, place me under the orders of Your Excellency. I accept this post with all the submission, all the zeal and all the veneration which I have for your great person and for the distinguished talents which you have shown in carrying on a war which will be forever memorable. * *

A fortnight later he wrote to the Honorable Samuel Huntington, President of the Continental Congress, as follows :

"As the first French soldier of the Army of General Washington, I felt bound to

address myself first to him, in order to pay him my respects and to inform him of my submission to his orders."

As a personal interview was necessary in order to concert combined military operations between the American and Auxiliary Armies, Count de Rochambeau, with Chef d'Escadre de Ternay and a few of his staff, went to Hartford, Conn., where he met, by appointment, General Washington on the 20th September, 1780.

The Auxiliary Army was encamped in Newport and its vicinity from its arrival in July, 1780, until 11th June, 1781, when it marched to Providence, R. I., where it remained in camp for a week and then proceeded to join the American Army, at Phillipsburg, Westchester County, N. Y., and arrived there on the 6th July, 1781.

During the time the Auxiliary Army was in Newport the social life of that part of the State of Rhode Island, and the liberty enjoyed secured by law, left durable impress on the minds of the French Officers.

From earliest Colonial days Newport had always maintained the character given to it by Count de Ségur of the Auxiliary Army, who afterward became Secretary of the French Society of the Cincinnati, as being "composed of enlightened men and modest and handsome women, whose talents heightened their personal attractions."

This society included those of colonial consequence who resided across Narragansett Bay in the Narragansett country, which was originally settled largely by Cavaliers and Huguenots and was from March 20, 1654, a separate territory under the Crown, termed in acts of Parliament "The King's Province," but later annexed, in 1729, to Rhode Island as Kings County, which name was changed to Washington County, 29th October, 1781.

In the history of the "Narragansett Church," by the Honorable Wilkins Updike, it is stated that: "In Narragansett resided the great landed aristocracy of the Colony. Their plantations were large, some of them very extensive, five, six and ten miles square. The Gardiners, Niles and Brentons owned great tracts of valuable land. These estates were improved by slaves and laboring Indians. The society of that day was refined and well informed. At the time and before the War of the Revolution, Narragansett was the seat of hospitality, refinement and luxury. Her large landed proprietors living in ease and luxury, were visited by the élite from all parts of the then British American Colonies and by distinguished strangers from Europe, and constituted a bright, intellectual and fascinating society, and fully maintained the character of the old English country gentlemen from whom they descended."

In the official State census, published by the State of Rhode Island in 1885, it is recorded that "accounts have been handed down of large landed estates in the King's Province which, with their retinues of servants, bore a strong resemblance to Baronial possessions in England."

In "Studies in Historical and Political Science," published by the Johns-Hopkins University in March, 1886, is included an address entitled, "The Narragansett Planters," by Edward Channing, Ph. D., Instructor in History at Harvard University, in which it is stated that:

"In the southern corner of Rhode Island there lived in the middle of the Eighteenth Century a race of large land owners who have been called the Narragansett Planters.

"Unlike the other New England Aristocrats of their time, these people

"derived their wealth from the soil and not from success in mercantile adventures.

"They formed a landed aristocracy which had all the peculiarities of a landed aristocracy to as great an extent as did that of the Southern Colonies. "Narragansett Society was unlike that of the rest of New England.

"It was an anomaly in the institutional history of Rhode Island. Slavery "both negro and Indian reached a development in colonial Narragansett unusual "in the Colonies north of Mason and Dixon's line. Considering the area of the "Province the estates were very large. These were all valuable to the production of a state of society which has no parallel in New England."

The principal residents of Newport had country places in Narragansett and, in all social matters in Newport, the colonial families in Narragansett equally participated.

Brilliant indeed was the society in Newport and Narragansett during the presence of the elegant and accomplished officers who served in Count de Rochambeau's army and in the Chevalier des Touches' Squadron, and while the first Regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry, under Colonel Christopher Greene, was in garrison on the island of Rhode Island under Count de Rochambeau.

Tradition, family letters, and the memoirs of the French Officers refer to the many beautiful women, whose intelligence, vivacity and personal charms made society there so attractive in the years 1780-81.

In many instances family portraits, preserved as precious heirlooms, adequately depict these ladies who graced the society in which they moved.

Baron VonClozen, Aide de Camp of Rochambeau, made silhouettes of some of them and a number of the French Officers in their diaries particularly allude to their refinement, education, graceful manners and personal beauty, which rendered them objects of their constant admiration.*

*Among these ladies of Newport and Narragansett may be mentioned Polly Lawton and her sister Eliza, daughters of Robert Lawton of the Society of Friends, and Isabelle, Amy and Anne Ward, daughters of former Colonial Governor Richard Ward, and Mary, Emma and Abbie Robinson, daughters of Thomas Robinson of the Society of Friends, and Mary Wanton, daughter of John G. Wanton and grand-daughter of former Colonial Governors Gideon Wanton and Henry Bull; also Eliza, Catherine and Nancy Hunter, daughters of Dr. William Hunter, (who had died January 31st, 1777), and Deborah, his wife, daughter of Colonel Godfrey Malbone.

Also Mehetabel Redwood, daughter of Abraham Redwood, founder of the Redwood Library, and Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth Champlin, daughters of Christopher Champlin, and Betsy and Lucy Ellery, daughters of Honorable William Ellery, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, for 4th July, 1801, composed an ode which be dedicated to the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

In this galaxy may also be named Lucy and Mary Channing, daughters of William Channing, and Bathsheba Bowler, daughter of Honorable Metcalf Bowler.

One of the married ladies in this brilliant society was Eliza Arnold, daughter of Captain Rhodes Arnold of Pawtuxet, R. I., and wife of the Honorable Isaac Senter, Medical Director in the American Army, and subsequently third president, in succession, of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

Among those of Colonial consequence who more particularly showed hospitality to the French Officers during their stay in Rhode Island may be mentioned the Colonial families in Newport:

Mason, Channing, Ellery, Wanton, Malbone, Hunter, Coddington, Coggeshall, Gibbs, Mumford, Brinley, Bull, Collins, Brenton, Easton, Potter, Dyer, Vernon, Rogers, Ward and Anthony.

In Narragansett:

Gardiner, Niles, Brenton, Babcock, Stanton, Champlin, Hazard, Robinson, Potter, Willett, Cole and Helme.

In Providence:

Bowen, Nightingale, Allen, Angel, Cooke, Clark, Brown, Foster, Hopkins, Field, Jenkins, Olney, Barton, Tillinghast, Greene, Russell, Bucklin, Wheaton, Atwell, Drowne, Whipple, Hopkins, Thayer and Williams.

The encampment of the Auxiliary Army in Providence was but brief, from November 11th to December 1st, 1782.

Chief Commissary Claude Blanchard records in his journal that when he visited

On the 23rd February, 1781, Count de Rochambeau from his headquarters in Newport, R. I., wrote to General Washington as follows:

"Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Your Excellency, but, on account of its falling on Sunday, we adjourned the fête 'til to-day. We will celebrate it with but one regret and that is that Your Excellency cannot be a witness of the effusion of our hearts."

Thus was first, officially, celebrated the birthday of Washington which the Cincinnati have never failed to commemorate since his decease.

On the 6th March, 1781, General Washington, Commander in Chief, with two Aides de Camp, came to Newport to further concert military and naval operations.

He crossed from the main land by Conanicut Ferry in the barge of the Chevalier des Touches and en route visited him on his flagship le Duc-de-Bourgogne, 80, and was received with a salute and other naval honors accorded a Marshal of France, which his rank as "General and Commander in Chief" entitled him.

He then landed at Long Wharf, Newport, where he was received by Count de Rochambeau and his staff, and conducted between two lines of soldiers first to the State House, and then to Headquarters at the Vernon House.

In the evening the town was illuminated and a ball was given at Mrs. Mary Cowley's Assembly Rooms on Church Street.

General Washington opened the ball with the beautiful Miss Margaret Champlin, whose brother, the Honorable Christopher Grant Champlin, subsequently became a member of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

While in Newport General Washington officially reviewed the Auxiliary Army and throughout his stay was accorded all the military honors due a Marshal of France.

On the 6th April, 1781, the Count de Rochambeau in a communication to the Honorable William Greene, Governor of the State, from his headquarters in Newport, said, after referring to delays in procuring boats "which may be prejudicial to the public service," "I beg Your Excellency to send me an order which I may make use of on all occasions that I may have the boats at the same price and conditions as the Continental Army.

"As this Corps is a part of it, it is but just that it should be treated in the same manner; it is likewise for the service of the common cause."

The Auxiliary Army subsequently marched from the State of Rhode Island to join the main Continental Army in Westchester County, New York, for the operations before the City of New York preliminary to their march southward to the investment of Yorktown, Virginia.

After the return of the allied armies northward to the memorable joint encampment at Verplanck's Point where Washington again officially reviewed the Auxiliary Army, that army was ordered 22nd October, 1782, once more to Rhode Island preliminary to departure from United States.

Before final departure the French Officers, then in Newport, gave a farewell ball at Mrs. Mary Cowley's Assembly Rooms in November of that year.

The Prince de Broglie, and Counts de Ségur and de Vauban, honored names in the Cincinnati, constituted a Committee of Arrangements.

in Providence Brigadier General James M. Varnum, late of the Continental Army and, at the time Major General commanding the Rhode Island Militia, (afterward in 1786 President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati) they conversed in the Latin language as one could not speak English and the other could not speak French.

The room was beautifully decorated and, according to a contemporaneous report of the occasion, "an elegant collation was served."

Prince de Broglie, in his memoirs, referring to this pleasing event, says:

"We met with neither reluctance nor refusal when we spoke of dancing.

"Our company was composed of some twenty young ladies, some of them married, all beautifully dressed, and all appearing to be pleased. We toasted gaily at supper and the entertainment passed off highly satisfactorily.

"The second day after this little entertainment we left so as to rejoin the Army at Providence. We quitted Newport with great regret but not without first having kissed the hand of Polly Lawton."

The Duke de Lauzun, who commanded Lauzun's Legion, in his Memoirs, refers to Madam Deborah Hunter, of Newport, and her three "charming daughters whom she had perfectly well educated," and adds: "when I was taken seriously ill she brought me to her house. Had the Misses Hunter been my sisters I could not have liked them better."

So devoted was he to this charming family that, when the Auxiliary Army was encamped in Providence and about to depart, he mounted his horse and rode to Newport to spend an evening at their home and bid them farewell.

Long since has all that gallant and lovely company passed away, but the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, representing the old Colonial families of the State, still cherish the traditions of that time when the gallant French Officers, representatives of the higher nobility of their country, were stationed there.

The officers of the Auxiliary Army, with but three or four exceptions, first saw General Washington, Commander in Chief, when he came to Newport, R. I., in March, 1781.

Throughout all their extant diaries is noticeable their profound admiration and veneration for his character and abilities and how deeply they were impressed by his noble appearance and demeanor.

Their diaries also show their pleasurable surprise and intense interest in the contentment, peace, independence of character, regard for law, and dignified manners, of the people of the State of Rhode Island.

In referring to Washington, the Marquis de Chastellux, of the Auxiliary Army, and member of the French Academy, in his "Travels through America, 1780-2," has recorded:

"Let it be said that Condé was bold, Turenne prudent, Eugene, adroit, Catinat disinterested, not so can Washington be characterized. It will be said of him that at the end of a long civil war he had nothing to reproach himself with. If anything can be more marvelous than such a character it is the unanimity of opinion in his favor: warrior, magistrate,—people all love and admire him, all speak of him only of tenderness and veneration. His figure is noble and tall, well formed and perfectly proportioned, his countenance mild and agreeable, but such as no one would mention any particular features, and on leaving him there only remains the recollection of a beautiful figure. His air is neither grave nor familiar, and on his forehead there is an impress of thought, but never of disquietude; in inspiring respect he inspires confidence, and his smile is always that of benevolence."

Count Mathieu Dumas, of the Auxiliary Army, in "Memoirs of My Own Time," has said:

"His dignified address, his simplicity of manners and mild gravity, surprised our expectations and won every heart. I had perfect leisure to admire the perfect harmony of his noble and fine countenance, with the simplicity of language and the justice and truth of his observations."

Chief Commissary Claude Blanchard of the Auxiliary Army in his journal has said:

"His face is handsome, noble and mild. He is tall. I mark it a fortunate day that in which I have been able to behold a man so truly great."

Count Axel de Fersen, Aide de Camp to Rochambeau, in a letter to his father, dated Newport, 16th October, 1780, referred to Count de Rochambeau's recent interview of September 20th, 1780, at Hartford, with Washington, and said:

"M. de Rochambeau sent me in advance to announce his arrival, and I had time to see this man, illustrious if not unique in our century. His handsome and majestic, while at the same time mild and open countenance, perfectly reflect his moral qualities; he looks the hero."

Baron Cromot du Bourg, Aide de Camp to Count de Rochambeau, has recorded in his diary his impressions of Washington as follows:

"His physiognomy is noble in the highest degree and his manners are those of one perfectly accustomed to society."

In the diaries of Counts William Deuxponts and de Ségur, Prince de Broglie and Baron VonClozen of the Auxiliary Army, are to be found pointed references to Washington of similar character.

Upon the occasion of the final departure of the French Army from Rhode Island, the following address was made to the Count de Rochambeau:

The Governor, Council and Representatives of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly convened, being excited by the sincerest attachment and respect, present their most affectionate and cordial acknowledgments to your Excellency and the officers and troops composing the Army under your command, for the great and eminent services rendered since your first arrival in this State. Nothing can equal our admiration at the manner in which you have participated with the Army of the United States, in the fatigues, the toils, and the glory, that have attended the allied armies, but the magnanimity of the Father of His people and the Protector of the rights of mankind.

Our inquietude at the prospect of your removal would be inexpressible, but from the fullest conviction of the wisdom that directs the councils of His Most Christian Majesty.

May Heaven reward your exertions in the cause of Humanity, and the particular regard you have paid to the rights of the citizens; and may your laurels be crowned by the smiles of the best of Kings, and the grateful feelings of the most generous people.

Done in General Assembly, at East Greenwich, this 27th day of November, A. D., 1782, and in the seventh year of independence.

I have the honor to be, in behalf of the Council and Representatives, with great esteem and respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM GREENE,
Governor.

By Order:

Samuel Ward, Deputy Secretary.
The Comte de Rochambeau.

To this address the following answer was made:

Providence, November, 28, 1782.

GENTLEMEN:

It is with an inexpressible pleasure that I and the troops under my command have received the marks of esteem and of acknowledgment which you are so good as to give to the services which we have been happy enough to render to the United States, jointly with the American Army, under the orders of General Washington.

This State is the first we have been acquainted with. The friendly behavior of its inhabitants now, and at our arrival here, will give them always a right to our gratitude.

The confidence you have in the wisdom of the views of our Sovereign, as to the disposition and march of his troops, must likewise assure you that on no occasion whatever will he separate his interests from those of his faithful allies.

LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

CHAPTER XI.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

FRENCH ARMY.

Maréchal de France Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, Count de Rochambeau.

Knight of the Holy Ghost,
 Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,
 Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

He was born at the Chateau de Rochambeau in Vendôme, Diocese of Blois, 1st July, 1725.

His family, which gave many distinguished officers both to the Land and Naval services of France, was an ancient one, originally in Touraine and then in Vendôme, dating from the twelfth century, although the regular filiations to the present time are only recorded by d'Hozier from 1477.

His father, Joseph-Charles de Vimeur, Marquis de Rochambeau, Councilor of the King, Bailli d'Épée of the Duchy of Vendôme, was Governor of Vendôme from the 18th March, 1728, until his decease, and Lieutenant General of the Marshals of France.

Upon his father's decease he succeeded to the title of Marquis, although but a second son, by reason of his elder brother having previously died, 29th April, 1737, when in the fourteenth year of his age.

Through life, however, he was generally designated by the title of Count, by which he was best known.

In his youth he was a scholar at the College of Oratory in Vendôme and destined for a military career.

Upon the decease of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, France became involved, in October, 1740, in the War of Succession.

Through the influence of his family the Count de Rochambeau, then in his seventeenth year, was permitted to join as a Cadet the regiment of St. Simon Cavalry at Strasbourg in December, 1741, before it passed the Rhine, and saw service with it in Bohemia under the orders of Marshals Maillebois, de Broglie and de Belle-Isle.

On the 24th May, 1742, he was gazetted a Cornet in his regiment and was present on the 10th October at the defeat of the Pandours near Ellenbogen and at the capture of that place and of Caden; also at the relief of Braunaw when Prince Charles of Lorraine raised the siege the 9th December, and in the retreat to Eger.

Returning to France in July, 1743, he was on the 23rd of that month promoted to Captain and commanded a troop of his regiment on the Rhine during the remainder of that year's campaign.

He served during 1744 under Marshal de Coigny, and was in the capture of Weissenbourg 5th July and of Lautern and Suffelsheim; at the affair of Hagenau the 23rd August and Siege of Fribourg, which capitulated on the 6th November, and passed the winter in Suabia.

In the Army of the lower Rhine in 1745, under the orders of the Prince de Conti, he served at the Sieges of Mons, Charleroi and Namur, and in the battle of Raucoux the 11th October.

He was made Aide de Camp of the Count de Clermont-Tonnerre, an office which brought him under the particular notice of the Duke of Orleans.

On the 3rd March, 1747, Louis XV appointed him Colonel of the regiment of Infantry de la Marche.

He commanded it the 5th July at the battle of Lawfeldt, under the personal notice of the King, where his regiment formed part of the charging column which, after several ineffectual efforts, finally succeeded in entering the village at the point of the bayonet.

In this movement he received two severe wounds.

At the Siege of Maestricht, which was begun on the 7th May, 1748, he was intrusted, having fourteen companies, with the duty of completing the investment of the place upon the side of the river Meuse.

On the 1st June, 1755, the King accorded to him the promise of the Government of Vendôme in succession to his father.

In the month of April, 1756, he took part in the expedition to the Island of Minorca under Marshal Duke de Richelieu.

His conduct in the assault of Fort St. Philippe and of the other forts of Mahon was honorably mentioned in the official reports, in consequence of which he received the cross of St. Louis and was appointed on the 23d July, 1756, a Brigadier of Infantry.

In 1757 he was employed in the Army in Germany, and on the 1st March was detached with 4,000 men to operate in the district of Halberstadt.

He took the fort of Rawenstein, defended by fourteen pieces of artillery, and made the Russian garrison prisoners of war. On the 26th July he contributed to the defeat of the Hanoverians at Hastenbeck by Marshal d'Estrées and after the submission, on the 3rd and 4th August, of Minden and of Hanover, he accompanied the army during its march into Zell.

At the battle of Crevelt, 23rd June, 1758, he was so stationed as to be able with three brigades of infantry to resist for some time the efforts of a considerable portion of the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

On the 7th March, 1759, he was appointed Colonel of the regiment of Auvergne, and on the 1st August fought under Marshal de Contades in the battle of Minden, in which the French were defeated. Having command of an élite brigade he forced General Luckner to retire through the gorges of Salmunster, and harrassed the rear guard of Prince Ferdinand during the latter's retreat through Saxenhausen to Cassel, the 10th June, 1760, after having been defeated at Corbach by Marshal Duke de Broglie.

He fought at Warbourg on the 31st July and distinguished himself at Radern, where his regiment, Auvergne, which, as it consisted of two battalions was designated a brigade, had to ascend an exceedingly difficult height in order to attack the enemy.



COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.

KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST. KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS. GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

VICE PRESIDENT FRENCH CINCINNATI.

Having joined the troops under Lieutenant General Count de Stainville, he took part in the attack upon and dispersion of a corps of ten thousand of the enemy under Count de Fersen, whose artillery and baggage were captured.

On the 16th October, 1760, in the bloody battle of Clostercamp, which forced the Hanoverians to raise the Siege of Wesel, Count de Rochambeau was again wounded.

On the 20th February, 1761, he was promoted to be Maréchal de Camp and on the 7th March, 1761, was appointed Inspector General of Infantry.

On the 21st of that month he distinguished himself in the affair of Grunberg, and on the 15th and 16th July in the combats of Filinghausen, and made his retreat in such good order that the enemy were enabled to obtain no advantage.

During the rest of that campaign and until the preliminaries of Fontenoy, he had the command of bodies of troops at different times in several marches through districts within the territory occupied by the contending armies, but was not engaged in any action.

On the 1st April, 1766, he was promoted from a Chevalier to be Commander, and on the 9th December, 1771, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis.

On the 16th April, 1776, he was appointed Governor of Ville-Franche, and on the 1st June, 1778, was assigned to duty in that portion of the Army assembled in Normandy in the camp at Vaussieux under M. le Maréchal de Broglie, destined for a projected descent on England, the remainder being encamped at Paramé in Brittany.

From the 1st June, 1779, until the 20th December, 1779, he was Governor of the town of Vendôme.

On the 1st March, 1780, he was promoted to be Lieutenant General and assigned to the command of the "Auxiliary Army" assembled for embarkation for the United States.

No selection could have been more judicious.

In addition to great military experience and knowledge of civil affairs, Count de Rochambeau possessed many qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the position assigned him under General Washington.

Dignified, temperate, prudent and conciliatory in his demeanor and earnestly desirous of the success of the Allied Armies, he preserved at all times the most perfect discipline in the forces under his command and never neglected that just degree of respect due both to the Constituted Civil Authorities in the several States where they were quartered and to the Commander in Chief.

As a consequence he was enabled to bear a glorious part in those final campaigns which secured the Independence of the United States and added to the glory of the Allied Arms, and also obtained the lasting respect and regard of the American people, and the lifelong friendship and affectionate confidence of General Washington.

On the 22nd May, 1781, Count de Rochambeau, for the second time, went from Newport to Connecticut and met General Washington at Wethersfield, near Hartford and concerted operations for the campaign of 1781.

On the 9th June, 1781, marching orders were issued to the Auxiliary Army, and on the 6th July, 1781, it joined the American Army for the tentative movement against the British Army in New York City and joint reconnoissance in force.

On the 19th July, 1781, the Allied Armies withdrew from the lines before

New York City to march to Yorktown, Va., and on the 26th September were concentrated at Williamsburg, Va., and immediately afterward began the siege of Yorktown.

On 15th October, 1781, from the Camp before Yorktown, Count de Rochambeau wrote to Lieutenant General Count de Grasse commanding the Blockading Fleet and said:

"Last night, my dear Count, we stormed, sword in hand, the two redoubts on the enemy's left, killing or taking prisoners the greater part of those within the works. The Gatinais and Royal-Deux-Ponts grenadiers, led by Baron de Vioménil and Count Guillaume des Deux-Ponts, overcame every obstacle, notwithstanding a hot fire, and showed the most admirable valor. They gained a lodgment there which enabled us to unite these two works to our second parallel. The smaller of the two redoubts was carried by the Americans, commanded by Lafayette. This was the one that most menaced the York river. The other redoubt, which was larger and stronger, was stormed by the French. We lost sixty men, killed or wounded. To-night we will surround the enemy with ricochet batteries, within short range of his works on our second parallel. These batteries will all be in working order within forty-eight hours. Then I will guarantee that Lord Cornwallis will be in our power within six days at the latest, if you will send up *Le Vaillant*,* which will have to undergo almost no fire."

Four days later, on the 19th October, 1781, the British Army under Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis marched out of its lines and passed the American and Auxiliary Armies, paraded to receive it, to a designated field where the rank and file deposited their arms and surrendered their standards and became, with their officers, prisoners of war.

At the same time the British Squadron in York River surrendered to Lieutenant General Count de Grasse of the French Navy. This was the second instance in the War of the Revolution for American Independence in which a British Army had been compelled to capitulate, the first having been when Lieutenant General John Burgoyne surrendered to Major General Horatio Gates on the 17th October, 1777.

On the 29th October, 1781, Count de Rochambeau received the thanks of the Congress of the United States for the cordiality, zeal, judgment and fortitude with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the Allied Army against the British Garrison in York and Congress, at the same time, directed that two pieces of cannon captured at Yorktown should be given him in recognition of the "illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender."

On the 29th November, 1781, the Continental Congress wrote to Louis XVI and said:

* * * "We mention with great pleasure the zeal and ability manifested by the Count de Rochambeau, commanding Your Majesty's forces in the Allied Army.

"His conduct, and that of his officers under him, merit our fullest approbation; and we are further *made happy by the perfect harmony and affection which has subsisted between the troops of the two nations.*"

The Auxiliary Army having, after a time, taken its march northward through Philadelphia, finally encamped with the main Continental Army near Verplanck's Point, September 20, 1782-October 22, 1782, and then marched to Rhode Island, except Lauzun's Hussars, and from thence to Boston, where it embarked.

In recognition of his great services, Louis XVI, on the 8th June, 1783, made him a Knight of the Holy Ghost.

*This was a ship of the line of 64 guns under Capitaine de Vaisseau M. le Chevalier De Cany.

In January, 1784, he was appointed to the Chief Command in the Province of Picardy, and in 1789 was transferred to the Government of Alsace.

On the 4th July, 1784, he was elected Vice President of the French State Society of the Cincinnati and a Member of its Standing Committee and exercised such functions until the Reign of Terror.

From 6th November to 12th December, 1788, he was a member of the second Assembly of Notables at Versailles.

He was also continuously Governor of Villefranche, to which he had been appointed in succession, 16th April, 1776.

On 28th December, 1791, he was created a Marshal of France, and on the 21st of April, 1792, was appointed to the command of the Army of the North in the war with Austria.

Having been directed from Paris on the 24th April, 1792, to commence hostilities, without adequate preparation, by an attack on the Post of Quivrain, undertaken against his advice on stated reasons, the movement did not meet with the desired success.

The Minister of War then realized the sagacity of the advice he had given, but Count de Rochambeau had lost confidence in the ability of those who were directing the affairs of the Government to do so successfully and asked to be relieved from the command, which was granted, and he returned in June, 1792, to his estate in Vendôme.

His request for retirement excited great regret in the French Army, and the National Constituent Assembly, by a decree of the 7th May, 1792, in recognition of his services and advice given, tendered to him their regard.

During the Reign of Terror he was arrested on the 6th April, 1793, charged with being a colleague of General in Chief the Marquis de Lafayette and of Marshal Lückner and imprisoned in the Conciergerie, but was released on the 29th October, 1793.

Upon the First Consul, Buonaparte, becoming Emperor of the French he was, on the 26th October, 1804, appointed a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Author of "Military, Historical and Political Memoirs" of his own times, in two volumes.

The character of the Count de Rochambeau is peculiarly exemplified in a reply made by him to a letter from the Marquis de Lafayette written by the latter at the Camp of the Main Continental Army, Orangetown, N. J., August 18th, 1780, wherein the enthusiastic young Officer had expressed more freely than military etiquette, or his age, rank or experience warranted, his sentiments concerning the military situation and what should be done.

Count de Rochambeau's reply was as follows:

NEWPORT, 27th August, 1780.

"Permit an aged father, my dear Marquis, to reply to you as he would to a son whom he tenderly loves and esteems.

"You know me well enough to feel convinced that I do not require being urged to action, for the reason that when I, at my age, have formed a resolution founded upon military and state reasons, and supported by existing conditions, no possible instigation can induce me to change my mind without a positive order from my General. I am happy to say that his despatches, on the contrary, inform me that my ideas correspond substantially with his own as to all those points which would allow us to turn this into an offensive operation, and that we only differ in relation to some small details, on which a slight explanation, or his commands, would suffice to remove all difficulties in an instant.

"As a Frenchman, you feel humiliated, my dear friend, at seeing an English Squadron blockading in this State, with a decided superiority of frigates and ships, the Chevalier

"de Ternay's squadron; but bear in mind, my dear Marquis, that the port of Brest has "been blockaded for two months by an English fleet, and this is what prevents the "second division of my Army from setting out under the escort of M. de Bougainville. "If you had made the last two wars, you would have heard nothing spoken of but these "same blockades; I hope that M. de Guichen, on one side, and M. de Gaston, on the "other, will revenge us for these momentary mortifications.

"It is always right, my dear Marquis, to believe that Frenchmen are invincible; "but I, after an experience of forty years, am going to confide a great secret to you; "there are no men more easily beaten when they have lost confidence in their Chiefs, and "they lose it instantly when their lives have been compromised as the result of any private "or personal ambition. If I have been so fortunate as to have retained their confidence "until the present moment, I may declare, upon the most scrupulous examination of my "own conscience, that I owe it entirely to this fact, that, of about fifteen thousand men who "have been killed or wounded under my command, of various ranks, and in the most "bloody actions, I have not to reproach myself with having caused the death of a single "man for my own personal advantage.

"You wrote to Chevalier de Chastellux, my dear Marquis, that the interview I re- "quested of our General has embarrassed him, because it only becomes necessary after "the arrival of the second division, when there will be quite time enough to act. But "you must surely have forgotten that I have unceasingly requested that interview imme- "diately, and that it is absolutely necessary that he, the Admiral and I should concert "together all our projects and details, that in case one of the three chances should occur "and enable us to act offensively, our movements may be prompt and decisive. In either "of these three cases, my dear Marquis, you will find in your old prudent father some "remnants of vigor and activity. Be ever convinced of my sincere affection, and that "if I pointed out to you very gently what displeased me in your last despatch, I felt "at the time convinced that the warmth of your heart had somewhat impaired the cool- "ness of your judgment.

"Retain that latter quality in the Council room, and reserve all the former for the "hour of action. It is always the aged father, Rochambeau, who is addressing his dear "son, Lafayette, whom he loves, and will ever love and esteem until his latest breath."

Grand Marshal Jean-Axel, Count de Fersen of Sweden.

Knight of the Seraphim and

Knight of the Sword in Sweden,

Knight of the Order of Military Merit in France.

He was permitted by the King of Sweden (Adolphus Frederick) to enter the French service in 1770 as Lieutenant of the regiment Royal Bavière, infantry.

In Sweden he first entered the military service in 1769 as corporal in the regiment of Westrogothie, cavalry, and was promoted to be Lieutenant in the regiment of Smaland, cavalry, and then Captain in the King's Light Cavalry, with the rank of Chief of Squadron.

On the 20th January, 1780, he was appointed by Louis XVI. to be Mestre de Camp of Infantry, and became first Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the Auxiliary Army, and came with him to Rhode Island.

For his services at Yorktown he was, on the 27th January, 1782, assigned to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and on the 21st September, 1783, was promoted to be Mestre de Camp Propriétaire of the regiment Royal Suédois, infantry, in the French Army and received a pension of twenty thousand livres.

As a further recompense for his services in the United States, he was appointed by the King of Sweden (Gustavus III.) titular Colonel in the Swedish Army and Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th (Adels-Fanan) regiment of Light Cavalry.

In 1787 he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the Gardes du Corps of Gustavus III., and accompanied him in the campaign against the Russians in Finland in July, 1788, and returned with him to Stockholm in the following month.

In October, 1788, he was sent to Paris to look after the King's (Gustavus III.) interests, and, while in France, joined his regiment, Royal Suédois, in garrison at Valenciennes.

On the 11th June, 1791, he was sent by Louis XVI. with letters to Brussels and never afterward was able to rejoin his regiment in the French service.

He endeavored to aid Louis XVI. to escape from the Tuileries, and for this purpose secretly returned from Brussels, and on the night of the 21st June, 1791, in the disguise of a coachman, he drove the King and royal family in a carriage from the Petit Carrousel to the Porte St. Martin, where they entered a berline and continued their journey until arrested in Varennes.

He, however, remained in Paris and, on the next day, departed for Brussels, where he arrived safely.

On the 21st July, 1791, he was sent by Gustavus III. on a special mission to Vienna.

Devotedly attached to Marié Antoinette and the royal family of France, he endeavored to see her and again concert measures for their deliverance, and accordingly, on the 11th February, 1792, left Brussels for Paris in disguise and under a false name, and arrived there on the second day following.

Finding himself unable to succeed in his purposed undertaking, he left Paris on the 21st February, 1792, and arrived in Brussels four days later. He never again saw the Queen.

Promoted to be Major General in the Swedish Army, 15th May, 1792.

Appointed Ambassador from Sweden to Louis XVI., 16th April, 1793, but was unable to act as the King had been dethroned.

Appointed Ambassador from Sweden to the Congress of Rastadt, 6th November, 1796.

In 1799 he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Upsal and a Lord of the Kingdom.

In 1800 he was appointed a member of the Regency and promoted to be Lieutenant General, and in 1801 was promoted to be Grand Marshal of Sweden.

He was the eldest son of Field-Maréchal Frédéric Axel de Fersen, formerly Minister of State in Sweden.

His letters to his father, while he was in the Auxiliary Army and journal of operations, found in extracts from his papers, published in 1877 by his grand nephew Baron R. M. de Klinskowström, Colonel in the Swedish Army, give an excellent account of the French Army in 1780-1783.

He went with Count de Rochambeau to Hartford, Conn., in September, 1780, to meet General Washington to concert operations.

Having been sent a few miles in advance to announce Count de Rochambeau's proximity, he first met General Washington, and afterward recorded in glowing language his impressions of the Commander in Chief.

**Field Marshal Curt-Bogislaus-Ludwig-Christopher, Count Von Stedingk
of Sweden.***

Knight of the Seraphim, and

Knight of the Sword in Sweden,

Knight of the Order of Military Merit in France,

Knight of the Black Eagle in Prussia,

Knight of Saint Andrew and of Saint Alexander Newski, and

Of Saint Anne, 1st Class, in Russia.

(Formerly known as the Baron de Stedingk.)

From 1757 he was a Sous-Lieutenant in the Swedish Army and served in Pomerania against Frederick II of Prussia.

Assigned in 1759 to the Prince Royal Regiment of Infantry in Sweden, and transferred in 1766 to the regiment Royal Suédois in the service of France, and promoted to Captain in the same in 1770, meanwhile having been permitted to attend the University of Upsala, where he graduated in 1768.

Having been promoted in 1776 to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment, he served in 1778 under Count D'Estaing in his operations in Rhode Island, and was with the troops which were landed on Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay.

He also served in 1779 under Count d'Estaing, and commanded a Division at the Siege of Savannah, where he was severely wounded while leading it to the assault 9th October, 1779.

For these services he was, on his return to France, appointed by Louis XVI, 18th January, 1780, Mestre de Camp en Second of the regiment Alsace, Infantry, and, in the same year, was appointed by Gustavus III, Colonel of the regiment of Dragoons of Carélie in North Finland.

In 1785 he was promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment Royal Suédois.

In 1787 he left France to return to Sweden, and in the following year was promoted to Major General in the Swedish Army and commanded a division during the ensuing campaigns in the war with Russia.

On the 13th August, 1790, he was appointed, by Gustavus III, Ambassador to Russia, and was continued in that capacity by Gustavus IV until after the peace of Tilsit concluded by the Czar Alexander, whereupon he returned to Stockholm.

Meanwhile, in 1799, he was appointed Colonel of the 42d or "Stedingk" regiment of infantry and promoted to Lieutenant General.

In 1809 he assisted in the Revolution which resulted in the abdication of Gustavus IV.

He was then sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Abo in Finland to negotiate a peace with Russia and thus terminate a war hastily declared, against advice, by Gustavus IV. He then returned to St. Petersburg as Ambassador and continued there until June, 1811.

In September, 1811, he was promoted to be Field Marshal, and given by Charles XIII the title of Count.

On the 22d July, 1812, he was appointed to command the Swedish Army of

*His great grandson, Captain Hans Ludwig Count von Stedingk, succeeded him in the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati.



MARQUIS DE VIOMÉNIL.

KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS.

OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

PEER OF FRANCE.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

30,000 men which subsequently operated with the Allied Armies against the forces under the Emperor Napoleon and entered Paris in 1814.

He was then accredited as Ambassador to Louis XVIII.

After his return from this embassy he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to attend the coronation of the Czar Nicholas I of Russia and arrived at St. Petersburg on the 1st June, 1826.

He left Moscow to return home 27th September, 1826.

This was his last public employment.

He was the son of Baron Christophe Adam Von Stedingk, who married the daughter of Field Marshal Schwerin and made the campaign of 1742 as his Aide de Camp.

The Posthumous Memoirs of Field Marshal Comte Von Stedingk, in three volumes, were edited by Lieut. General Comte de Grefoe Maguue Frederik Ferdinand Björnstjerna, and published in 1844.

Comte Von Stedingk was born at Pinnau 26th October, 1746, and died in Stockholm 7th January, 1837.

Captain General Claude-Anne, Duke de Saint-Simon-Maubleru.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,

Knight Grand Cross of Charles III of Spain,

Grandee of Spain of the First Class.

(Formerly known as the Marquis de Saint-Simon of France.)

From the 3d January, 1770, he was a Brigadier General of Infantry and in 1771 also Colonel of the Provincial regiment of Poictier's, infantry.

Transferred to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Touraine, infantry, 29th June, 1775, and sailed with it for Martinique in 1779.

He was also appointed titular Commandant en second in the government of the County of Burgundy.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1780.

In 1781, he commanded the detachment from the garrison of Saint Domingo which embarked at Cape Francois 5th August, 1781, and was transported by Count de Grasse's fleet to Virginia and joined at Williamsburg, 8th September, 1781, Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette's division of the American Army, and soon afterward the Auxiliary Army for the closing campaign against Lieut. General Earl Cornwallis.

Wounded at "Yorktown."

Appointed Commandant of Saint Jean Pied de Port, 23d May, 1783.

Deputy from the nobility of Angoulême in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Subsequently emigrated to Spain and was appointed in 1795 Lieutenant General in the Spanish Army and served as second in command in the Army of Navarre.

Appointed in 1796, Colonel Commandant of the infantry regiment of Bourbon, and, in May of that year, Captain General of Old Castile.

In 1801 he commanded the Army ordered to operate against Portugal.

Created, on the 15th September, 1803, a Grandee of Spain of the first class.

In 1808 he defended Madrid against the Napoleonic invasion.

In 1814 he was created a Duke by Ferdinand VII, and promoted to be Captain General of Spain and appointed Colonel of the Walloon Guards.

Maréchal de France Charles-Joseph-Hyacinthe Du Houx, Marquis de Vioménil.

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,

Officer of the Legion of Honor,

Peer of France.

(Formerly known as the Count de Vioménil.)

Formerly Brigadier General of Infantry from the 3d January, 1770, and Mestre de Camp Commandant 3d regiment Chasseurs à Cheval, 29th January, 1779.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1780, and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army from the time of its arrival in Rhode Island to its final departure from the United States.

Assigned, 13th June, 1783, to the charge of the inspection of the French armies, and, on the 1st April, 1788, to be Division Inspector of the Cavalry in the 1st Territorial Division.

Appointed Governor of Martinique in March, 1789. Returned to France in 1790 and emigrated in 1791, and joined the Prince de Condé and subsequently entered the Russian service.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 1st January, 1801.

Returned to France in May, 1814, and was appointed on the 21st July, 1815, Commandant of the 11th Military Division, and, on the 19th September, 1815, Governor of the 12th Military Division, and, on the 12th October, 1815, Governor of the 13th Military Division.

Promoted to be Marshal of France, 3d July, 1816, and created a Marquis 20th December, 1817.

He was younger brother of Lieutenant General Baron de Vioménil.

General in Chief Armand-Louis de Gontaut Biron, Duke de Lauzun et de Biron.†

Peer of France.

Formerly Mestre de Camp of the Royal regiment of Dragoons and promoted 1st March, 1780, to be Brigadier General of Dragoons.

He commanded the Land Forces in the squadron of the Marquis de Vandreuil, which captured Senegal and Fort St. Louis, in Africa, 30th September, 1779.

Having raised a Volunteer Legion of Hussars and infantry known as "Lauzun's Legion," for service with the Auxiliary Army, he was appointed Mestre de Camp Propriétaire of the same, and came with six hundred of his Legion to Rhode Island. The remainder of his command was with the second portion of the Auxiliary Army which was prevented leaving France and never joined him, except a small portion.

His Legion was actively employed, and had many skirmishes with the enemy, including the creditable affair near Gloucester, Va., 4th October, 1781, where three hussars were killed and two captains and eleven rank and file were wounded.

After the capitulation at Yorktown, and as a mark of distinction, he was

†Every member of the French State Society thus designated was a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis.



DUKE DE LAUZUN ET DE BIRON.

PEER OF FRANCE.

GENERAL IN CHIEF FRENCH ARMY.

sent to France in the frigate *la Surveillante* with the dispatches announcing the victory.

Having re-embarked on the 19th May, 1782, to return to the United States, he was on board *l'Aigle* frigate in the combat of that vessel, and *la Gloire* frigate with the *Hector*, 74, on the 4th September, 1782.

His Legion remained on duty in the United States for several months after the departure of the main body of the Auxiliary Army.

When he was about to depart with his command, the Continental Congress, on the 1st May, 1783, expressed its pleasure at the harmony which had subsisted and the good disposition and discipline of the officers and men of the Legion, and, as a further testimony, "*Resolved*, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs inform the Duke de Lauzun, and the officers and men under his command, that the United States in Congress assembled are highly sensible of their successful exertions in the cause of America, and of the strict attention which they have at all times paid to the rights of its citizens; and while they rejoice at the events which have brought tranquillity to these States, it adds to their pleasure to reflect that it restores those who have been active in procuring it to their friends and their country."

In recognition of these services, his Legion was, by an ordinance of Louis XVI, dated 14th September, 1783, taken on the regular establishment of the French Army as the 6th or Lauzun's regiment of Hussars.

Promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp* 1st January, 1784, and to be *Lieutenant General* 6th October, 1791.

Deputy of the Nobility of Quercy in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Assigned to the command of the Army of Italy, 5th April, 1792.

Promoted to be a *General-in-Chief* in the Army, 9th July, 1792, and transferred to the command of the Army of the Rhine.

Transferred, on the 30th September, 1792, to the command of the Army of Observation destined to watch the movements of the Austrian forces between Rheinfeld and Philipsbourg.

Transferred on the 15th May, 1793, to the command of the Army of the Coasts of La Rochelle, and took Samur and defeated the Vendéans.

In consequence, however, of the excesses of the Terrorists of the French Revolution, who had secured control of the government, he tendered his resignation and insisted on his discharge from the military service.

This irritated the Jacobinical Committee of Public Safety, by whose directions he was arrested and sent before the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal.

Guillotined at Paris, 31st December, 1793.

He was the nephew of M. le *Maréchal* Louis-Antoine de Gontaut, Duc de Biron, Knight of the Holy Ghost, and Governor General of Languedoc, whom he succeeded in the title of Biron in 1788.

He was the author of "*L'Etat de Defense de l'Angleterre*," and of a *Memoir* of his own times, and of a *Memoir* published in 1792 on the defense of the frontiers of the Sarre and of the Rhine.

Count de Ségur in his *Memoirs* says that "to easy manners and a social disposition, he united a generous spirit, whilst the natural grace of his deportment was quite peculiar to himself."

The Prince de Talleyrand in his *Memoirs*, edited by the late Duke de Broglie, Senator of France and Member of the French Academy, says of the Duke de Biron and Lauzun, that he was "courageous, romantic, generous and witty."

General in Chief Adam-Philippe, Count de Custine-Sarreck, Seigneur de Roussy.†

Formerly, from 1763, Mestre de Camp Commandant of the Custine Regiment of Dragoons, and was appointed Brigadier General of Dragoons 1st March, 1780, and transferred 8th March, 1780, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the Regiment of Saintonge Infantry in the Auxiliary Army, and came with it to Rhode Island.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, for his services at "Yorktown," 5th December, 1781, and appointed Governor of Toulon, 19th April, 1782.

Deputy of the Nobility of Metz in the States General of 5th May, 1789.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 6th October, 1791.

Assigned to the command of the Army of the Vosges, 5th April, 1792.

Promoted to be a General in Chief 6th October, 1792, and transferred to the command of the Army of the Rhine vice M. le Maréchal Baron de Lückner.

Transferred to the command of the Army of the North vice M. le Duc de Lauzun 8th May, 1793.

Guillotined at Paris, 28th August, 1793.

General in Chief Bernard-Joseph, Chevalier d'Anselme.†

Formerly, from the 17th July, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, in the Auxiliary Army, and came to Rhode Island in 1780.

He served with the land detachment from that army which embarked at Newport, R. I., in M. des Touche's squadron, and participated in the naval action of 16th March, 1781, and was subsequently at Yorktown.

Promoted, for these services, 1st January, 1784, to be Colonel Second Regiment d'Etat Major and received a pension of six hundred livres.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 20th May, 1791, and to be Lieutenant General 20th May, 1792.

Promoted to be General in Chief of the Army of Italy in October, 1792, but held that command only until in December, 1792, when he was suspended in its exercise.

Arrested by decree of the National Jacobinical Convention 14th February, 1793, and held in confinement until after the 9th Thermidor (27th July, 1794,) and termination of the Reign of Terror, when he was released.

Author of a Justificatory Memoir, published in March, 1793.

He was the son of a former officer of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, and entered the military service 27th September, 1745.

Lieutenant General Antoine-Charles Du Houx, Baron de Vioménil.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

He entered service in 1740 in the regiment of Limosin, infantry, of which his father was chief of Battalion.

Promoted to be Captain in the same in 1747, and was wounded at the Siege of Berg-op-Zoom in that year.

Promoted to be Colonel of the Volunteers of Dauphin, 10th February,



COUNT DE CUSTINE-SARRECK.
GENERAL IN CHIEF FRENCH ARMY.

1759, and to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 25th July, 1762, and to be Colonel of the Legion of Lorraine, 5th June, 1763.

He made the campaigns which terminated in the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and Versailles, and served in Corsica at the head of the Legion of Lorraine.

He commanded in the expedition of Poland and was, in part, charged with those important negotiations.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 5th January, 1770, he was on the 1st March, 1780, assigned to duty in the "Auxiliary Army" destined for service in the United States, as next in Command to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, and came with that Army to Rhode Island.

He commanded the troops which embarked in M. Des Touche's squadron at Newport, Rhode Island, in March, 1781, for the projected expedition against Benedict Arnold, then commanding a British force in Portsmouth, Va., and was on board the Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

He also commanded the French column of assault which successfully stormed redoubt No. 9 at Yorktown, Va., 14th October, 1781.

Having returned to France on the frigate l'Hermione, 2d February, 1782, on a short leave, he re-embarked at Brest, 19th May, 1782, on l'Aigle, 40, and was in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire, 32, with the ship of the line, Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782.

On the 1st December, 1782, he took command of the Auxiliary Army when it marched from Providence, R. I., to embark at Boston to return to France.*

For his services at Yorktown, he was, on the 27th January, 1782, appointed Governor of La Rochelle and Tour.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 1st January, 1784.

During the French Revolution, before the fall of the monarchy, he was named by the Princes, brothers of Louis XVI, Commandant of the advance guard of the Army, which was directed to assemble at Coblenz to co-operate against the Terrorists, but at the intercession of the King and Queen, who wished to retain him with them, he declined the command.

In the memorable and bloody assault on the Tuileries by the Sans-Culottes and Jacobins, 10th August, 1792, he was mortally wounded while defending the King, and died the 9th November, 1792, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.†

*When about to depart he wrote the following reply to General Washington's letter of 7th December, 1782:

Boston, 18th December, 1782.

Sir:—The veneration with which this army was penetrated from the first moment they had the honor of being presented to Your Excellency by Count de Rochambeau, their confidence in your talents and the wisdom of your orders,—the remembrance of your kindness and attention, and the example you set them in every critical circumstance,—the approbation, regret and wishes you have honored them with at their departure,—these are considerations, by which you may be assured there is not an individual officer in this army who is not as sensibly touched as he is flattered by your approbation, or who does not exceedingly regret being deprived the pleasure of being again presented to pay their respects to Your Excellency, and to express their feelings on this occasion.

Having thus interpreted their sentiments to Your Excellency, allow me, Sir, to embrace this opportunity to assure you that the sentiments you have already permitted me to express to you will be as durable as the profound respect, with which I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble servant,

VIOMENIL."

†His eldest son, Maréchal de Camp Charles-Gabriel Du Houx, Baron de Vioménil, succeeded him in the Cincinnati. (Vide: Hereditary List.)

Lieutenant General Claude Gabriel, Marquis de Choisy.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 24th March, 1772, Brigadier General of Infantry, and was in 1779 appointed to be Mestre de Camp Commandant Fourth Regiment Chasseurs à Cheval.

Assigned to duty in the Auxiliary Army 10th March, 1780, and came with it to Rhode Island.

At the siege of Yorktown he commanded the detachment on the opposite side of York river, Virginia, which operated against the British force under Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton in Gloucester.

Promoted for these services to be Maréchal de Camp, 5th December, 1781.

He returned to France with M. le Comte de Rochambeau, from Annapolis, Md., having set sail 11th January, 1783.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General, 20th May, 1791, and honorably retired 4th February, 1793.

Lieutenant General Just-Antoine-Henri-Marie-Germain, Marquis de Rostaing.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, from the 1st April, 1770, and was with his regiment in the Contingent under M. le Marquis de St. Simon which joined the Auxiliary Army in Virginia for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

He commanded in person the second Battalion of his regiment as the reserve in the storming of redoubt No. 9 at Yorktown, 14th October, 1781.

For these services he was promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781, and in consequence of the gallantry displayed by this battalion in the assault, Louis XVI, on the recommendation of M. le Comte de Rochambeau, by ordinance of the 11th July, 1782, restored to the regiment Gâtinois its former name of "Royal Auvergne."

Promoted, 1st January, 1784, to be Maréchal de Camp with rank from the 19th October, 1781.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 20th May, 1791.

He was Grand Bailly of Forez and Deputy from the Third Estate of Forez in the States General of 5th May, 1789, and was a member of the committee on military affairs.

Lieutenant General Arthur, Count de Dillon.†

Formerly, from March, 1772, Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Dillon, infantry (Irish Brigade), and commanded the 1st Battalion in Rhode Island in 1778 and at the capture of the islands of Saint Vincent and Grenada by Count d'Estaing in 1779.

At the siege and assault of Savannah he commanded a division which included the First Battalion of his Regiment, and subsequently participated in the capture, by the Marquis de Bouillé, of the islands of Tobago and St. Eustatia in 1781 and Saint Christopher in 1782.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry 1st March, 1780, and to be Maréchal de Camp 1st January, 1784.



COUNT DE DILLON.
LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRENCH ARMY.

He was Governor of Saint Christopher 12th February, 1782, until the Peace, and later of Tobago for three years.

Deputy from Martinique in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 20th May, 1791.

In 1792 he commanded an Army Corps under General in Chief Doumourier, and fought successfully on the plains of Champagne and in the forest of Argonne, and in the march upon Verdun attacked the rear guard of the retreating Prussians.

He had charge of the siege of Verdun, and entered it, by capitulation, 14th October, 1792.

At the commencement of 1793 he was accused by the Committee of Public Safety on the most baseless and frivolous prettexts, and was detained in confinement at Luxembourg.

Guillotined at Paris by sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal, 14th April, 1794.

With his last breath he cried "Vive le Roi."

He was a brother of Maréchal de Camp Théobalde, Chevalier de Dillon.

He married the Comtesse de la Touche, cousin of the future Empress Josephine.

Author of "Compte rendu au ministre de la guerre, suivi de pièces justificatives, et contenant des détails militaires dont la connaissance est nécessaire pour apprécier la partie la plus intéressante de la mémorable campagne de 1792." Also of "Exposition des principaux événements qui ont eu le plus d'influence sur la révolution française," each of which were published in Paris.

Lieutenant General Christian, Count de Forbach, and Marquis des Deux-Ponts.†

Knight Grand Cross of Maximilien-Joseph of Bavaria.

Formerly, from the 20th September, 1775, Mestre de Camp, Lieutenant Commandant of the Regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, in the Auxiliary Army, and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously with the same until its departure from the United States.

Promoted for services at Yorktown to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788, and to be Mestre de Camp Propriétaire of his regiment 10th March, 1788, and to be Lieutenant General 20th May, 1791.

Having thereupon quitted the French for the Bavarian service, where he received the same grade, he subsequently commanded the Bavarian Army Corps at the battle of Hohenlinden.

He was the elder brother of Colonel William, Count des Deux-Ponts, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

Lieutenant General Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Philippe de Félix d'Olières, Count du Muy.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor,

Peer of France.

(Formerly known as the Count de Saint-Maime.)

Formerly, from the 29th June, 1775, Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry 1st January, 1784, and to be Maréchal de Camp 9th March, 1788, and to be Lieutenant General 6th February, 1792.

Emigrated 3d October, 1793, in consequence of the decrees against officers from the nobility, but returned to France in 1795 and served in the Army of the Rhine in 1797 and with the Army in Egypt in 1798-9.

Captured on his return in September, 1799, and taken into Mahon, but liberated on parole.

On his exchange, he was appointed in 1801 to command the 21st Military Division at Poitiers, and then the 22d Military Division at Tours.

In 1805 he commanded a Corps of Cavalry and served in 1806 against the Prussians and Russians and defeated General Kleist near Canth, 13th May, 1807.

Appointed in January, 1807, Governor of Silesia.

Elected, in January, 1811, a Senator from the Department of the Tarn.

In 1812 he commanded the 2d Military Division at Marseilles.

Adhered to Louis XVIII when the latter returned to France in 1814.

He was the nephew and heir of M. le Maréchal Louis-Nicolas-Victor de Félix d'Olières, Comte du Muy, and succeeded him in that title by special warrant of Louis XVI of the 7th May, 1784.

Napoleon Buonaparte, ignoring this superior title, undertook, on 14th June, 1804, to create him a baron for his military services rendered under the Directory, Consulate and Empire.

Lieutenant General Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, Viscount de Rochambeau.†

Formerly, from the 22d January, 1779, Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army from its arrival in Rhode Island until its departure from the United States, and, for a time, was on duty as senior aide Maréchal général des logis.

Promoted for these services to be Mestre de Camp Commandant regiment Saintonge, infantry, 11th November, 1782, and transferred to be Mestre de Camp Commandant regiment Royal Auvergne, infantry, 1st July 1783, and received a pension of 4,000 livres.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 30th June, 1791, and to be Lieutenant General 9th July 1792, and Governor and Captain General of St. Domingo in 1796.

Killed in the battle of Leipsic, 19th October, 1813.

He was the eldest son of M. le Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the Auxiliary Army.

Lieutenant General Henri-Claude-Amable de Rocplant, Baron de l'Es-trade de Conty.†

Formerly, from the 19th August, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, and came with it to Virginia in M. le Marquis de Saint Simon's contingent from Saint Domingo to join the Auxiliary Army for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

He participated in the storming, by the French Column, of Redoubt No. 9, 14th October, 1781, and was badly bruised from a fall, by being thrown back while climbing the parapet during the assault.

He had previously been wounded during the war in Germany, and was borne on the French War Office records in 1763, as an "Excellent Captain and an officer of distinction and bravery."

Promoted, for "distinguished conduct at Yorktown," to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788.

Received a gratification on the 4th April, 1781, of 400 livres, and, on the 10th August, 1783, a pension of 200 livres, and, on the 10th March, 1788, an additional recompense of 3,000 livres.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 12th July, 1792, and honorably retired 23d February, 1794.

Lieutenant General Francois-Marie, Count d'Aboville.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor,

Peer of France.

Formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Besancon, in the Corps of Royal Artillery, and from the 1st March, 1780, Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Colonel, to the Auxiliary Army, and served continuously with it from its arrival in Rhode Island until its departure from the United States, and commanded the French Artillery at the Siege of Yorktown.

Promoted for these services to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781, and promoted lineally to be Colonel of the regiment of Metz in the Corps of Royal Artillery, 19th April, 1782.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 9th March, 1788, and to be Lieutenant General 7th September, 1792.

In 1791-2 he commanded the artillery at Port Louis and La Rochelle and organized the horse artillery service and then commanded the Artillery of the Armies of the North and of the Ardennes, and in 1795 was First Inspector General of Artillery in succession to Lieutenant General M. de Gribeauval.

Appointed a Senator of France 15th December, 1802, and a Vice-President of the Senate in 1803.

On the 14th June, 1804, he was sent to Alexandrie in Piedmont to receive Pope Pius VII and escort him to Paris.

Appointed in October, 1805, Commandant of the National Guards of Doubs and of two other Departments.

Appointed 26th March, 1807, Governor of Brest, and was created a Count, hereditary, in March, 1808.

Adhered to Louis XVIII, 3d April, 1814, when the latter returned to France, and was named a Peer, 4th June, 1814.

He was, while in active service, next to Lieutenant General M. de Gribeauval, the most distinguished artillery officer in the French Army, and was a veteran of the battle of Fontenoy.

Lieutenant General Chevalier Dominique Sheldon.†

Formerly Mestre de Camp attached to the Corps of Hussars of Lauzun's Legion, with rank from the 2d April, 1780, and came with it to the United States, and during several months performed the functions of Maréchal Général des Logis.

For his services at Yorktown he received a gratuity.

He then went to France on leave and, in returning to the United States in the frigate l'Aigle was in the combat of that vessel and the frigate la Gloire, with the Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782.

Appointed Aide de Camp of Maréchal de France M. le Baron de Lückner, 30th June, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 13th January, 1792, and Lieutenant General, 7th September, 1792.

Suspended of his functions 30th September, 1793, during the Reign of Terror, and retired 7th May, 1795.

Appointed Comandant of the troops at Perpignan, 23d September, 1800, which command he exercised until his decease, 2d January, 1802.

Lieutenant General Jacques O'Moran.†

Formerly, from the 30th January, 1778, Captain-Commandant in the regiment Dillon, infantry (Irish Brigade), and served with the First Battalion of the same under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at the Siege of Savannah Ga., where he had his leg broken, on the 24th September, 1779, while he was acting as Major in the trenches.

Promoted to be Major of his regiment 20th October, 1779, and given, for his services, the rank of Colonel in the Army, 24th June, 1780.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, 9th June, 1785, and to be Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of infantry, 25th July, 1791.

Transferred, 25th August, 1791, to his former regiment, Dillon, then designated the Eighty-seventh Regiment of infantry, and commanded it successively at Lille and Arras.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 6th February, 1792, and to be Lieutenant General 3d October, 1792.

Suspended of his functions 30th July, 1793, and condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal, 6th March, 1794.

Guillotined at Paris on the same day.

Lieutenant General Chevalier Pierre de Gimel.†

Formerly, from the 3d June, 1779, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Metz in the Corps of Royal Artillery and Sous-Brigadier under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah, where he commanded the Second Battalion of his regiment.

Commissioned for his services a Colonel in the Army, 22d May, 1781.

Promoted to be Colonel and Director of the Artillery, 4th July, 1784, and to be Commandant of Artillery, 1st April, 1791, and served at La Rochelle.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 1st November, 1792, and General of Division (Lieutenant General), 8th March, 1793.

On account of the excesses of the French Revolution he ceased to serve 14th April, 1794, and was formally retired 12th January, 1795.

Lieutenant General Chevalier Isidore Lynch.†

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 24th May, 1778, Captain in the regiment of Dillon, infantry, and served with the First Battalion under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island, and "with distinction" at Grenada and at the Siege of Savannah, and subsequently, from the 10th March, 1780, as Aide de Camp and Aide Major of Infantry on the Staff of Maréchal de Camp de Chastellux in the Auxiliary Army.

Promoted, for services at Yorktown, to be Aide Major Général, 5th December, 1781, and, on his return to France, was promoted to be Colonel in the Staff, 1st January, 1784, in recognition of all his services in America, and subsequently transferred in the same year to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Walsh infantry (Irish Brigade).

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 6th February, 1792, and to be General of Division in 1799.

Assigned to special duty as Inspector of the Revenues, 28th February, 1800, and stationed at Perpignan until the following year, when he became Inspector of the Revenue for the 20th Military Division, with headquarters at Périgueux. In 1802 he was transferred in like capacity to the 22d Military Division with headquarters at Tours, where he remained until 1815, when he was honorably retired.

Lieutenant General Anne-Alexandre-Marie-Sulpice-Joseph de Montmorancy-Laval, Duke de Laval.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,
Peer of France.

Formerly, from the 3d January, 1770, Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Touraine, infantry.

Transferred in 1775 to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, and, from the 10th March, 1780, served with it in the Auxiliary Army which came to Rhode Island.

He was in the land detachment, under the Baron de Vioménil, which, in March, 1781, embarked at Newport, R. I., in M. des Touche's squadron for the projected expedition against Benedict Arnold in Virginia, and was on board le Conquerant, 74, in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781, in which he was wounded.

He served also at the Siege of Yorktown, and after the capitulation went to France on a short leave, and upon returning in the frigate l'Aigle was in the combat of that vessel and la Gloire with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

Promoted for his services in the United States to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781.

Created a Duke, 13th July, 1783, and promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st January, 1784.

He was also titular Commandant of Bourg in the Duchy of Burgundy, an office he held for several years, and was also a member of the Assembly of Notables which met at Versailles 22d February, 1787.

He emigrated, after the Princes, in 1790, and, in 1793, served as a volunteer in the Grenadiers of the Legion de Mirabeau, under the Prince de Condé.

He then commanded a regiment of Grenadiers of the White Cockade, one of seven regiments destined to form the nucleus of an army in la Vendée.

It was, however, disbanded at Constance in 1795.

He then entered the Russian service with the Corps of Condé until its dissolution in 1801.

He soon after returned to France, but took no part in public affairs until the Restoration, when he was promoted by Louis XVIII to be Lieutenant General, 22d June, 1814.

He was the second and surviving son and heir of M. le Maréchal Gui-André-Pierre, Duc de Laval-Montmorency, Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis and Knight Commander of St. Lazare, Governor of Compiègne and Governor General of the Principality of Sedan, and of the Province of Aunis, and Premier Baron de la Marche, and was appointed by Louis XVI to succeed his father as Governor of Compiègne and Governor General of Sedan, when the latter should vacate those offices.

Lieutenant General Antoine-Joseph-Eulalie de Beaumont, Count d'Autichamp.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 3d October, 1779, Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Agénois, infantry, and was with his regiment in the contingent under M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon, which joined the Auxiliary Army in Virginia for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, and after his return to St. Domingo, participated in the capture of St. Christopher.

Promoted, for his services at Yorktown, to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781. Appointed Commandant en second in St. Domingo in 1783.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st January, 1784, and subsequently became Inspector of the Division of troops cantoned at Tours, Blois and Orleans.

In 1792 he emigrated and made the campaigns of the Princes.

Upon the Restoration, he was promoted to be Lieutenant General, 22d June, 1814, and died in service 31st March, 1817.

His diploma of Membership is deposited in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.

Lieutenant General Armand-Nicolas-Augustin de la Croix, Duke de Castries.†

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Peer of France.

(Formerly known as the Count de Charlus.)

Formerly, from the 23d May, 1779, Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Colonel Général, cavalry, and transferred, in same capacity, 1st March, 1780, to the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, and came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army, in which he served continuously until its departure from the United States.

Promoted, for his services at Yorktown, to be Mestre de Camp lieutenant attached to the regiment of Mestre de Camp Général, Cavalry, 5th December,

1781, and to the Majority of the Gendarmerie de France, 27th January, 1782, and to be Brigadier General of Cavalry, 30th December, 1782.

In December, 1781, he was promised by Louis XVI, the Lieutenant Generalcy in the government of the Province of Lyons when the same should be vacated by his father, and was created a Duke in 1784.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788.

He was a Deputy in the States General of the 5th May, 1789, of the Nobility of the Vicomté de Paris.

Emigrated in 1791 and served in the Army of the Princes, and in August, 1794, took command of a Corps of Emigrants in British service, and in 1795 was employed in Portugal.

Promoted, at the Restoration, to be Lieutenant General, 22d June, 1814.

Appointed, in 1814, Governor of the Fifteenth Military Division, and, on the 5th November, 1817, Governor of the Second Military Division, and honorably retired 5th November, 1818.

Appointed Governor of the Chateau de Meudon, 9th May, 1822.

He was the only son of M. le Maréchal Charles-Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de Castries, Knight of the Holy Ghost and Peer of France, who was appointed French Minister of Marine, 14th October, 1780.

Lieutenant General Louis - Pierre - Quentin de Richebourg, Marquis de Champcenetz. †

Formerly, from the 21st July, 1779, Mestre de Camp attached to the regiment of Artois, dragoons, and, in 1781, 1782 and 1783, Lieutenant of the King in the government of the provinces of Le Maine and Perche.

When M. le Baron de Vioménil returned, after Yorktown, on leave to France, the latter offered him the position of Aide de Camp on his staff, and he accordingly embarked at Brest for Philadelphia, 19th May, 1782, on l'Aigle, 40, and was in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire, 32, with the Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782.

He served thereafter as Aide de Camp in the Auxiliary Army until it left the United States.

Promoted for these services to be Mestre de Camp First Regiment Provincial d'État Major, 1st January, 1784.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Orleans, dragoons, 10th March, 1788, and to be Maréchal de Camp on retirement, 1st March, 1791.

Appointed Governor of the Tuileries 10th August, 1792.

Emigrated on the fall of the Monarchy, in the same month, and on his return at the Restoration was promoted to be Lieutenant General honorary, 22d June, 1814, and resumed his office as Governor of the Tuileries, which he held, under the House of Bourbon, until his decease there 5th May, 1822.

Lieutenant General Edouard, Count de Dillon.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at the Siege of Savannah, attached to the First Battalion of the regiment of Dillon, infantry, with the rank of Colonel, having originally entered service 13th July, 1768.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the

regiment of Blaisois, infantry, 30th April, 1780, and transferred to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Provence, infantry, 28th December, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791. Emigrated on the fall of the Monarchy. Promoted, at the Restoration, to be Lieutenant General, 22d June, 1814.

Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Saxony in 1816.

During the American War he was wounded in Count d'Estaing's naval action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779.

Lieutenant General Joseph-Francois-Louis-Charles-César de Damas, Duke de Damas d'Antigny.

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Knight Commander of St. Louis,

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Peer of France.

(Formerly known as Count Charles de Damas.)

Formerly, from 1771, Sous Lieutenant in the Regiment du Roi, infantry, and promoted in 1778 to be Capitaine en second in the same.

He became Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau when the latter was appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Army, 1st May, 1780, and came with him to Rhode Island and served continuously in that capacity until the departure of that Army.

Promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, 29th April, 1781, to date from the 1st September, 1781.

In the skirmish near Morrisania, N. Y., 22d July, 1781, he had his horse killed under him.

He participated in the storming by the French column of Redoubt No. 9 at Yorktown, 14th October, 1781.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Aunis, infantry, 27th January, 1782, and to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Dauphin, dragoons, in 1783, and transferred, in 1786, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of dragoons of Monsieur le Comte de Provence, afterward Louis XVIII.

Having the confidence of Monsieur and of Louis XVI, he was sent by the Marquis de Bouillé to Varennes to aid the King's escape and was arrested there with the latter, 21st June, 1791, but obtained his liberty when the King accepted the Constitution. Emigrated 15th October, 1791, and rejoined Monsieur and was named in same year Captain in the Gardes-du-Corps.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 28th October, 1795, and assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to M. le Comte d'Artois.

He made all the Campaigns of the Princes and in 1797 commanded the Legion of Mirabeau.

Appointed in May, 1814, by Louis XVIII, Capitaine Lieutenant des Chevaux-légers de la Garde Ordinaire du Roi.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General 22d June, 1814, and assigned to the command of the National Guard of Paris.

Appointed, on the 10th January, 1816, Governor of the Eighteenth Military Division.



DUKE DE DAMAS D'ANTIGNY.

**KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST. KNIGHT COMMANDER OF ST. LOUIS. OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
PEER OF FRANCE.**

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRENCH ARMY.

Appointed First Gentleman of the Chamber of His Majesty, 17th June, 1824, and created a Duke, 30th May, 1825.

He was the son of Maréchal de Camp, M. le Marquis d'Antigny, Governor of Dombes.

Author of "Memoires Relatifs à la Révolution" (1823).

Lieutenant General Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu.

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 29th April, 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Royal-Piémont, cavalry, and was appointed Aide de Camp to Maréchal de Camp de Chastellux, 1st May, 1780, and came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island, and served continuously with it until its departure from the United States.

After the capture of Yorktown, he went to France on leave, and, in returning to the United States in la Gloire, was in the combat of that frigate and l'Aigle with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

Promoted, for his services, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, 11th November, 1782.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp of the regiment of Grenadiers Royal of Orléans, 10th March, 1788.

Transferred, in the same capacity, to the regiment of Cambrésis, infantry, 21st April, 1788.

Emigrated in 1791, and promoted on the Restoration to be Lieutenant General, 22d June, 1814.

He was grandson of the former President of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, author of "Lettres Persanes"; "Considérations sur les Causes de la Grandeur et de la Decadence des Romains," and of "Esprit des Lois," etc.

Lieutenant General Francois, Viscount de Fontanges.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Originally entered service as Lieutenant in the regiment of Poitou, infantry, 1st January, 1756, and made all the campaigns in Germany between 1757 and 1763, and was wounded at the battle of Rosbach, 5th November, 1757.

Promoted to be Captain in his regiment, 1st January, 1758.

Transferred to the Department of the Marine and Colonies in May, 1775, and promoted to be Major in the regiment of the Cape, infantry, in September, 1775, and to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same in 1778.

From July, 1779, he acted as Major General and Chief of Staff under Count d'Estaing, and was sent in the frigate l'Amazone, 36, on the 4th September, 1779, to Charleston, S. C., with despatches for Major General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding the Military Department of the South.

Rejoining Count d'Estaing he served in the same capacity at the Siege of Savannah, and was dangerously wounded in the assault.

Promoted for these services to the rank of Colonel, 20th January, 1780.

In 1783-4 he acted as Major Général of the regular troops and militia in the island of Saint Domingo.

Promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp*, 17th May, 1789. At the time of the French Revolution he commanded in Saint Domingo, and was forced to emigrate.

At the Restoration he was promoted to be *Lieutenant General*, 13th August, 1814.

Lieutenant General Marie-Joseph-Eustache, Viscount d'Osmond.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 23d April, 1781, *Mestre de Camp en second* of the regiment of *Cambresis*, infantry, and served as *Aide de Camp* to M. le Marquis de Saint Simon, who commanded the contingent which joined the Auxiliary Army in Virginia for the operations against *Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis* at Yorktown.

Promoted, for his services in that campaign, to be *Mestre de Camp Commandant* of the regiment of *Neustrie*, infantry, 11th November, 1782.

Received in 1785 a pension of twelve hundred livres.

Promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp*, 1st March, 1791, and commanded at *Schelestadt* in that year.

Having emigrated in 1792, he was at the Restoration promoted to *Lieutenant General*, 19th August, 1814, and appointed *Commandant Extraordinary* of the *Twenty-second Military Division*.

Lieutenant General Charles-Malo-Francois, Count de Lameth.†

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem,

Knight Commander of Saint Joseph of Tuscany.

Formerly, from the 6th April, 1779, *Capitaine, reformé*, of the regiment of *La Rochefoucauld*, dragoons, and came to Rhode Island with M. le Comte de Rochambeau as one of his *Aides de Camp*, but subsequently acted as first *Aide Maréchal Général des Logis* in the Auxiliary Army, and was in M. des Touche's expedition from Newport, R. I., and the naval action of 16th March, 1781.

At the storming, by the French column, of *Redoubt No. 9*, at Yorktown, 14th October, 1781, he was the first to mount the parapet, and was severely wounded by two musket balls, one of which broke his knee-pan and the other pierced his thigh. Invalided in consequence and compelled to return to France, he received a pension for these services and was promoted to be *Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second* of the regiment of *Orléans*, dragoons, 27th January, 1782, and then *Mestre de Camp Lieutenant Commandant* of the regiment of *Cuirassiers du Roi*, cavalry.

Deputy of the Nobility of the Province of *Artois* in the *States General* of the 5th May, 1789.

President of the *National Constituent Assembly*, 25th June, 1791, and elected to the same office 5th July, 1791.

Promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp*, 6th February, 1792, and served in the Army of the North in command of a division of cavalry until the inauguration of the *Reign of Terror* on the 10th August, 1792, and accusations in the *National Legislative Assembly* on the 15th August, 1792, against his friends *Lafayette* and *Duportail* and his brother *Alexandre*. On the same day, because

of his known intimacy with those patriots, he was dismissed, by the Minister of War, from his command, and two days later was arrested and imprisoned for a time at Rouen, until released at demand of his brother Theodore, whereupon he immediately emigrated.

He returned in 1801 and was treated as a General of Brigade on half pay until 1809, when he was sent to duty with the Army in Hanover, and, in the same year, named Governor of the Grand Duchy of Wurtzbourg, but soon returned to Paris.

In 1812 he was sent to Spain and commanded at Santona in Biscay until recalled by Louis XVIII. in 1814.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General, 23d August, 1814.

In 1829 he became a Member of the Chamber of Deputies for Pontoise in place of his brother Alexander, deceased, and sat with Lafayette and other Constitutional Monarchists.

He was a nephew of M. le Maréchal Victor-Francois, Duc de Broglie, Knight of the Holy Ghost.

Lieutenant General Jean-Louis de Rigaud, Viscount de Vaudreuil.†

Formerly, from the 3d June, 1779, Captain in the regiment of Dauphin, dragoons, and first came to the United States on board la Gloire and consequently was in the combat of that frigate and l'Aigle with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

Upon joining the Auxiliary Army he became Aide de Camp to Maréchal de Camp de Chastellux, and served in that capacity until after the final departure of that Army.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Piémont infantry 1st January, 1784.

Transferred to be Colonel attached to the regiment of Royal-Comtois infantry, 10th June, 1788.

Passed into the regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval of Flanders 20th September, 1789.

Emigrated and became successively Aide de Camp of M. le Comte d'Artois in 1792; Captain in the regiment of Choiseul Hussars in 1793, and Captain in the regiment of La Châtre in 1797.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st January, 1797, and to be Lieutenant General 9th September, 1814.

Lieutenant General Alexandre-Theodore-Victor, Count de Lameth.†

Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, in 1779, Capitaine Reformé, in the regiment of Royal Cavalry.

He sailed from Brest on the 19th May, 1782, in the frigate la Gloire, to take the place in the Auxiliary Army of his brother, Charles-Malo-Francois, who had been wounded at Yorktown, and was consequently in the combat of that frigate and l'Aigle with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

He subsequently served in the Auxiliary Army as Acting Aide Maréchal Général des logis and, in November, 1782, was confirmed in that office with the rank of Colonel.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second of the regiment Royal-Lorraine, cavalry, 1st January, 1784, and received a pension of 1,500 livres.

Promoted to be Colonel of the Chasseurs of Hainault, 3d March, 1785.

Deputy of the Nobility of Péronne, Roy and Montdidier, in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

He was also Gentleman of Honor to M. le Comte d'Artois.

Chosen President of the National Constituent Assembly, 20th November, 1790.

He endeavored to afford protection to Louis XVI, and to assist him with advice, and opposed Robespierre and the Jacobinical faction.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp in May, 1792, and served in the war against Austria in command of a brigade successively under M. le Maréchal, Baron de Lückner and M. le Marquis de Lafayette on the frontiers until accused by the Terrorists in the National Legislative Assembly, 15th August, 1792.

Before the decree of the 15th August could be executed he escaped with Lafayette, but, after crossing the frontier, was arrested at Rochefort by the Austrians and imprisoned successively at Namur, Nivelles, Luxembourg, Wesel and Madgebourg until in the year 1795, when he was released.

He returned to France in 1802, and was appointed Prefect of the Department of the Basses-Alpes, with residence at Dignes, and three years later was transferred to the Prefecture of the Rhine and Moselle, with his official residence at Coblenz.

From this he was transferred to the Prefecture of the Roër at Aix-la-Chapelle, and finally, in 1809, to that of the Pô with residence at Turin.

For these services after his return to France he received from Buonaparte the title of Baron.

At the Restoration he gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII. and was appointed Prefect of the Somme.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General in the Army 31st December, 1814.

During the "Hundred Days" Buonaparte appointed him a member of the Chamber of Peers, which office he vacated at the abdication.

In 1820 he became a Deputy for the Department of la Seine-Inférieure and sat with Lafayette.

In 1827 he was a Deputy for Pontoise until his decease at Paris, 19th March 1829.

Author of "Histoire de l'Assemblée Constituante" (2 vols.); "La Censure dévoillée"; "Un Electeur à ses collègues" (1824); "Considerations sur la garde nationale" (1827); "Discours prononcé sur la tombe de Stanislas de Girardin" (1827) and several opinions and reports to the Assembly and Chambers.

He was the younger brother of Maréchal de Camp Théodore, Comte de Lameth, and of Lieutenant General Charles-Malo-François, Comte de Lameth, each of whom became Original Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in France.

Lieutenant General Jules-Jacques-Eléonor, Viscount de Bethisy.†

Formerly, from the 7th August, 1778, Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, and served with it at the Siege of Savannah, where he was severely wounded in the assault, 9th October, 1779.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the Royal Grenadiers of Picardy, 20th January, 1780.

In 1791 he emigrated and made all the campaigns of the Princes.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 1st June, 1814, and to be Lieutenant General 20th February, 1815.

Lieutenant General Robert-Guillaume, Baron de Dillon.†

Knight of the Military Order of Bavaria.

Formerly, in 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Dillon, infantry, and served with the first battalion in Rhode Island and at the Siege of Savannah.

Appointed Mestre de Camp en second of the Hussars of Lauzun's Legion in March, 1780, and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army from its formation.

During the Siege of Yorktown he was actively employed under M. de Choisy, on the opposite side of York river, and was wounded in the cavalry fight near Gloucester, Va., 2d October, 1781.

In the following winter, 1781-2, he carried dispatches and verbal communications from M. le Comte de Rochambeau to His Excellency General Washington, and, on the 27th February, 1782, arrived with a letter from the latter, at Headquarters of the Auxiliary Army then in Williamsburg, Va.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the Hussars of Lauzun's Legion, 25th August, 1782.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 30th June, 1791.

Having emigrated during the French Revolution, he was, at the Restoration, promoted to be Lieutenant General, 25th February, 1816.

Lieutenant General Bozon-Jacques, Count de Talleyrand-Périgord.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,
Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly attached, in 1782, with the rank of Colonel, to the Chasseurs of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, and first came to the United States when M. le Baron de Vioménil returned from leave, on l'Aigle, 40, 19th May, 1782, in order to act as Aide de Camp to that officer.

He was, consequently, in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

He afterwards served in the Auxiliary Army on the staff of M. le Baron de Vioménil.

He was an alternate Deputy in the States General of the 5th May, 1789, from the Nobility of Paris-Hors-les-Murs. Emigrated during the French Revolution.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 4th June, 1814, and to be Lieutenant General honorary in 1817, on his retirement, and was appointed Governor of the Chateau of Saint Germain-en-Laye.

He was a younger brother of Prince Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Grand Chamberlain of France, and of Lieutenant General Archaubaud-Joseph, Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord.

**Maréchal de Camp Jacques-Francois de Beauvoir, Marquis de Chastel-
lux, LL.D.†**

Knight of St. Lazare et Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel.

Formerly Colonel of the regiment of Guyenne, infantry, and promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 22d January, 1769, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1780.

He came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island, and during his service with it, took occasion to visit General Washington at Army Headquarters, New-Windsor-on-the-Hudson in December, 1780, and to make several tours of observation.

For his services at Yorktown, he was appointed Governor of Longwy, on the Belgian Frontier, 5th December, 1781.

He was also designated by the King, as Inspector, for the years 1782-3-4, of the infantry regiments of Languedoc, Medoc, d'Aulbonne, Conté, Salis, and of the Garrison Battalion of Bourbon, and of the Cavalry regiment Royal Picardie, and of the dragoon regiments du Roi and Monsieur.

Member of the French Academy and of the American Philosophical Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Author of "de la Felicité publique," and "Voyages dans l'Amérique septentrionale pendant les années 1780, '81, et '82." Also of a discourse "De la Découverte de l'Amérique," and "Discours en Vers, adressés aux officiers et soldats des Differentes Armies Américaines."

Maréchal de Camp Pierre-Francois, Chevalier de Béville.†

Formerly, from the 5th September, 1778, Brigadier General of Dragoons and appointed Maréchal Général des Logis of the Auxiliary Army, 1st March, 1780, and served continuously with it from its formation and arrival in Rhode Island until its departure from the United States.

Promoted, for these services, to be Maréchal de Camp, 5th December, 1781, and received a pension of 1,200 livres.

Honorably retired 9th May, 1792.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Francois, Count de Reynaud de Villeverd.†

Formerly, in 1779, Brigadier General of Militia in the French Colonies in the West Indies, and served under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah.

Appointed Lieutenant to the Government General of Saint Domingo (Lieutenant Governor), 4th January, 1780.

Promoted, for his services in Georgia, to be Brigadier General of Infantry in the Army, 1st March, 1780.

Appointed Commandant in Chief of the Leeward Islands, 24th April, 1780.

Recalled the 16th July, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st January, 1784.

Deputy of the Colony of Saint Domingo in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Honorably retired 1st October, 1791.

Maréchal de Camp Louis-Marie, Viscount de Noailles.†

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem.

Formerly, from the 17th April, 1779, Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment, Colonel Général, hussars, and served, on detached duty, under Count d'Estaing, in the West Indies, and participated in the Siege of Savannah, where he commanded a division in the assault, consisting of detachments from the infantry regiments of Champagne, Auxerrois, Foix, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

Transferred, 8th March, 1780, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, so that he could serve in the Auxiliary Army. He was accordingly with that army during all its campaigns in the United States from its arrival in Rhode Island.

He was with the land detachment which, in March, 1781, embarked at Newport, R. I., in M. des Touche's squadron for a projected expedition to Virginia, and was in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

He represented the Auxiliary Army in the preparation of the Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis and the British Army and squadron at Yorktown, 17-19 October, 1781.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant Commandant of the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 27th January, 1782, and designated to succeed his father as Commandant in Chief and Lieutenant General of Guyenne when the latter should vacate those offices.

Transferred to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Boufflers, dragoons, 1st March, 1788, which regiment became the Chasseurs of Alsace.

Deputy from the Nobility of Nemours in the States General of 5th May, 1789, and presented a plan of military reform 13th August, 1789, and served on the Committee on Military Affairs.

President of the National Constituent Assembly, 26th February, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 23d November, 1791, and early in the following year resumed military duty at the camp at Valenciennes.

Emigrated in May, 1792, but returned to France in 1803 under the permission then accorded to his class and re-entered the military service and was assigned to duty in Saint Domingo, where he eventually succeeded to the chief command.

Mortally wounded in a naval combat with the English corvette le Hasard, near Havana, 31st December, 1803, and died there 9th January, 1804.

He was the second son of M. le Maréchal Philippe, Duc de Mouchy et Prince de Poix, Knight of the Holy Ghost, and was brother-in-law of M. le Marquis de Lafayette.

Maréchal de Camp Théobalde, Chevalier de Dillon.†

Formerly, in 1778, Captain Commandant in the regiment of Dillon, infantry (Irish Brigade), and served with the land forces under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in that year and at the Siege of Savannah in 1779 and in the other operations of those troops in the latter year.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp en second of his regiment, 13th April, 1780, and to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the same, 1st January, 1784.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 23rd September, 1804, and was employed in the 18th Military Division.

Maréchal de Camp Laurent-Francois le Noir, Marquis de Rouvray.†

Formerly, from the 13th December, 1776, Colonel employed in Saint Domingo and commanded the Volunteer Chasseurs, infantry, under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah and was assigned to command in the trenches and repulsed the British sortie of the 24th September, 1779.

Appointed Inspector General of the militia, mulattoes and free negroes of Saint Domingo, 5th July, 1781.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry in the Army, 5th December, 1781, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788, at which time he held, by appointment of Louis XVI., the office of Governor of the City of Provins in Brie.

Deputy of the Colony of Saint Domingo in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Emigrated during the French Revolution and died in Philadelphia, Penn., 18th July, 1798.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Nicolas, Viscount Desandroûine.†

Formerly, during the French and Indian War, was Capitaine en Second in the French Corps of Royal Engineers, and arrived in Canada with Maréchal de Camp M. le Marquis de Montcalm, as one of his principal engineers, 13th May, 1756.

He was at the Siege of Fort Ontario, 11th-14th August, 1756; then fortified St. Johns in July, 1757, and was at the siege and capitulation of Fort William Henry, 3rd-9th August, 1757.

He acted as engineer at Fort Ticonderoga, 30th June, 1758, and as Aide de Camp to M. de Montcalm in the successful defense of that post against the assault of Major General James Abercrombie's army, 8th July, 1758, and later served as Military Secretary to Montcalm and was with him in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, before Quebec, 13th September, 1759, against the British Army under Major General James Wolfe.

He subsequently commanded Fort Levis on an island in the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, from November, 1759, to April, 1760, and returned to France on the evacuation of Canada.

Appointed Colonel in the Brigade of Lille in the Corps of Royal Engineers, 8th April, 1779, and, on the 1st March, 1780, was assigned, as Sous-Brigadier, to the command of the detachment of his corps in the Auxiliary Army, and was Chief Engineer on the Staff of M. le Comte de Rochambeau and came with him to Rhode Island.

He conducted the French Engineer operations at the Siege of Yorktown, under Chief Engineer, the Chevalier du Portail, of the American Army, and was promoted for these services to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788, and pensioned 9th October, 1791.

Maréchal de Camp Charles-Francois-Chandon, Chevalier de la Vallette.†

Formerly, from the 24th February, 1774, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, and came with it to Rhode Island, and served continuously with it in the Auxiliary Army during its campaigns in the United States.



PRINCE DE BROGLIE.

PEER OF FRANCE.

MARÉCHAL DE CAMP FRENCH ARMY.

Promoted, "for distinguished conduct at Yorktown," to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 5th December, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788, and honorably retired in 1791.

Maréchal de Camp Henri-Francois-Liamart, Viscount de Poudenx.†

Knight of Saint Lazare et Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel.

Formerly, from the 14th March, 1774, Colonel of the regiment of Provincial Artillery of Toul.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Touraine, Infantry, 13th April, 1780, and came with it to Virginia in M. le Marquis de Saint Simon's contingent from Saint Domingo to join the Auxiliary Army for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis at Yorktown, having embarked at Martinique, 5th August, 1781, and arrived in Chesapeake Bay ten days later. The contingent to which the regiment belonged re-embarked for the West Indies, 5th November, 1781.

Promoted for these services to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 1st January, 1784.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788.

Emigrated in 1792.

Maréchal de Camp Claude-Victor, Prince de Broglie.†

Of the Holy Roman Empire.

Peer of France.

Formerly, from the 3rd June, 1779, Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Aunis, infantry, and transferred, 27th January, 1782, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, so that he could join the Auxiliary Army in the United States.

He embarked for that purpose on la Gloire, 32, at Brest, 19th May, 1782, and was consequently in the combat of that frigate and l'Aigle with the Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782.

Thereafter he served with his regiment in the Auxiliary Army and was promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, 1st January, 1784, to date from 13th June, 1783.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 9th March, 1788.

Deputy of the Nobility of Colmar and Schlestadt in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

After the dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly, 30th September, 1791, he became Chief of Staff to Marshal Lückner, who commanded the Army of the Rhine, but resigned immediately after the 10th August, 1792, and arrest of the King, and retired to his country estate in Franche-Comte. There he was arrested by the Revolutionary Authorities, 28th December, 1793, and guillotined at Paris, 27th June, 1794, only a few days before the 9th of Thermidor.

Author of "Memoire sur la Défense des Frontières de la Sarre et du Rhin," addressed to the National Legislative Assembly, and also of a journal of his campaigns in America.

He was the eldest son of M. le Maréchal, Victor-Francois, Duc de Broglie, et Prince du Saint Empire Romain, Knight of the Holy Ghost and Peer of France.

Maréchal de Camp Francois-Louis-Thibaut, Count de Ménonville.†

Formerly, from the 30th December, 1769, Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers and appointed to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, 24th March, 1772, and attached to l'État-Major of the Army on the same date.

He was assigned to duty, 1st January, 1780, as first Aide Major Général of Infantry in the Auxiliary Army, and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously with it until its final departure from the United States.

He was with the land detachment of the Army, which, in March, 1781, embarked at Newport, R. I., in M. des Touche's squadron for a projected expedition to Virginia, and was on board le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

At the Siege of Yorktown, during the storming by the French column of Redoubt No. 9, on the 14th October, 1781, he commanded a fatigue party of two hundred from the regiment of Soissonois, infantry, which followed the stormers under fire ready to push the 2nd parallel to the redoubt as soon as captured, an operation which was successfully performed as arranged.

In December, 1781, he was temporarily assigned to duty as Major Général of the Auxiliary Army.

Promoted for these services to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 1st January, 1784, and received a pension of 800 livres.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 21st September, 1788.

Accredited by Louis XVI. with a diplomatic mission to Poland in 1788-9.

Deputy of the Nobility of Mirecourt in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

During the Reign of Terror he was arrested and confined at Epinal for several years. On his release he retired to Deneuvre, in the Department of la Meurthe, taking no part in public affairs until appointed by Buonaparte, in 1808, President of the Assembly of the Canton of Baccarat and member of the Conseil Général of the Department of la Meurthe, which offices he held until his decease, 5th December, 1816.

Author of a Diary of the Siege of Yorktown.

Maréchal de Camp René-Marie, Viscount d'Arrot.†

Formerly, in 1777, employed in Saint Domingo with the rank of Colonel.

Employed at the conquest of Sénégal, 25th November, 1778.

Appointed Colonel Commandant in Lauzun's Legion, 1st April, 1780, and came with it to Rhode Island and served with it in the Auxiliary Army until after the Siege and Capitulation of Yorktown.

Appointed Commandant en second of la Grand Terre, the Eastern portion of Guadeloupe, 25th August, 1782.

In 1783, he was Aide Maréchal Général des Logis with rank of Colonel, performing the duties of Major Général in Saint Domingo.

Appointed Governor of Tobago, 18th January, 1784, and Commandant en second of Guadeloupe, 8th March, 1786.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp in the Army, 1st July, 1790.

Superseded as Commandant at Guadeloupe, 19th May, 1792. Honorably retired, 10th November, 1815.

Maréchal de Camp Jacques-Anne-Joseph le Prestre, Count de Vauban. †

Formerly, in 1770, Sous Lieutenant in the regiment of la Rochefoucauld, dragoons, and appointed Captain 26th May, 1775.

Transferred to the Gendarmes Anglois as Sous-Lieutenant with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 9th May, 1777.

Promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the same with the rank of Mestre de Camp, 8th April, 1779, and attached, in 1780, to the regiment of Chartres, dragoons.

He was, at the same time, Lieutenant of the King in the government of the County of Burgundy.

He came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army as Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau and, at the Siege of Yorktown, assisted in the storming by the French column of Redoubt No. 9, 14th October, 1781.

Transferred in 1783 to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Agénois, infantry.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant Commandant of the regiment of Orléans, infantry, in 1784.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Emigrated in the same year and became Aide de Camp to M. le Comte d'Artois, in 1792, and made the campaign of that year.

In 1795 he commanded the Corps of Chouans in the descent on Brittany.

He was the eldest son of Lieutenant General Jacques-Philippe Sebastian le Prestre, Comte de Vauban, Governor of Bethune and Commandant of the Provinces of Flanders and Artois, and was grand nephew of M. le Maréchal Sebastian le Prestre de Vauban, the great military engineer and perfecter of the bastioned system of fortifications, and inventor of "parallels" in sieges, and of the "ricochet" fire.

Maréchal de Camp André-Michel-Victor, Marquis de Chouin. †

Formerly, from the 3rd February, 1776, Major in the Corps of Volunteers of Benniovuski at Madagascar.

Returning to France, he joined Lieutenant General and Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing at Toulon as Volunteer Aide de Camp and sailed with him, on the 13th April, 1778, for the United States.

While the French fleet lay off the mouth of the Delaware, 8th July of that year, he was sent by Count d'Estaing with a letter to Congress, which he delivered, and then proceeded with another letter to His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief, at Army Headquarters, Paramus, N. J., where he arrived on the 14th July.

He accompanied Army Headquarters to White Plains, N. Y., and on the 27th July set out for Rhode Island with Major General Nathanael Greene and rejoined the French troops at Conanicut Island, Narragansett Bay. He participated in the naval operations incident to the Siege of Newport and was subsequently with the French fleet in Boston Harbor.

Appointed by Count d'Estaing, 1st October, 1778, Maréchal Général des Logis, and Major Général for the projected landing of the French forces, and participated in the capture of Grenada.

Appointed Colonel in the Colonial Forces, 4th June, 1779, and served at the Siege of Savannah and participated in the gallant but disastrous general assault on the enemy's works, 9th October, 1779.

Attached, on the 20th January, 1780, as Mestre de Camp to the Corps of Dragoons on their returning to France from Colonial service.

Appointed Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis in the Corps d'État-Major of the Army, 12th July, 1788.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Honorably retired, 31st December, 1826.

Maréchal de Camp Pierre-Paul-Louis, Marquis de la Roche-Fontenilles.†

Formerly, in 1778, Captain Commandant in the regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, and acted as Maréchal Général des Logis to the troops under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah.

Promoted for these services to be Mestre de Camp of Infantry, 24th June, 1780, and assigned to duty with his late regiment in Saint Domingo.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Touraine, infantry, 9th March, 1788, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Maréchal de Camp Charles-Laure, Marquis de Mac-Mahon D'Eguilly, et de Vianges.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Peer of France.

Formerly, from the 11th June, 1780, Mestre de Camp attached to the Irish Brigade, infantry, having previously, from 1776, been a Capitaine Commandant in the regiment of Royal-Lorraine, cavalry.

Having received permission of Louis XVI. to come to the United States for active field service as Aide de Camp to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, he embarked on l'Aigle at Brest, 19th May, 1782, and was in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

As, however, Lafayette had returned to France on leave of absence, he joined the Auxiliary Army after his arrival in Philadelphia, as Aide de Camp to M. le Duc de Lauzun, who had returned at the same time from leave of absence, and served continuously in that army while it remained in the United States.

Appointed, for these services, Mestre de Camp in second of the regiment of Chasseurs of the Gévaudan, 21st August, 1784.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Dauphiné, infantry, 10th March, 1788, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791, and emigrated in the same year.

At the Restoration he returned to France and on the 5th November, 1827, was created by Charles X. a Peer of France. He died without issue and his right to membership descended to his next younger brother, Lieutenant General Maurice-Francois MacMahon, Seigneur d'Eguilly de Sivry, de Voudenay, Baron de Sully.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Pierre Goulet de La Tour.†

Formerly, from the 5th April, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment of Auxonne in the Corps of Royal Artillery, and came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army in command of the Second Battalion of his regiment.

He served continuously through all the campaigns of that Army as second in command of the French Artillery.

Promoted for these services to be Colonel and Director of Artillery in his corps, 2nd April, 1782.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791, and pensioned, 9th October, 1791.

Maréchal de Camp Francois-Alexandre-Antoine, Viscount de Loménie.†

Formerly, from the 12th July, 1779, Major in Lauzun's Legion, and came with it to Rhode Island.

After the capture of Yorktown he went to France on leave of absence, and, in returning to rejoin the Auxiliary Army, he was on board *la Gloire* in the combat of that frigate and *l'Aigle* with the *Hector*, 4th September, 1782.

Promoted for these services to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Vivarais, infantry, 2nd May, 1783.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Royal, dragoons, 10th March, 1788.

Transferred to be Colonel of the Chasseurs of Champagne, 21st September, 1788.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Guillotined at Paris, 10th May, 1794.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Josse, Chevalier de Tarié.†

Formerly Captain Commandant in the regiment of Bouillon, infantry, and appointed Aide Major Général of Infantry, 1st March, 1780, and given rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 4th March, 1780.

Assigned, 24th March, 1780, to the Auxiliary Army and came with it to Rhode Island, and served continuously with it as Aide Major Général until its departure from the United States.

Promoted for these services to the rank of Mestre de Camp of Infantry, 13th June, 1783.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Pensioned the 4th February, 1793.

He was a younger brother of the Intendant of the Auxiliary Army.

Maréchal de Camp Charles-Francis-Joseph, Count de Fléchin de Vamin.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Captain in the regiment du Roi, infantry, from the 7th June, 1776, and promoted, 13th April, 1780, to be Mestre de Camp en Second of the regiment of Touraine, infantry, and came with it to Virginia in M. le Marquis de Saint Simon's contingent from San Domingo to join the Auxiliary Army for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

He was officially mentioned for "good conduct" at Yorktown and distinguished himself in the subsequent capture of Saint Christopher by M. le Marquis de Bouillé, 12th February, 1782.

Promoted, for these services, in 1782, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Auxerrois infantry.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 30th June, 1791. Emigrated during the French Revolution and made the campaign of the Princes.

On the 21st of July, 1799, he was promised, in recompense of his military services, the first vacant Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Maréchal de Camp Théodore, Count de Lameth.†

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem,

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

In 1770 was an Enseigne de Vaisseau and served in the French Navy successively under Lieutenant Generals the Counts d'Orvilliers and de Guichen.

Preferring the land service, he was, in 1774, appointed a captain in the regiment Royal, cavalry, and in 1778 acted as Aide Maréchal Général des Logis in the army commanded by his uncle, M. le Maréchal Duc de Broglie, in the Camp of Vaussieux.

He subsequently, in 1779, was attached to the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, and served with the troops on board Count d'Estaing's fleet and was in the action off Grenada, where he was wounded, 6th July, 1779.

He served also at the Siege of Savannah with distinction.

Having been sent to France by Count d'Estaing with important dispatches for the Minister of Marine, he was promoted for his services to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second of the regiment Mestre de Camp Général, cavalry, 13th April, 1780.

He was subsequently promoted, 10th March, 1788, to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant Commandant of the regiment Royal-Piémont, cavalry, and transferred in the same capacity, on the 25th March, 1788, to the regiment Royal Étranger, cavalry.

Deputy in the National Legislative Assembly from Jura, 1st October, 1791. He was also President of that Department.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 28th November, 1791, and subsequently commanded a brigade of cavalry, but returned to the Assembly to denounce the massacres of September, 1792. This action on his part rendered emigrate in consequence of the overthrow of the constitutional government.

Maréchal de Camp Gabriel-Marie, Viscount de Riccé.†

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 21st May, 1781, Captain attached to the regiment of Boulonnois, infantry, and on duty on the Staff of the Army of Vaux.

Having applied for service in the Auxiliary Army, he first came to the United States on board l'Aigle, and was, consequently, in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire with the Hector, 4th September, 1782.

He was assigned to duty in the Auxiliary Army as Aide de Camp to M. le Baron de Vioménil and continued afterward with that army as long as it remained in the United States.

Appointed Assistant in the Corps de l'État Major of the Army, 2nd August, 1783.

Promoted, *for his services in the Auxiliary Army* to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Lorraine, infantry, 20th May, 1784.

Transferred to be Colonel attached to the regiment of Dauphin, infantry, 6th April, 1788.

Appointed Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st August, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 13th January, 1792.

Ceased to serve, 16th August, 1792.

Formally retired, 18th October, 1804.

He was appointed Prefect of l'Orne in 1814 and of Loiret in 1830.

Maréchal de Camp Louis-Philippe, Count de Ségur.†

Knight of Saint-Lazare et Notre Dame du Carmel,

Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor,

Knight Grand Cross of St. Joseph of Tuscany,

Knight Grand Cross of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal,

Peer of France.

Formerly, from the 1st October, 1776, Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second of the regiment of Orléans, dragoons, and transferred, on his own application, 27th January, 1782, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, so that he could serve in the Auxiliary Army.

He first came to the United States on board *la Gloire*, and was, consequently, in the combat of that frigate and *l'Aigle* with the *Hector*, 4th September, 1782.

Having joined his regiment he afterward served continuously with it as long as it remained in the United States.

Promoted, for these services, 5th December, 1782, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment de Ségur, dragoons, formerly known as the regiment of Belsunce, dragoons, to which his name was given as a special mark of appreciation.

On the 4th July, 1784, he was elected Secretary of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, and exercised such functions until the Reign of Terror.

Deputy of the Nobility of Bordeaux in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 10th March, 1797.

At the time he came to the United States to join the Auxiliary Army, he was Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Russia and subsequently became Ambassador to Prussia, and in 1792 was Ambassador to Rome.

He withdrew from service at the beginning of the Reign of Terror, but subsequently returned after its overthrow.

In 1801 he was a Member of the Corps Legislatif.

Appointed Councillor of State for the Department of the Interior, 25th December, 1802.

Member of the French Academy.

Appointed Grand Officer of the Household of the Emperor Buonaparte, 9th July, 1804.

Appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies of France, 2d February, 1805.

Appointed Senator of France, 5th April, 1813.

At the Restoration he gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII. and was created a Peer of France, 4th June, 1814.

He was the author of

1. Théâtre de l'Hermitage.
2. Contes, Fables, Chansons et Vers.
3. Mémoires ou Souvenirs et Anecdotes.
4. Décade Historique.
5. Politique des Cabinets de l'Europe.
6. Histoire Ancienne.
7. Histoire Romaine.
8. Histoire du Bas-Empire.
9. Histoire de France.
10. Galerie Morale et Politique.

His *Œuvres Complete* were published at Paris in thirty-three volumes in 1824-30.

He was the eldest son of M. le Maréchal Philippe-Henri, Marquis de Ségur, Knight of the Holy Ghost, who was Minister of War from the 27th November, 1780, until the 29th August, 1787.

Maréchal de Camp Pierre-Francois-Gabriel, Count d'Ollone.†

Formerly, from the 8th April, 1779, Captain in the Third Regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval.

Appointed Aide de Camp to his uncle, Maréchal de Camp Charles-Joseph-Hyacinthe Du Houx, Count de Viomenil, 2nd May, 1780, and came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island and served in all its campaigns.

Appointed by Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau, commanding the Auxiliary Army, in January, 1782, Sous-Aide-Maréchal-Général des Logis, to that army, with local rank of Colonel.

For his services in the Auxiliary Army he received a gratuity of 600 livres per annum.

Appointed Assistant in the Corps de l'État-Major of the Army, 13th June, 1783.

Appointed Aide-Maréchal des Logis, 2nd December, 1787; with rank of Major, 1st July, 1788, and with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 11th July, 1789.

Appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1st April, 1791.

Appointed Colonel 47th Regiment, Infantry, 23rd November, 1791.

Appointed Adjutant General with rank of Colonel 16th May, 1792.

Resigned in July, 1792, and emigrated and joined the Princes on the Rhine.

Appointed by Louis XVIII a Maréchal de Camp, 23rd August, 1814.

Honorably retired 12th May, 1819.*

Maréchal de Camp Claude-Bernard-Jean-Magdeleine-Germain Loppin, Marquis de Montmort et Seigneur de la Boulaye.

Formerly, from the 3d June, 1779, Captain in the regiment of Royal-Cravates, cavalry.

He was appointed Aide de Camp to his father-in-law, M. le Baron de Viomenil, in May, 1782, when the latter was in France on leave of absence.

He accordingly came to the United States with that general officer on board l'Aigle and was in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire with the Hector, ship of the line, 4th September, 1782.

He afterward served continuously with the Auxiliary Army until its departure.

Promoted, *for these services*, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, 1st March, 1784, and was, on the army reorganization of the 17th March, 1788, attached to that regiment as Colonel.

He ceased to serve in 1791.

*On the 4th July, 1882, his grandson and eldest lineal male descendant at common law, Lieutenant Colonel Ernest-Francois-Sigisbert, Count d'Ollone of the Territorial Army, Knight of the Legion of Honor, was duly admitted to hereditary membership in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati in succession, and, on the latter's decease his eldest son, Captain Commandant Charles-Alexander-Marie-Celeste, Count d'Ollone, 27th Regiment of Dragoons French Army, was duly admitted, 4th July, 1897, to hereditary membership in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati in succession.



COUNT DE SÉGUR.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS LEGION OF HONOR. PEER OF FRANCE. MEMBER FRENCH ACADEMY.

MARÉCHAL DE CAMP FRENCH ARMY.

SECRETARY FRENCH CINCINNATI.

After the Restoration he commanded, in 1815-16, the regiment of infantry in the Department of the Côtes du Nord.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, honorary, 7th May, 1817.

He was the eldest son of Lieutenant General M. le Marquis de Montmort, Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Brigadier General Jean, Count de Lilancour-Taste.†

Formerly, from the 15th October, 1775, Colonel Commandant en second of the Northern District of Saint Domingo.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of the Colonial Forces, 25th October, 1776, and appointed Deputy Governor, which latter office he continued to hold until regularly relieved in April, 1783.

In July, 1781, while he was acting Governor and *ex-officio* Commander in Chief in Saint Domingo, he received from Lieutenant General Count de Grasse, the communication addressed to the latter by Count de Rochambeau, dated 11th June, 1781, containing the plan concerted by General Washington and the Count de Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Connecticut, for a combined land and naval attack on General Sir Henry Clinton in New York City or on Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis in Virginia, as circumstances should warrant, and earnestly requesting Count de Grasse's co-operation in order to make it successful and, in case he approved, that he should bring his fleet to Chesapeake Bay for further advices.

As Count de Grasse was willing to co-operate, Count de Lilancour-Taste detached, on his own responsibility, Maréchal de Camp M. le Marquis de Saint Simon and a division of troops from the garrison of Saint Domingo, for embarkation in Count de Grasse's fleet, thus leaving the island and a large fleet of merchant vessels, for the time being, and until the return of the detachment, wholly unprotected.

The risk which he thus incurred enabled the operations at Yorktown to be brought to a glorious termination.

Promoted, for these services, by Louis XVI, to be Brigadier General of Infantry in the regular establishment, 1st January, 1784, and appointed, on the 6th September, 1784, Commandant in Chief in Saint Domingo.

Honorably retired, 17th July, 1785.

Admitted to original membership* because he had actually co-operated with the American and Allied French Armies in the reduction of the British Army in Virginia.

Colonel Guillaume, Count des Deux-Ponts.†

Formerly, from the 2d October, 1777, Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second of the regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and served with it continuously in the Auxiliary Army, from the time of its arrival in Rhode Island.

He was with the land detachment, which, in March, 1781, embarked at

*Count de Rochambeau, in a letter to President General Washington, dated Paris, 13th February, 1784, forwarded Count de Lilancour's application, "particularly recommending it" and adding that it deserved the attention of the Society. His Excellency, the President General, in a reply dated Philadelphia, 15th May, 1784, said: "Your request in favor of Count de Lilancour will be fully answered by a just construction of the Institution which includes all officers of his rank who co-operated with the Armies of the United States.

"The Count manifestly co-operated by sending a considerable detachment of his command from St. Domingo at his own risque and therefore the opinion of the Society is that the Count de Lilancour is a member of right."

Newport, R. I., in M. des Touche's squadron for a projected expedition to Virginia, and was in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

During the Siege of Yorktown, he commanded a detachment of 400 grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiments of Gâtinois and Royal Deux-Ponts in the storming of the bastion Redoubt No. 9, by the French Column, on the 14th October, 1781, and was wounded a few moments later by sand and gravel thrown in his face by the ricochet of a cannon ball which passed near his head as he raised it above the parapet when the British began to cannonade the captured redoubt.

On the 25th October, 1781, he was sent to France, by M. le Comte de Rochambeau, in the frigate *Andromaque*, with duplicate dispatches of the victory.

Although he had not served the requisite time in the Army to be eligible under the general regulations of the 1st June, 1781, he was nevertheless specially appointed, by Louis XVI, on the 5th December, 1781, a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, "for valor and courage at Yorktown."

Promoted, for these services, 27th January, 1782, to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Deux-Ponts, dragoons, formerly known as the regiment of Jarnac, dragoons, to which his name was given as a special mark of appreciation.

He resigned in 1791 and subsequently became Captain of the Gardes du Corps at the Court of the King of Bavaria.

Author of a journal of his campaigns in America.

Colonel Francois-Marie, Baron d'Angely.†

Formerly Colonel of Dragoons in the service of Russia.

Appointed Colonel of the Volunteer Legion of the Prince of Nassau-Siegen in the French Army, 17th March, 1779.

He came to the United States with M. le Baron de Vioménil as his first Aide de Camp, and served continuously with the Auxiliary Army from its arrival in Rhode Island until after the Siege of Yorktown.

He commanded a detachment of 250 men, which, on the 10th July, 1781, was transported, from Newport, R. I., by three frigates of the French Squadron, to attack Fort Franklin at Lloyd's Neck, near Huntington Bay, Long Island, N. Y. The detachment, having been joined by some volunteers from Fairfield, Conn., landed on the 12th July, but found on reconnoissance the fort too strong to be assailed without artillery.

For his services in the Auxiliary Army he was pensioned, 9th August, 1782.

He was admitted a Member of the Order of the Cincinnati under a *special* warrant of authorization from Louis XVI, dated Versailles, 6th September, 1784.

Colonel Thadée-Humphrey, Count O'Dunne.†

Formerly, from the 12th April, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Martinique, infantry, and served under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah.

Promoted, for these services, to be Colonel of Infantry, 20th January, 1780.

Authorized to return to France, 16th September, 1781, and did not again serve. His father was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine 1773-1779 and the Ambassador of France to Portugal 1780-1786.

Colonel Charles-Edouard-Frédéric-Henry, Count de Macdonald.✠

Formerly, from the 1st July, 1776, Capitaine en second in the regiment of Foix, infantry, and served under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah.

Promoted, for these services, to the rank of Mestre de Camp of Infantry, in the Army, 24th June, 1780.

Assigned to be Capitaine en second of Grenadiers in his regiment (Foix), 19th June, 1782.

Promoted to be Capitaine Commandant in the same, 6th March, 1784.

Honorably retired, 22d September, 1785.

Colonel Francois de Casteras de Seignan, Marquis de Casteras.✠

Formerly, from the 28th August, 1777, Captain attached to the regiment of Agénois, infantry, and served under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah.

Promoted, for these services, to be Colonel attached to the infantry, 24th June, 1780, and returned to France, but did not again engage in active service.

Colonel Louis-Charles, Count d'Hervilly.✠

Formerly, from the 21st March, 1779, Captain in the regiment of Auxerois, infantry, and served under Count d'Estaing at the Siege of Savannah as Sous Aide Major Général.

Promoted, for these services, to the rank of Mestre de Camp, 24th June, 1780.

Assigned to duty as Aide Maréchal Général des Logis in the Corps d'Etat Major of the Army. 1st December, 1784.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Rohan-Soubise, infantry, 10th March, 1788, and in September, 1790, was stationed at Nantes during Revolutionary disturbances.

Appointed Commandant of the Cavalry of the Constitutional Guard of the King, 1st November, 1791, until its disbandment 5th June, 1792, and was with him during the attack on the Tuileries, 10th August, 1792.

Emigrated in January, 1793, immediately after execution of the King.

He commanded the regiment Royal-Louis in the Corps of French Émigrés, which made a descent on Brittany, and disembarked at Carnac the 27th June, 1795.

In the subsequent affair of Quiberon, 16th July, 1795, he was mortally wounded and, having been removed to London, died there 16th November, 1795.

Colonel Guillaume Querénét de La Combe.✠

Formerly, in 1779, Lieutenant Colonel and Sous Brigadier in the Brigade of Strasbourg, in the Corps of Royal Engineers, and was in 1780 assigned to duty with the detachment of his Corps in the Auxiliary Army which embarked for Rhode Island on the 11th April, 1780.

At the Siege of Yorktown he held the immediate command of this detachment and was, on the 5th December, 1781, promoted to be Colonel of his Corps for his services in that operation.

He died in service at Mézieres, 5th July, 1788.

Colonel André-Boniface-Louis, Count de Riquetti and Viscount de Mirabeau.†

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem.

Formerly, from the 29th May, 1778, Captain of Infantry and attached, on the 30th July, 1778, to the regiment of Nivernois, infantry.

Transferred to the regiment of Touraine, infantry, in 1780, and served in the land detachment in the fleet of Lieutenant General M. le Comte de Guichen in the naval actions in the West Indies of the 17th April and 15th and 19th of May, 1780.

He subsequently served with the contingent under M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon, from Saint Domingo, which joined the Auxiliary Army at Williamsburg, Va., for operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, and participated in the Siege of Yorktown.

He was afterward engaged in the land attack upon and capture of St Christopher, 11th January, 1782, in which he was wounded.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Touraine, infantry, 24th April, 1782, and to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the same in 1788.

Deputy of the Nobility of Limoges and of Saint Yrieix in the States General of the 5th May, 1789, and formally protested against the resolve of the 19th June, 1790, which attempted to suppress the nobility as a class.

Emigrated soon afterward in 1790, and became, in 1792, Commandant and Proprietary Colonel of the Legion de Mirabeau, composed of infantry and Hussars-Tolpachs in the army of the Prince de Condé, on the Rhine, and died in service at Fribourg, Baden, in October, 1792.

He was the next younger brother and successor in the family titles of M. le Comte de Mirabeau, author of "Considerations on the Order of Cincinnatus."

Colonel Claude, Baron de Saint-Simon.†

Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 21st April, 1777, Captain attached to the regiment of Touraine, infantry, and was Aide de Camp to M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon and, in that capacity, accompanied the contingent from Saint Domingo which joined the Auxiliary Army in Virginia for operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

Promoted, for his services at Yorktown, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Royal Auvergne (late Gâtinois), infantry, 12th July, 1782.

Transferred to be Colonel Commandant of the Garrison regiment du Roi, infantry, 10th May, 1788.

Placed on the half pay list, on reduction of his regiment, 20th March, 1791.

Appointed Commandant of the troops at Blaye, 2d October, 1803.

Permitted to retire on full pay, 12th April, 1806.

Colonel Jacques-Gilbert-Marie de Chabannes, Marquis de La Palisse.†

(Formerly known as le Comte de Chabannes.)

He was, from the 28th February, 1778, Capitaine reformé (half-pay) in the regiment of Royal Piémont, cavalry, and came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island as Aide de Camp to M. le Baron de Vioménil.

Appointed, 25th February, 1781, Aide Maréchal Général des Logis in that Army, he served continuously in that capacity until after the capture of Yorktown, and participated in the storming of Redoubt No. 9 by the French Column, 14th October, 1781.

He then went to France with the Baron de Vioménil.

Lieutenant General de Rochambeau reported that he "always displayed the greatest readiness and utmost zeal, and merited a handsome recognition of his good conduct on all occasions when it was possible to make any demands on him."

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, 3d April, 1783.

Transferred to the regiment of dragoons of Deux-Ponts, 1st March, 1784.

Transferred to the regiment of Chasseurs of Flanders, 28th May, 1788.*

Colonel Eberhard-Louis, Baron d'Esebeck.

Knight of the Order of Military Merit in France.

Formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and came with it to Rhode Island in the Auxiliary Army and served continuously with it until its departure.

Promoted, for these services, to be Mestre de Camp Lieutenant en second of the same, 1st January, 1784.

Promoted to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Alsace, infantry, 25th May, 1786.

Emigrated during the French Revolution.

Colonel Claude-Henri de Rouvroy, Count de Saint-Simon.†

Formerly, from the 14th November, 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Touraine, infantry, and came with it to Virginia from Saint Domingo in the contingent under his father, M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon, destined to aid in the projected operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

He accordingly participated in the Siege of Yorktown.

Appointed, after his return to the West Indies, Aide Major Général to the troops under Lieutenant General M. le Marquis de Bouillé, 22d March, 1782.

Wounded and made prisoner of war while serving on the flagship la Ville de Paris, 104, of Count de Grasse's fleet, in the naval action of the 12th April, 1782.

Paroled and released at the Peace, and promoted, for his services at Yorktown to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Aquitaine, infantry, 1st January, 1784.

Colonel attached to the infantry on the army reorganization, 22d July, 1788. He did not afterward serve.

*He was the eldest son of Maréchal de Camp Jacques-Charles, Comte de Chabannes, de Rochefort et de Paulagnac, Marquis de Curton et du Palais, and, of his wife, Marie-Elizabeth de Talleyrand-Perigord, daughter of Brigadier Daniel-Marie-Anne, Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord.

He was born in Paris, 3d April, 1760, and succeeded his father in his title in 1779, and died, unmarried, at Saint Domingo in 1789.

His only brother was Colonel Jean-Frédéric de Chabannes, who was born in Paris, 17th December, 1761, and became Marquis de la Palisse on decease of the former and succeeded him in the Cincinnati.

In June, 1789, Vice Admiral M. le Comte d'Estaing, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, forwarded the latter's name, as an hereditary member in succession, for a diploma of membership, to Secretary General, the Hon. Henry Knox, then U. S. Secretary of War. A diploma was accordingly prepared and duly authenticated by President General Washington and the Secretary General and transmitted on the 12th November, 1790.

He was admitted to Membership in the Order of the Cincinnati under a special warrant of authorization from Louis XVI., dated Versailles, 3d September, 1784.

He was the author of

1. Lettres d'un Habitant de Genève à ses Contemporains.
2. Introduction aux Travaux Scientifiques du 19me Siècle.
3. Réorganisation de la Société Européenne.
4. L'Industrie, ou Discussions politiques, morales, et philosophiques.
5. Catéchisme industriel.
6. Nouveau Christianisme.

His *OEuvres choisies* were published at Paris in three volumes in 1859.

His *OEuvres complètes*, embodied with those of Barthélemi Prosper Enfantin, were published at Paris in twenty volumes in 1865-69.

Colonel André-Arsène de Rosset de Rocozel, Viscount de Fleury.✠

Formerly, from the 24th June, 1780, Captain attached to the regiment of Dauphin, dragoons.

He first came to the United States on board l'Aigle, and was consequently in the combat of that frigate and la Gloire with the Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782.

Upon joining the Auxiliary Army he was appointed Aide de Camp to Brigadier General M. de Choisy, and served in that capacity until the final departure of that army.

Promoted, for these services, to be Colonel, 1st April, 1784, and assigned to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Languedoc, dragoons, 8th April, 1784.

Transferred to be Colonel attached to the Chasseurs à Cheval of Languedoc, 18th May, 1788.

Emigrated in 1790, and did not again serve.

He was the second son of Lieutenant General André-Herculé de Rosset, Duc de Fleury, Knight of the Holy Ghost, Peer of France and Governor General of the Province of Lorraine.

Colonel Achille-Francois, Duke du Châtelet.✠

(Formerly known as le Marquis du Châtelet.)

He was from the 6th November, 1779, Captain attached to the infantry and attached to the regiment of Touraine, infantry, 1st December, 1779, and was in the contingent under M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon which came from Saint Domingo to join the Auxiliary Army in Virginia for the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

Promoted, for his services at Yorktown, to be Mestre de Camp en second of the regiment of Chasseurs des Vosges, 21st August, 1784.

Transferred to be Colonel of the 10th regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval, 25th July, 1791, formerly known as the Chasseurs of Bretagne.

Superseded 1st September, 1791.

He was admitted to membership in the Order of the Cincinnati under a special warrant of authorization from Louis XVI., dated Versailles, 9th November, 1784.

Guillotined in 1794.

He was the eldest son of Lieutenant General Louis-Marie-Florent, Duc de Châtelet, Knight of the Holy Ghost, whose devotion to his King and to Constitutional Monarchy marked him for proscription by the Jacobins and he was guillotined 13th December, 1793.

His Excellency Chevalier Conrad-Alexandre Gérard, LL.D.†

Formerly, from 1769, Honorary Secretary to the King, and later Royal Chief Magistrate of the City of Strasbourg and Secretary of the Council of State and Sole Plenipotentiary on behalf of France in negotiating with the United States the treaties of Alliance and Commerce of the 6th February, 1778.

Subsequently became the first Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, 6th August, 1778-17th September, 1779.

Appointed by Louis XVI, on the 15th April, 1780, a Councillor of State, which office he continued to hold until his decease in Strasbourg in April, 1790.

Member of the Assembly of Notables convoked at Versailles, 22d February, 1787.*

His Excellency Maréchal de Camp César-Anne de la Luzerne de Beuzeville, Marquis de la Luzerne, LL.D.†

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

(Formerly known as the Chevalier de la Luzerne.)

In 1754 he entered the Light Cavalry of the French Guards and was promoted to be Captain in the regiment d'Héricy, cavalry, in 1759.

This regiment was incorporated with the regiment of Bourgogne, cavalry, in 1762, and he was promoted to be Colonel in the Grenadiers of France.

Promoted to be Colonel Commandant of the Provincial regiment of Caen, infantry, in 1771, and to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 1st March, 1780, and to be Maréchal de Camp for his services in the United States, 5th December, 1781.

He was Envoy Extraordinary to Maximillien-Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, 30th December, 1777-15th July, 1778.

Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, 17th November, 1779-24th June, 1784, relieving the Chevalier Gérard.

Ambassador from France to Great Britain from January, 1788, until his decease, 14th September, 1791.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

For his peculiarly valuable services to the United States, while Minister Plenipotentiary, at Philadelphia, particularly in negotiating for the Continental Army in 1780, a loan on his own responsibility, President Washington in 1789 conveyed to him through the Secretary of State an express acknowledgment of his services and the sense of them entertained by the United States.

*Although the Chevalier Gérard had no military or naval rank, he was, in consequence of the war waged while he was Minister Plenipotentiary, intrusted, in his diplomatic office, with enlarged powers.

A number of French ships of war and transports came to the United States, during his residency, on special service or laden with munitions of war and military stores. These vessels all fell under his immediate orders, and the ships of war were dispatched by him on various missions.

Exercising, therefore, command over co-operating forces in the United States, he was appropriately named in the Institution as one to be admitted to original membership.

He was the third son of Maréchal de Camp César-Antoine de la Luzerne, Comte de Beuzeville.

His eldest brother was Lieutenant General César-Henri, Comte de la Luzerne, Minister of Marine under Louis XVI., and his next brother was His Eminence César-Guillaume, Cardinal Duc de la Luzerne and Peer of France.

He was created a Marquis by Louis XVI. in 1785.

After his departure from the United States he continued to correspond with President General Washington, as did many others of the French Cincinnati.*

CHAPTER XII.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

(Continued.)

FRENCH NAVY.†

Admiral of France, Charles-Henri-Théodat, Count d'Estaing.‡

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Grandee of Spain of the First Class.

He was born at the Château de Ruvel in Auvergne in 1729, and became a Mousquetaire in 1745.

In 1746 he was appointed a Captain in the regiment of Rouergue, infantry, and promoted to be Colonel of the same in 1748.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry 15th November, 1756.

On the 2nd May, 1757, he embarked in the squadron of Comte d'Aché in the Corps under de Lally Tollendal, Commandant General of the French Establishments in the East Indies, and arrived at Pondichery, 28th April, 1758, and was in the successful expeditions against Gondelour and Fort Saint David.

Taken prisoner 14th December, 1758, at the Siege of Madras, after having been wounded and thrown from his horse, he recovered his liberty on parole.

Having received information of his exchange, he took command, in October, 1759, of the expedition, troops and ships which captured in the Gulf of Persia, the fort Bender-Abassi.

In the subsequent operations he was again taken prisoner, and his exchange

*In one of these letters, written while he was Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and dated London, 17th January, 1790, he used the following language:

"I dare flatter myself that your Excellency does justice to the very tender and respectful attachment which I have long entertained towards you, and you will be persuaded of the great pleasure with which I have learned the success, that has followed the first movements of your administration. After having given freedom to your country, it was worthy of the virtues and great character of your Excellency to establish its happiness on a solid and permanent basis, which is assuredly the result of the new federal constitution, in framing which you assisted by your counsel, and which you now support, as much by the splendor of your talents and patriotism, as by the eminent situation confided to you by your fellow citizens.

"They possess the advantage of enjoying more particularly your beneficence, and the honor of having you born among them; but I dare assure you that the consideration which you enjoy throughout Europe, and particularly in my country, yields not even to that which you have obtained in your native land. * * * * *

‡Each of these original members, thus designated, was a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis.



COUNT D'ESTAING.

KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST. GRANDEE OF SPAIN, FIRST CLASS.

ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRENCH ARMY.

PRESIDENT FRENCH CINCINNATI.



from previous capture having been disputed by the British, he was sent to Portsmouth, England, and imprisoned, but was released at the Peace.

Meanwhile, on the 10th February, 1761, he was promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp*, and, on the 25th July, 1762, to be Lieutenant General in the Army, as a mark of his Sovereign's confidence and appreciation of his conduct.

At the Peace of Paris, 10th February, 1763, he was appointed, by Louis XV., a Lieutenant General in the Naval Forces of France, without relinquishing his Army commission, and also Governor General of Saint Domingo 1764-1766, and then of the French Leeward Islands in the West Indies, which latter office he held for several years.

In 1772 he was appointed Inspector General of the Naval Forces and Commandant of the Marine at Brest.

Promoted, in February, 1777, by Louis XVI., to be Vice Admiral of the French Naval Forces in Asia and America.

Having been assigned to command the fleet and troops destined to cooperate with the forces of the United States, he set sail from Toulon, 13th April, 1778, and arrived on the coast of the United States, 8th July, 1778.

He commanded the French Land and Naval Forces in the operations in Rhode Island in the last named year, which compelled the British to destroy their squadron in Newport Harbor, consisting of five frigates, two sloops of war, and three armed galleys, mounting in the aggregate two hundred and eighteen guns, and he also commanded in the resultant but indecisive naval action against Vice Admiral Lord Howe, August 11-16, 1778, and afterward went into Boston Harbor to refit.*

He commanded the same forces subsequently in the capture of St. Lucie, 14th December, 1778, and in the assault and capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and severe naval action off that island against Rear Admiral John Byron, 6th July, 1779, and in the capture of Saint Vincent, Saint Martin and Saint Bartholomew.

Later, at the Siege of Savannah, he commanded the co-operating French Army and Fleet, and was twice wounded in the unsuccessful general assault of the 9th October, 1779, when mounting the British entrenchments at the head of one of his columns of attack.

After the siege had been raised he left the coast of Georgia on the 28th October, 1779, and set sail for Brest, and arrived in Paris on the 7th December, 1779.

On the 23d of the same month, he was accorded an interview at Versailles by Louis XVI., "who expressed his extreme satisfaction at his conduct," and announced his appointment as Vice Admiral of France.

General Sir Henry Clinton, in writing to Lord George Germain, from his Headquarters, New York, 30th January, 1780, said:

"I do not reckon among the lesser misfortunes of the last year, the operations of D'Estaing on the American coast; the vast relief thereby given to the rebel trade, and the injury which it brought upon ours; the impression it carried home to the minds of the people of our lost dominion of the sea, and the disposition of the French to give them every assistance reconcilable with the general objects of the War to complete our ruin on the continent."

In October, 1782, Count d'Estaing was assigned to the combined fleets

*The operations of Count d'Estaing's fleet in Rhode Island in 1778 included the blockade of Newport Harbor and the forcing of the Narragansett Passage and heavy cannonading with the British land batteries, and subsequent indecisive naval action against Lord Howe.

and armies of France and Spain, comprising forty-nine ships of the line, several frigates and cutters, and a land force of twenty thousand men, which assembled at Cadiz for intended operations, first against the British West India Islands, and then, during the summer, in co-operation with the American Army, against the British Army in New York and garrisons in Canada.

This great land and naval armament forced the British Ministry to make Peace.

He was the first to send information to the United States of the signature of the preliminaries of peace.

For his services in this war, Louis XVI., in 1783, gave him a gratification of thirty thousand livres, with a promise to continue the same annually until he should obtain the Government General of a Province, the salary of which would yield the same income.

On the 4th July, 1784, he became President of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, and Member of its Standing Committee, and exercised such functions until the Reign of Terror.

On the 22d February, 1785, the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, by Act of that date, gave him twenty thousand acres of land and admitted him to "all the privileges, liberties and immunities of a free citizen of that State."

He consequently became a citizen of the United States on the adoption of the Constitution.

On the 17th July, 1785, he was appointed Governor General of the Province of Touraine.

On the 22d February, 1787, he was a Member of the Assembly of Notables convoked at Versailles, and on the 14th September, 1789, commanded the National Guards which were on duty there.

Promoted to be Admiral of France, 1st January, 1792.

Guillotined at Paris, 28th April, 1794.

Author of a poem, "Le Réve," and a tragedy, and a book on the Colonies of France.

He was the first and only President of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, and frequently wrote to President General Washington and always exhibited toward him the highest respect and regard.*

(In English.)

*Sir:

The letter with which you have had the goodness to honor me dated October 13th, has been transmitted to me by M. le Comte de Moustier, as well as the diplomas with which he was charged. I have transmitted them to the Officers to whom they were destined. Deign to accept, I beseech you, with that indulgent goodness which is your characteristic, the homage of my thanks. Those which each one of my comrades have charged me to tender to you vary in expression, but unite in sentiment. Some envy the good fortune of the Squadron which was at Boston—others desire to be so happy as to show their duty to you; and none fail to signify the satisfaction which they feel in proposing so honorable a title and to transmit it to their families. The Signature of M. George Washington is placed above those of the greatest Sovereigns that ever existed; they show it with a kind of religious veneration; for when liberty is rightly understood it becomes the divinity of the human Race—and you, Sir, ought not to be surprised that you are the Messiah of it.

Those officers who have not received their diplomas express the greatest desire to obtain that benefit—they have charged me to solicit it—deign, I pray you, to speak of it to His Excellency General Knox. All my friends threaten to quarrel with me if they have not this signature which is superior to all titles. The name of Caesar among the Romans was considered as the first of all honorable titles—and the Emperors of Germany decorate themselves with it to this day; Caesar enslaved his Country—you have liberated yours. How much more worthy are you, than he, of this homage! Your fellow citizens and posterity have decreed that the name of Washington shall not be lessened by any qualifications (titles). The United States owe to you, peace and political energy—the two bases of all good government, which cannot exist and be durable longer than while the executive authority enjoys all its powers within the immutable bounds of liberty.

As an American Citizen I partake of this good fortune by my attachment to my new

His last letter to President General Washington was dated Paris, 30th May, 1791.

An officer who served under him in the American War, and who anonymously subscribed to a diary which he kept at the time and which was subsequently published, thus described his character :

"If zeal, activity, eagerness and ambition to accomplish great deeds are worthy of recompense, never will France be able sufficiently to acknowledge her obligations to Count d'Estaing. With much intelligence, he possesses the enthusiasm and the fire of a man of twenty years of age. Enterprising, bold even to temerity, all things appear possible to him. He fancies no representations which bring home to him a knowledge of difficulties. * * * * He committed much to chance, and played largely the game of hazard. But that he was energetic, adventurous almost to rashness, indefatigable in his enterprises, which he conducted with an ardor of which, had we not followed him, we could have formed no conception; and that to all this he added much intellect, and a temper which imparted great austerity to his character, we are forced to admit."

Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington, LL. D., United States Army, in his "Battles of the American Revolution," justly says, in review of Count d'Estaing's services :

"It must be the judgment of history that he did his duty to France, America and himself; and, under the exasperating character of the abuse which was heaped upon him, he vindicated the confidence of his sovereign in his capacity and wisdom."

Count d'Estaing was an earnest friend and supporter of Constitutional government, and in favor of the French Constitution of 1790, and when he learned of the intrigues of re-actionists to secure the removal of Louis XVI. from France, strongly protested against such proceedings and set forth fully in a private letter to the Queen the evil consequences of a compliance.

He retained, through life, the affectionate respect of the French Cincinnati.

Like the Count de Rochambeau, he possessed in a marked degree sagacity, ability, prudence and dignity, and was an ardent admirer of Washington and earnest supporter of the principles upon which the Americans waged war for National Independence.

**Admiral Jean-Baptiste-Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay, $\frac{1}{2}$
of the Russian Navy.**

Knight of Saint Anne, First Class;

Knight of Saint Vladimir, First Class;

Knight of Saint Alexander Newski in Diamonds;

Knight of Saint Andrew, First Class;

Knight of Saint George, Fourth Class, in Russia;

Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.

Entered the French Navy as an Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1765 and was promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1773. On the 27th July, 1778, he served on *Le Vengeur*, 64, in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant,

Country and I take the more lively and sincere interest in the glory which you have procured for it; I do not fear to add, as a French Citizen, that I not only expect the moment in which I can say as much of this country but that I think and hope it is not far distant.

I am with Respect,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant,

ESTAING.

Paris, 20th March, 1790.

To M. George Washington,

President of the United States of America.

and in 1779 he commanded the corvette la Cérés, 18, in Lieutenant General Count de Guichen's actions off Martinique of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Subsequently commanded the frigate l'Aigrette, 32, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Later, he commanded the frigate l'Iris, 40, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England Coast in 1782.

Promoted to be Major de Vaisseau, 1st May, 1786, and Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st January, 1787.

In September, 1789, he commanded the frigate l'Active, 36, of the French squadron under the Viscount de Pontevés-Gien in Boston Harbor, and was present at the dinner given by that officer on board the flagship L'Illustre, 74, on the 14th September, to the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, and also at the return dinner given by that State Society at Concert Hall, Boston, 24th September, 1789, to the French Naval officers who belonged to the Order.

Later, on the 27th October, 1789, he accompanied the Massachusetts Cincinnati, when they formally waited on His Excellency President General Washington, then President of the United States, and welcomed him to Boston.

In 1790, Catharine II., Czarina of Russia, through the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, requested Louis XVI. to send her naval officers of tried ability.

The Marquis de Traversay, having been accordingly designated, proceeded to Russia and was admitted into the Russian Navy as a Captain, with rank of Major General, 7th May, 1791.*

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 10th June, 1791, and made a cruise in command of a squadron to the cliffs of Finland and Bay of Finland.

In 1794-1795 he was in St. Petersburg in the capacity of Chief of the St. Petersburg District of the Navy, and of all the ports of the same, and in 1796 was appointed Chief of the Port of Rotchensalm.

In the following year, in command of a squadron of gunboats he cruised from Rotchensalm to Aspo, and in 1798 participated in the campaign against the Turks in command of the same squadron.

Promoted to be Vice Admiral 30th September, 1798, and to be Admiral of the White, 14th March, 1801, and transferred to the fleet of the Black Sea.

In June, 1802, he was assigned to the command of the ports of the Black Sea and to be Governor of Sebastopol and Nicolaeff.

In 1809 he was in charge of the defences of the Crimea and Taman, and was called thence to be Acting Minister of the Russian Navy.

In the following year he was appointed by the Czar a member of the Council of Russia, retaining his functions as Acting Minister, and on the 28th November, 1811, was confirmed as Minister of the Navy.

In 1814 the Czar, Alexander I., gave him a ring bearing his portrait set in diamonds, and fifty thousand roubles.

On the 29th March, 1829, on account of impaired health, he was relieved from the office of Minister of the Navy, but continued as a Member of the Council, on full salary, until his decease at his estate of Romanchina, near St. Petersburg, 26th May, 1831.

When he was last in the United States he personally applied for his diploma of membership and received it from the hands of Major General Knox on the 10th October, 1789.

*In the Russian Service his name was recorded as "Ivan Ivanovitch, Marquis de Traversay."



BAILLI DE SUFFREN.

KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST. KNIGHT GRAND CROSS ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Vice Admiral Pierre-André de Suffren-Saint-Tropez, Bailli de Suffren.†

Knight of the Holy Ghost,
Knight Grand Cross of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Fantasque, 64, in forcing the Western or Narragansett Passage during the Siege of Newport, R. I., 5th August, 1778, and in the indecisive action against Lord Howe, and subsequently commanded the French Naval Forces in the East Indies, with distinguished success in several actions.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 12th January, 1782, and to be Lieutenant General in March, 1783, and Vice Admiral 4th April, 1784.

He had, early in 1778, been appointed by the Grand Master of the Knights of Saint John in Malta, General of the Galleys, with the local rank of Vice Admiral, an office then recognized by the Roman Catholic Naval Powers as assimilated in rank to that of First Lieutenant General of Naval Forces. He preferred, however, to serve under Count d'Estaing in the American War, and relinquished this office.

Killed in a duel in Paris, 8th October, 1788, because he had insisted on the necessity of governmental reforms for relief of the people.

Vice Admiral Claude-Hoedenault, Count de Breugnon.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly Chef d'Escadre commanding a squadron in Count d'Estaing's operations in Rhode Island in 1778, and in the action with Lord Howe's fleet, and subsequent action off Grenada and at Savannah, Ga.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General in the Naval Forces in 1779 and to be Vice Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Vice Admiral Jacques-Melchior, Count de Barras Saint-Laurent.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly Brigadier from 1772, and acted as Capitaine de Vaisseau, commanding le Zélé, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778, and then Chef d'Escadre under Count d'Estaing at Savannah in 1779.

Having returned to France, he was appointed to command the French Naval Forces in Rhode Island and embarked at Brest in the frigate la Concorde, 32, 26th March, 1781, and arrived in Boston Harbor, 8th May, 1781.

From the 10th May, 1781, he commanded the squadron in Rhode Island and took it to "Yorktown."

Promoted to be Lieutenant General in the Naval Forces, 12th January, 1782, and to be Vice Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Vice Admiral Joseph-Bernard, Marquis de Chabert.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,
Knight Commander of St. Lazare.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau, commanding le Vaillant, 64, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778, and at Savannah in 1779, and commanding le Saint Esprit, 80, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, in which he was wounded, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre, 12th January, 1782, and to be Vice Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Member of the Academy Royal of Sciences of France and of the Royal Society or Academies respectively of London, Berlin and Bologna.

Vice Admiral Count de Peynier.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Artésien, 64, in the action of 6th December, 1778, and at Savannah in 1779, and in action of 17th April, 1780.

Promoted to be Brigadier in the Naval Forces in 1782, and appointed Governor General of St. Domingo and of the French Windward Islands in 1784.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre, 11th March, 1784, and to be Vice Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Vice Admiral Louis-Antoine, Count de Bougainville.†

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.
Senator of France.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Guerrier, 74, in April, 1778, and later Chef d'Escadre, ranking from 1st June, 1778, and on le Languedoc, 80, in the operations in Rhode Island in that year in the quality of Capitaine de Pavillon to Vice Admiral d'Estaing and at Savannah in 1779.

Subsequently in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Vice Admiral, 1st June, 1792.

Member of the Academy Royal of Sciences of France and of the Royal Marine Academy and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and, in 1796, admitted a member of the National Institute of France in the Class of Moral and Political Sciences.

Appointed a Senator of France, 25th December, 1799.

He was also a Maréchal de Camp in the French Army,* ranking as such from the 1st March, 1780.

Author of "Traité du Calcul Intégral" (1752, 2 vols.), and "Voyage Autour du Monde" (1771, 2 vols.).

*The Count de Bougainville's military record was as follows:

Having studied for the Bar and been admitted a Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, he entered, in 1753, the Army as Aide Major of the Provincial Battalion of Picardie, and in 1754, became Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. General Francois de Chevert, who commanded from the 1st August, 1754, the camp of Sarre Louis. In the same year he was appointed Secretary to the French Embassy at the Court of Saint James.

After the attack by the English in 1755 on the fort of Jumonville in Canada and capture of the ships l'Alcide and le Lys, the French Embassy quitted London and Bougainville was appointed a lieutenant of dragoons, and in September of that year rejoined Lieut. Genl. Chevert, as Aide-de-Camp, at the camp of Richemont, and accompanied him to the Camp of Manoeuvres at Metz, where Chevert commanded. On the declaration of war he was appointed a captain of dragoons and also Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis de Montcalm, who had charge of the defense of Canada. On the 27th March, 1756, Bougainville sailed from Brest.

He served with Montcalm in all his actions and was wounded 6th June, 1758.

In November, 1758, he was sent to France with dispatches, and Louis XV., for his distinguished services, appointed him on the 18th February, 1759, Colonel of the infantry regiment of Rouergue, and gave him the Cross of St. Louis.

He arrived at Quebec from France in the frigate Chezine, 10th May, 1759, and re-



COUNT DE BOUGAINVILLE, F. R. S.

GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. SENATOR OF FRANCE.

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

joined Montcalm with a small reinforcement, and was in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, before Quebec, 15th September, 1759.

He returned to France early in 1761, and, in the following year, was sent to the Army of Germany as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. General Comte de Choiseul-Stainville.

For his services the King presented him with two 4 pounder cannon.

Early in 1763, in consequence of the plans he submitted for naval defense, he was appointed a capitaine de vaisseau, retaining his army rank.

In 1766 he commanded the expedition, consisting of the frigate La Boudeuse and store ship l'Etoile, which, in that year, and in 1767, 1768 and 1769, made a voyage round the world.

On the 22d January, 1769, he was promoted in the Army to be a Brigadier General of Infantry.

The Count de Bougainville was born in Paris, 11th November, 1729, and died there on the 31st August, 1811.

His application for admission to the Society of the Cincinnati was addressed to President General Washington, and was as follows (translation):

"Paris, 24th December, 1783.

"Sir:

"Your Excellency will not be surprised that those who have had the happiness to co-operate by their services in the great act which gave Liberty to America, should express the greatest anxiety to enter into an association formed to commemorate forever the great event.

"I declare to your Excellency that I do not see a Frenchman who has been admitted into the illustrious Order of the Cincinnati without feeling the most earnest desire to participate in that honor.

"As I am a general officer both in the Land and Naval Forces, M. le Comte d'Estaing, under whom I commanded a ship of 74 guns, was pleased, in my quality of Brigadier General of Infantry, to intrust to my care in 1778 the defense of Nantasket Roads, with a corps of 2,000 men.

"The works and batteries which I constructed for this purpose received the strongest approbation from the American Generals who went to visit them.

"I look on myself then to be in the same situation as the Colonels of the Army under M. le Comte de Rochambeau.

"I had, afterwards, the honor to command the advance guard of the French Fleet in the naval action, which insured success to the important operations then being carried on in Chesapeake Bay, and the praise of your Excellency bestowed on my conduct on that occasion has been my most glorious recompense.

"Admission into the Society of the Cincinnati is also earnestly solicited by the general officers and captains of ships who have had the good fortune to serve in America, and our desire is better founded because, by serving in the Marine, we hope hereafter to return to those friendly coasts, and to enjoy the remembrance of those illustrious actions which have conferred liberty on a great people.

"I beg of you, sir, that you will be pleased to lay before the honorable Society of which you have, with so much propriety, been made President, and explain and support my anxious wishes to be admitted to membership.

"It will be conferring great honor on me if I owe this favor to the request which you will make in my behalf.

"I am, with respect,

"Your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servant,

"DE BOUGAINVILLE."

Count d'Estaing also wrote to President General Washington relative to Count de Bougainville's clear right to admission under the Institution.

A formal reply was not, however, sent until in May, 1784. It was as follows:

"Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

"Sir:

"The letter which you wrote to the President of the Society of the Cincinnati relative to your claim to become a member has been read in this General Meeting, and it is their opinion that Brigadier General de Bougainville is comprehended in the Rules of Admission expressed in the Institution as amended and sent to the Society in France.

"Signed in General Meeting.

"By Order:

"GEORGE WASHINGTON,

"President General.

"B. Genl. Bougainville."

Count de Bougainville's letter had indicated no higher rank in the French Army or Navy than that of Brigadier, which was the cause of his being thus addressed.

After his decease, as the Society in France had been dissolved by the French Revolution, his eldest son, desiring to claim his admission as an hereditary member, the following correspondence took place:

"Legation of France in the United States,

"Washington, April 17, 1820.

"Sir:

"The Baron de Bougainville, a captain in our navy, now in Washington, wishes to know whether the Statutes of the Order of Cincinnati give him the right of being ad-

Vice Admiral Charles-René-Louis de Bernard, Viscount de Marigny.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,
Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Ardent, 64, in Rhode Island in 1780-81, and in M. des Touche's action of 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Then for a short time commanding le Réfléchi, 74, under Count de Grasse. Appointed, in 1784, Major du Corps Royal de la Marine.

Promoted to be Chef de Division, 1st May, 1786; Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1789; Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792, and Vice Admiral, 1st July, 1792.

At the Restoration he was appointed by Louis XVIII, Deputy Governor to the Dauphin, and in December, 1815, Commandant of the Marine at the Port of Brest, which office he held at his decease there, 25th July, 1816.

Vice Admiral Chevalier Armand le Gardeur de Tilly.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding la Concorde, 26, in the successful combat with and capture of the Minerva, 32, near Cape Francois, on the 22d August, 1778.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 24th October, 1778, with rank from

mitted to succeed his father, who died a member of that Order, and, if so, what would be the formalities necessary to fulfill in order to preserve that honorable pledge in his family.

"You would very much oblige me, sir, by putting it in my power to give him that information, to which it is natural that he should attach a great value, through respect for the memory of his father, as well as considerations for the Institution itself.

"M. de Bougainville received the Order in consequence of his gallant conduct in the engagement between the French and English fleets off the Capes of the Chesapeake, in which affair he commanded the van of the French fleet.

"Near the United States,

"HYDE DE NEUVILLE

"Major Jackson,

"Secretary General of the Order of Cincinnati."

To this communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, Major, the Honorable William Jackson, replied as follows:

"Philadelphia, May 23rd, 1820.

"His Excellency

"Monsieur Hyde de Neuville,

"Minister of H. M. C. M., near the United States, Washington.

"Sir:

"I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the Proceedings of the General Society of the Cincinnati, with the Original Institution of the Order, by which it is established that the eldest son succeeds his father as a Regular Member of the Society.

"The late Monsieur de Bougainville, having been admitted a regular member of the Order of the Cincinnati in honor of his gallant conduct in the engagement between the French and English Fleets off the Capes of the Chesapeake during the War of the American Revolution, in which engagement he commanded the van of the French fleet, his son, the Baron de Bougainville, a captain in the Navy of France, succeeds to the membership of his honorable Father, both in the American and French Societies, and is entitled to assume the Insignia of the Order, and to participate in all its privileges and immunities.

"I entreat your Excellency, in my behalf, to present the enclosed morceau of the ribbon of the Order to the Baron de Bougainville, and I pray you to be assured of the respectful attachment, with which I am,

"Your faithful obedient servant,

"W. JACKSON,

"Secretary General of the Cincinnati."

The record of the Baron de Bougainville will be found in the Hereditary list, French State Society.

He was succeeded by the great-great grandson of Count de Bougainville, who was admitted an hereditary member in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.



VISCOUNT DE MARIGNY.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS. KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

24th April, 1777, and wounded while commanding *la Concorde* in combat of 8th February, 1779.

Subsequently commanding *l'Eveill e*, 64, in Rhode Island in 1780-81, and in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown, and later in the fleet of M. de Vaudreuil in 1782.

Promoted to be Chef de Division, 1st May, 1786; Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792, and Vice Admiral, 1st July, 1792.

Vice Admiral Louis de Rigaud, Count de Vaudreuil.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding *le Sceptre*, 80, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake and at Yorktown in 1781.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre, 12th January, 1782.

Served later in same year in the fleet of M. de Vaudreuil.

Subsequently Commandant of the Marine at Rochefort.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792, and Vice Admiral, 1st July, 1792.

He was younger brother of Lieutenant General the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Vice Admiral Gui-Pierre de Co tnempren, Count de Kersaint.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding frigate *l'Iphig nie*, 32, at Savannah in 1779, and in Charleston Harbor, S. C., 30th October, 1779, and in Lieutenant General Count de Guichen's naval actions off Martinique of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Promoted to be Chef de Division, 1st May, 1786, and to be Rear Admiral in May, 1792, and to be Vice Admiral, 1st January, 1793.

He presided in 1789 in the Electoral Assembly of Paris and entered the National Legislative Assembly as Deputy from Paris, 2d April, 1792.

Author of: "*Le Bon Sens*"; "*Institutions Navales*"; "*Le Rubicon*"; "*Consid rations Sur la Force Publique et l'Institution des Gardes Nationales*"; "*Discours Sur l'Organisation de l'Artillerie et de l'Infanterie de la Marine*"; "*Discours Sur l'Organisation Provisoire du Service de Mer*."

Guillotined at Paris, 4th December, 1793.

Vice Admiral Chevalier Georges-Ren -Pl ville-le-P ley.†

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on *le Languedoc*, 80 (flagship of Count d'Estaing), in Rhode Island in 1778, and seriously wounded in Boston, Mass., during a riotous disturbance, 15th September, 1778.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 10th March, 1779.

Subsequently served at Savannah in same year on *le Languedoc* and was placed in command of the prizes taken by the French fleet.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1797, and Vice Admiral in 1798.

In June, 1797, he took his seat as Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Lille.

Minister of Marine, 6th July, 1797 to 27th April, 1798.

Appointed a Senator of France, 24th November, 1799, and died 1st October, 1805.

Vice Admiral Louis-René-Madelène le Vassor, Count de la Touche-Tréville.

Knight Commander of St. Louis, and
Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding le Neptune, 74, in October, 1778, and later the frigate l'Hermione, 32, on special service from Rochefort to Boston, 6th March to 27th April, 1780, and in action with the British frigate Iris, 32, off Montauk Point, Long Island, 7th June, 1780, in which he was wounded.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 20th June, 1780.

He commanded the frigate l'Hermione in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and also in M. de la Pérouse's combat of l'Astrée, 32, and l'Hermione, off the New England coast against six British armed vessels, 21st July, 1781.

Subsequently commanding l'Aigle, 40, in the combat of that frigate and the frigate la Gloirè, 32, with the British ship of the line Hector, 74, 4th September, 1782, while en route from Brest to Philadelphia.

Appointed, 6th March, 1785, Directeur-Adjoint at Versailles of the Ports and Arsenals of the Marine, and subsequently Inspector General of the Auxiliary Artillerists of the Marine and Chancellor of M. le duc d'Orleans.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1792 and Vice Admiral in 1803 for services in Saint Domingo.

He was a Deputy in the States General of 5th May, 1789, from the nobility of Montargis.

Vice Admiral Charles, Count de Charitte.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Bourgogne, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the fleet of M. de Vaudreuil in 1782.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre, 20th August, 1784, and Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792, and Vice Admiral in 1814.

Vice Admiral Charles, Count de Médine.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,
Peer of France.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in 1780 in Rhode Island and le Neptune, 74, in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, where wounded, and at Yorktown.

Again wounded in Count de Grasse's action in the West Indies of the 12th April, 1782, while commanding le Rêfléchi, 74.

Promoted to be Chef de Division, 1st May, 1786, and to be Vice Admiral, 13th June, 1814.

Vice Admiral Pierre-René-Marié, Count de Vaugiraud de Rosnay.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis,
Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau on the flagship la Ville de Paris, 104, and Major Général to the fleet under Count de Grasse in the action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.



CHEVALIER PLÉVILLE-LE-PÉLEY.

GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

While serving in the same capacity on the same flagship he was wounded in Count de Grasse's action in the West Indies of the 12th April, 1782.

In 1791 he emigrated and served as Maréchal de Camp in the Army of the Prince de Condé.

Promoted to be Vice Admiral, 13th June, 1814, and appointed Governor General of the French Windward Islands, which office he held at his decease there, 13th March, 1819.

Vice Admiral Count de Bruyères-Chalabre.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Tonnant, 80, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Boston, and later commanding le Zélé, 74, at Savannah.

Subsequently served in the East Indies and was wounded while commanding l'Illustré, 74, in Bailli de Suffren's action with Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, 3d September, 1782, and later was in command of l'Heros, 74, during the remainder of de Suffren's distinguished naval movements in those seas.

He returned to France in 1784 and was promoted to be Chef de Division, 1st May, 1786.

During the French Revolution he was arrested by the Revolutionary Authorities in 1793 and imprisoned, but regained his liberty after the 9th of Thermidor (27th July, 1794) and emigrated.

Returning at the Restoration, he was promoted to be Rear Admiral, 13th June, 1814, and Vice Admiral in December, 1814.

In November, 1815, he was a Deputy for the Department of l'Aude in the Corps Legislatif.

Vice Admiral de la Villéon de Villevalio, Count de la Ville de Frescheclos.†

Formerly, from 1772, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and wounded in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778.

Later served in same capacity on Lieutenant General Count de Grasse's flagship La Ville de Paris, 104, in 1781, at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1781.

Received, 22d January, 1785, pension of 600 livres from the Invalides for his services in the American War.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792, and to be Vice Admiral, honorary, in 1814.

Lieutenant General Francois-Joseph-Paul de Grasse-Rouville, Count de Grasse and Marquis de Tilly.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem.

He was born at Bar in the Diocese of de Grasse in Provence, 13th February, 1722, and, in July, 1734, was appointed a Garde de la Marine, and, in 1738, served in the Levant on the ship of the line l'Eole. From 1740 to 1746 he served successively on the ships of the line le Ferme and le Diamant and on the frigates le Castor and la Syrène.

In 1747 he embarked on the frigate *l'Emeraude* under M. de la Jonquière, charged to convoy five transport ships to Pondicherry, but meeting Vice Admiral George Anson with a superior force off Cape Finisterre, the convoy and transports were captured and de Grasse became a prisoner of war on parole in England until the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in May, 1754, and served successively on the storeship *l'Ambiteuse* and the ships *l'Amphion*, 50, and *le Tonnant*, 80, in the Mediterranean, where he assisted in the taking of Minorca, and in the West Indies, at Saint Domingo and the Windward Islands.

He then took command for three years of the cutter *le Zéphir*, and served on the coast of Guinea, engaged in explorations.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in January, 1762, and commanded the *Protée* and served in the West Indies until 1765, when he commanded the frigate *l'Héroïne* in Comte Duchassant's squadron against the Saletin pirates.

In 1772 he commanded the frigate *l'Isis* in Comte d'Orvillier's squadron of evolutions.

In 1775 he commanded the frigate *l'Amphitrite*, 32, and was stationed at Saint Domingo under Comte d'Estaing and, in the following year, commanded the ship of the line *l'Intrépide*, 74, in Comte Duchassaut's squadron.

On the 27th July, 1778, he commanded *le Robuste*, 74, in Comte d'Orvillier's action off Ushant.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre in 1779, he sailed from Brest in command of four ships of the line and several frigates to join Count d'Estaing at Martinique, and subsequently in his ship, *le Robuste*, participated in the capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and naval action of the 6th July, 1779, and Siege of Savannah, and later in Comte de Guichen's three actions of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780, and then returned to France.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General of the French Naval Forces in the West Indies, 12th February, 1781, and sailed from Brest in command of a fleet 22d March, 1781, and arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique, 6th May, 1783.

The fleet convoyed a number of store ships and transports with recruits for the Auxiliary Army.

These were detached on the 5th April, while at sea, and sent under convoy of *le Sagittaire*, 50, to Boston Harbor, where they arrived in June.

On the 29th April, 1781, Count de Grasse engaged Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood's fleet off Martinique and compelled the latter to withdraw.

Later he transported the Marquis de Bouillé's detachment of land troops to Tobago and assisted in the capture of that island, 2d June, 1781.

Information of the departure of Count de Grasse's fleet from Brest was brought to the United States by Count de Barras, who sailed from the same port in the frigate *la Concorde*, 26, six days later and arrived in Boston Harbor on the 8th May to assume command of the French Naval Forces in Newport Harbor.

On the 14th May this information was communicated to General Washington, and on the 22d of the same month he concerted with Count de Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Connecticut, a plan of military operations against General Sir Henry Clinton's army in the City of New York, with the understanding that "should the West India fleet arrive upon the coast, the force thus combined may either proceed in the operations against New York, or may be directed against the enemy in some other quarter, as circumstances shall dictate."

Nothing definite was known at this time by General Washington of Count



COUNT DE GRASSE.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF ST. LOUIS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRENCH NAVY.



de Grasse's plans, and, in order that the latter should be informed of the military situation and of the decision reached at Wethersfield, the Count de Barras directed that the frigate *la Concorde*, then in Boston Harbor, be got ready, and proceed to Cape Francois with a request from General Washington and Lieutenant General de Rochambeau to Count de Grasse for co-operation.

Before this frigate could sail, *le Sagittaire* arrived in Boston Harbor with the store ships and transports containing six hundred and sixty recruits, and with a letter from Count de Grasse to Count de Rochambeau, written at sea, from his flagship *la Ville de Paris*, 104, 29th March, 1781, while en route to Martinique, informing the latter that he was on his way to the West Indies, and that if his "men of war were necessary for fulfilling the projects the Count had in view" he would try and co-operate, but that he could not arrive on the American coast "until the 15th of July at the soonest."

This letter was received by the Count de Rochambeau in Newport on the 9th June and its contents communicated by courier to General Washington at Army Headquarters, New Windsor, N. Y., four days later.

On the 20th June the frigate *la Concorde* sailed from Boston Harbor and arrived at Cape Francois on the 8th July with full information as to the plans in view and with the latest intelligence as to the strength, situation and supposed designs of the enemy and with a suggestion to Count de Grasse to enter Chesapeake Bay while en route to New York Harbor, as an opportunity might there offer for offensive operations.

Count de Grasse was not then at Cape Francois and *la Concorde* had to await his arrival.

On the 5th July Count de Grasse left Fort Royal and arrived at Cape Francois ten days later, and from thence, on the 28th July, wrote to Count de Rochambeau acknowledging the request for co-operation and said that he would set sail on the 3d August and bring with him a land detachment "and proceed directly to Chesapeake Bay, which place seems to be indicated by yourself, General Washington, M. de la Luzerne, and Count de Barras as the best point of operation for accomplishing the object proposed."

On the same day the frigate *la Concorde* set sail to return and arrived at Newport on the 11th August, 1781.

Meanwhile General Washington with the main Continental Army, while awaiting arrival of the French Auxiliary Army from Rhode Island, had, on the 2d July, commenced offensive operations in Westchester County, New York, against General Sir Henry Clinton.

On the 13th August General Washington received information at his Headquarters at Dobbs Ferry of the arrival two days before in New York Harbor of twenty-three transports under convoy, containing about three thousand Hessian reinforcements, and, on the 14th, he received, by courier, from Count de Barras at Newport the dispatches of Count de Grasse.

The Commander in Chief thereupon immediately changed his plan of campaign to meet the new situation and, on the 17th, from his camp at Phillipsburg, N. Y., wrote to Count de Grasse that, in consequence of the latter's dispatches, he had judged it "expedient to give up for the present the enterprise against New York, and turn our attention towards the South * * *," and two days later, with the Auxiliary Army and a selected detachment from the main Continental Army, marched for Virginia.

On the 30th July, 1781, Count de Grasse took on board at Cape Francois the land detachment of the Marquis de Saint Simon, and, on the 5th August, set sail with a fleet consisting of twenty-seven ships of the line, seven frigates

and two cutters, and, after touching at Havana to procure several hundred thousand livres for use of the Auxiliary Army, continued his voyage and anchored on the 31st August, 1781, in Lynnhaven Bay, outside of Hampton Roads, Virginia.

On the 5th September, 1781, he engaged off the Capes of the Chesapeake the fleet of Rear Admiral Thomas Graves and forced the latter to return to New York.

On the 10th September, 1781, the squadron of Count de Barras, consisting of eight ships of the line and four frigates, joined him from Newport, Rhode Island, and the combined naval forces co-operated under his command in the Siege of Yorktown and capture of the British Army and squadron.*

He received the thanks of Congress, 29th October, 1781, "for his skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering with the fleet under his command the most effectual and distinguished aid and support in the operations of the Allied Army in Virginia."

Congress at the same time directed the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to request the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty to inform His Majesty that it was the wish of Congress that Count de Grasse might be permitted to accept as a testimony of their approbation two pieces of field ordnance taken from the British Army under the capitulation of Yorktown.

On the 4th November, 1781, he sailed from the Chesapeake for the West Indies, and co-operated with the land forces of the Marquis de Bouillé, in the capture of Saint Eustatia, 26th November, 1781; Saint Christopher and Nevis, 12th February, 1782, and Montserrat, 23d February, and intermediately operated in January, 1782, off Saint Christopher and Nevis, against Sir Samuel Hood's fleet, and in the action of the 26th of that month forced the latter to avail himself of the protection of the guns of the fort on Brimstone Hill, Saint Christopher. In this action the French had four officers and one hundred and seven men killed and seven officers and two hundred and seven men wounded.

On the 12th April, 1782, in the action near the island of Dominica, against the superior force of Vice Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, he was defeated and his flagship, *la Ville de Paris*, captured after an obstinate combat.

He became a prisoner of war and was sent, with such of his officers as were captured, to England, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 31st July and at London on the 3d August, and received every attention from the British Government.

On the 9th August he was received by George III., to whom his officers were also presented, and three days later he left London on parole and arrived in Paris on the 16th August, and a few days later was accorded an audience by Louis XVI.

He remained on parole until the Peace of 1783, and subsequently, at his earnest request, His Most Christian Majesty convened a Naval General Court Martial at L'Orient, which, after an exhaustive examination into his conduct on the 12th April, 1782, and into that of his subordinate commanders, exonerated him.†

*In the assault of the two redoubts at Yorktown on the night of 14th October, 1781, the British loss in prisoners was 84 rank and file.

The total British losses on 19th October, 1781, were: Army, 7,247; Navy, 840.

†During the progress of this investigation, Count de Grasse wrote the following letter to President General Washington:

"My dear General:

"I cannot at this time answer the friendship with which you honor me unless it is by a proof of my confidence in you, and I give it with pleasure.

He was not again called into active service and died at Paris on the 11th January, 1788.

A week later the Count de Rochambeau wrote to President General Washington informing him of his decease.

The latter received this letter at Mount Vernon on the 28th April, 1788, and, on the same day, in reply said:

"* * * His name will be long deservedly dear to this country on account of his successful co-operation in the glorious campaign of 1781.

"The Cincinnati of some of the States have gone into mourning for him."*

"I have the honor to send to you the memorials which I have submitted to the consideration of the Court Martial for their better information of my conduct.

"The sincere desire I have to make you judge of this affair induces me to deviate from the order I have received not to communicate these memorials in print.

"I request you not to show them to anybody, or, if you think proper to make use of them, I wish you would have them transcribed.

"I hope, my dear General, that when you have read them attentively you will be sensible that I have not deserved that you should change your opinion of me; but that all my fault on the 12th day of April, 1782, was being unfortunate.

The Court Martial assembled at this place for the determination of this affair will, I hope, soon come to a finding.

"I request your leave, my dear General, to acquaint you with the issue whatsoever it may be.

"I am waiting to hear from you with that impatience arising from the most sincere friendship.

"Do me the favor to let me hear from you the soonest possible.

"Depend always on the affectionate and respectful attachment with which I have the honor to be, my dear General.

"Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

"THE COUNT DE GRASSE,

"Associated in the Cincinnatus.

"L'Orient,

"The 15th March, 1784."

*Count de Grasse belonged to an illustrious and ancient family of Provence and was lineally descended from Rodoard de Grasse, who lived there in the year 993 and married Alagard, daughter of Guillaume, Comte de Provence.

Count de Grasse's eldest and only son who arrived at maturity was Alexander-Francois-Auguste de Grasse-Rouville, Comte de Grasse and Marquis de Tilly, Seigneur de Flins, Mondreville, le Chambrier, Saint-Laurent les Jonchères, de Laval, la Boulaye, Prémonnet, and la Geneste, who was born at Versailles 14th February, 1765. He entered military service as a second sous-lieutenant in the regiment du Roi, infantry, in 1781, and became a capitaine de reformé in the regiment of Royal-Pologne, cavalry, in 1784.

In 1788 he was presented to the King and Royal Family, and, in 1789, passed as a capitaine en pied into the regiment of Royal-Guienne, cavalry, and in the same year went to Saint-Domingo.

Forced by the insurrectionary disturbances in that island in 1793 to emigrate, he came with his family and sisters to Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1794 he was appointed Sub-Engineer, U. S. Army, under Paul Hyacinte Perrault, Temporary Engineer, charged with the construction of fortifications on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. While thus employed on the Savannah river, he was, on the 4th July, 1796, admitted as an hereditary member in the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia.

Upon his return to France he received, in 1802, the commission of Chef d'Escadrons in the cavalry. At the Restoration he served in 1814 in the Household of Louis XVIII, and then in the Army in Belgium under H. R. H. the Duke de Berri, and was honorably retired 1st January, 1816.

He was a knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

He corresponded occasionally with President General Washington, and, in one of his communications dated Paris, 11th May, 1788, referred to the friendship which his own father had always evinced for the other.

In a later letter, dated Charleston, S. C., 7th December, 1795, he asked General Washington for his portrait.

He married in 1792 in Saint Domingo Anne-Sophie de la Hogue, of a noble family in Normandy, and daughter of M. de la Hogue, Counsellor to the Superior Council of Cape Francois, and had issue, four children, all daughters.

He died at Versailles 10th June, 1845, and was succeeded in the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, on the 4th July, 1849, by his nephew, Francis Auguste De Pau, eldest son of Francis De Pau and his wife Sylvia-Alexandrina-Maxima de Grasse, youngest daughter of Lieutenant General Count de Grasse, original member in the French State Society of the Cincinnati. She died in the city of New York 5th January, 1855, aged 83 years. Francis Auguste De Pau died 3rd July, 1854. De Grasse Bostwick Fowler, Esq., of

Lieutenant General Toussaint-Guillaume Picquet, Count de la Motte-Picquet de la Vinoyère.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 1st June, 1778, Chief d'Escadre, and served in that capacity under Count d'Estaing at Savannah in 1779.

Subsequently commanded a squadron in the naval action off Fort Royal of the 18th December, 1779.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General of the French Naval Forces, 12th January, 1782.

Lieutenant General Louis-Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly Chef d'Escadre commanding squadron which captured Senegal and Fort St. Louis, Africa, 30th January, 1779.

He then joined Count d'Estaing in his flagship *le Fendant*, 64, and was in the action of the 6th July, 1779, and at the Siege of Savannah, and later, on 11th November, 1779, was at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and then in Count de Guichen's three actions of the 17th April, 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Later he was in Count de Grasse's action in the West Indies of the 12th April, 1782, in which he was wounded.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General of the French Naval Forces, 14th August, 1782, and commanded the fleet on the New England coast in that year.

He was subsequently appointed "Inspecteur Général des Classes."

He was a Deputy from the nobility of Castelnauary in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Lieutenant General Francois-Aymar, Count de Monteil.

Knight Commander of St. Louis and

Knight Commander of St. Lazare.

Formerly Chef d'Escadre under Count de Grasse in the action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

He had previously been wounded in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778, and again in each of Lieutenant General Count de Guichen's three actions of the 17th April, 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General of the French Naval Forces, 8th February, 1783.

Baltimore, Md., grandson of Captain Theodosius Fowler, 2nd Regt., N. Y., Contl. Infy., an original member, and also great-grandson of Lieut. Genl. Count de Grasse, was admitted an hereditary member in the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, 4th July, 1885, and died at The Hague, Holland, 8th October, 1890. His father, Theodosius Oliver Fowler, was the only son of Captain Theodosius Fowler, whom he succeeded in the New York State Society 4th July, 1843, and married Amelia De Pau, daughter of M. Francis De Pau and Sylvia-Alexandrina-Maxima de Grasse.



COUNT DE LA MOTTE-PICQUET DE LA VINOYÈRE.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS.

CHEF D'ESCADRE FRENCH NAVY.

Rear Admiral le Commandeur de Dampierre.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Diadème, 74, in the actions of 20th March, 1779, and 6th July, 1779, off Grenada, in which he was wounded, and at Savannah.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the French Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre, 20th August, 1784, and to be Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Rear Admiral Chevalier Sochet des Touches.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly successively Capitaine de Vaisseau and Brigadier and commanding le Neptune, 74, in Rhode Island from July, 1780, until the decease in Newport of Chef d'Escadre le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, 15th December, 1780, and then temporarily commanding the squadron at that station until the arrival of Chef d'Escadre de Barras St. Laurent, 10 May, 1781.

Intermediately he commanded it in the action off the capes of Virginia against Vice Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot, 16th March, 1781.

He was subsequently at Yorktown in command of le Neptune.

Received the thanks of Congress, 4th April, 1781, and a pension of 800 livres from his Government for the action of 16th March, 1781.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the French Naval Forces in 1780 and to be Chef d'Escadre, 20th August, 1784, and Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Rear Admiral Jean-Baptiste, Baron de Glandevès.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Souverain, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the fleet of M. de Vaudreuil on the New England coast in 1782.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre, 20th August, 1784, and Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

In 1789 he was commandant of the Marine at Marseilles.

Rear Admiral Francois-Hector, Count d'Albert de Rions.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis.

Formerly, from 1772, Capitaine de Vaisseau and commanding le Sagittaire, 50, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778, particularly in an affair with the British Battery on the west side of Conanicut Island, 30th July, 1778.

Also at the capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and naval action off that island, 6th July 1779, and at Savannah, in October of the same year.

Subsequently commanding le Pluton, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1782 and with the latter at Portsmouth, N. H., 10th October, 1782.

Appointed Major de la Marines et des Armées Navales in 1780, and in 1781 received a pension of 1200 livres.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre, 20th August, 1784, and, in 1785, appointed Commandant of the Marine at the port of Toulon.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 1st January, 1792.

Rear Admiral Martin-Benoit de Chausse Gros.†

Formerly, from the 4th April, 1780, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and acting as Capitaine en Second on l'St. Esprit, 80, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1792.

Rear Admiral Chevalier de la Bouchetière.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Magicienne, 32, in Boston Harbor, 15th August, 1781.

His frigate was taken by the Chatham, 40, after a sharp action off Cape Ann, 1st September, 1781.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1792.

Rear Admiral Antoine-Hyacinthe-Anne, Count de Chastenet-Puységur.†

Formerly, from 1776, Enseigne de Vaisseau commanding the frigate la Bricole, 36, at Savannah in October, 1779, and subsequently in Charleston Harbor, S. C., during the siege of that place, and made prisoner of war at the capitulation, 12th May, 1780.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1779, and Major de Vaisseau in 1786, and Captain de Vaisseau in 1792.

Emigrated in the last named year and served in the army of the Prince de Condé until its disbandment.

He then took temporary service under the British Government and finally entered the Portuguese Navy with the commission of Rear Admiral.

In 1803 he returned to France.

Rear Admiral Joseph-Saturnin, Count de Peytès-Montcabrié.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau commanding le Triomphant, 80, in Count de Grasse's action in the West Indies of the 12th April, 1782, and later in the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet on the New England coast in 1782, where his ship was the flagship.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 31st December, 1814, and was Treasurer General des Invalides de la Marine in 1816-17.

Rear Admiral Pierre-Joseph, Marquis de Kergariou.†

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau commanding frigate la Médée, 36, in Lieutenant General Count de Guichen's actions of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780, off Martinique.



MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.

KNIGHT OF THE HOLY GHOST. KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRENCH NAVY.



Subsequently commanding frigate l'Engageante, 32, which arrived in Boston Harbor from France 7th September, 1781, with money to pay the squadron under M. de Barras St. Laurent and the Auxiliary Army.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral 13th June, 1814.

Rear Admiral Pierre-Dimàs, Marquis de la Prévalaye.†

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau and in Boston in 1778.

Subsequently commanding frigate l'Astrecé, 32, which arrived at Chester, Penn., from France, with the preliminary Treaty of Peace, 10th April, 1783.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral 13th June, 1814.

He was a member and Secretary of the Academy Royal of the Marine at Brest, and was author of:

"Les mots arc de vaisseau et architecture navale, composés pour le dictionnaire";

"Mémoire sur sa campagne de Boston en 1778";

"Mémoire sur une machine propre à faire connaître à tout moment la différence de tirant d'eau."

Rear Admiral Pierre-Claude, Marquis Du Quesne.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly senior lieutenant de vaisseau on l'Hermione, 32, in the combat with the British frigate Iris, 32, off Montauk Point 7th June, 1780, in which he was wounded. Later he was in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, off the Capes of Virginia and in M. de la Pérouse's combat off the New England coast of the 21st July, 1781.

Subsequently senior lieutenant on l'Aigle, 40, in the action of that frigate and la Gloire, 32, with the Hector, 74, on the 4th September, 1782, while en route from France to the Chesapeake.

He subsequently commanded the cutter le Triomphe, 14, and was specially sent by Count d'Estaing from Cadiz on 11th February, 1783, to Philadelphia, where he arrived 24th March, 1783, with the first notice of the signature on 20th January, 1783, of the preliminaries of peace, and with orders to the French Naval forces to suspend hostilities.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 13th June, 1814.

His son became an hereditary member in the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, 4th July, 1850, and, on his decease, 4th July, 1880, his eldest son became an hereditary member in the Rhode Island State Society, 4th July, 1882, and upon the latter's decease, his eldest son, in turn, succeeded him in the Rhode Island State Society, 4th July, 1902.

Rear Admiral Edouard-Charles-Victorien, Count de Colbert-Maulevrier.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,
Knight of St. John of Jerusalem,
Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly successively enseigne and lieutenant de vaisseau commanding the cutter la Guépe, 14, in Rhode Island in 1780, and in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, after which his vessel was, during a storm, lost off

Cape Charles in the same month. Then served on le *Conquerant*, 74, under Count de Grasse at Yorktown and in the action of 12th April, 1782.

Promoted to be capitaine de vaisseau 1st January, 1791, and Chef de Division 1st July, 1792, and to be Rear Admiral 8th July, 1816, and commandant of the company of guards of the Admiral commanding in chief from 1816 to his decease in Paris, 2nd February, 1820, where he was born 24th December, 1758.

During the French Revolution he resided for several years in Philadelphia, Penn.

Transferred to the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, as an Original member, on his application, 4th July, 1798.

Rear Admiral Pierre-Louis de Sambucy.✠

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly, from 1775, lieutenant de vaisseau and appointed lieutenant en second des gardes du Pavillon et de la Marine in 1778 and advanced to be premier lieutenant of the same in 1779 and to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Naval forces in 1780, and served on le *Caton*, 74, under Lieutenant General Count de Grasse in the action off the Capes of the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Chef de Division 3d April, 1787, and authorized to retire on a pension of thirty-six hundred livres.

Emigrated in 1792, and made the campaign with the Prince de Condé.

Returned to France, pursuant to leave granted, in August, 1795.

Honorably retired 31st December, 1814.

Pension fixed at twenty-four hundred francs on the 31st January, 1816, and promoted to be Rear Admiral, Honorary.

Rear Admiral Auguste-Bonable, Count de Méhérenc de Saint-Pierre.✠

Formerly lieutenant de vaisseau from 1772 and promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel in 1779 and Lieutenant en Premier des Gardes du Pavillon in 1780.

Served on le *Magnifique*, 74, under Count d'Estaing in the capture of Grenada and naval action off that place 6th July, 1779, and later at Savannah and then under Lieutenant General Count de Guichen in the three naval actions of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Honorably retired 23d April, 1785, with a pension of three thousand livres.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1781 and to be Rear Admiral, Honorary, 13th August, 1823.

Chef d'Escadre Chevalier de Moriès-Castellet.✠

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'*Hector*, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the capture of Grenada and naval action off that place, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre to date from the 1st June, 1778.



MARQUIS DE LA POYPE-VERTRIEUX.

CHEF D'ESCADRE FRENCH NAVY

Chef d'Escadre Count de Boulainvilliers de Croy.†

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau commanding le Languedoc, 80, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the capture of Grenada and naval action off that place, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre, 5th May, 1780.

Chef d'Escadre Count d'Apchon.†

Knight of the Holy Ghost.

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau commanding le Protecteur, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 1st April, 1781.

In 1780-3 he was Governor of Brouage and of Fort Lupin in the Province of Aunis.

Chef d'Escadre Marquis de la Poype-Vertrieux.†

Formerly capitaine de vaisseau commanding le Marseillais, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island and in the combat with the Preston, 54, 13th August, 1778, and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 1st May, 1781, and placed on the retired list.

He was a Deputy from the Nobility of Toulon in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Chef d'Escadre Chevalier d'Albert Saint-Hypolite.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding la Victoire, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 12th January, 1782.

Chef d'Escadre Commandeur Jean-Charles-Régis-Coriolis d'Espinouse.†

Knight Commander of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly Brigadier commanding le César, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 12th April, 1782, and in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in the same ship, in that year.

Chef d'Escadre de Grasse-Limmermont.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Guerrier, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Brigadier in the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 28th December, 1782, and thereupon honorably retired.

Chef d'Escadre Francois-Louis-Edme-Gabriel, Count Du Maitz de Goimpy.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Destin, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Wounded in Lt. Genl. Count de Guichen's action 17th April, 1780.

Chef d'Escadre Claude-Francois-Reynard Defuschamberg, Count d'Amblimont.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Vengeur, 64, in the capture of the St. Pierre, 22, on the 28th September, 1778. Subsequently commanding le Brave, 74, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1782.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Jean-Francois, Baron d'Arros d'Argelos.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Palmier, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th Sept., 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Marquis de Briqueville.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding the Northumberland, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Count de Mithon de Genouilly.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Dauphin Royal, 70, at Savannah in 1779 and la Couronne, 80, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1782.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Chevalier Du Plessis Parscau.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly, from 1772, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and commanding le Languedoc, 80, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

He was specially detailed by Count de Grasse, on the part of the Navy, to carry conjointly with the Duke de Lauzun, on the part of the Army, the official information of the victory to Louis XVI.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Chevalier de Raymondis.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le César, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the combat with the Iris, 50, off Martha's Vineyard 16th August, 1778, in which he was wounded.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Charles-Marie, Count de la Grandière.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Conquérant, 74, in Rhode Island in 1780, and in M. des Touches' action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Received a pension of 600 livres for the action of 16th March, 1781.

Chef d'Escadre Count de Cicé-Champion.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Solitaire, 64, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th Sept., 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Chef d'Escadre Count de Soulange.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Sphinx, 64, at "Savannah" in 1779.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 20th August, 1784.

Subsequently Director General at Rochefort.

Chef d'Escadre Henri-César, Marquis de Castellane Majastre.†

Knight of the Holy Ghost,

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Marseillais, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th Sept., 1781, and at Yorktown.

In 1782 was Governor of the Isles Sainte Marguerite and also of Niort.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 1st October, 1784.

Deputy from the Nobility of Châteauneuf in Thimerais in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Chef d'Escadre, Count de Cillart de Suville.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Réfléchi, 74, at Savannah in 1779. He was previously wounded in Count d'Estaing's action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779. He commanded le Réfléchi in Count de Grasse's action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 2d November, 1786.

Chef d'Escadre Jean-Francois-Galaup, Count de la Pérouse.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau from the 4th April, 1777, and commanded the frigate l'Amazone, 36, in Count d'Estaing's fleet which arrived on the coast of Georgia 1st September, 1779, from whence he was sent on the 4th September to Charleston, S. C., with dispatches for Major General Benjamin Lincoln and on the 11th September, 1779, captured the Ariel, 24, after a sharp combat.

Present at the Siege of "Savannah" and bore a principal part in the capture of the British frigate le Tigre, 52, off the coast of Georgia 8th December, 1779.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 4th April, 1780, and assigned to command the frigate l'Astrée, 32, which left Brest 24th December, 1780, and arrived in Boston Harbor on the 26th February, 1781.

He subsequently commanded that frigate and l'Hermoine, 32, of the Squadron stationed in Rhode Island, in the successful combat with six British armed ships off the New England coast 21st July, 1781.

Later commanding le Sceptre, 74, and squadron in the expedition to Hudson's Bay from Cape Francois and capture and destruction of Forts York and Prince of Wales 21st August, 1782.

Subsequently promoted 26th June, 1785, to be Chef de Division and commanded the frigates la Broussole and l'Astrolabe which set sail from Brest on a voyage of discovery 1st August, 1785, and were finally cast away on a coral reef in the Island of Maunicolo in the New Hebrides in April or May, 1788, and all hands eventually lost.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 2d November, 1786.

Chef d'Escadre Jean-Antoine, Count le Bègue.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding la Magnanime, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded, while commanding the same ship, in Count de Grasse's action of 12th April, 1782.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 2d November, 1786.

Chef d'Escadre Marquis de Castellet, (Ainé).

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le César, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and in Count d'Estaing's naval action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, in which he was wounded.

Later, in the last named year, he commanded the same ship at Savannah.

Promoted to be Chef d'Escadre 2d November, 1786, and became Director General of the Port of Toulon.

Chef d'Escadre Perrier, Count de Salvert.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le Languedoc, 80, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Brigadier in the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 2d November, 1786.



COUNT DE LA PÉROUSE.
CHEF D'ESCADRE FRENCH NAVY.

Chef d'Escadre Du Croizet, Chevalier de Retz.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Vengeur, 64, at Savannah in 1779.

Previously wounded in Count d'Estaing's action off Grenada 6th July, 1779.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Chef d'Escadre 16th December, 1786, and honorably retired on the same day.

Chef d'Escadre Marquis de Sainneville.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding frigate la Nimphe, 32, in the capture of Fort James on the river Gambier 12th February, 1779.

Later commanding the frigate la Résolve, 32, which arrived in Boston Harbor 25th August, 1779.

Still later commanding le Puissant, 74, in Lieut. Genl. Don Luis de Cordova's action of the 20th October, 1782.

Brigadier Pierre-Antoine, Count de Clavel.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Scipion, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown and promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 24th November, 1781, and honorably retired on the same day.

Brigadier Count de Framont de Greze.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le César, 74, under Count d'Estaing in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau en Second of the same, 14th July, 1779.

Later Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Caton, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, in which he was wounded, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 12th January, 1782.

Brigadier M. de Longueville.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Robuste, 74, at Savannah in 1779 and promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782.

Brigadier Chevalier de Gras-Préville.†

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Engageante, 32, in the combat with the frigate Rose 6th July, 1778, and in the operations in Rhode Island in the same year.

Later commanding le Zélé, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 12th January, 1782, and honorably retired the 1st September, 1786.

Brigadier L. D. de Joannis.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Protecteur, 64, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1779 and to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces in 1782.

Brigadier Pierre-Joseph, Chevalier de Castellan.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Auguste, 80, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 25th March, 1785, and honorably retired on the same day.

Brigadier Jean-Baptiste-Elzéar, Marquis de Pontevès-Gien.†

Knight of Saint Lazare et Notre Dame du Carmel.

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau and acting as Capitaine en Second on le Tonnant, 80, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and commanded the same ship at Savannah in 1779.

Subsequently Inspecteur Particulier des Classes de la Marine.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 22d July, 1785, and honorably retired on the same day.*

Brigadier Henri-Jean-Baptiste, Vicomte de Pontevès-Gien.†

He was the brother of the above named Marquis de Pontevès-Gien and served as a Capitaine de Vaisseau, commanding frigate la Résolue, 32, on the American coast and in Lieut. General Count de Guichen's actions off Martinique, 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780, and later in the attack made on Forts James and Bense in the river Gambia, Africa, 12th February, 1779, where he had two frigates, a corvette and a schooner under his command.

In 1781 he received from Louis XVI. a pension of 600 livres for his services in America and in Senegambia and was appointed Major Général de la Marine et des Escadres in the Department of Brest.

He commanded the French Squadron, l'Illustre, 74 (flagship); le Leopard, 74; l'Andromaque, 40; la Sensible, 36, and l'Active, 36, which arrived in Boston Harbor, Mass., on the 3d September, 1789, and was the recipient of marked civilities from the Massachusetts Cincinnati, which were acknowledged by official courtesies even more notable.

Brigadier Martinencq de Gineste.†

Appointed a Garde de la Marine in 1755, he was promoted to be Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1761 and Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1765.

In 1756 he was in the expedition to Mahon and in 1765 served on the bark l'Hirondelle commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau M. de Beaussier-Chateaufort in the squadron which operated against the Saletins on the 27th June of that year. Commanded the boats from his vessel which participated in the affair of Larache, in which he was wounded by a musket ball in the arm and breast.

*His eldest son, Capitaine de vaisseau, Francois-Elzéar, Marquis de Pontevès-Gien.† succeeded him in the Cincinnati. (Vide: Hereditary List.)

In 1778 he served on le Guerrier, 74, under Count d'Estaing in the operations in Rhode Island, and, on the 4th July, 1779, at the capture of Grenada and naval action off that island two days later.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, he served on le Guerrier at Savannah as Capitaine en Second.

Promoted to be Brigadier of the Naval Forces 26th March, 1786, and honorably retired on the same day on account of ill health and received a pension on the 1st April, 1786, of thirty-six hundred livres from the Treasurer Royal and five hundred livres from the Invalides.

On the 21st April, 1789, he received from the King a gratification of eight hundred livres.*

Brigadier Chevalier du Chaffault de Chaon.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau en Second and Capitaine de Pavillon on le Fendant, 64, and in action of 6th July, 1779, off Grenada and at Siege of Savannah.

Later, on 11th November, 1779, at entrance to Chesapeake Bay and subsequently in Lieutenant General Count de Guichen's three actions of 17th April, 15th May and 19th May, 1780, and wounded in action.

Promoted to Brigadier for these services.

Chef de Division Count de Kergariou Loc Maria.‡

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding La Sibille, 32, from October, 1781, and on special service on the coast of the United States, having arrived in Chesapeake Bay with money for the Army 7th January, 1782.

Later, on the 2d April, 1782, he was stationed off Lynn Haven Bay.

Subsequently was severely wounded in the combat between his frigate and the British frigate Magician, 32, near Saint Domingo, 2d January, 1783.

Promoted to be Chef de Division 1st May, 1781.

During the French Revolution he was compelled to emigrate and subsequently joined the expeditionary force which made a descent on Brittany in June, 1795. He was taken prisoner by the French Revolutionary Army in the affair of Quiberon 16th July, 1795, and shot, on the 30th of the same month, under the improper sentence of a military commission.

Chef de Division Athanase Scipion de Barin, Marquis de la Galissonnière.†‡

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the frigate la Blanche, 32, in the combat with the British frigate Jupiter, 50, 21st May, 1779, while en

*His eldest son, who succeeded him in the Cincinnati, was Rear Admiral André-Jules-Francois, Baron de Martineq de Glneste, Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. (Vide: Hereditary List, French Society.)

‡On the 14th September, 1789, this officer, then in command of le Leopard, 74, of the French Squadron in Boston Harbor, gave a dinner on shipboard to the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati. When the members had entered the ship's boats to return to Boston, the yards were manned and three cheers given by the crew, followed by a salute of thirteen guns.

At this dinner, in the number of toasts, were two, each of which were received with a salute of thirteen guns from the ship, viz: "The President and Cincinnati in the United States" and "The President and Cincinnati in France."

On the 24th September, 1789, the Massachusetts State Society gave, in return, an elegant entertainment at Concert Hall, Boston, to the French members of the Order in the squadron.

route to the West Indies from France and subsequently commanding the same vessel at the siege of Savannah in the same year.

Having sailed from that place on the 1st November, 1779, his frigate was captured by Rear Admiral Rodney's squadron in the West Indies 20th December, 1779.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1780 and Chef de Division 1st May, 1786.

Chef de Division Jean-Charles, Chevalier de Borda.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau and acting as Major General and Intendant of the Naval Forces under Count d'Estaing in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779, and temporarily commanded le Guerrier, 74, in 1781.

He subsequently commanded le Solitaire, 64, when captured by the British squadron near Barbadoes 6th December, 1782.

He became "Inspecteur des Constructions" in 1784 and was promoted to be Chef de Division in 1786.

He was a member of the Academy Royal of Sciences.

Chef de Division d'Alexandre, Count d'Ethy.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding le Citoyen, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

He was wounded while commanding the same ship in Count de Grasse's action of the 12th April, 1782, and later commanded it in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in the same year.

Chef de Division Laurent-Emanuel de Renaud d'Aleins.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Hector, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown and subsequently commanding le Neptune, 74, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1782.

Chef de Division Jean-Baptiste de Macarty-Mactaigne.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau from 1780 and commanding le Magnifique, 74, which struck on a rock off Lovell's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., 10th August, 1782, and was lost.

The Congress of the United States on the 3d September, 1782, presented to France the America, 74, then being completed by the Chevalier John Paul Jones, to replace le Magnifique, and Macarty-Mactaigne was assigned to its command and took it to France.

He was subsequently Major Général de la Marine et des Escadres at Rochefort.

Promoted to be Chef de Division in 1786.

Chef de Division Count de Roux de Bonneval.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Alcmène, 28, under Count d'Estaing on Rhode Island and Massachusetts coasts in 1778, and in the action



COUNT MAURICE-JULIEN EMÉRIAU.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. PEER OF FRANCE.

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

off Grenada 6th July, 1779, and subsequently captured by a British squadron in the West Indies in October of that year.

Appointed Major du Corps d'Infanterie de la Marine in 1780.

In September, 1783, he commanded the corvette la Badine, 36, on the European Station.

Promoted to be Chef de Division in 1786, and assigned to be Major Général de la Marine et des Escadres.

He was Deputy for the Nobility of Evreux in the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Chef de Division Viscount Fleuriot de l'Angle.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the cutter le Hussard, 18, in June, 1780, until captured by the Nonsuch, 64, on the 5th July of the same year.

On being exchanged, he was assigned to the command of l'Astrée, 32, and served in the squadron of M. de la Pérouse on the New England coast and in the expedition which left Cape Francois 31st May, 1782, for Hudson's Bay, and captured Fort Prince of Wales on the 21st August, 1782.

He subsequently commanded the frigate l'Astrolabe, 32, in M. de la Pérouse's expedition of discovery which sailed from Brest on the 1st August, 1785, until he was killed by the savages on the Island of Maouna in the Navigator Islands in December, 1787.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 14th November, 1782, and to be Chef de Division 1st May, 1786.

Chef de Division-Joseph-Couturier de Fournoüe.†

Formerly from 1772 Lieutenant de Vaisseau and served from 1778 to 1781 under Count d'Estaing on le Vengeur, 64, in Rhode Island and action off Grenada 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah and promoted to Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1780 and succeeded to command of same ship.

Promoted to be Chef de Division in 1786.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Baptiste de Cibon.†

Served in same grade on la Ville de Paris, 104, performing the functions of Intendant of the Naval Forces under Count de Grasse in the action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the disastrous action of the 12th April, 1782, when that ship was captured.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Mahué de Kerhoüan.†

Formerly commanding le Diadème, 74, under Count d'Estaing in the action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah, and later in the action of 20th March, 1780.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Biré.†

Formerly commanding l'Auguste, 80, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England coast and was with that fleet in Boston Harbor on the 8th August, 1782, and subsequently at Portsmouth, N. H., 10th October, 1782.

Honorably retired in 1785.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Pujet Bras.†

Formerly commanding le Northumberland, 74, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1782 on the New England Coast.

Capitaine de Vaisseau de Raimondis-Canaux.†

Formerly, from 1771, Capitaine de Vaisseau and acted as Capitaine en Second on le Marseillais, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Honorably retired 19th October, 1781.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-André-Joseph, Chevalier de Lombard.†

Formerly commanding la Provence, 64, in Rhode Island in 1780 and in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Marquis de Laubepin.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le Protecteur, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Rivière.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Capitaine de Vaisseau and commanded the flagship la Couronne et le Pluton, 74, in 1781 in the squadron of Chef d'Escadre M. de la Motte Picquet under Count de Grasse at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jacques-Aime Le Saige, Chevalier de la Villébrune.†

Formerly commanding frigate la Gentille, 32, in Lieutenant Général Count de Guichen's actions off Martinique of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780, and then in Rhode Island, and later at entrance of Chesapeake Bay in the squadron under M. le Gardeur de Tilly, when the British frigate Romulus, 50, was captured, 19th February, 1781.

He afterward commanded the Romulus, 50, in Rhode Island in 1781 and in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and later in Count de Barras Saint-Laurent's squadron which joined Count de Grasse in Chesapeake Bay from Newport and took part in the operations at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Joseph-Jean Petit.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau serving as Capitaine en Second on le Magnifique, 74, under Count de Grasse in the action of 12th April, 1782, and later, on same ship, under the Marquis de Vaudreuil until wrecked off Lovell's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., 10th August, 1782.

Then transferred, in same capacity, to la Couronne, 80, in same squadron on the New England Coast.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. de Gautéz.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le Zélé, 74, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the action of 6th July, 1779 and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Garnier de Saint-Antonin.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on la Provence, 64, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and then commanded le Fantasque, 64, at Savannah in 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Pierre-Joseph-Francois-Samson, Count de Champ Martin.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le Mar-seillais, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, where wounded, and was at Yorktown.

He subsequently commanded le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in Count de Grasse's action of the 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies, where he was again wounded, and then commanded the same ship in the same year in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Michel-Georges Laub.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau acting as Capitaine en Second on le César, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and later in Count de Grasse's action of the 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Count de la Croix.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau and wounded in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778.

Later Capitaine de Vaisseau on l'Annibal, 74, under Count d'Estaing in the action off Grenada 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Constantin-Frédéric-Timoléon, Count du Parc de Coatrescar.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau and served in that grade at the capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and naval action off that place 6th July, 1779, and at the Siege of Savannah, and later in the three actions of Count de Guichen of the 17th April and 15th and 17th May, 1780.

Later Capitaine de Vaisseau en Second on la Couronne, 80, under the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England coast in 1782.*

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Guillaume-Michel, Chevalier de Gouzillon-Belizal.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding frigate la Licorne, 26, in June, 1778, and the frigate la Venus, 26, in combat with the privateer Lord Amherst, 16, on 14th June, 1780.

*M. le Comte Maurice du Parc, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, in a communication dated Paris, 16th June, 1856, applied to be received as a Member in right of his uncle, Count du Parc de Coatrescar. As no proof was submitted as to his claim in succession and as the records of the Order at that time did not show that the alleged præpositus was other than an Honorary Member instead of an Original Member, the General Society resolved, on the 2nd May, 1860, "that a respectful answer be made by the Secretary General to Mr. du Parc, stating that the applicant is not, according to the Institution of the Society, entitled to membership."

Later Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Réfléchi, 74, under Count de Grasse in action 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Subsequently Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding l'Ardent, 64, under Count de Grasse in action 12th April, 1782, and several times wounded.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Julien-Francois, Chevalier de Beaumanoir.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly, from 1777, Lieutenant de Vaisseau and wounded in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778.

Promoted to be Chef de Brigade des Gardes du Pavillon in 1780 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1781.

Served on l'Hector, 74, in Count de Grasse's action of the 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1782, but continued to serve on l'Hector in Count de Grasse's action of the 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies.

In 1784 he received a pension of eight hundred livres for his services in America.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Cramazel de Kerhué.✠

Formerly senior Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Glorieux, 74, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown and succeeded to the command of the ship when its Commandant, Capitaine de Vaisseau M. le Vicomte d'Escars, was killed in the action of 12th April, 1782.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Montluc de la Bourdonnaye.✠

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the cutter la Levrette, 18, 1st August, 1779, and 7th June, 1780. Later he commanded, on the 24th January, 1782, the cutter l'Espion, 18, which was captured on that day by a superior British force. Afterward he commanded the frigate le Sagittaire, 50, in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England coast in 1782.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 1st May, 1786.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-Mariè, Chevalier de Tanouarn.✠

Formerly commanding la Concorde, 26, which sailed from Brest, 26th March, 1781, and arrived in Boston Harbor on the following 8th May, having on board Chef d'Escadre Count de Barras Saint-Laurent as a passenger.

On the 20th June, 1781, he proceeded to Cape Francois with the request from General Washington and the Count de Rochambeau to the Count de Grasse to co-operate in the projected operations against Earl Cornwallis at Yorktown and returned with de Grasse's assent.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Guillaume-Jacques-Constant, Count de Liberge de Granchain.✠

Formerly successively Major and Capitaine de Vaisseau and Major de l'Escadre chargé du détail général, under M. des Touches on le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, and then under Count de Barras St. Laurent, and was in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown, where he represented the combined French fleets in the preparation of the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the British Land and Naval Forces at that place.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Bidé de Chavagne.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau from 1767 and served on le Bien-Aimé, 74, in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1779 and continued to serve on the same ship in the squadron of Chef d'Escadre le Chevalier de la Motte-Picquet and on the 2d May, 1781, carried a prize into Saint Eustatia in the West Indies.

Having been transferred for a short time to le Royal Louis, 80, he returned to le Bien-Aimé and arrived at Brest 15th April, 1783.

Honorably retired on account of ill health, with a pension of two thousand livres 29th August, 1783.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Joseph-Jacques-Francois de Martelli Chautard.†

Formerly commanding the Experiment, 50, under Count de Grasse at Yorktown in 1781 and subsequently commanded Le Palmier, 74, in the naval action of the 12th April, 1782.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Maurice-Jean-Marié, Chevalier de Launay-Tromelin.†

Formerly senior Lieutenant de Vaisseau on l'Ardent, 64, in Rhode Island in 1780-1 and then Capitaine en Second of the Romulus, 44, in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean - Baptiste - Joseph - Eugène, Chevalier de Ravenel.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding l'Andromaque, 42, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown and sailed on the 1st November, 1781, from Chesapeake Bay for France with duplicate dispatches of the victory and carrying as passengers, on leave of absence, Colonels Count William des Deux Ponts, M. de Laval, de Damas, and de Charlus of the Auxiliary Army.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Viscount de Montault.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on l'Artésien, 64, at Savannah in 1779.

Later commanding the frigate le Fier-Rodrigue, 50, which was in Chesapeake Bay in June, 1780, and arrived at Rochefort, France, on the 28th of the following month, and was in the succeeding year stationed at Fort Royal in the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Deydier de Pierrefeu.†

Formerly commanding le Triton, 64, in Count de Grasse's action against Vice Admiral Hood 29th April, 1781, and subsequently at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Marie, Chevalier de Villeneuve-Cillart.†

Formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau commanding la Surveilleante, 32, in Rhode Island in 1780 and in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and in the combat with the Ulysses, 44, on the 5th June, 1781, and at Yorktown and then carried M. le Duc de Lauzun to France with dispatches announcing the capitulation.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Pierre-Marie-Francois, Viscount de Pagès.✠

Formerly, from 1777, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau and served as such on le Fier, 50, in the fleet of Count d'Orvillier's in the action off Ushant 27th July, 1778.

Detached, on account of ill health, from the 5th October, 1778, until the 11th December in the same year, when he went on board le Magnifique, 74, and served under Count d'Estaing at the capture of Grenada 4th July, 1779, and naval action off that place of the 6th July, 1779.

Detached at Saint Domingo, on account of sickness, in August, 1779, and returned to France in le Saint-Michel, 60.

Honorably retired, with rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau and a pension of twelve hundred livres 1st January, 1782.

Killed in the revolt in Saint Domingo in 1793.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Simar.

Formerly senior Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Diadème, 74, under Count d'Estaing in action of 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah and in action of 20th March, 1780, and promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau for these services.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Cipières.✠

Formerly senior Lieutenant de Vaisseau on la Provence, 64, under Count d'Estaing in operations in Rhode Island in 1778, including action of 11th August, 1778, and in action of 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah and promoted for these services to be Capitaine de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Du Bessey de Contenson.✠

Formerly senior Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Protecteur, 74, in operations in Rhode Island in 1778 and action of 15th December, 1778, and at Savannah in 1779 and promoted for these services to be Capitaine de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis, Viscount de la Coudre de la Bretonnière.✠

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding l'Aigrette, 32, on the American coast and in the combat with the frigate Arethusa, 28, on the 18th March, 1779.

Subsequently commanding the frigate la Tourterelle, 36, which, in 1780, convoyed several French and American merchant ships laden with military stores into Boston Harbor.

Subsequently promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau and appointed Commandant of the Marine at Cherbourg.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Viscount de Cambis.✠

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding l'Aigrette, 32, and served on the American coast and in Boston Harbor, 12th September, 1781-31st March, 1782.

Captured the privateer Surprise, 14, near the Isle d'Aix, 19th July, 1782.

Promoted to be Major de Vaisseau in 1786 and Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st January, 1792.

Was admitted a member of the Cincinnati while a Major de Vaisseau.



CHEVALIER DE SERCEY.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. LOUIS.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS LEGION OF HONOR

VICE ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Count de Chavagnac.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on the frigate la Junon, 26, in the combat with the Fox, 28, on the 11th September, 1778, near Ouessant, and later commanded the frigate la Sensible, 36, which brought M. de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary, to Boston Harbor 2d August, 1779.

He subsequently became Major de la Marine at Cherbourg.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Pastour de Costabelle.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the frigate la Truite, 26, at Savannah in 1779, and made prisoner of war at the capitulation of Charleston, S. C., 12th May, 1780.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-Frager, Chevalier de l'Eguille.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau and serving in 1782 as Major de Ladite Escadre on le Triomphant, 80, the flagship of the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England coast, and then commanding la Néréide, 32, in the same squadron and took a detachment of the Auxiliary Army from Boston to the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Count de Capellis.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on the frigate la Belle-Poule, 26, and wounded in the combat with the Arethusa, 28, on the 17th June, 1778.

Subsequently Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the corvette l'Epervier, 16, on the 18th June, 1779, and in the capture of Fort James on the Gambier River, Africa, 12th February, 1779.

Later acting as Lieutenant en Second on le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, and performing the functions of Aide Major successively to Chef d'Escadre le Chevalier de Ternay and M. des Touches in Newport Harbor, R. I., in 1780 and 1781.

Later commanding the frigate la Danaé, 26, which arrived in Philadelphia from Rochfort, France, 21st December, 1782.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Count de Gaston de Vauvineux.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding l'Amazone, 32, in Boston Harbor in 1782 and assisted in transporting the Auxiliary Army on its departure from the United States.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Sutton de Clonard.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding la Diligente, 32, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Having left Newport News, Va., on the 2d February, 1782, for Boston, Mass., his frigate en route ran aground, through the fault of the pilot, on the 7th February, 1782, near Cape Henry, and was lost with twenty of the crew.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 1st May, 1786.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Francois-Xavier Amé de la Laune.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding the cutter le Serpent, 18, 1st August, 1779, and severely wounded in the successful combat with the Leverett, 14, near Saint Domingo, 25th September, 1780, and subsequently

commanding the same vessel in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Naval Forces in 1782 and to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 16th January, 1783.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-Marie-Casimir, Chevalier de Vallongue.†

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau commanding la Gloire, 32, which left Brest, France, on the 19th May, 1782, with two million livres and also brought to Philadelphia M. le duc de Lauzun and other French officers returning from leave of absence or joining the Auxiliary Army.

While en route la Gloire and l'Aigle, 40, had an obstinate combat with the Hector, 74, on the 4th September, 1782.

Having emigrated during the French Revolution, he was, after the Restoration, appointed Capitaine de Vaisseau 31st December, 1814.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau, le Sieur de Barras-la-Vilette.†

Formerly, from 1778, Lieutenant de Vaisseau and served on board la Résolue, 32, on the American coast, and later in the attack on Fort James on the river Gambier 12th February, 1779, where he was wounded.

He was subsequently on duty in Count de Barras' squadron in Rhode Island and was with it at Yorktown, where he was given the command of the sloop of war Bonetta, 14, when it was turned over to the French under the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the British squadron at Yorktown, after it had first transported passengers to New York and returned.

CHAPTER XIII.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

(Continued.)

AMERICAN ARMY OR NAVY.*

General in Chief Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, LL. D.

(French Army).

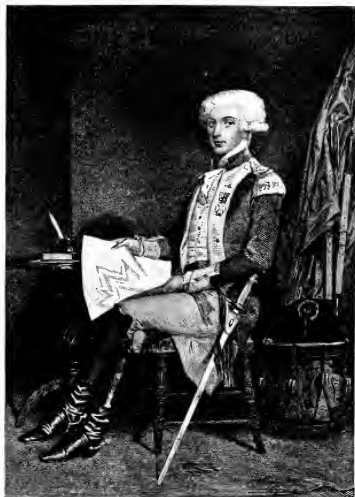
Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 9th April, 1771, Mousquetaire in the Second Company of the Gardes-du-Corps du Roi, an organization created in the year 1475.

Appointed Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Noailles, dragoons, 7th April, 1773, and promoted to be Captain in the same, 19th May, 1774, and placed on the Half Pay List in 1776.

Under an arrangement with Silas Deane, U. S. Commissioner in Paris, dated 7th December, 1776, for him to enter the U. S. Service, he fitted out the ship la Victoire at his own expense and setting sail from Bordeaux in April.

*These Original members in the French State Society of the Cincinnati became such in consequence of their services in the American Army or Navy under commissions from the Continental Congress.



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

MAJOR GENERAL AMERICAN ARMY.

COMMANDING CONTINENTAL LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION, 1781.

1777, after several detentions arrived in Charleston, S. C., 15th June, 1777, with the intention of serving in the Continental Army.

Appointed, by Congress, Major General U. S. Army, 31st July, 1777.

Wounded in the battle of Brandywine, 11th September, 1777.

Served in camp at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-8 until ordered by Congress, 23d January, 1778, to Albany to command an expedition to Canada, which was relinquished after he had made an unfavorable report as to the forces and means at his disposal for such a purpose.

Returned to Valley Forge and, on 19th May, 1778, commanded in the "Barren Hill Church" affair.

Subsequently served in the battle of Monmouth and in the Siege of Newport, R. I.

Received the thanks of Congress and vote of a sword 21st October, 1778, and unconditional leave of absence on the 22nd October, 1778, with a letter of recommendation from Congress to Louis XVI., and sailed from Boston in the U. S. frigate Alliance, 32, 11th January, 1779.

Appointed, by Louis XVI., Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 3d May, 1779.

Assigned to duty as Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis of the Army in Brittany and Normandy, 1st June, 1779.

Received the sword ordered by Congress, through the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, LL. D., F. R. S., Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, with a communication dated Passy, France, 24th August, 1779.

Granted permission by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 1st March, 1780, to return to duty in the Army of the United States.

Sailed in the French frigate l'Hermione, 26, from Aix, near Rochelle, 19th March, 1780, and arrived in Boston 27th April, 1780, and immediately rejoined the Main Continental Army at Morristown, N. J., 10th May, 1780.

Congress, on the 16th May, 1780, declared that his return to the United States to resume duty in the Continental Army, was a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which had secured him the public confidence and applause, and it received with pleasure a "tender of the further services of so gallant and meritorious an officer."

Assigned to command the division of Light Infantry of that army 1st August, 1780, and commanded it from the 7th August, during the campaign in the Jerseys, until the 26th November, 1780, when it was discontinued and the light infantry companies returned to their respective regiments preparatory to going into winter quarters.

While he commanded this division it was largely supplied with uniforms, arms, accoutrements and necessaries at his personal expense.

The Light Infantry division, to the number of twelve hundred rank and file, having been reconstituted by General Washington in general orders dated Army Headquarters, New-Windsor, N. Y., 16th February, 1781, and directed to rendezvous at Peekskill on the 19th for detached operations in Virginia against the British Expeditionary force under Benedict Arnold, he was re-assigned to its command 20th February, 1781, and marched two days later.

He commanded in the earlier operations in Virginia against Lieut. General Earl Cornwallis, 24th May-14th September, 1781, during which he was reinforced by the Pennsylvania Continental Brigade under Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, and by other troops, and commanded in the action at Jamestown Ford, 6th July, 1781, in which he had two horses killed under him.

He also commanded his division at the Siege of Yorktown.

Received from Congress, on the 23d November, 1781, an unconditional leave of absence to return to France, in a resolution expressive of its high appreciation of his services, and sailed in the U. S. frigate *Alliance*, 32, from Boston, 21st December, 1781.

Received, from Louis XVI., in communication from the Marquis de Ségur, Minister of War, dated Versailles, 5th December, 1781, the assurance of promotion to the grade of Maréchal de Camp with rank from the 19th October, 1781, for services at Yorktown.

Relinquished command of the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 27th January, 1782, and received his commission as Maréchal de Camp, 12th May, 1783, with date of rank as promised.

Assigned, in November, 1782, to be Major Général to the combined Land and Naval Forces of France and Spain under the Count d'Estaing, destined to proceed first against Jamaica, and he embarked at Brest, 3d December, 1782, and joined this armament at Cadiz, but the preliminaries of peace terminated the projected movement.

In a letter to the President of the Continental Congress, dated Cadiz, 5th February, 1783, describing the destined operations of these forces, and stating that they were to move first against the British West Indies and then go to co-operate with the American Army, he added that it was also intended for him to enter the St. Lawrence River with a French Corps, for said he: "It is known I ever was bent upon the addition of Canada to the United States."

Honorably retired from U. S. Service, 3d November, 1783.

Sailed from Havre, for the United States, 1st July, 1784, and arrived in New York 4th August, 1784, and returned to France from New York in the French frigate *la Nymphe*, 26, on the 25th December, 1784, and arrived in Paris 25th January, 1785.

On 25th October, 1784, he was the guest of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati at a dinner given him in Newport, R. I.

Member of the Assembly of Notables convoked at Versailles, 22nd February, 1787.

Appointed to command a brigade of infantry in the division of Languedoc and Roussillon, 1st April, 1788.

Deputy of the Nobility of Riom in the States General of the 5th May, 1789, and became Vice-President of the National Constituent Assembly.

Appointed Commandant General of the National Guards of Paris, 15th July, 1789, until he resigned the office 30th September, 1791.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General in the Army, 30th June, 1791.

Appointed to be General in Chief of the Army of Flanders, 20th March, 1792, and was successful in the actions of Philippeville, Maubeuge and Florennes, but after the proscription by the Jacobins and decree of arrest of the 15th August, 1792, he quitted his headquarters at Sedan on the following day with his staff, intending to go to Holland, but after crossing the frontier near Bouillon was arrested at Rochefort in Luxembourg and was confined successively at Namur, Nivelles, Luxembourg, Wesel and Madgebourg, until in May, 1794, when he was confined at Olmütz and not released until the 19th September, 1797, under the treaty of Campo Formio.

He resided subsequently at Wittmold in Holstein until the end of 1799.

He then returned to his home at La Grange, France, but would not accept office under the Directory, Consulate or Empire.

Member of the House of Representatives in France in 1815 during the

"Hundred Days," and was elected its President, but declined and insisted on Buonaparte's abdication.

Member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1818 and again in 1827.

He revisited the United States in 1824 at the invitation of Congress, transmitted by President James Monroe on the 24th February of that year. Declining a passage by a U. S. frigate tendered for that purpose, he set sail in the packet ship *Cadmus* from Havre on the 13th July and arrived at New York on the 15th August, 1824, accompanied by his only son, George Washington Lafayette.*

He was received by the American Government and People with every possible manifestation of honor and regard, and Congress, in December, 1824, made him a grant of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land.

The Cincinnati also welcomed him in their several State societies with the most affectionate cordiality.

He returned to France in the U. S. ship of the line, *Brandywine*, 72, which sailed from Chesapeake Bay on the 8th December, 1825.

Appointed Lieutenant General Commandant in Chief of the National Guards of France, 29th July, 1830, and resigned the office, 26th December, 1830.

He signed the Institution of the Cincinnati in France and there subscribed his month's pay.

He was the eldest son of Michel-Louis-Christophe-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, Baron de Vissac and Seigneur de Saint-Romain, Colonel in the Grenadiers of France, who was killed by a cannon shot in the battle of Minden, 1st August, 1759.

General Edward Stack.

(*British Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 23d March, 1777, Lieutenant en Second of the regiment of Walsh, infantry, Irish Brigade, in the French Army, and was permitted by Louis XVI. to enter the United States Service.

He was accordingly appointed Captain U. S. Marines, 4th February, 1779, and served under Commodore John Paul Jones on the U. S. frigate *Bon Homme Richard*, 40, and in the bloody and desperate combat with the British frigate *Serapis*, 44, on the 23d September, 1779, off Flamborough Head, in which he was in command of the Main Top and was, for his highly efficient services on that memorable occasion, specially mentioned in his commanding officer's official report.

When the *Bon Homme Richard* sank, he was transferred with her officers and crew to the captured frigate *Serapis* and went with it into the Texel.

He continued in U. S. service until rendered supernumerary by reduction of the naval force and was accordingly honorably discharged 13th February, 1780, and returned to duty in the French Army.

Meanwhile he had been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Walsh, 13th November, 1779.

For his services in the combat of the 23d September, he received from Louis XVI., on the 12th December, 1779, the rank of Captain in the army and

*On the 4th July, 1825, George Washington Lafayette, A. M., was admitted an hereditary member in the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati.

He became a Deputy for Seine et Marne in the French House of Deputies and died at La Grange, 30th November, 1849, at the age of 70 years.

an annuity of 400 livres and a recompense for his personal effects which were lost when the *Bon Homme Richard* sank.

Having been temporarily attached to the third regiment of *Chasseurs à Cheval*, he came to the United States with the Auxiliary Army as *Aide de Camp* to M. le Comte (afterwards Marquis) de Vioménil, and served throughout all the campaigns of that army.

Promoted to be capitaine en second in the regiment of Walsh, 4th October, 1786, and to be capitaine commandant in the same, 30th April, 1788.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 87th Regiment of Infantry (formerly the regiment of Dillon), 25th July, 1791.

Emigrated in that year with his regiment, and joined the Army of the Prince de Condé on the Rhine, and later was with M. le Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.), at Coblenz.

He became lieutenant colonel in the Irish Brigade which served under the Princes of the House of Bourbon, and which was, with their sanction, taken on to the regular establishment of the British Army, when they were no longer able to support an army.

He was accordingly appointed by George III. to be Lieutenant Colonel fifth regiment, infantry (Colonel Charles, Viscount Walsh de Serrant), Irish Brigade, 1st October, 1794, and thenceforward commanded his regiment, which was sent to Ireland.

On the 9th May, 1796, he embarked with his regiment from Ireland and proceeded to Jamaica.

In September, 1797, he was on leave of absence in London, and, on the 1st March, 1798, his regiment having been drafted into other Corps and the Irish Brigade disbanded, he was placed on the Half Pay List.

Promoted to be Colonel in the British Army, 1st January, 1801.

On the 18th April, 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the Battalion of North Lowland Fencible Infantry, on the active list, which was quartered at Downpatrick, in Ireland, and subsequently successively at Perth, Edinburgh, and Dundee, in Scotland. He commanded this battalion until its reduction and went on the Half Pay List, 6th August, 1802.

On the 1st September, 1803, he was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff of the Army of Great Britain.

While serving in this capacity, he re-visited France during the Peace of Amiens, and, upon the unexpected resumption of hostilities, became one of Buonaparte's détenus, first at Biche for three years and afterwards at Verdun until the Restoration of 1814.

His promotions in the British Army, during this detention and subsequently were as follows: Major General, 25th April, 1808; Lieutenant General, 4th June, 1813, and General, 22nd July, 1830.

He was born at Kealand, County Kerry, Ireland, 28th April, 1756, and died at Calais, France, in December, 1833.

Lieutenant General Denis-Jean-Florimond-Langlois de Mautheville, Marquis du Bouchet.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,

Officer of the Legion of Honor,

Knight Commander of the Order of Phoenix of Hohenlohe.

Appointed a Cadet in the Corps of Royal Artillery of the French Army, 1st July, 1767, and promoted to be Aspirant in the same in 1768.



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.
GENERAL IN CHIEF FRENCH ARMY, 1824.

As, however, promotion was slow, he entered the same year in the same capacity for the campaign, in the Austrian service in the regiment of Saxe-Götha infantry.

Appointed Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of la Marche (afterwards de Conti), infantry, French Army, 17th June, 1770, and made the campaign in Corsica in that year.

In 1776 he received leave of absence and permission from Louis XVI. to enter the United States service.

Having arrived at Philadelphia in the spring of 1777, he proceeded to Headquarters of the Main Continental Army at Morristown, N. J., and offered his services as a volunteer and was appointed by General Washington 3d June, 1777, Captain U. S. Army, unattached, under the authority contained in the resolve of Congress of the 22nd November, 1776, and was ordered to duty in the Northern Department.

He served later on the staff of Major General Horatio Gates, in the Northern Army, and was present at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga and at the capitulation of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne.

On the special recommendation of Major General Gates, "for his merit and spirited conduct in the Northern Army," he was, in November, 1777, promoted to be Major U. S. Army, unattached.

Honorably discharged, at his own request, on account of ill health, by Congress, 1st January, 1778, and returned to France.

Meanwhile he had been promoted to be Lieutenant en second in the regiment of Conti, infantry, 7th May, 1777.

Promoted to be Captain in the French Army and attached to the same regiment, 22nd January, 1779.

He then became Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau in the camp of Vaussieux, and, on the 1st March, 1780, was appointed Aide Major Général of Infantry in the Auxiliary Army, and came with it to Rhode Island and served with it through all its campaigns, including the Siege of Yorktown and until its departure from Boston Harbor.

Promoted, for these services, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry 13th June, 1783, and continued on the General Staff of the Army.

He became a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis on the 12th August, 1783, on the special recommendation of General Washington.

Although his service under his U. S. commissions was less than the three years required by the Institution for Membership in the Cincinnati, yet his subsequent actual service in the United States with the Auxiliary Army more than completed the required period.

So desirous was he to obtain admission, that he made a special trip to the United States and personally presented his application to President General Washington in Philadelphia, 17th May, 1784. The General Society, then in session, resolved, on the same day, "that it is the opinion of this General Meeting that Lieutenant Colonel Du Bouchet is entitled, from his services, to be admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and he is hereby admitted accordingly."

In 1788 the Prince de Condé applied for his services as Aide Major Général of Infantry to the Corps ordered to assemble at St. Omer.

By a letter from the Minister of War, of the 21st December, 1788, he was promised the rank of Colonel and command of a Provincial regiment.

Promoted to be Colonel and Adjutant General, 1st April, 1791.

Upon the organization, in the same month, of Military Divisions, he was

appointed to the 21st, but in the month of August, 1791, quitted it in order to emigrate and join the Prince de Condé's army on the Rhine.

He served with distinction in that army until its disbandment and was meanwhile promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 15th June, 1795.

In 1802 he returned to France under the permission then accorded.

His total loss of fortune incident to the French Revolution compelled him to resume military employment and he was appointed, 26th August, 1809, Commandant d'Armes and commanded successively Ypres in Belgium and Breda in Holland.

In February, 1814, he returned to France and pronounced in favor of the Restoration.

On the 23d August, 1814, Louis XVIII. confirmed him in his grade of Maréchal de Camp.

On the 29th December, 1814, the Prince de Condé certified that he was "distinguished while under his command for precision, attention, bravery and intelligence."

In 1815, during the "Hundred Days," he continued loyal to the Bourbon dynasty.

Subsequently, by ordinance of the 1st August, 1815, he was placed on the retired list.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General Honorary, on the retired list, 9th October, 1816.

He was a brother-in-law of Maréchal de Camp M. le Comte de Conway, an Honorary Member in the French State Society of the Cincinnati, who came with him to the United States in 1776-7.

Maréchal de Camp Antoine-Jean-Louis, Chevalier le Bègue du Portail.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered originally the Military School of Mézières and became, in 1761, Sous-Lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers and, by successive promotions became Captain in the same in 1773.

In 1776 he received leave of absence and the permission of Louis XVI. to serve in the Continental Engineers and came to the United States in the winter of 1776-7.

Appointed, by Congress, Colonel U. S. Engineers, 8th July, 1777, to date from the 13th February, 1777, the time when he first joined the Main Continental Army.

Appointed, by Congress, Engineer in Chief, with the same rank, 28th July, 1777.

Promoted to be Brigadier General and Chief of the Continental Corps of Engineers, 17th November, 1777.

He served at Army Headquarters in the Camp at Morristown, and in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, at Valley Forge and battle of Monmouth, and was then sent by General Washington, on the 29th June, 1778, to plan the security of the city of Philadelphia. In 1779 he served in the Highlands of the Hudson.

Having been directed by Congress, 29th March, 1780, to proceed with all possible dispatch from the Main Army to the Southern Continental Army then under Major General Benjamin Lincoln, he served as Chief Engineer in the

defence of Charleston, S. C., and, on its capitulation 12th May, 1780, became prisoner of war, but was specially exchanged, 25th October, 1780.

Meanwhile, in the French service, he was promoted by Louis XVI. to be Lieutenant Colonel attached to the Infantry, 25th April, 1780.

At the Siege of Yorktown, as Chief of Engineers, under General Washington, and, as ranking Engineer on the ground, he gave the orders for all the engineer operations.

Promoted for these services, by Congress, to be Major General U. S. A., 16th November, 1781, and granted six months' leave of absence.

Louis XVI. gave him a gratuity of twenty-four hundred livres, and, through the French Minister of War, by a communication dated 25th February, 1782, assured him of promotion to the grade of Brigadier General in the French Army and he was accordingly so promoted 13th June, 1783.

Honorably retired from the U. S. service, 10th October, 1783.

On his return to France, as the King of Naples desired to reform his army, he was sent to Naples to reorganize the Corps of Engineers.

Promoted to be *Maréchal de Camp* French Army, 9th March, 1788.

He was Minister of War in France from the 10th October, 1790, until his resignation, 3rd December, 1791.

He was then employed in the army in Lorraine until the unwarranted decree of accusation by the National Legislative Assembly, on the 15th August, 1792, against himself, Lafayette and others, which forced him to emigrate.

In 1794 he came to the United States, where he resided until his friend Count Mathieu Dumas, an Honorary Member in the French State Society of the Cincinnati, obtained from the Corps Legislatif, 18th June, 1797, the removal of his name from the proscribed list.

While returning to France, he died at sea in the year 1802.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Baptiste, Chevalier de Gouvion.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered originally in 1769 the Corps of Royal Engineers in France and became, by successive promotions, an *Ingénieur Ordinaire* and, on the 8th April, 1779, *capitaine en second* in his Corps.

On the 1st January, 1777, he received leave of absence and was authorized by Louis XVI. to enter the U. S. Service and departed immediately to join the American Army.

Appointed by Congress Major U. S. Engineers, 8th July, 1777, to date from the 13th February, 1777.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Corps of Engineers, 17th November, 1777, and to be Colonel by brevet in the Army of the United States, 16th November, 1781, and granted six months' leave of absence.

Pursuant to General Orders dated Army Headquarters, Peekskill, N. Y., 3d August, 1780, he was appointed to the command of the Continental Corps of Sappers and Miners, which, by General Orders from the same headquarters dated New-Windsor, N. Y., 21st April, 1781, was made a separate corps.

Honorably retired from the U. S. Service, 10th October, 1783.

Meanwhile, in the French service, he was promoted by Louis XVI. to be

Aide-Maréchal général des Logis in the Corps de l'Etat-Major of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 13th June, 1783.

Promoted to the rank of Mestre de Camp, 2nd December, 1787.

In 1789 he became Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Lafayette, when the latter became Commandant General of the National Guards.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st April, 1791, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 30th June, 1791, and became second in command of the National Guards of Paris and acted as Major Général to Lafayette.

Deputy from Paris in the National Legislative Assembly of the 1st October, 1791.

When Lafayette became General in Chief of the Army of Flanders, he served under him, and, while commanding the advance guard was killed by a cannon shot of the enemy in the affair of "Grisuelle," 11th June, 1792.

Maréchal de Camp Francois-Louis-Teisseidre, Marquis de Fleury.

(French Army.)

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

(Formerly known as the Chevalier de Fleury.)

He entered originally, on the 15th May, 1768, as a volunteer in the regiment of Rouergue, infantry, in the French Army, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the same, 15th September, 1768, and served in Corsica in the campaigns of 1768, 1769 and 1770.

Transferred to be Second Lieutenant Second Class Rifles, 11th June, 1776, and promoted to be First Lieutenant in the same, 2nd June, 1777.

Meanwhile he was authorized by Louis XVI. to enter the American Army and came to the United States with Colonel Philip-Charles-Jean-Baptiste Tronson du Coudray, of the French Artillery, with whom he sailed from L'Orient in the Amphitrite, 14th February, 1777, and was in the affair at Piscataqua.

He joined, without delay, the Main Continental Army as a volunteer and was appointed, by Congress, Captain U. S. Engineers, 22nd May, 1777.

He was present at the battle of Brandywine, 11th September, 1777, where his horse was killed under him.

Congress, on the 13th September, 1777, resolved that he be presented with a horse "as a testimonial of the sense they had of his merits."

In the battle of Germantown, 4th October, 1777, he was slightly wounded in the leg and had his new horse killed under him.

Assigned by General Washington as Engineer Officer at Fort Mifflin in the Delaware, which the British fleet had begun to bombard on the 26th September, 1777, he participated, from the 4th November, in the final heroic defense, the latter and most dangerous part of which was made by Major Simeon Thayer, Second Regiment, Rhode Island Continental Infantry, until the works were totally destroyed by the enemy's cannonade and evacuated on the night of the 15th November, 1777. During this protracted defense he was, on the night of the 11th November, again wounded, but remained on duty. Meanwhile, on the 3rd October, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier Major to the Continental Brigade of Light Dragoons under Count Pulaski.

Promoted, by Congress, to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, unattached, 26th November, 1777, "in consideration of the disinterested gallantry he had manifested in the service of the United States."

On the 7th February, 1778, it appearing by a report to Congress that he had lost altogether three horses in the different actions in which he had been engaged, that body, on the same day, voted that he receive two hundred dollars to purchase another.

On the 27th April, 1778, while in Camp at Valley Forge, he was assigned by General Washington to be a Sub-Inspector in the Main Continental Army to assist Major General Baron de Steuben, Inspector General, and, on the 4th June, 1778, he was detailed, by the same authority, to act as Adjutant General to the Division commanded by Major General Charles Lee, and was in the battle of Monmouth.

While Count d'Estaing's fleet was at Shrewsbury, N. J., in July, 1778, taking in water and supplies, he was sent to him by General Washington from Army Headquarters, Paramus, N. J., to suggest a plan of operations against the British Army in Rhode Island, which Count d'Estaing immediately assented to, and sailed with the fleet to Rhode Island.

After the landing at Conanicut Island, R. I., he joined Major General John Sullivan and was assigned to duty as second in command in a battalion of Light Infantry and served at the Siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island.

Major General Sullivan in his official report to Congress, dated Headquarters, Tiverton, 31st August, 1778, referred to him as having behaved "with great gallantry."

At the storming of Stony Point, N. Y., 15th July, 1779, he commanded a Light Infantry battalion under Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, and led one of the two assaulting columns.

For this service Congress gave him a silver medal and declared, on the 26th July, 1779, that he merited "in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgment of the United States."

On the 25th July, 1779, he applied to General Washington for nine months' leave of absence to return to France, which was granted by Congress, 27th September, 1779, and, on the 1st October, 1779, that body resolved that it entertained "a high sense of the zeal, activity, military genius and gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel Fleury, which he has exhibited on a variety of occasions during his service in the armies of these States, wherein, while he has rendered essential benefit to the American cause, he has deservedly acquired the esteem of the Army and gained unfading reputation for himself."

On the 19th March, 1780, he was appointed, by Louis XVI, to be Major of the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, destined for service in the United States as a part of the Auxiliary Army, and came with it to Rhode Island.

Meanwhile, at his request, approved by General Washington, Congress, by resolution of the 22d May, 1780, extended his leave of absence from the United States service for nine months, and, on the 2d May, 1781, authorized him to remain on leave until it should otherwise direct and as he continued on duty with the Auxiliary Army, Congress never revoked his leave of absence from the U. S. service, in which he continued an officer until honorably retired 1st January, 1782.

During the time he held a Continental Commission, he voluntarily served the United States without pay.

He participated in all the campaigns of the Auxiliary Army, and, by Royal decree of the 8th May, 1783, received a pension of 400 livres in consideration of these services, particularly of those at the Siege of Yorktown.

Promoted, also for these services, to be Colonel of the regiment of Pondichéry, infantry (East Indies), 16th January, 1784.

Having joined his regiment he served in the East Indies and commanded in chief successively in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon from May to November, 1785.

In consideration of his services he received, in November, 1786, a pension of 1,000 livres.

He returned to France in April, 1790.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 30th June, 1791.

He served in the Army of the North and commanded at Montmédy in July, 1791, and afterwards at Givet and Cambray, and was under M. le Maréchal le Comte de Rochambeau, at Valenciennes, when hostilities began with Prussia and Austria.

During the retreat from Mons his horse was shot and fell upon him, and, while lying helpless in that position, he was ridden over by the enemy's cavalry and so severely injured as to be incapacitated for further active field service.

He was accordingly honorably retired 24th June, 1792.

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Baptiste-Joseph, Chevalier de Laumoy.
(*French Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered originally in 1768, the Corps of Royal Engineers in France, and became, by successive promotions, Captain in the same, on the 1st February, 1777.

Having been authorized by Louis XVI to enter the U. S. Service, and granted leave of absence for that purpose, he came to the United States with M. du Portail, and was appointed by Congress on the 17th November, 1777, Colonel U. S. Engineers.

He participated in the affair near Gloucester, N. J., 25th November, 1777, and was, for a time, with the main Continental Army, and at Valley Forge.

His service, however, after the 8th February, 1779, was principally in the Department of the South, under Major General Benjamin Lincoln.

In the attack at Stono Ferry, 20th June, 1779, he was wounded.

He participated in the defence of Charleston, S. C., and became prisoner of war on its capitulation on the 12th May, 1780, and was not exchanged until the 26th November, 1782.

Promoted by Congress to be Brigadier General U. S. A., by brevet, 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired from the U. S. Service 10th October, 1783.

Promoted, for these services, by Louis XVI, to be Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis to the Corps de l'Etat Major of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 13th June, 1783.

Promoted to the rank of Mestre de Camp, 2d December, 1787.

Appointed Commandant en Second of Martinique, 14th February, 1789.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st April, 1791, and to be Maréchal de Camp, 25th August, 1791.

His last field service was with the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom he emigrated from Sedan the 16th August, 1792, and was arrested with him at Rochefort in the Duchy of Luxembourg and sent to Namur and thence to Nivelles, and was then confined in the Citadel of Antwerp for two months. After his release he made his home in Philadelphia, Penn., but returned to France in 1801.

He did not, however, again engage actively in military service and was honorably retired the 6th June, 1811.

Brigadier General Armand-Charles-Tuffin, Marquis de La Rouërie.
(*American Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered originally in the French Guards under Colonel M. le Maréchal le Duc de Biron, Knight of the Holy Ghost, and served in that special corps for ten years and was a Sous Lieutenant en second when he came to the United States from Nantes, France, in the American ship *Morris*, to offer his services.

His ship having been chased by three British men of war into Delaware Bay, ran aground, and after a spirited defense was abandoned by passengers and crew and blown up, 11th April, 1777.

Appointed by Congress, 10th May, 1777, Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion Continental Partizan Legion, an organization composed of infantry and dragoons, which he had to raise by voluntary enlistments.

His Legion was constantly and usefully employed throughout the war of American independence, and was largely supplied with arms, accoutrements, uniform clothing and necessities from his private resources.

He served with it in several battles and in a number of affairs and skirmishes, the most important of which were the skirmish near the Head of the river Elk in August, 1777; battle of Brandywine; affair at Gloucester, N. J., 25th November, 1777, and skirmish at Whitmarsh, 7th December in that year.

He also served at Valley Forge and in the battle of Monmouth and with the Main Continental Army in its march across New Jersey and subsequently in Westchester County, N. Y., in July, 1778, and on active patrol duty in the "Neutral Ground," and then went into winter quarters on the Upper Delaware.

Early in 1779, he served under Major General Robert Howe in Connecticut and subsequently commanded in two successful affairs in Westchester County, N. Y., the most important of which was the surprise and capture of a British detachment near Tarrytown, 7th November, 1779.

In 1780, in the action at Short Hills, thirty-two of his Legion were killed or taken out of eighty engaged.

This Legion and the 3rd Battalion Continental Partizan Legion were incorporated at Wilmington, N. C., 18th May, 1780, after the death of Brigadier General Casimir-Victor Count de Kovic Pulaski, but remained under the command of the Marquis de la Rouërie.

Having then joined the Southern Continental Army he was in the battle of Camden and his dragoons received the thanks of Congress, 14th October, 1780, for the "bravery and good conduct displayed there."

In February, 1781, he went to France on six months' leave granted by Congress, 23rd January, 1781, but returned in time to be present at the siege of Yorktown.

On the 13th February, 1782, from Army Headquarters, Philadelphia, General Washington directed him to proceed without delay, with his Legion, then at Charlottesville, Va., to join Major General Nathanael Greene in South Carolina.

Congress on several occasions expressed its high opinion of his merit, notably on the 5th February, 1779, 10th February, 1780 and 23rd February, 1780, and on the 9th September, 1782, ordered his Legion from South Carolina to join the Main Continental Army.

Promoted for these services to be Brigadier General U. S. Army, 26th March, 1783, and became Chief of Cavalry.

Honorably retired, 25th November, 1783.

On the 27th February, 1784 Congress adopted the following resolve:

"Whereas, The United States in Congress assembled, are well informed, and entertain a just sense of the great bravery, intelligence, zeal and activity manifested during the course of the late war with Great Britain, by Brigadier General Armand, Marquis de La Rouërie, in the service of the United States, and,

"Whereas, It also appears by a letter from the late Commander in Chief dated at Philadelphia, 15th December, 1783, addressed to the said General Armand, that superadded to general merit for good conduct, vigilance and bravery, General Armand has, in a variety of instances, particularly signalized himself as an excellent officer and great partizan, and frequently rendered the United States very valuable services.

"Resolved, That the President write a letter to General Armand, Marquis de La Rouërie, expressive of the high sense Congress are impressed with, of the services he has rendered the United States in the course of the late war with Great Britain, and of the entire approbation the United States in Congress assembled, entertain of his bravery, activity and zeal, so often evidenced in the cause of America."

He remained in the United States several months settling his public accounts, and left Philadelphia for France, 18th May, 1784.

On his return home he was restored by Louis XVI. to the Gardes-Françaises.

On the 6th April, 1788, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel and assigned as Colonel Commandant to a regiment of Chasseurs.

His Estate of La Rouërie, being at Fougés in Brittany, he became a member of the Assembly of the Nobility of that Province, and, in April, 1789, by his influence and strenuous exertions, induced them to vote for the perfect equality of taxes over all.

Although favorable to liberal Constitutional government, the radical political measures of the National Legislative Assembly and declarations of the future Terrorists of the Jacobinical faction did not meet his approval.

On the 5th December, 1791, he was appointed by the brothers of Louis XVI., who were then at Coblenz, Chief of the Loyalist Association in Brittany, and, on the 2nd March, 1792, Military Commandant of the Royalists in that and in the adjoining provinces of Anjou and Poitou.

He engaged earnestly in the military operations which ensued and was active in the war of La Vendée, but died suddenly on the 30th January, 1793.

He was devotedly attached to General Washington and corresponded with him until interrupted by the French Revolution.

His last letter to him was dated at La Rouërie, 22nd March, 1791.

Colonel Charles-Francois, Viscount de Dubuysson des Hays and Seigneur de Montpetit.
(*French Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

(Formerly known as the Chevalier Dubuysson.)

Formerly, from the 8th November, 1772, Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Noailles, dragoons, until September, 1776, when he was promoted to the

grade of Captain of the Colonies for service in the French Colonial dependencies in the West Indies.

He came to the United States, on leave of absence, under an agreement with Silas Deane, U. S. Commissioner, to have the rank of Major U. S. Army, unattached, from the 7th November, 1776, which was confirmed by resolution of Congress, 13th October, 1777.

Promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., unattached, 11th February, 1778.

He served in the Main Continental Army in the campaigns of 1777-8-9 as Aide-de-Camp to Major General John Baron^e de Kalb, with whom he had come to the United States.

When the latter was ordered to the Department of the South, he accompanied him and, at the battle of Camden, 16th August, 1780, was made prisoner of war while trying personally to shield the Baron de Kalb from the enemy's bayonets.

He received four wounds in this battle, one of which was in the breast, and had both arms broken.

A few days later he was appointed Brigadier General of the North Carolina Militia with rank from the 16th August, 1780.

Having been paroled, and there being no immediate prospects of an exchange, Congress, on the 4th September, 1781, granted him leave of absence to return to France, in a resolve expressive of its high sense of his merit and conduct.

He continued on parole as a prisoner of war and did not again return to the United States, and was honorably retired from its service, 1st January, 1782, at the reduction then made of unattached officers in the Staff of the Army.

For his distinguished services in the cause of American Independence, Louis XVI. advanced him in 1780, to the rank of Colonel of Infantry of the Colonies.

Colonel Jean-Joseph, Chevalier de Gimat.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 8th June, 1776, 1st Lieutenant in the regiment of Viennois, infantry.

With permission of Louis XVI., he made an agreement with U. S. Commissioner Silas Deane, in Paris, on the 1st December, 1776, to enter the service of the United States with the rank of Major U. S. A., unattached, and accordingly was commissioned by Congress in that rank from that date.

He came from France with the Marquis de Lafayette and served with him as Aide-de-Camp.

Promoted by Congress to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., unattached, 2nd February, 1778, in order that he might have a command in the projected Canadian Expedition, subsequently abandoned.

He served in the battle of Brandywine, affair near Gloucester, N. J., 25th November, 1777, operations at Whitemarsh, affair of Barren Hill Church, Camp at Valley Forge, battle of Monmouth, siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island.

When the Marquis de Lafayette went to France on leave, on the 11th Jan-

uary, 1779, he accompanied him under authority granted by Congress, 5th November, 1778, and returned with him to the United States.

Assigned by General Washington, in General Orders dated Army Headquarters New Windsor, 17th February, 1781, to the command of a battalion of Light Infantry, consisting of the Light Infantry companies respectively of the 9th and 10th Regiments Massachusetts Continental Infantry, of the five regiments Connecticut Continental Infantry, and of the RHODE ISLAND Regiment of Continental Infantry.

The battalion having been assigned to the Marquis de Lafayette's division of Light Infantry, marched, on the 22nd February, 1781, from Peekskill, N. Y., for Virginia, and was in the operations against Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, including the action at Jamestown Ford.

In the storming of the bastion Redoubt No. 10, by the American column, at the Siege of Yorktown, on the night of the 14th October, 1781, his regiment, with the Rhode Island Light Infantry Company on the right, had the lead, and he was wounded in the leg by the enemy's fire.

On the 4th January, 1782, he left Philadelphia for France on unconditional leave of absence, carrying a letter from General Washington to Lafayette.

He was specially retained in U. S. service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782, but was not called upon to return to the United States. Honorably retired 3rd November, 1783.

Meanwhile his promotion had been going on in the French Army and he became Capitaine en second of Grenadiers in the regiment of Viennois, infantry, 30th January, 1778; Major of the Provincial Regiment of Artillery of Toul, 8th April, 1779.

Transferred to be Major of the Regiment of Viennois, infantry, 5th April, 1780, and promoted to be Colonel of the Regiment of Martinique, infantry, 25th August, 1782.

He was subsequently stationed in Martinique until appointed Governor of St. Lucia, 21st June, 1789, which office he held until relieved 3rd June, 1792.

He did not again serve.

Colonel Jean, Chevalier de Ternant.

(American Army).

Having tendered his services as a volunteer, at Headquarters of the Main Continental Army, General Washington, in General Orders dated Headquarters Valley Forge, 28th March, 1778, appointed him to act as Sub-Inspector under the Baron de Steuben.

The latter officer, in a communication to the Board of War, dated Valley Forge, 27th May, 1778, spoke of him as follows:

"I had as assistants * * * and Mr. Ternant, a French gentleman who speaks English perfectly, and who, in addition to considerable military knowledge, has the greatest zeal and activity, and being already settled in this country, may be regarded as a citizen. He has undertaken the department of inspection as a volunteer, and has not yet demanded any rank, though he has merited it by the pains he has taken and the progress of the brigades committed to his care."

He participated in the battle of Monmouth, and, on the 25th September, 1778, Congress appointed him a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, with pay

and subsistence as such from the 26th March, 1778, and ordered him to the Southern Department as Inspector.

He served under Major General Robert Howe in the Florida Campaign, and later under Major General Benjamin Lincoln.

Granted five months' leave of absence on account of his health, he left Charleston, S. C., for Philadelphia, on the 24th July, 1779, and returned there on the 24th December, 1779.

Major General Lincoln, from Headquarters Charleston, 8th January, 1780, thus referred to him:

"We parted from Lieutenant Colonel Ternant with reluctance, and
"are made happy in his return to this department, for his attention and
"zeal rendered him highly agreeable to us while here, and, from our
"knowledge of his abilities we now promise ourselves from him the most
"essential services."

Assigned, by General Washington, in May, 1779, to be Lieutenant Colonel 1st Battalion Continental Partizan Legion (Colonel M. le Marquis de La Rouërie,) under the resolve of Congress of the 25th June, 1778, he continued to serve as Inspector and was made prisoner of war at the Capitulation of Charleston, 12th May, 1780.

Exchanged in January, 1782, he left Philadelphia on the 13th February following to join Major General Nathanael Greene in the Southern Department, taking with him a communication from General Washington to the Colonel of his legion, of that date, in which was used the following language:

"* * * Colonel Ternant, who is the bearer of this, will be able
"more fully to enforce the reasons of my sentiments and wishes. You
"will perceive that officer is appointed Inspector to the Southern Army.
"It is an office of importance and requires a gentleman of ability
"and activity to perform the duties of it with propriety."

Thenceforth he continued on duty with Major General Greene as Inspector of the Southern Military Department until relieved, at his own request, at Camp Ashley Hill, S. C., 12th November, 1782, on account of continued ill health. Several months elapsed before he was in a condition to resume military duty.

Congress having promoted Colonel the Marquis de La Rouërie to be Brigadier General on the 26th March, 1783, and not having promoted Lieutenant Colonel de Ternant to the vacant colonelcy in his corps, according to established regulations, he memorialized Congress on the subject, and that body on the 27th September, 1783,

"Resolved, That Lieutenant Colonel Ternant be informed that Con-
"gress in continuing General Armand in the command of his corps at
"the time of his promotion to his present rank, had reasons of a peculiar
"nature, without any intention derogatory to the merit of Lieutenant
"Colonel Ternant, of whose useful and distinguished services in the
"several confidential and important stations in which he has been em-
"ployed, they entertain a just sense."

This constituted but one of several attempts of Congress, about that time, to avoid its plighted obligations to the Continental officers and soldiers.

Its position was so indefensible that, by special resolution of the 13th October, 1783, it promoted him to be a Colonel by brevet.

Baron de Steuben afterward, on the 17th April, 1784, addressed Congress on the subject, and the matter having been referred to a committee, a unanimous report was submitted on the 22nd April, 1784:

“That upon perusal of the said letter, the report of the Secretary at War of May last, and other papers relative to the rank and services of Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, they are of opinion that the various and important offices intrusted to him, have been executed in a manner honorable to himself, and highly beneficial to the United States, and that he was justly entitled to the commission of a lieutenant colonel commandant upon the promotion of General Armand;”

Whereupon Congress resolved:

“That the commission of Colonel in the Legionary Corps, to which he was attached, be granted to Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, to bear date from the promotion of General Armand.”

From June, 1783, he served with his Legion, until honorably retired, upon its discharge at York, Penn., 25th November, 1783.

Returning to France, he was, in March, 1791, appointed by Louis XVI. Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, and presented his credentials 12th August, 1791.

The Marquis de Lafayette, in a communication to President General Washington, dated Paris, 7th March, 1791, thus referred to this event:

“* * * M. de Ternant has been named Plenipotentiary Minister to the United States.

“I have warmly wished for it, because I know his ability, his love for liberty, his early, steady and active attachment to the United States, and his veneration and love for you.

“The more I have known Ternant, the more I have found him a man of great parts, a steady, virtuous and faithful friend.

“He has deserved a great share in the confidence of the National Assembly, the patriot side I mean.

“The King has a true regard for him. In a word, I hope he will on every account answer your purposes, and serve America as zealously in the diplomatic line, as he did when in the Army. * * *”

The Count d’Estaing, President of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, also wrote from Paris, on the 30th May, 1791, and sent his letter by M. de Ternant.

President General Washington in acknowledging it, in a reply dated Philadelphia, 7th September, 1791, said:

“* * * The manner in which you speak of M. de Ternant is highly honorable to him, and, from his talents, discretion, and proper views, united with the extensive information which he possesses, there is but little doubt of his rendering good services to both countries. * *”

His services as Minister Plenipotentiary proved highly acceptable to President Washington at a most critical period in the relations between the two countries after the insurrectionary overthrow of the French Monarchy, 10th August, 1792.

The invasion of France had induced him to apply for his recall, so that he could serve in a military capacity.

His request was not at once acceded to and he did not receive notice of his recall until the 17th May, 1793. On the same day he presented his letter of recall to President Washington and his mission terminated.

He subsequently served as a Colonel in the French Army.

Colonel Thomas-Antoine, Chevalier de Mauduit du Plessis.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly an Elève in the regiment of Grenoble, Corps of Royal Artillery in France, and came to the United States to aid the cause of American independence.

Appointed, by Congress, Captain of Artillery, by brevet, U. S. A., 19th September, 1776.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., by brevet, to date 20th November, 1777, for distinguished services in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and at the defense of Fort Mercer.

He also served in the affair near Gloucester, N. J., 25th November, 1777, and at Valley Forge and in the battle of Monmouth.

After the ratification of the Alliance with France and the close of the year's campaign in the United States, he applied for permission to resign his United States commission in order to re-enter the French service, which application was granted by Congress 5th November, 1778. He accordingly returned to France with Lafayette, 11th January, 1779.

Appointed by Louis XVI. Capitaine en Second in the regiment of Metz, Corps of Royal Artillery, and on the 1st March, 1780, first Aide-Major of Equipment to the detachment of his Corps which came to the United States with the Auxiliary Army.

He served with it in Rhode Island and through all its campaigns, and, for good conduct at Yorktown, received a pension and, on return to France, was appointed for these services, 13th June, 1783, Major of the regiment of Chasseurs des Vosges and promoted, in 1787, to be Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Port au Prince, infantry, and served with it in Hayti.

Killed at Port au Prince, 4th March, 1791, during an insurrection disturbance.

Colonel Etienne-Nicolas-Marie-Béchet, Chevalier de Rochefontaine.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly an Aspirant, ranking as Lieutenant en Second, in the Corps of Royal Engineers in France, and came to the United States, with leave of Louis XVI., to assist in the cause of American Independence.

Appointed, by Congress, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers, 15th May, 1778.

Promoted to be Major U. S. A. by brevet, by special resolution of Congress of the 16th November, 1781.

Honorably retired 15th December, 1783, and returned to France.

Meanwhile he was appointed, by Louis XVI., for these services, Captain by brevet, 13th June, 1783.

Assigned as Assistant in the Corps de l'Etat-Major of the French Army, 1st December, 1784.

Promoted to be Aide-Maréchal général des Logis, 16th November, 1788, and given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1st November, 1789.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel 1st April, 1791, and to be Colonel of the 68th regiment of infantry (formerly known as the regiment of Beauce, infantry), 30th October, 1791.

Transferred to be Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, 25th November, 1791, and was employed in Saint Domingo.

Emigrated to the United States in 1792, after the inauguration of the Reign of Terror.

Appointed Temporary Engineer U. S. A., for duty on the New England fortifications, 29th March, 1794.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant first regiment U. S. Artillerists and Engineers, 26th February, 1795, and commanded his regiment with headquarters at West Point, N. Y., until honorably discharged 7th May, 1798.

He subsequently resided in New York City until his decease there 30th January, 1814, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of Saint Paul's Chapel on Broadway.*

Colonel Louis-Saint Ange, Chevalier de La Colombe.

(*French Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Under an arrangement with Silas Deane, U. S. Commissioner in Paris, dated the 1st December, 1776, by which he was to have the rank of First Lieutenant U. S. A. (unattached), which was subsequently confirmed by Congress, he came to the United States with the Marquis de Lafayette in the ship *la Victoire*, and throughout the service of that officer in the Continental Armies was an Aide de Camp on his staff.

Promoted to be Captain U. S. A. (unattached), 15th November, 1777.

On the 5th November, 1778, he received an unconditional leave of absence from Congress in order to accompany the Marquis de Lafayette to France in January, 1779.

This he was unable to do, but rejoined him in the following June, having meanwhile served as Aide de Camp to Major General the Baron de Kalb.

Although he had never previously served in the French Army, Louis XVI. appointed him a Captain attached to the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 4th March, 1780, of which Lafayette was the Mestre de Camp Commandant, with whom he returned to the United States in the French frigate *l'Hermione*, 32, in April, 1780.

During his service in the Continental Army he was present at the battle of Brandywine, in which he was wounded, movements at Whitemarsh, Valley Forge, affair of Barren Hill Church, battle of Monmouth, Siege of Newport, R. I., action at Jamestown Ford and Siege of Yorktown.

He returned to France with Lafayette, 21st December, 1781, but was, nevertheless, specially retained in the U. S. service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782.

*He was succeeded in membership by his grandson, M. Théodore Gentil, who was admitted an hereditary member in the New York State Society of Cincinnati 4th July, 1854, and died in Paris, France, without issue, 3rd April, 1880.

Promoted to be Major U. S. A. by brevet, 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired from the U. S. service, 3d November, 1783.

Appointed a Capitaine reformé, French Army, 1st May, 1788.

Appointed Aide Major Général of the National Guard of Paris, 13th August, 1789.

Promoted to be Colonel of the 104th regiment of infantry of the line, 3d August, 1791, and appointed Aide de Camp of General in Chief Lafayette, 25th February, 1792, with whom he left Headquarters at Sedan 16th August, 1792, for neutral territory, but was arrested at Rochefort in Luxembourg and imprisoned successively at Namur, Nivelles and the Citadel of Antwerp.

Upon his release he came to the United States and resided in Philadelphia in December, 1797, but subsequently returned to France.

Colonel Eugene MacCarthy.

(*British Army*).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered the French service in 1773 as a Cadet in the regiment of Berwick, infantry (Irish Brigade).

Promoted to be Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Walsh, infantry, in same brigade, 27th June, 1776, and became Lieutenant en Second in the same 13th November, 1779.

Authorized by Louis XVI. to serve in the U. S. Navy, and was accordingly appointed Lieutenant U. S. Marines 4th February, 1779, and assigned to duty on the flagship *Bon Homme Richard*, 40, under Commodore John Paul Jones.

Participated in the desperate combat with the *Serapis*, 44, 23d September, 1779, in which he received two wounds, and served upon the latter frigate after her capture until rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged from the U. S. service, 13th February, 1780.

Promoted for these services, by Louis XVI., to the rank of Captain in the French Army, 12th December, 1779.

He subsequently formed part of the detachment under the Marquis de Bouillé which went to the relief of Saint Vincent, and served on *le Caton*, 74, in the action of the 29th April, 1781, of the Count de Grasse against Sir Samuel Hood.

He also participated in the capture of Tobago, 2d June, 1781, of Saint Eustatia, 26th November, 1781, and of Saint Christopher, 12th February, 1782.

Promoted to be Lieutenant en premier in his regiment (Walsh), 14th July, 1785, and to be Capitaine en Second in the same, 6th April, 1788, and to be Capitaine Commandant in the same, 10th July, 1788.

Meanwhile, in March, 1785, he received a captaincy in the Dutch service under Count de Maillebois and served there by permission of the French Government until June, 1786, when he rejoined the regiment, Walsh.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Berwick (88th Infantry), Irish Brigade, 25th July, 1791, but never served with it.

Emigrated 23d May, 1792, and joined the Army of the Prince de Condé on the Rhine, and served in the Irish Brigade.

When this brigade was taken into the regular British establishment, he was appointed, by George III., Lieutenant Colonel 4th regiment (Colonel Count Daniel O'Connell, who was his uncle), 1st October, 1794, and commanded the same in Ireland until May, 1796, when it embarked for Jamaica,

and thenceforward was in that island until the regiment was drafted into other Corps, on disbandment of the brigade, and he was placed on the Half Pay List, 25th December, 1797.

Promoted to be Colonel in the British Army 1st January, 1801.

He was born in Ochtermony, County Kerry, Ireland, 17th August, 1757, and died in London in March, 1801. He was cousin-german to Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator," and died without leaving issue.

Brevet Colonel Dominique-Louis-Ethis de Corny.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly Provincial Commissary of War in the French Army and was directed, on the 2d March, 1780, to proceed to the United States in advance of the Auxiliary Army to procure the necessary supplies.

He arrived in Boston from Rochfort in the French frigate l'Hermione, 32, on the 27th April, 1780.

Appointed by Congress, on the 5th June, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Cavalry, by brevet, and promoted on the same day to be Colonel U. S. Cavalry, by brevet.

On arrival of the Auxiliary Army in Rhode Island he entered on duty with it, but returned to France in the U. S. frigate Alliance, 1st February, 1781, in order to facilitate the forwarding of supplies for the French and American Armies.

Promoted, by Louis XVI., to be a Principal Commissary of War, supernumerary, in June, 1781.

Honorably retired from the U. S. service 1st January, 1782.

Assigned to duty as Commissary of War, with the regiment of Swiss Guards, 6th August, 1784.

Honorably retired 1st January, 1789.

Promoted to be Commissaire Ordonnateur, supernumerary, 26th December, 1789.

Transferred from the Virginia State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1788.

Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Antoine-Felix Wuibert de Méziers.

(American Army).

He came to the United States to serve in its Army and was appointed Engineer U. S. A., 26th June, 1776, and assigned to duty in the Main Continental Army, then stationed in the City of New York and on Long Island.

Promoted by Congress to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Engineers, 14th August, 1776, with pay as such from the 26th June, 1776, on account of his meritorious services.

He served as Chief Engineer of the defenses of Fort Washington until captured in the assault and surrender of that post, 16th November, 1776.

Having been sent to England as a prisoner of war, he was confined on the Princess Amelia, guardship, at Spithead, until transferred to Forton Prison, 20th August, 1777, where he remained until exchanged, 10th December, 1778, when he was sent to France in the first cartel.

While awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States he was invited by Commodore John Paul Jones to accompany him on a cruise, in the Continental frigate *Bon Homme Richard*, 40.

He accordingly sailed, as a volunteer, on the 14th August, 1779, and was in the desperate and sanguinary but successful combat of the 23d September, 1779, with the British frigate *Serapis*, 44.

On the 19th January, 1780, he embarked for the United States in a prize to the Continental frigate *Alliance*, but was captured in the West Indies by the British frigate *Grey Hound* and kept in Sir George Brydges Rodney's fleet until the 5th August, 1780, when he was taken into Jamaica and exchanged.

Having again embarked for the United States in a merchant ship, he was captured by the British frigate *Roebuck* and taken into New York Harbor, where he was confined for a time on the prison ship *Jersey* in the *Wallabout*, and then allowed to reside on parole at Flatbush, Long Island.

Having been exchanged on the 3d September, 1781, he arrived in Philadelphia on the 8th November following, and was immediately ordered to duty as Chief Engineer of the Western Department, then commanded by Brigadier General William Irvine, and served at Fort Pitt, the Headquarters of the Department, until June, 1782, except during a brief period in March of that year, when he was on leave of absence in Philadelphia.

Promoted to be Colonel U. S. A., by brevet, 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired 3d November, 1783.

Transferred from the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Louis-Antoine-Jean-Baptiste, Chevali er de Cambray-Digny.

(American Army).

He entered the Corps of Royal Artillery in France as an Aspirant in 1770, but ceased to serve at the reduction in 1774.

Permitted by Louis XVI. to enter the American Army, he came to the United States and volunteered his services and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Engineers, 13th June, 1778, and was with the Main Continental Army at the battle of Monmouth.

Ordered, by Congress, 20th October, 1778, to proceed to Charleston, S. C., for duty. This order was modified so as to send him temporarily to Fort Pitt, Penn., the Headquarters of Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh, who then commanded the Western Department, where he acted as Chief Engineer and constructed Fort McIntosh, a bastioned work, on the Ohio River below Beaver Creek.

Under the resolve of Congress of the 2d February, 1779, he was directed to repair to Baltimore and Edenton, N. C., to expedite the movement of men and arms to South Carolina and Georgia. He afterward reported to Major General Benjamin Lincoln, who commanded the Southern Department, and served at the unsuccessful siege of Savannah, and in the defense of Charleston, S. C.

Made prisoner of war at the capitulation of the last named place, 12th May, 1780, he was not exchanged until the 26th November, 1782.

Promoted to be Colonel U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress of the 2d May, 1783.

Honorably retired 15th November, 1783.

On his return to France in 1784 he was appointed by Louis XVI. to be Major of Provincial Forces by brevet, but did not again serve.

In the French War Office records he is noted as having served "with distinguished merit in America."

Lieutenant Colonel Anne-Louis Tousard.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

On the 16th December, 1765, the Duke de Choiseul, Minister of War, directed him to report to the Corps of Royal Artillery at Strasbourg, and on the 3d June, 1768, commended him for his successful examination at Bayonne and assigned him to a position in the School of the Artillery.

Appointed by Louis XVI., 11th June, 1769, Second Lieutenant in the regiment of La Fère in the Corps of Royal Artillery and ordered to join his regiment at Douay.

Appointed Second Lieutenant in the Company of Cannoniers de Garrante of the same regiment 16th November, 1772.

Promoted to be Captain of Artillery in the French Colonial Forces in the West Indies, 24th November, 1776, and granted permission to enter the United States service.

He, accordingly, made an agreement with Silas Deane, U. S. Commissioner in Paris, by which he should have the grade of Captain of Artillery, unattached, in the American Army to date from 1st December, 1776, which agreement was confirmed by Congress on the 15th September and again on the 13th October, 1777.

He arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in the Amphitrite, with Colonel Philippe-Charles-Jean-Baptiste Tronson du Coudray, on the 20th April, 1777, and joining the Main Continental Army, served with it in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and at Valley Forge and Monmouth as Chief of Artillery on the staff of Major General the Marquis de Lafayette.

At the Siege of Newport, R. I., he acted in the same capacity to the left wing of Major General John Sullivan's army, which was commanded by the same general officer.

When the Marquis went to Boston, on a brief mission, he continued with the command and participated in the battle of Rhode Island, in which, while making a charge on a battery of field artillery, his horse was killed under him and his right arm so shattered by a cannon ball as to render amputation necessary.

Congress, on the 27th October, 1778, declared by resolve that his gallantry in that action was deserving of the highest applause, and accordingly promoted him to be Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A. by brevet, and awarded him a pension of thirty dollars per month for life.

The Honorable Henry Laurens, President of Congress, in transmitting to him this resolve and his commission said: "The display of your courage and gallantry upon that occasion has gained you the highest applause and insured immortal honor to your name."

Having returned to France, Louis XVI., on the 3d July, 1779, directed

that he be decorated with the Cross of St. Louis, to be suspended by a flame colored ribband and on the 5th April, 1780, promoted him to be Major of the Provincial Artillery regiment of Toul.

Honorably retired from the U. S. service, 1st January, 1781.

Promoted by Louis XVI. to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of the Cape, infantry, 18th July, 1784.

Appointed Commandant *ad interim* of the Northerly portion of Saint Domingo, 12th March, 1786, and of the City of the Cape, 4th February, 1791.

Assigned as Commandant of the National Guard and regular forces detailed to suppress the servile insurrection, 23d August, 1791.

Assigned to the command of the expedition detailed to reduce Forts Margot and Le Limbé, 19th October, 1791.

Having reduced these forts, dispersed the insurgents and restored order, he returned to the Cape on the 5th November, 1791.

Appointed Commandant of the Eastern District of Saint Domingo and of Fort Dauphin, 14th November, 1791.

Arrested, with the officers of his regiment, by order of the Commissioners of the National Convention, 19th October, 1792, and sent to Paris and confined in the Abbaye until released on the 4th February, 1793.

Embarked for Philadelphia, Penn., 14th April, 1793.

Appointed Major of the First Regiment U. S. Artillery and Engineers 11th April, 1795, with rank from the 26th February, 1795.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Second Regiment U. S. Artillerists and Engineers, 26th May, 1800.

Appointed Inspector U. S. Artillery, 31st December, 1800.

Assigned as Inspector U. S. Military Academy, 1st September, 1800, and continued to perform these duties until the 18th March, 1802, when he was granted permission by the Honorable Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, to rejoin the French Army in St. Domingo.

Honorably discharged from the U. S. service, by reason of juniority, on reduction of the army, 1st June, 1802.

Appointed Assistant Chef de Bataillon on the staff of General in Chief LeClerc in Saint Domingo, 31st July, 1802.

Appointed Commandant of the National Guard of the Cape in October of the same year and sent on a mission to the United States in the same month by General of Division le Vicomte de Rochambeau.

While thus absent the Cape was evacuated by the French forces and he returned to France and was informed by the Minister of War that, by reason of his services and wounds, the French Government accorded him a pension of 2,000 francs.

Appointed Sub-Commissary and Chancellor of Commercial Relations of France at New Orleans, La., 18th January, 1805.

Appointed Consul *ad interim* at that place 1st October, 1811, and exercised such functions until October, 1815.

On the 22d July, 1816, his office having been abolished, he received notice of the same and was instructed to return to France and report to the Duc de Richelieu, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the 18th January, 1817, he duly reported his arrival, but while awaiting orders, died at Paris in the following May.*

*He was succeeded in membership by his grandson, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Anthony Eugene Stocker, A. M., M. D., (late surgeon, U. S. Vols.), who was admitted an hereditary member in the New Jersey State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1858, and died in Philadelphia, Penn., 23d May, 1897, in the 79th year of his age.

Author of the "Artillerist's Companion," a text book prepared for the artillery of the United States and long used in the service and at the U. S. Military Academy.

Lieutenant Colonel Jacques, Chevalier de Second

(*Dutch Army*).

He came from France and entered the U. S. Service as a Volunteer in June, 1777, and was with the main Continental Army in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and at Whitemarsh and Valley Forge.

His conduct was so satisfactory that Congress, on the 2d February, 1778, appointed him Captain of the Third Battalion Continental Partizan Legion (Count Casimir-Victor de Kovin Pulaski), and commanded a troop in the Cavalry of the Legion.

He served with it in the skirmish which ensued in pursuit of the enemy as they fell back to their boats on the morning of the 15th October, 1778, after they had surprised, at the point of the bayonet, a detachment of the Infantry of the Legion at Little Neck, N. J., and had massacred fifty, despite their cries for quarter, and having taken but five prisoners.

In the winter of 1778-9 his command was quartered at Minisink until ordered, in February, to join Major General Benjamin Lincoln in the Southern Department.

Having arrived at Charleston, S. C., 8th May, 1779, he participated in the gallant and successful attack, three days later, before that town on the advance of Major General Augustin Prevost's Army, which attack saved the place at that time from capture.

In October following he served at the Siege of Savannah in command of a detachment of his Legion which, during that operation, was united to the Dragoons of Belsunce and Condé of the French Army, who were mounted on captured horses.

During the Siege of Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780, he commanded his Legion and was made prisoner of war at the capitulation of that place, and exchanged 26th November, 1782.

Promoted to be major U. S. A. by brevet, by special resolution of Congress, 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired 3d November, 1783.

After his return to France he entered the service of Holland and was appointed Captain of Infantry in the Legion of Maillebois, 1st April, 1785.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same, 28th May, 1788, and resigned in the following month to enter the Russian service.

Appointed First Major of the regiment of Usun Light Cavalry, 16th July, 1788, in the Russian Army.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Olviople Hussars, 1st August, 1788.

He resigned from the Russian service at the end of the year 1790, and never again served.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel René-Hippolite Lombart de Noirmont de La Neuville.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly, from the 28th July, 1773, Lieutenant in the regiment of Royal-Comtois, infantry, and went to the United States, with permission of Louis XVI., in February, 1777.

He served as a volunteer in the Continental Army and became Volunteer Aide de Camp to Major General Thomas Count de Conway, from the 13th December, 1777, until the latter's resignation, 28th April, 1778, while serving at Albany in the Northern Department.

On the 14th May, 1778, he was assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Infantry of the Northern Continental Army, which was announced by Major General Horatio Gates in General Orders, dated Department Headquarters, Robinson's House, Highlands of the Hudson, 31st May, 1778.

Appointed, by Congress, Major U. S. A. by brevet, 29th July, 1778, to date from the 13th December, 1777, he having, according to the resolution of Congress, "discharged the duties of Deputy Inspector with uncommon assiduity and much satisfaction to the officers and men of the Northern Army."

He subsequently served as Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Lafayette until the latter returned to France on leave and was, on the 10th February, 1779, granted like leave, but did not avail himself of it.

Ordered, on the 1st April, 1779, by Congress, to the Southern Continental Army to serve under Major General Benjamin Lincoln and to receive the pay and subsistence of his rank during the campaign. He was at the siege of Savannah, and served in the Light Infantry.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., by brevet, in consequence of his "merit, valor and services," by resolution of Congress, 18th October, 1779, and at same time granted leave of absence to return to France.

He rejoined the French Army and was honorably retired from the United States service, 1st January, 1781, having been promoted, by Louis XVI., to be Capitaine en Second in his regiment (Royal-Comtois), 28th February, 1778.

In 1782 he belonged to the Chasseur Company of his regiment.

Promoted to be Captain Commandant in the same, 1st May, 1785, and to be Lieutenant Colonel, 55th Regiment of Infantry (formerly known as the regiment of Condé), 25th July, 1791.

Resigned, 6th November, 1791.

Appointed Captain in the Infantry of the Constitutional Guard of the King, 30th November, 1791.

Disbanded, 5th June, 1792.

Killed during the massacre at the Abbaye in Paris, of the 2d and 3d September, 1792.

He was a younger brother of Brevet Brigadier General the Chevalier de La Neuville, an honorary member in the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mullens.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

In 1760 he entered, as a volunteer, in the regiment of Clare, infantry, in the Irish Brigade, French Army, and made the campaigns of 1760 and 1761 in Germany.

In 1767 he was appointed Regimental Clothier in his regiment, and, in 1770, was appointed Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Berwick, infantry, in the same brigade.

With permission of Louis XVI., he came to the United States in December, 1776, and served at first as Volunteer Aide de Camp on the Staff of Brigadier General Prudhomme de Borre, of the Continental Army.

From the 14th May, 1777, he acted as Brigade Major to the 3d Pennsylvania Continental Brigade, on the staff of Brigadier General Count de Conway, and was, on the 6th October, 1777, appointed by General Washington, Brigade Major of that brigade, with the rank of Major, for "gallant behavior while acting in that capacity at Germantown."

Promoted, by Congress, to be Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., by brevet, in resolution of the 11th June, 1778, "for his bravery and good conduct in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown" and at the same time granted permission to retire. In the last of these battles his horse was killed under him.

In 1778 he was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant in his regiment (Berwick), and in February, 1779, assigned to detached duty with a company of guides in the forces under M. le Comte de Vaux in Normandy.

Promoted to the rank of Captain in the Army, by Louis XVI, 3d June, 1779, without, however, relinquishing his regimental commission.

Assigned 1st March, 1780, to command a Company of Guides destined for service with the Auxiliary Army.

He came to Rhode Island with that army and served with it in all its campaigns in the United States, including the siege of Yorktown, and until its final departure.

Promoted to be Capitaine en Second in his regiment (Berwick), 21st November, 1785, and to be Captain Commandant in the same, 30th April, 1786.

Honorably retired, 19th March, 1791.

**Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Louis-Ambroise de Genton,
Chevalier de Villefranche.**

(French Army).

In 1770, he entered the French service as a Topographical Engineer in the Corps Royal des Ingénieurs Géographes.

Appointed Sous Lieutenant in the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 7th June, 1776, and permitted by Louis XVI to enter the United States service.

He came to the United States, with M. du Coudray in the Amphitrite, which sailed from L'Orient, 14th February, 1777, under an agreement with Silas Deane, United States Commissioner in Paris, to be Captain, U. S. Engineers, 1st December, 1776, which agreement was confirmed by Congress, 13th October, 1777, after his merit had been ascertained from his service.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. Engineers, 1st January, 1778, and to be Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., by brevet, 2d May, 1783. -

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783.

Meanwhile Louis XVI had restored him to his former regiment (du Roi, dragoons), 30th May, 1782, and, for his services in the United States, gave him a pension of five hundred livres and the assurance of a Captaincy in the Provincial Forces.

Further promotion was, however, prevented by his decease, 23d July, 1784. He was the author of a map of West Point and its dependencies.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Bern de Murnan.

(American Army).

Appointed Major, U. S. Engineers, 1st March, 1778, and served with the Main Continental Army until the following year, when he became Engineer Officer to the army under Major General John Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations of Indians and participated in the action at Newtown.

At the close of this campaign he resumed duty with the main Continental Army and accompanied that portion which, in 1781, went to Virginia under General Washington and commanded the U. S. Sappers and Miners at the siege of Yorktown.

His subsequent service was at West Point and later at the cantonments of the main Continental Army at New Windsor.

When that camp was broken up in May, 1783, he returned to duty at West Point.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolve of Congress, 15th September, 1783.

When nearly all of the Continental forces were disbanded, he was retained in service.

Being entitled to retirement when he should choose to claim it, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted by Congress, 3d February, 1784, in a resolve expressive of its sense of his "abilities and services" and "approbation of his conduct."

Major Charles-Albert de Moré, Count de Pontgibaud.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly served in the Marine and came to the United States in 1777 with the Marquis de Lafayette and served on his Staff as a Volunteer Aide de Camp.

Appointed Major, U. S. A., and Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Lafayette, 2d February, 1778, and served with him in all his campaigns in the United States.

He returned with him to France in January, 1779, under leave granted by Congress, 5th November, 1778, and was appointed by Louis XVI to be Captain attached to the regiment du Roi, dragoons, 3d June, 1779, of which Lafayette was Mestre de Camp Commandant.

On the 9th July, 1780, he embarked at L'Orient in the U. S. frigate Alli-

ance, and arrived in Boston Harbor, 20th August, 1780, and immediately rejoined the main Continental Army for duty.

Specially retained in United States service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782.

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783.

Subsequently served with the regiment du Roi, dragoons, until placed on the half pay list, 1st May, 1788.

Author of a volume of memoirs of his military services.

Major George Schaffner.

(American Army).

Enlisted as a private in March, 1776, in Lancaster County, Penn., in Captain Abraham De Huff's Company of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Musketry (Colonel Samuel John Atlee), and appointed a Sergeant. His regiment was first ordered to Philadelphia and thence to Amboy, N. J., where it arrived on the 21st July, 1776. On the 11th August, it arrived in the City of New York, and on the 19th of the same month he was promoted to be Ensign in his company.

His regiment then moved over to Brooklyn Heights, and on the 25th August, 1776, was placed in Lord Sterling's brigade by Major General John Sullivan's orders of that date.

He served in the battle of Long Island, 27th August, 1776, where his regiment lost so heavily that it was incorporated with the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment (Colonel Samuel Miles), by General Washington's orders, and was thereafter known as the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot. Part of the regiment was captured at Fort Mifflin, 26th September, 1776, but the remainder, being at the time in garrison at Fort Mifflin, rejoined the main Continental Army on evacuating that post, and on the 22d November, 1776, at New Brunswick, N. J., was placed by General Washington in Brigadier General Edward Hand's brigade.

He made the retreat through the Jerseys, and served in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and in January, 1777, went into winter quarters in Philadelphia. Here, on the 4th February, 1777, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Corps of three companies, authorized by Congress, 5th December, 1776, to be raised by Major Nicolas-Dietrich, Baron de Ottendorff, and served in Captain John Paul Schott's company until the corps was merged into the 1st Battalion, Continental Partizan Legion (Colonel le Marquis de la Rouërie), in which he was promoted to Captain, 8th February, 1778, and to Major, 1st December, 1781.

He served in an affair at the "Short Hills," 22d June, 1777; battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and later at Valley Forge.

His subsequent service was in the 1st Battalion Continental Partizan Legion until its final disbandment, 25th November, 1783.

Captain and Brevet Major Michel-Capitaine Duchesnoy.

(French Army).

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly Lieutenant attached to the regiment of Aquitaine, infantry, and came to the United States with the Marquis de Lafayette in 1777, under an

arrangement with Silas Deane, United States Commissioner in Paris, to have the rank of Captain, U. S. Army, unattached, from the 1st December, 1776.

Congress, however, on the 16th April, 1778, appointed him a Captain, U. S. Engineers, with rank from the 1st December, 1776.

He served, nevertheless, throughout the Revolutionary War as Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Lafayette and in all the actions in which that officer participated.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. A., by brevet, by resolution of Congress of the 5th November, 1778.

Granted leave of absence by Congress, 5th November, 1778, and accompanied the Marquis de Lafayette to France in January, 1779.

Appointed, by Louis XVI, Captain attached to the regiment du Roi, dragons, 3d June, 1779.

Returned to the United States with Lafayette in March, 1780, and served with him in the Light Infantry division in the Jerseys, and at West Point, and in Maryland and in the Virginia campaign and at Yorktown.

Specially retained in United States service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782.

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783.

Meanwhile, having returned to France with Lafayette, he was, in November, 1782, assigned to duty in the staff of the army under Lieutenant General and Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing, at Cadiz, destined for operations in the West Indies and continued in that employment until the Peace of 1783.

Appointed Assistant in the Corps de l'État-Major of the Army, 1st July, 1788.

Placed on the half pay list, 29th October, 1790.

Captain and Brevet Major Louis de Pontière.

(American Army).

On the 26th September, 1777, he set sail from Marseilles, in the suite of Baron de Steuben, on board the French frigate l'Heureux, 24, the name of which, for the voyage, had been changed to that of "le Flamand," and arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., 1st December, 1777.

At the Baron's request, he was appointed by Congress, Captain in the 3d Battalion, Continental Partizan Legion (Count Casimer Pulaski), 2d February, 1778, and detailed as his acting aide de camp and accompanied him to Valley Forge.

After Baron de Steuben was appointed Inspector General of the Continental Army, with rank of Major General, 5th May, 1778, he was continued in the office of aide de camp and served with him throughout the Revolutionary War in that capacity, and was present at the battles of Monmouth and Springfield and siege of Yorktown.

Specially retained in service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress of the 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783.

Captain Charles, Baron de Frey.*(French Army).*

Formerly Sous-Lieutenant in the Legion of Potocki in the service of Poland.

Having resigned this commission he came to the United States in September, 1777, to serve in the cause of American Independence, with a recommendation from Dr. Benjamin Franklin to General Washington, and joined the main Continental Army as a Volunteer.

At Valley Forge he acted as Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Lafayette, but was taken prisoner while on a scouting expedition, 1st February, 1778, and exchanged 1st July, 1778.

Appointed Captain Third Battalion Continental Partizan Legion (Count Casimir Pulaski), 2d February, 1778, and was in the affair at Little Neck, N. J., 15th October, 1778, and in the following year at the fight before Charleston, 11th May, and at the Siege of Savannah in October, 1779.

On the 4th October, 1779, Congress gave him a leave of absence for eight months.

Honorably discharged from the U. S. Service at his own request, 28th November, 1781, and was thenceforward employed in the French military service in the East Indies until his return to France in June, 1788.

Captain and Brevet Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant.*(American Army).*

Having received permission from Louis XVI to come to the United States, to assist in the efforts for American Independence, he was accorded the brevet of lieutenant in the Colonial Forces, and entered into an agreement with Silas Deane, U. S. Commissioner in Paris, whereby he was to have the commission of First Lieutenant U. S. Engineers, with rank from the 1st December, 1776.

This agreement was subsequently confirmed by resolutions of Congress of the 10th June, 15th September, and 13th October, 1777.

On the 14th February, 1777, he sailed from L'Orient in the *Amphitrite* with Colonel Philip-Charles-Jean-Baptiste Tronson du Coudray, of the French Artillery, who became Inspector General in the Continental Army with rank of Major General, and was drowned in the Schuylkill river 15th September, 1777.

His first service was in the main Continental Army and he was then sent to the Department of the South.

Promoted to be Captain U. S. Engineers, 18th February, 1778.

At the Siege of Savannah, he was wounded in the assault of the 9th October, 1779, and left on the field—but subsequently withdrawn under flag of truce.

In the defense of Charleston, S. C., he became a prisoner of war at the capitulation, 12th May, 1780, and was not exchanged until the following year.

He then joined the main Continental Army, and, in 1782 and 1783, was stationed in Philadelphia.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress of the 2d May, 1783, and received from Louis XVI, on the 13th June, 1783, a pension of three hundred livres, and was presented for a Captaincy of a company in the Provincial Forces of France.

In October, 1783, he set sail for France in the American packet ship *Washington*, charged by President General Washington with copies of the Institution and communications for Counts d'Estaing, de Rochambeau and de Grasse and the Marquis de Lafayette, and arrived at Havre on the 8th December, 1783.

In the prior communications relative to this business, which passed between President General Washington, whose Headquarters were at Rocky Hill, N. J., and Major General Henry Knox, Secretary General, who was at West Point, the latter said, on the 16th October, 1783, that Major L'Enfant's "zeal to serve the Cincinnati has been conspicuously displayed in the emblems of the bald eagle, designs of the medals, seals, and of that noble effort of genius, the diploma."

Honorably retired 1st January, 1784.

After his return from France he made his residence principally in Philadelphia.

Appointed Temporary Engineer, U. S. A., for duty at Fort Mifflin, in constructing the defenses, 3d April, 1794.

He subsequently designed the plan of the City of Washington, and was the architect in the construction of several of the public buildings of the Capitol.

Appointed, by President Madison, in July, 1812, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy, West Point, but declined the same.

He was born in Paris, 2d August, 1754, and died in Prince George's County, Maryland, 14th June, 1825.

Captain Colomb.*

(American Army).

Having come to the United States from France to tender his services in the cause of American Independence, he became, in December, 1776, a Volunteer in the First Regiment Georgia Continental Infantry (Colonel James Scriven), but which was then under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham.

He served in May, 1777, under Colonel Samuel Elbert in the first expedition against the British forces in East Florida, and continued with his regiment until the regiment of Georgia Continental Light Dragoons (Colonel Leonard Marbury), was authorized to be raised, in which he was appointed a Captain in February, 1778.

In the unsuccessful defence of Savannah, on the 29th December, 1778, against the British forces under Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell, he was taken prisoner and paroled and his residence fixed at Sunbury, Ga.

That American post and the garrison were, however, captured by a separate British force under Colonel (later Major General) Augustine Prevost, on the 6th January, 1779.

In September, 1779, Major General Prevost granted him an unconditional parole as to place of residence.

In December following, the Board of War gave him leave to go to France pending his exchange, which was never effected, and he continued on parole

*In the certification, dated 23rd June, 1788, of the admission of this officer to original membership, his Christian name was omitted. He is stated to have resided in a "remote part of France and not earlier apprised of his right to become a member."

until discharged therefrom 11th April, 1783, by the proclamation of Congress of the cessation of hostilities and honorably discharged the U. S. Service as of that date, having long been supernumerary by reason of a re-arrangement of the Georgia Continental Line, under a resolve of Congress, 8th January and 11th February, 1780.

Meanwhile, in 1782, he was appointed by Louis XV. to be Lieutenant en Premier Compagnie du Puget d'Orval d'Ouvriers (Artillery Artificers) in the French Army.

Captain Louis Celoron.

(*French Army*).

He was a native of Montreal, Canada, and was appointed by Louis XVI, Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Martinique, infantry, 12th July, 1775.

With permission of His Most Christian Majesty, he entered the service of the United States as a Volunteer, 16th October, 1776, and was appointed by Congress Lieutenant in the First Regiment, Canadian Continental Infantry (Colonel James Livingston), 18th December, 1776.

He served first with his regiment in garrison in the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys in Tryon County, N. Y., until the invasion of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne forced Major General Philip Schuyler, then commanding the Northern Department, to concentrate his forces on the line of the Upper Hudson.

He formed part of the detachment of twelve hundred under Major General Benedict Arnold which, on the 21st August, 1777, marched from German Flats for the relief of Fort Stanwix, then besieged by Brigadier General Barry St. Leger.

Upon his return, his regiment formed part of Brigadier General Ebenezer Learned's brigade and participated in the battles of Stillwater, 19th September, 1777, and Saratoga, on the 7th October following, in which last named battle he received a bayonet wound in the leg while participating in the gallant storming of the German Redoubt.

Having been taken to the General Hospital in Albany, N. Y., he proceeded, as soon as convalescent, to his regiment, which meanwhile had marched to join the main Continental Army in Pennsylvania.

Promoted to be Captain in his regiment, 6th May, 1778, and served with it at Valley Forge in Brigadier General James M. Varnum's brigade—with which he participated in the battle of Monmouth and in the march thence to White Plains, N. Y., where, in July, 1778, his brigade was detached from the main Continental Army and ordered to Rhode Island.

Served in the Siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island, and, in September, 1778, was stationed in Bristol, R. I., and continued on duty in that State until transferred, in 1779, to the Third Battalion Continental Partizan Legion (Count Casimir Pulaski), and served with it in the Southern Department.

He participated in the gallant attack on the advance of Major General Augustine Prevost's Army before Charleston, S. C., 11th May, 1779.

At the Siege of Savannah he was wounded in the head by a musket ball, 4th October, 1779.

At the Capitulation of Charleston, S. C., by Major General Benjamin Lincoln to General Sir Henry Clinton, 12th May, 1780, he became a prisoner of war and was not exchanged until the 26th November, 1782.

Specially retained in service by resolution of Congress of the 21st January, 1782.

Honorably retired, 1st January, 1783.

Appointed Aide Major at Saint Christopher, 10th March, 1783, but relinquished that office when the island was restored to the British at the definitive Peace.

Appointed Aide Major at Pointe-à-Pitre in Guadeloupe, 7th February, 1784, and continued in that office until during the year 1791, when he ceased to serve.

Captain and Brevet Major Claudius de Bert De Majan.

(American Army).

He came to the United States from France upon the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance and joined the Continental Army at Valley Forge as a Volunteer, in which capacity he served until appointed, 7th June, 1778, Captain in the First Battalion Continental Partizan Legion, in which he served under the Marquis de la Rouërie in many actions and affairs and until honorably retired, on disbandment of his corps, 25th November, 1783.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. A., by brevet by special resolution of Congress of the 6th February, 1784.

He went to France immediately upon retirement—but returned to the United States in 1789 and received on the 9th October in that year—to take back with him, the Diplomas of Membership in the Cincinnati, signed by President General Washington and Secretary General Knox, which belonged to members of his former Corps residing in France.

Captain and Brevet Major Michel-Gabriel Houdin,

(American Army).

Appointed Lieutenant Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Timothy Bigelow), 1st January, 1777, and served in the Northern Department at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga and later in the main Continental Army at Valley Forge and in the battle of Monmouth and was then sent to Rhode Island with his regiment in July, 1778.

He participated in the Siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island, and, in 1779, rejoined the main Continental Army.

Promoted to be Captain in his regiment, 28th June, 1779.

Transferred to the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Rufus Putnam), 1st January, 1781.

Transferred to the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Ebenezer Sproat), 12th June, 1783.

Honorably retired 1st January, 1784.

Promoted to be Major, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress, of the 6th February, 1784, and returned to France.

He subsequently came to the United States with intent to make his permanent residence there, and, in 1791, was appointed Captain and Deputy to the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, and in 1801 became Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., which last office he held until his decease at Albany, N. Y., in February, 1802, while on duty at that station.

This gallant officer is described in the Military Journal of Surgeon James Thatcher, M. D., 9th Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry, as a Frenchman of singular manners and character, and of remarkable personal appearance.

Transferred from the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, 4th July, 1785.

Captain Augustin Brissault.

(American Army).

He came to the United States from France and joined the First Battalion Continental Partizan Legion as a Volunteer in the summer of 1778, and—according to the certificates of the Marquis de la Rouërie and the Marquis de Lafayette—served “with much reputation” in the remainder of the operations of that year. At the close of the campaign, when about to return to France, Congress, on the 13th January, 1779, appointed him a Lieutenant, U. S. A., by brevet.

In the following spring he rejoined the Legion and served continuously with it throughout the war.

Promoted to be Captain in the same, 11th March, 1782.

Honorably retired 25th November, 1783.

On the 15th January, 1786, in order probably that he should receive pay for the time he had served before the 13th January, 1779, Congress resolved that he should “receive a commission of Lieutenant in Colonel Armand’s Corps, to bear the date of his brevet” as Lieutenant, U. S. A.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Louis-Joseph de Beaulieu.

(American Army).

Appointed Second Lieutenant Third Battalion Continental Partizan Legion (Count Casimir Pulaski), 22d April, 1778, and promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st March, 1779.

Severely wounded and left on the field in the unsuccessful assault at the Siege of Savannah, 9th October, 1779, and made prisoner of war.

Paroled and permitted by Congress in resolution of the 5th August, 1782, to go to France and to retire when exchanged.

Released from parole, 11th April, 1783.

Promoted to be Captain, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress of the 30th September, 1783.

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783, and pensioned for wounds.

Lieutenant William Eysandeau.

(American Army).

Having come to the United States to tender his services, he was, while in Boston, appointed Ensign Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Timothy Bigelow), 1st March, 1777, and served with it at the battle of Saratoga and capitulation of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, and subsequently at Valley Forge and in the battle of Monmouth, Siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island.

Promoted to be Lieutenant in his regiment 2d April, 1779, and served in the campaign of 1780 in New Jersey.

His subsequent service was in the Highlands of the Hudson.

Transferred to the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Rufus Putnam), 1st January, 1781.

Transferred to the Third Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Michael Jackson), 12th June, 1783.

Honorably retired 1st January, 1784.

Transferred from the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.

Lieutenant Pierre Castaing la Grace.

(American Army).

Formerly employed in the Civil Service in one of the Governmental Bureaux of the island of Trinidad and, having become supernumerary in 1776, came to the United States to tender his services as a Volunteer.

While in Boston, he was appointed, 1st March, 1777, on recommendation of Colonel Henry Jackson, a Second Lieutenant in the latter's regiment, the Sixteenth Massachusetts Continental Infantry, and served with it at the Siege of Newport and battle of Rhode Island.

Promoted to be First Lieutenant in the same, 24th April, 1779, and participated in the disastrous Penobscot Expedition.

Appointed Aide de Camp to Major General (then Brigadier General) le Chevalier Du Portail, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 17th November, 1779, and was made prisoner of war at the capitulation of Charleston, S. C., 12th May, 1780, and exchanged in December, 1780.

Transferred to the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Henry Jackson), 1st January, 1781, on incorporation of his own regiment, and served in that year at the Siege of Yorktown.

Transferred to the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Rufus Putnam), 1st January, 1783.

Transferred to the Third Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry (Colonel Michael Jackson), 12th June, 1783.

From the time of his appointment as an Aide de Camp, he continued, except while a prisoner of war, to act in that capacity until Major General Du Portail was honorably retired, 10th October, 1783, whereupon he joined the regiment to which he then belonged in garrison at West Point and accompanied it in the following month to the City of New York, where it formed part of the force under General Washington which took possession of that city upon its evacuation by the British Army, 25th November, 1783, and then returned to West Point.

Honorably retired, 1st January, 1784.

Commissioned as a regular Clerk in the French Civil Service in the West Indies, 17th April, 1795.

This was his last public employment.

Transferred from the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jean-Georges, Chevalier de Fontevieux.

(American Army).

He came to the United States from France and joined the First Battalion Continental Partizan Legion as a Volunteer in the summer of 1778, and, according to the certificate of the Marquis de la Rouërie and the Marquis de

Lafayette, served "with much reputation" in the remainder of the operations of that year.

At the close of the campaign, when about to return to France, Congress on the 13th January, 1779, appointed him a Lieutenant, U. S. A., by brevet.

In the following Spring he rejoined the Legion and served continuously with it throughout the war.

Appointed, by special resolution of Congress, Lieutenant in the same, 9th March, 1780.

Honorably retired 25th November, 1783.

Promoted to be Captain, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress, 6th February, 1784.

Lieutenant James Descontures de la Hais.

(American Army).

He came to the United States from France and was appointed a Cornet First Battalion Continental Partizan Legion, under the Marquis de la Rouërie, 30th July, 1779, and served continuously with it throughout the war.

Promoted to be Lieutenant in the Legion 1st January, 1781.

Honorably retired 25th November, 1783.

Lieutenant Jean-Thomas Dumouchel.

(French Army).

On the 1st December, 1775, he embarked at Port-au-Prince, Saint Domingo, on an American merchant vessel, to offer his services to the Continental Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, but was taken at sea by the British frigate, the Hound, and kept a prisoner fifteen days and plundered of his effects.

He was then landed in Jamaica and confined in jail. On release he went to Port-au-Prince and again embarked for the United States, but was captured by an English privateer and put on shore on the coast of Saint Domingo.

Having again embarked, he arrived at Charleston, S. C., and immediately proceeded to Philadelphia, Penn., and entered as a Volunteer in the Fourth Regiment Georgia Continental Infantry (Colonel John White), which was then stationed in that city and served with it there until appointed Second Lieutenant Third Regiment Georgia Continental Infantry (Colonel John Stirk), 6th June, 1777.

Served in two expeditions against the Indians, and, in May and June, 1778, was in the unsuccessful expedition against Florida, under Major General Robert Howe, in which the troops, unprovided with sufficient camp equipage and exposed to the deadly malaria of the swamps, were soon reduced by sickness and death to but little more than one-third of their original numbers.

Received a leave of absence in December, 1778, on account of ill health, the result of disease contracted in this campaign, and granted permission to go to Martinique.

On arrival there he found Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing getting ready to sail against Saint Lucia.

He accordingly embarked as a volunteer with the grenadiers of the regiment of Armagnac, infantry.

For his conspicuous good conduct in the attack, Count d'Estaing offered him the position of Capitaine en Second in the expeditionary battalion of volunteers.

Having meanwhile been informed that the State of Georgia had been overrun and taken possession of by the British Forces, and that the Georgia Continental Line had been dispersed, he accepted the appointment and served in the capture of Grenada and Saint Vincent.

Rendered supernumerary by juniority and honorably discharged on reduction of the Georgia Continental Line, pursuant to the resolves of Congress of the 8th January and 11th February, 1780.

Appointed, by Louis XVI, Sous Lieutenant in the regiment of Martinique, infantry, 8th December, 1780.

Promoted to be Lieutenant en Second in the same, 3d October, 1786, and to be Lieutenant en Premier in the same, 5th March, 1789.

Died in Boston, Mass., while on leave of absence, 31st December, 1790.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Nicolas-Georges Le Roy.

(American Army).

Appointed Ensign, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Infantry (Colonel Walter Stewart), 28th July, 1779, and joined his regiment at West Point.

He served in the main Continental Army at that place and in the following year in the campaign in New Jersey.

Promoted to be Lieutenant in his regiment 2d January, 1781.

After the discharge of a considerable portion of the Pennsylvania Continental Line in the same month, he was ordered to York, Penn., where he remained until the 26th May, 1781, when the Pennsylvania Continental Brigade, to which he was attached, marched, under Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, for Virginia, and joined the forces under Major General the Marquis de Lafayette on the 10th June, 1781, in Culpepper County.

He participated in the operations against Lord Cornwallis' Army and was in the action at Jamestown Ford, 6th July, 1781, and Siege of Yorktown, and on the 5th November marched with his regiment from that place to join Major General Nathanael Greene in South Carolina, and effected such junction on the 2d January, 1782, a few miles from Jacksonborough in Colleton County, S. C.

Transferred to the First Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry (Colonel Daniel Brodhead), at James Island, S. C., 1st January, 1783, and continued on duty with it in the Southern Department until the 8th June, 1783, when he embarked at Charleston, S. C., with a detachment for Philadelphia, and went on "waiting orders" by reason of juniority, 15th June, 1783.

Honorably retired, 3d November, 1783.

Promoted to be Captain, U. S. A., by brevet, by special resolution of Congress, 6th February, 1784.

Transferred from the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.

Cornet Pierre-Benigne-Vitoir Raffaneau.

(American Army).

He came to the United States from France and was appointed a Cornet First Battalion Continental Partizan Legion, 1st December, 1781, after having served in the campaign then closing as a Volunteer.

He continued with the Legion throughout the war.

Honorably retired, 25th November, 1783.

CHAPTER XIV.

HEREDITARY MEMBERS.

Lieutenant Frédéric, Baron de Kalb.

(French Army).

Eldest son of Major General John, Baron de Kalb, U. S. Army, Knight of the Order of Military Merit, in right of whom he was admitted an hereditary member, 16th January, 1784.

He was born in Paris, 18th May, 1765, and was given by Louis XVI, in recognition of his father's military services, the rank of Sous Lieutenant in his father's old regiment, the regiment of Anhalt, infantry, 8th February, 1781, but was not actually appointed a Sous Lieutenant in that regiment until the 21st March, 1783.

This regiment after the last named year was designated as the regiment of Salm-Salm.

Promoted to be Lieutenant in the same, 1st April, 1791.

Emigrated on the 27th July, 1792, but, having returned to France, was apprehended and guillotined at Paris, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal, 12th November, 1793.

He was the only hereditary member formally received as such in France for the reason noted opposite his name on the Roll transmitted by the Marquis de Lafayette, 23d June, 1788, viz.: that he "*was admitted in the Society before the alterations about heredity were known in France.*"

This referred to the "Amended and Altered Institution" in which the principle of hereditary succession was omitted and which had been proposed by the General Society in May, 1784, but which subsequently failed to be ratified.

Lieutenant Frédéric, Baron de Kalb,* left no descendants and consequently his right of membership descended through his next younger and only brother, Elie, Baron de Kalb, who was born at Paris, 9th March, 1769, and died at his estate of Milon la Chapelle near Chevreuse, in the Department of the Seine et Oise, 7th September, 1835, leaving only a daughter Leonore, who was married to Raymond de Vaudière, Vicomte d'Alzac.

At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Elie de Kalb was an officer in the regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and emigrated and served under the Prince de Condé until the disbandment of the Royalist Corps.

*In consequence of unavoidable delays in the official announcements of the admissions in France, and in the preparation of diplomas of membership and their signature by President General Washington and Secretary General Knox, and transmission through the French Minister of War, Lieutenant de Kalb did not receive his diploma until a long time after his admission.

The following is his official acknowledgement to President General Washington, written by him in English:

"General:

"I have just received the honor of the Order of the Cincinnati, which is conferred on those who have distinguished themselves in the service of America.

"You honor me with it as heir of an unfortunate and respectable parent.

"I return you my warmest acknowledgments for it and wish the distance of your country did not prevent me from paying my respects to you personally.

"I am,

"Your humble and obedient servant,

"FRÉDÉRIC DE KALB.

"Alsace, 3rd March, 1787."

Later he entered the Austrian service, in the Tyrolese rifles and subsequently became successively an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Austrian infantry regiment of Erbach.

He resigned in 1802 and returned to France upon the proclamation of amnesty and resided thenceforward quietly on his property of Milon la Chapelle, which was restored to him.*

Major General *John, Baron de Kalb*, the father of Frédéric and Elie, was born in Hüttendorf, Bavaria, 29th June, 1721, and entered the French service in the regiment of Loewendal, infantry, as a Lieutenant, at the end of the year 1743.

He became Captain and Aide Major in 1747, and Major of his regiment in 1756.

In March, 1760, his regiment was incorporated with and became the 1st Battalion of the regiment of Anhalt (afterward known as Salm-Salm), infantry, in which he became a Captain.

In May, 1760, he was appointed Aide Maréchal général des Logis under M. le Maréchal Duc de Broglie in the Army of the Upper Rhine, and, on the 19th May, 1761, was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and actively served during the wars in Flanders and Germany.

At the peace he went on the half pay list with a promise from M. de Choiseul of an appointment in one of the German regiments in French service.

On the 20th April, 1767, he was employed to inspect the coasts of Calais and Flanders, and, on the 19th August, 1767, was sent to the American Colonies, on a secret tour of inspection, to ascertain their political sentiments and returned at the close of 1768.

He received leave of absence from Louis XVI to enable him to enter the American service, 4th November, 1776, and two days later was promoted to the local rank of Brigadier General in the Colonies.

He came to the United States with the Marquis de Lafayette, under an arrangement with Silas Deane, United States Commissioner in Paris, of the 7th November, 1776, for the rank of Major General, U. S. A., which was confirmed by Congress, 15th September and 4th October, 1777.

In the French Army he was promoted by Louis XVI to be a Brigadier General of infantry, 1st March, 1780.

He served in the main Continental Army at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge and Monmouth until sent to the Southern Department, in 1780.

He was mortally wounded while in command of the right wing, composed of the regular Continental Lines of Maryland and Delaware, infantry, in the army under Major General Horatio Gates, at the battle of Camden, S. C., 16th August, 1780, and died, a prisoner of war, 19th August, 1780.

Among his last requests, communicated to his Aide de Camp, Lieutenant Colonel M. le Vicomte de Dubuysson, was one that his sons should bear commissions in the United States service in the Pennsylvania Continental Line, without pay or emoluments of command unless in case of actual service.

The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania accordingly, on the 10th September, 1781, "out of respect to the memory of that brave officer," requested the United States Board of War to issue a commission as Ensign to each of his two sons.

Their youth, and the great reduction which had taken place from various causes in the rank and file of the Pennsylvania Line, whereby a number of vet-

*On the 6th February, 1816, from Paris, he wrote to President General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, stating that his papers had been destroyed in the French Revolution and requesting a certificate showing his right to the "honorable distinction" of the Cincinnati.

eran officers had become supernumerary, delayed compliance with this request, and the negotiations for peace, which took place in the following year, finally prevented any new appointments as Pennsylvania's quota on the Continental establishment was not completed.

On the 14th October, 1780, Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to the memory of Major General Baron de Kalb. Nothing, however, was done toward carrying out this resolve until Congress, by Act of the 19th February, 1883, appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and the monument was erected at Annapolis, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in August, 1886.

Colonel Jean-Frédéric de Chabannes, Marquis de La Palisse.†

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

(*Vide: Honorary List from which transferred.*)

Maréchal de Camp Charles-Gabriel Du Houx, Baron de Vioménil.†

He was the only son of Lieutenant General the Baron de Vioménil, Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, and was born at Nancy, 26th February, 1767.

He entered service on the 1st September, 1779, as a Sous Lieutenant and was attached to the 3d Regiment Chasseurs à Cheval, and, in the following year, came to Rhode Island in the quality of Aide de Camp to his father and served in all the campaigns of the Auxiliary Army.

Promoted to be Captain of Hussars in 1786, he emigrated in 1792 and joined the army of the Prince de Condé and made the campaigns of 1792 and 1793 as Aide de Camp to his uncle, the Marquis de Vioménil, who commanded the advance guard of that army.

He was promoted by the Princes, brothers of Louis XVI, at the close of 1792, to be a Colonel of dragoons.

He made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 as Aide Major to the regiment of Vioménil and then served during a campaign in Italy on the staff of Lieutenant General M. le Prince de Rohan.

He afterward passed into the service of Portugal as a Colonel of Cavalry, having promise of a legion.

The French having conquered Portugal, he was confirmed in his grade by Buonaparte and made the campaigns in Spain.

At the restoration he was promoted by Louis XVIII, on the 18th November, 1814, to be Maréchal de Camp and appointed Commandant of the Department of la Drôme.*

*On the 1st February, 1815, he wrote to Major General, the Honorable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, from Paris, as follows:

"To the President of the Order of the Cincinnati.

"Sir:

"The Revolution having caused me to lose my father and all his diplomas, I am obliged to allude to the promise, which was made to me by General Washington, of the insignia of the Order of which you are the chief.

"I am the son of the Baron de Vioménil, who commanded the French Army in the United States, and I was with him in the capacity of his aide-de-camp.

"I have the honor to request that you kindly send me to the care of the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris the certificate to wear the insignia, which right has already been accorded me, but I desire to have a diploma signed by you.

"I have the honor to be with the most profound respect, sir,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,

"VIOMÉNIL,

"Maréchal de Camp."

Rear Admiral Hyacinthe-Yves-Philippe-Potentien, Baron de Bougainville.✠

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

He was the eldest son of Vice Admiral Louis-Antoine, Count de Bougainville,✠ Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, and was born at Brest, 26th December, 1781.

Entering the French Navy in the beginning of the nineteenth century, he became a Lieutenant de Vaisseau in January, 1809.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Frégate, 3d July, 1811, and to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 22d August, 1821, and to be Rear Admiral, 1st May, 1838.

In 1844, 5 and 6 he was a member of the Council of the Admiralty and President of the Board of Works, and died in Paris, 21st October, 1846.

He assumed the Order as an hereditary member in consequence of the communication (heretofore noted under his father's record), dated 23d May, 1820, of Secretary General, Major, the Hon. William Jackson to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States, which was confirmed by Louis XVIII.

Rear Admiral André-Jules-Francois, Baron de Martinencq de Gineste.

Knight Commander of St. Louis,
Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

He was the eldest son of Brigadier Martinencq de Gineste✠ of the French Navy, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, and was born at Toulon, 29th November, 1776.

Appointed an Élève de la Marine 3d Class in 1788, he was promoted to the 2d Class in 1790, and became an Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1794, Lieutenant of the same in 1796, and Capitaine de Frégate in 1797.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 17th September, 1802, and to be Rear Admiral, 4th August, 1824.

Assigned to be Major Général de la Marine at Toulon, 12th August, 1834, he exercised this office until placed on the reserve list, 31st October, 1841.

He died at Versailles, 15th February, 1860.

By a decision of Louis XVIII, dated 26th January, 1822, he was authorized to wear the Order of the Cincinnati as an hereditary member.*

He was a nephew of Admiral of France Laurent-Jean-Francois, Comte Truguet, Knight Grand Cross of Saint Louis and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Peer of France, who became an Enseigne de Vaisseau

*During the reigns of Louis XVIII, Charles X and Louis Philippe, the proper descendants of several other original members of the French State Society of the Cincinnati appear to have assumed the Order as hereditarily entitled so to do under special decisions of those Sovereigns respectively.

As that State Society was dispersed by the French Revolution, no record has been preserved of these particular instances, except in family archives. If, however, the descendant was in the public service, the official register would, presumably, indicate such fact. It has not been practicable within the scope of this publication to make the extensive inquiries necessary to ascertain who thus assumed the Order.

The presentation hereafter of claims for hereditary membership by descendants of former French members will, undoubtedly, disclose many of the decisions herein referred to.

It is known that, from the Restoration of the 30th May, 1814, to the Revolution of the 24th of February, 1848, when Louis Philippe unavailingly abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count de Paris, and a Republic was formed, men of the first rank and influence, descendants of original members, appeared at Court wearing the Bald Eagle as a recognized and honorable distinction, and even under the Second Empire a few such appeared at the earlier Imperial Levees, although they belonged to a class which never, except in occasional instances, favored the Buonaparte ascendancy, and consequently received no encouragement to reinstate their State Society.

in 1773 and served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the expeditions against Saint Lucie, Saint Vincent and Grenada, and was promoted in March, 1779, to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau. Comte Truguet also served at the siege of Savannah, where he performed the functions of Major to the naval force which assisted at the batteries, and was wounded twice. For this service Comte Truguet received, as a special distinction, the Cross of Saint Louis, in February, 1780, and later served on l'Auguste, 80, under Count de Grasse in the action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the action off Dominica of the 12th April, 1782, and then under the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the coast of New England.

As, however, Comte Truguet neither commanded a vessel during this service in the American War nor attained the rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau for the same, he did not become eligible for original membership in the Cincinnati.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Francois-Elzéar, Marquis de Pontevès-Gien.†

Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

He was the eldest son of Brigadier Jean-Baptiste-Elzéar, Marquis de Pontevès-Gien* of the French Navy, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati and was born at Toulon in the Department of Var, 20th February, 1764.

Entering the French Navy as a Garde de la Marine in 1779, he became an Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1786 and a Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1789.

In the latter capacity, and as Aide Major de l'Escadre, he served on the flagship l'Illustre, 74, of his uncle, Brigadier Henri-Jean-Baptiste, Vicomte de Pontevès-Gien, and came with the squadron to Boston Harbor, 3d September, 1789.

Here he was presented to President General Washington and met the members of the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati.

During the French Revolution he was forced to emigrate.

At the Restoration he was promoted by Louis XVIII to be a Capitaine de Vaisseau, 31st December, 1814, and stationed at Toulon.

He continued on duty at that port until honorably retired under the Ordinance of the 22d October, 1817, and died at Toulon, 18th June, 1848.

On the 12th July, 1822, he addressed Major, the Honorable William Jackson, Secretary General, from Toulon, transmitting all necessary official proofs to substantiate his claim to hereditary succession to his father and desiring to know what, if anything, would be necessary before assuming the prerogative and decoration of the Cincinnati.

He assumed the Order as an hereditary member in consequence of the reply of the Secretary-General, dated Philadelphia, 4th September, 1822.†

*Brigadier M. le Marquis de Pontevès-Gien died in Toulon, 17th July, 1790, aged 54 years. His brother, Brigadier M. le Vicomte de Pontevès-Gien, died on board his flagship, l'Illustre, 74, at Fort Royal, Martinique, in the same year, without issue.

†In a previous communication to Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, President General, dated Paris, 17th September, 1816, in which he requested duplicates of the diplomas of his father and uncle as members of the Cincinnati in consequence of the originals having been lost during the disturbances of the French Revolution, he went on to say, as follows:

"* * * * There is one thing that would flatter me extremely, and that is if I could obtain the same honor as extended to my father and my uncle and become a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

"I was with my uncle on his ship, l'Illustre, at Boston in 1789, and had the honor of being presented to General Washington, then the President of the United States, and he gave me the assurance of eventual membership in the Society of the Cincinnati as the

The last surviving Original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, was Maréchal de Camp Théodore, Comte de Lameth.

He was born in Paris on the 24th June, 1756, and died in the Chateau of Busagny near Pontoise, France, on the anniversary of Yorktown, 19th October, 1854.

He was the elder brother of Lieutenant General Charles-Malo-Francois, Comte de Lameth, and of Lieutenant General Alexandre-Theodore-Victor, Comte de Lameth, each of whom were also original members of the Order.

The last surviving Honorary member was Lieutenant General Guillaume-Mathieu, Comte Dumas, who was born in Montpellier in the Department of l'Hérault, France, 23d, December, 1753, and died in Paris, 16th October, 1837.

The last surviving Hereditary member appears to have been Rear Admiral André-Jules-Francois, Baron de Martinencq de Gineste, who died at Versailles, 15th February, 1860.

son and nephew of two members of that Order. Soon afterwards we sailed for the Windward Islands.

"Then came the troubles of the Revolution, which prevented my asking the honor.

"Although they are now over, it is fair to say that they kept me very busy while they were occurring.

"To-day peace and tranquillity are the condition of France in consequence of the return of our legitimate sovereign and his illustrious family, and I have the honor to request you to send me my diploma as something which will honor me in the highest. * * *"

There is no record of any reply to this communication from President General C. C. Pinckney, although presumably one was sent, as proofs, duly authenticated, were subsequently submitted by this officer, showing his descent and status.

Note: In a communication dated Paris, 8th June, 1789, the Count d'Estaing, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, earnestly requested that diplomas of membership might be issued in the names of certain French Land and Naval officers who had served with special distinction in America and had been killed in action or had died during the war or subsequently, as such diplomas would be specially valued as "titles of honor" by the families of such deceased officers. In another communication, in the same year, he said their families would "receive this favor with the most lively gratitude."

Accordingly, on the 13th October, 1789, diplomas duly authenticated by President General Washington and Secretary General Knox were transmitted to Count d'Estaing, through the Count de Moustier, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States.

This list comprised the name of Lieutenant General Jean-Joseph de Rafelis, Count de Broves, Knight Commander of St. Louis, who had been Chef d'Escadre under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at Boston in 1778, and at Savannah in 1779, and who had died the 12th November, 1782.

Also the name of Brigadier the Chevalier de Brach, † who, as capitaine de vaisseau, had commanded le Magnifique, 74, under Count d'Estaing at Savannah, and had died at Cadiz 24th October, 1780.

Also the name of capitaine de vaisseau, the Chevalier De Clavieres, † who had commanded l'Hector, 74, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at Boston, in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

Also the name of capitaine de vaisseau De Saint-Césaire, † who had commanded la Chimère, 26, in Count d'Estaing's fleet in 1778, and took the Sieur Conrad-Alexandre Girard, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Philadelphia, via Delaware Bay, when Count d'Estaing arrived off New York Harbor, and later in the same year had been in Rhode Island and at Boston and in the following year at Savannah.

This officer subsequently became capitaine de Pavillon of Count de Grasse's flagship, la Ville de Paris, 104, in the action of the 5th September, 1781, off the Chesapeake and at Yorktown, and in the following year commanded le Northumberland, 74, in the action of the 12th April, 1782, off Dominica, with Lord Rodney, in which he was mortally wounded.

Count d'Estaing's list of deceased officers also comprised the name of Brigadier Des Michels de Champorcin, † who, as capitaine de vaisseau, had commanded la Provence, 64, under him in Rhode Island and at Boston in 1778, and had been promoted to Brigadier of the French Naval Forces 1st July, 1778, and had then commanded le Fantasque, 64, in the naval action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, in which he was killed.

Also the name of capitaine de vaisseau Bernard de Marigny, † who had commanded la Fortunée, 38, under Count d'Estaing at Savannah, but was captured by Rear Admiral Rowley's squadron in the West Indies, 20th December, 1779.

Having been exchanged, he had commanded le Réfléchi, 74, under Count de Grasse in the action of the 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and in the following year had

commanded le César, 74, in the action of the 12th April, 1782, off Dominica, in which he was mortally wounded.

Count d'Estaing's list of deceased officers also comprised the name of capitaine de vaisseau Comte de Trolong du Romain, \dagger who, while Lieutenant de vaisseau under Count d'Estaing, carried la Truite, 26, armed en flute, and la Bricole, 36, up the Savannah river and directly under the fortifications of the town of Savannah during the siege, and later commanded the Corvette le Lively, 20, in Charleston Harbor, S. C., on the 9th November, 1779, and subsequently, as capitaine de vaisseau, commanded la Nymphé, 32, in combat with the British frigate Flora, 44, near the island of Ushant, 10th August, 1780, in which he was killed by a musket ball.

These were all the deceased naval officers mentioned.

The names, however, of several deceased French Army officers were also given in the list, and included that of Lieutenant Colonel Comte de Pont de Vaux, \dagger of the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, who served in Rhode Island in 1778 and was distinguished in the capture of Grenada in July, 1779, and died at Martinique, 16th February, 1780.

Before his decease was known in France, Louis XVI, on the 1st March, 1780, promoted him to the grade of Brigadier General of Infantry.

He was a nephew of M. le Comte Charles-Gravier de Vergennes, then Premier and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The next name mentioned was that of Major Thomas, Comte de Brown, \dagger of the regiment of Dillon, infantry, who had attained that rank the 30th January, 1778, and also held the commission of Colonel in the Army, and was killed, while commanding his regiment, in the assault at Savannah, 9th October, 1779.

The last remaining name mentioned was that of Lieutenant Augustin-Jean-Jacques de Sancé, \dagger of the artillery regiment d'Auxonne, commandant of artillery under Count d'Estaing, who was also killed in the siege of Savannah, 25th September, 1779.

Probably the families of only these particular officers were known to Count d'Estaing, because there were a number of distinguished naval officers of France who had been killed or had died during the American War of Independence, who, had they lived, would have been entitled to original membership in the Cincinnati.

Among these were Chef d'Escadre Charles-Louis d'Arsac Chevalier de Ternay, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who died at Newport, R. I., 15th December, 1780, while commanding the French Squadron on that station, and was buried with appropriate funeral ceremonies in Trinity Church yard in that city.

Also capitaine de vaisseau M. de la Vicomté, who served in the same squadron as capitaine en second on le Neptune, 74, and was in M. des Touches's naval action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown, and was killed in Count de Grasse's action off Dominica, 12th April, 1782.

Also capitaine de vaisseau M. le Brun de Boades, \dagger who was killed on le Réfléchi, 74, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781.

Also lieutenant de vaisseau M. le Vicomte Montguyot de Cambronne, \dagger who commanded l'Amazone, 36, in combat with the British frigate Marguerite, 44, off Cape Henry, and was killed 28th July, 1782, and his ship captured but retaken the following day by the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet.

Also lieutenant de vaisseau M. le Chevalier de l'Épine, \dagger who served on l'Amazone in the same combat, and, before capture, succeeded to the command upon the death of his commanding officer, and was mortally wounded.

After recapture by the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet, he was taken to Boston, Mass., where he died of his wounds 31st October, 1782. This officer had entered the French Navy in 1771 as a Garde de la Marine and was promoted to be an enseigne de vaisseau in 1777 and to be sous-aide-major de la marine in 1779. In 1782 he was promoted to be lieutenant de vaisseau and Aide-Major de la Marine.

During the War of American Independence a large number of persons served either under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau, in subordinate capacities, which prevented their admission to the Cincinnati, but who subsequently attained high rank.

Among these may be mentioned M. le Maréchal Jean-Baptiste Comte Jourdan, \dagger Knight of the Holy Ghost, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Knight of Saint Hubert of Bavaria and Peer of France, who enlisted as a private soldier on the 2nd April, 1778, and was assigned to the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, 10th December of the same year, and served with the detachment of the same at the siege of Savannah in 1779.

Also Lieutenant General M. le Chevalier Ennemond Bonnard, who served as a sergeant in the Royal Artillery regiment of Auxonne, under Count de Rochambeau, in Rhode Island and at Yorktown.

Also General of Division Claude, Baron Dallemagne, who served as a volunteer at the siege of Savannah.

Also Lieutenant General M. le Chevalier Jacob-Job Elle, Knight of the Legion of Honor, who served in the same siege as a sergeant.

Also Maréchal de Camp Joseph-Bernard-Modeste Anselme de la Gardette, \dagger who served as a capitaine commandant in the regiment of Solissonnois, infantry, from 11th May, 1769, and was under Count de Rochambeau in Rhode Island and at Yorktown.

Also Henri Christophe, who served as a sergeant in the Legion of Mulattoes and Free Negroes, commanded by the Viscount de Fontanges at siege of Savannah, Ga., in 1779, where he was wounded, and who subsequently became General in Chief in Hayti, and then President for life and finally King of Hayti.

In this Legion there were several commissioned officers who also served at the siege

of Savannah, and subsequently became general officers under the National Republican Convention of France, viz: André Rigaud, Baron Beauvais, Beaugard, Lambert, and Eugène Villatte, Comte d'Outremont, who became a general of division (Lt. Genl) 25th February, 1806, and later a Knight Commander of St. Louis and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Order was valued so highly as an honorable distinction that occasional instances are found where distinguished officers assumed and wore it without recorded authorization so to do.

Among these may be mentioned Maréchal de Camp Pierre-Francois Verger, Baron des Barreaux, Knight of the Legion of Honor, who had served as a lieutenant in the Volunteer Chasseurs, under Count d'Estaing, at the siege of Savannah, and was promoted to a captaincy in the same, 25th December, 1781.

Another was Vice Admiral le Marquis de Sercey, Knight Grand Cross of St. Louis and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, who served as Lieutenant de Vaisseau on the cutter le Serpent, 14, in Lieutenant General Count de Grasse's fleet and was in the action of 25th September, 1780, and in 1781 commanded the cutter la Levrette, 14.

Another was Vice Admiral Comte Maurice-Julien Emériau, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Knight Grand Cross of the Order de la Réunion, and Peer of France, who served as a Garde de la Marine in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778, and afterward joined Count d'Estaing in the West Indies in le Diadème, 74, and participated in the assault at Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and naval action of two days later.

During the siege of Savannah he was employed in the batteries, and in the assault was seriously wounded. For his services on this occasion Count d'Estaing provisionally appointed him a lieutenant de frégate, although he was then but seventeen years of age.

In November, 1781, he embarked at Brest on le Triomphant, 80, the flagship of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and was in Count de Grasse's action off Dominica, 12th April, 1782, and later in that year served on the New England coast and in Boston Harbor.

Promoted to be sous-lieutenant de vaisseau in 1786, lieutenant of the same in 1792, chef de division in January, 1797, and Rear Admiral in 1802, he became Vice Admiral in 1811 and was appointed in April, 1813, Inspector General of the Coasts and honorably retired in July, 1816. He was born at Carhaix, France, 20th October, 1762, and died at Toulon, 2nd February, 1845.

CHAPTER XV.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

(FRENCH ARMY.*)

Vice Connetable et Maréchal de France Louis-Alexandre Berthier,
Prince et Duc de Neufchâtel et Prince de Wagram.

Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,

Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Hesse,

Knight Grand Cross of St. Stephen of Hungary,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit of Maximilien-Joseph of Bavaria,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity of Baden,

Knight Grand Cross of the Hesse Darmstadt Order of Merit,

Knight Grand Cross of St. Joseph of Tuscany,

Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia,

Knight of Saint Andrew of Russia,

Knight of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg,

Knight of the Rue Crown of Saxony.

Peer of France.

*These officers of the French Army served during the War of American Independence with distinction, but as they could not be received as "Original" members under the limitations of the Institution, they were admitted, at their particular solicitations, and with consent of Louis XVI, for their own lives only and not with any heritable succession.

The services, upon which their applications were based, were performed either:

1st: In actual service in the United States, as commissioned officers in the French Armies under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau, where they did not have the rank of Colonel nor attain it as a reward therefor, or,

2nd: In actual service in the United States, under commissions from Congress, where

He originally entered service as Ingénieur-Géographe in the Corps Royal des Ingénieurs Géographes, 1st January, 1766, and was promoted to be Lieutenant, 11th March, 1770.

Appointed Captain of Dragoons, 2d January, 1777.

Attached, for duty, to the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, in the Auxiliary Army, 26th April, 1780, and came with it to Rhode Island and acted as Sous Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis.

He served continuously with the Auxiliary Army through all its campaigns in the United States until its final departure, and for his conduct at the Siege of Yorktown received a gratuity and an assurance from Louis XVI, conveyed by the Minister of War, the Marquis de Ségur, on the 5th December, 1781, that he should be retained on the staff.

His subsequent promotions and appointments were as follows:

Appointed Aide Maréchal Général des Logis in the Army, 2d December, 1787.

Given the rank of Major in the same, 1st July 1788, and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 11th July, 1789.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st April, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp 22d May, 1792, and to be General of Division 13th June, 1795.

Appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of Italy, 2d March, 1795.

Appointed General in Chief of the Army of Italy, 9th December, 1797, and Chief of Staff of the Army of England, 8th March, 1798.

Appointed Minister of War 10th November, 1799, which office he held until appointed General in Chief of the Army of Reserve, 2d April, 1800.

Granted leave to go to Spain, 11th August, 1800.

Re-appointed Minister of War, 8th October, 1800, and entered on the functions of the same, 30th October, 1800, and held the office, in connection with other military employments, until the 9th August, 1807.

Promoted to be Maréchal de l'Empire, 19th May, 1804.

Appointed Vice Constable of France, 9th August, 1807.

Appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Grand Army early in 1814.

Upon the Restoration he gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII, and was appointed Captain of the Fifth Company of the Gardes-du-Corps du Roi, to which his name was given, 1st June, 1814.

He remained loyal to the Bourbon dynasty during the "Hundred Days," and having retired to Bamberg, Bavaria, was killed there, 1st June, 1815.

Author of an autobiography entitled "Mémoires d'A. Berthier," published posthumously.

General in Chief Francois-Claude-Amour de Bouillé du Chariol, Marquis de Bouillé.†

Knight of the Holy Ghost.

Formerly Colonel of the regiment of Vexin, infantry, and promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 3d January, 1770.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 27th October, 1778.

they were honorably discharged, at their own request, before completing the qualifying three years' service in the United States Army, and did not complete that period in the Auxiliary Army, or,

3rd: In important independent and co-operating commands in the West Indies.

Appointed Governor of Guadeloupe in 1768 and Governor of Martinique and Commandant General of the French Windward Islands in 1777.

He captured Dominica from the British, 7th September, 1778, and Tobago, 2d June, 1781, and Saint Eustatia, 26th November, 1781, Saint Christopher, 12th February, 1782, and also the islands of Nevis and Montserrat.

Promoted, for these services, to be Lieutenant General, 19th April, 1782, and appointed Governor General of Saint Domingo and Commander in Chief of His Most Christian Majesty's Land Forces in the West Indies.

Member of the Assembly of Notables convoked at Versailles, 22d February, 1787.

Appointed Governor of Douaé, and, in July, 1790, General in Chief of the Army of the Meuse, Sarre and Moselle.

On the 31st August, 1790, he put down the insurrection at Nancy, for which service Louis XVI wrote to him, saying, among other things:

"Vous avez acquis des droits éternels à mon estime et à mon amitié."

The King, at the same time, offered him the baton of Maréchal de France, which he declined lest the promotion might be attributed to personal interest rather than in recompense for services to France.

He took the oath to support the Constitution of 14th July, 1790, and was in favor of Constitutional Monarchy, but looked with disfavor on the efforts of the Jacobinical faction in Paris to control and render powerless the Constitutional authority of the King.

He was accordingly concerned in the efforts in June, 1791, to release the King—and had so disposed his forces as to give every promise of success.

The arrest, however, of Louis XVI at Varennes, on the 21st of that month, and failure of the attempt, compelled him to emigrate, and he died in London, 14th November, 1800.

Author of, "Memoires sur la révolution française depuis son origine jusqu' à la retraite du duc de Brunswick," published in 1798.

General of Infantry Louis-Alexandre-Andrault-Langéron, Count de Langéron.†

(*Russian Army.*)

Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem,

Knight of Saint Andrew (*in diamonds*), and

Knight of Saint Alexander Newski (*in diamonds*), and

Knight Grand Cross of Saint Vladimir, and

Knight of Saint Anne, 1st class, and

Knight Grand Cross of Saint George, 2d class, of Russia.

Knight of the Black Eagle, and

Knight of the Red Eagle, of Prussia,

Knight of the Sword, of Sweden,

Knight of the Order of Maria-Theresa, 3d class, of Austria.

In 1779 he entered the Gardes Françaises as an Enseigne surnuméraire, under Colonel M. le Maréchal Duc de Biron, and was appointed, in 1780, Sous-Lieutenant supernumerary in the regiment of Limosin, infantry, under his uncle, Mestre de Camp Commandant, M. le Comte de Damas de Cruz, in the Corps d'armée under his cousin, Lieutenant General M. le Marquis de Langeron, destined for a descent on England.

When this project was abandoned, he was, in 1781, on his own application, transferred as Sous-Lieutenant to the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, then

serving with the Auxiliary Army in the United States in order that he might assist in the cause of American Independence.

He accordingly embarked at Brest on the 19th May, 1782, in the frigate *l'Aigle* and was in the combat of that vessel and the frigate *la Gloire* with the *Hector*, 74, on the 4th September, 1782.

On arriving in Philadelphia he proceeded at once to join his regiment and served with it until its departure from the United States.

In July, 1783, he was appointed Captain in the regiment of Condé, dragoons, and promoted, in 1786, to be *Mestre de Camp en Second* of the regiment of Médoc, infantry, and transferred, in 1788, to be *Mestre de Camp* supernumerary of the regiment of Armagnac, infantry.

Through the Prince of Nassau-Siégen, he obtained His Most Christian Majesty's permission to serve in the Russian Army, and was received into the Russian service as Colonel of the Siberian Grenadier regiment by a special ukase dated 7th May, 1790, and arrived at St. Petersburg, 19th May, 1790.

He was employed in command of the Second Division of the flotilla of gunboats in the Baltic in the operations against Sweden, and was in the combat in the Strait of Biorck, and combat of Rogel and naval actions of Rotchensalm and Korgessaria.

After the Peace with Sweden, in August, 1790, he obtained service against the Turks in the Army commanded by Prince Potemkin in Bessarabia, and was attached to the flotilla under Admiral Ribas which blockaded Ismail.

Having been temporarily attached to the First battalion of the *Chasseurs* of Livonia, he was with it in the successful storming of Ismail, 21st December, 1790, by Marshal Suwarow, in which he was wounded.

For these services he received a gold hilted sword with the inscription, "for valor," from Catharine II.

In May, 1791, he served in Moldavia under the orders of Prince Repnin, as Colonel attached to the regiment of Moscow grenadiers, and in June was in the battle of Matchin, for which he received a "gracious rescript" from Catharine II.

In the same month he went to Mons (Hainault), with permission of the Russian Government, and obtained service as a Volunteer in the *Corps d'armée* under the Prince of Saxe-Teschen.

In September, 1791, he joined the corps of *Émigrés* under the orders of the Princes, brothers of Louis XVI, which subsequently served with the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick in Lorraine and Champagne, and was in the affair of Grisuelle, combats of Verdun and Scy and Siege of Thionville.

He made the campaigns of 1793-4 against the French Revolutionary forces, and was in the battles of Maubeuge, Landrecies, Lannoy, Turcoing, Tournay, Charleroy and Fleurus; combats of César, Giffeldt, Lefferinkouke, Rozendall, that near Dunkerque, of the Forest of Mormal, Wattignies, Waterloo, and Maestricht, and Sieges of Valenciennes, Dunkerque, Quesnoy, Landrecies; assault on the covered way of Valenciennes, and in the two attacks on the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, and defense of Dusseldorf.

After the reverses of the campaign of 1794, and retreat of the Austrians, he returned to St. Petersburg, and was appointed, by Catharine II, in July, 1795, Colonel of the regiment of grenadiers of Little Russia, which he joined at Dubno in Poland.

Promoted to be Brigadier General in the Russian Army, 28th June, 1796, and promoted by Paul II, to be Major General, 22d May, 1797, and Chief of the regiment of Oufmsk, infantry, then in garrison at Oufa in the Government

of Orenbourg, of which province he was offered the military government but declined.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General, 25th October, 1798, and employed in Courland and in Samogitie under orders dated 1st February, 1799, as Quartermaster General of a Corps of twenty-five thousand men under the orders of General Baron Benkendorf, destined to act against Prussia.

After the retreat of that general he was placed in command of that Corps.

Paul II then named him, on the 13th May, 1799, Chief of the regiment of Riajesk, infantry, and, on the 12th August, 1800, Inspector of Infantry of the Brest-Litovsk district.

In 1805 he marched through Galicia and Silesia into Moravia with the second Russian Army and after its junction with the first Russian Army, commanded the second column at the battle of Austerlitz, 20th November, 1805.

In 1806, in the war with Turkey, he was, by order dated 12th April in that year, attached to the Army which served in Moldavia and at Bucharest in Wallachia.

In 1807 he served in Bessarabia and participated in the siege of the fortress of Ismail on the 3d March and in the battle of Babil. He then commanded an army on the island of Tchetal in a successful attack on the works there of the enemy on the 8th April.

An armistice having been concluded with the Turks on the 25th June, he returned to Ismail.

In 1808 he commanded an Army near Faltchi, in Moldavia, and afterward an Army Corps which defended Bessarabia.

In 1809, the armistice with the Turks having been broken and the war renewed, he commanded up to June, the Army Corps in observation in Bessarabia and then was appointed Chief Commander of the reserve corps of the Army of Moldavia with headquarters at Bucharest in Wallachia.

On the 29th August, 1809, he defeated the vanguard of the army of the Grand Vizier near the village of Frosiny, and thereby saved Great Wallachia from the enemy. In October of the same year he blockaded the fortress of Silistria, and on the 4th and again on the 10th of that month repulsed sorties, for which he was thanked by the Czar in a rescript.

The main Russian Army, having, however, been compelled to retire beyond the Danube, he was obliged to raise the blockade and do likewise.

In May, 1810, he was put in command of an Army Corps which crossed the Danube at Girsoff. Having been joined by another Army Corps, and part of a third, and with siege artillery and part of a flotilla, he laid siege to Silistria on the 11th May and forced it to capitulate on the 23d of that month.

In June he assisted at the blockade of Shumla, and on the 8th of that month repulsed an attack of the Grand Vizier at the village of Derekny. He then marched with his corps to Razgrada and from thence in an expedition to Djuma, where he defeated the enemy and destroyed their magazines. On the 5th August he was named chief of the 22d military division of infantry. He was then placed in command of the Russian forces which were besieging Rustchuk and Jurja, which he forced to capitulate on the 15th September.

Upon the successful termination of these operations he marched with his corps to Sistova and Nikopol, and having obtained the surrender of the last named place, crossed the Danube to the left shore and went into winter quarters holding the command of the 11th, 12th, 15th and 18th infantry divisions, situated in Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Wallachia, with his headquarters at Jassy.

In March, 1811, he, for a time, commanded the Army of Moldavia, by orders from the Czar, until a new Chief Commander was designated, when he was placed in command of the advance corps, which was first encamped at the village of Senteshi and then at Jurja.

Having again crossed the Danube he commanded the left flank of the army in the battle of the 22d June against the Grand Vizier, and soon afterward returned to the left side of the Danube.

Promoted to be General of Infantry, 22d August, 1811.

The Turkish Army having crossed to the Russian side, he took part in the battle against them on the 28th August. Then for forty-four days his command was continually under fire during the blockade of the Turkish camp, during which time there were five indecisive actions on the 3d, 5th, 10th, 22d and 23d of September, which finally terminated in the capitulation of the Turks. Having been charged with their distribution to different places, he then took up his headquarters at Bucharest, having command of the 8th, 9th and 22d infantry divisions and a part of the 6th and 7th cavalry divisions.

In January, February and March, 1812, he commanded the vanguard posted along the Danube and directed the operations against Silistria and Sistova.

In July of the same year, at the head of the third column of the Army of Moldavia, he marched via Jassy-Chotich, Kamentz, Podolsk, and Dubno to the river Stir, where that Army joined another Russian Army to operate against Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg's invading Army of Austrians, Saxons, Poles and French. Having crossed that river at Berestetchka he commanded the left flank of the Third Western Army which pursued the enemy through Luboml and Graboff to Brest-Litvosky on the river Lesna, where a battle was fought on the 29th September.

The pursuit was then resumed through Brest to Biala in the Duchy of Warsaw. The Army to which he was attached then marched to Barisoff on the river Beresina in order to cut off the retreat of Buonaparte from Moscow.

On the 15th and 16th November he took part, in command of the reserve corps, in the actions at Stakhoff and Bril on the Beresina and pursued the enemy through Smargon, Oshmiany and Vilna to the Nieman and the Vistula and through Western Prussia.

In March, 1813, he commanded the corps which besieged the fortress of Thorn and captured the same on the 4th April, for which he was rewarded with a gratuity of 5,000 roubles, and otherwise.

He then marched through Posen, and Krasen on the Oder to Bautzen, where the Third Western Army joined the Allied Armies of Russia and Prussia commanded by General of Cavalry Count Witgenstein.

On the 7th May he commanded the left flank in the battle of Koenigewarth, and took that town by storm, capturing five cannon, four general officers and twelve hundred men.

On the 8th and 9th he took part in the battle of Bautzen and retreat from there to Schweitnitz and Strelen.

For his conduct in these operations he received the thanks of the Czar Alexander.

Having succeeded to the command of the Western Army it was designated the Central Corps in the Allied Armies, and encamped near Reichenbach during the Armistice.

Military operations having been resumed, he commanded, in August, a force of 50,000, comprising four infantry corps and a cavalry corps in the Allied Army under Field Marshal Prince Blücher.

On the 7th August he took part in the battle of Siebengeichen, in which his horse was wounded by two musket balls.

On the 9th August he was in the battle at Loewenberg, and on the 10th in that at Pilgramedorf, and on the 11th and 14th in the general actions at Goldsberg and Katzbach; on the 16th and 17th in the battles of Wolsberg and Plagwitz. In all these engagements his command captured forty-six pieces of artillery, two general officers, eleven thousand men and three Eagle standards.

He was subsequently with the vanguard of his corps in the battles at Gar-tau and Bischowederd on the 8th and 11th September, and was rewarded with a gratuity of 30,000 roubles and the "Czar's initials for epaulettes."

With the army of Silesia he crossed the Elbe at Elster and was in the battle of Wartenberg on the 21st September.

On the 4th October he took part in the battle at the village of Moeckern, where his command stormed the villages of Breitenfeld and Weteritz, capturing thirteen cannon, twelve hundred prisoners and one standard.

On the 5th October he was in action at Leipsic, and, on the 6th, in the general battle under the Crown Prince Bernadotte of Sweden, he attacked the left flank of the enemy, crossed the river Parta and captured the village of Shoenfeld.

On the 7th he took part in the capture of Leipsic, his corps having pushed through the Gaul's Gate and pursued the enemy to the Gates of Lutzen.

He then pursued them through Schkuditz and Lutzen to Weissenfeld, where he got possession of the bridge over the Saal, and thence to the Rhine, from whence his command marched to Frankfort on the Main, where it went into winter quarters, and assisted also in the blockade of Kassel opposite Majaus.

On the 21st December he crossed the Rhine near Kaub with the Army of Silesia under Field Marshal Blücher, and on the following day took by storm the city of Bingen. On the 23d he drove in the enemy's advance posts before Majans and blockaded that place until the 31st January, 1814, when he marched through Kaisers-Lautern and Zweibrück into France at Sarguemines and thence via Nancy, Toul, Vitry and Reims to Soissons, where again he joined Field Marshal Blücher.

On the 21st February, while here, he repulsed an attack and on the 23d, 24th and 25th of the same month, took part in the general actions at Craon and Laon.

On the 28th the forces under his command took Reims by assault and on the 13th March his cavalry took part in the battle of Fère-Champenoise, where sixteen cannon and three thousand prisoners were taken.

His vanguard having crossed the Marne at Trilport, had a battle on the 17th at Bourget, and on the 18th, with his command, he took part in the general action at Paris in which he captured by assault the fortified eminence of Montmartre, capturing twenty-nine pieces of artillery, and then occupied the gates of Paris from that side.

On the same day he took the town of St. Denis by capitulation.

On the 21st March, after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century, he marched through Paris and proceeded as far as the village of Lonjumeau.

During the Armistice his command was quartered in the towns of Reims, Epernay, Chalons, and St. Menehould.

Upon the conclusion of the first peace of Paris, he returned with the 4th Army Corps to Russia and in September, 1814, was appointed Commander of the Sixth Separate Army Corps, with headquarters at Dubno.

In April, 1815, on Buonaparte's return to France, he was placed in command of the Fourth Army Corps in addition to the Sixth, and marched through Galicia, Moravia, Bohemia, a part of Bavaria and Würtemberg to Manheim, where he again crossed the Rhine and entering France blockaded several fortresses.

After the definitive Peace, he was appointed, on the 16th November, 1815, Governor General of Cherson and Chief of the Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the Bourg, and Civil Chief of Odessa and other places, and on the 10th October, 1821, the cities of Odessa, Taganrog, Theodossia and Kertchenitcolsk were added.

On the 11th May, 1822, his government, comprising Cherson, Ekaterinoslav, and the Taurida, was denominated New Russia, of which he was designated the Governor General. He continued to administer the same until relieved at his own request on account of impaired health on the 7th May, 1823, his full salary of the office being continued to him until he should receive a new appointment.

On the 15th May, 1828, he was recalled into active service for the war with Turkey, which had then begun, and held command in the principal operations in Wallachia, including several actions and the blockades of the fortifications of Shumla and Jurjy and Siege of Silistria in Bulgaria, until the Army retired to winter quarters on the 4th November in that year.

He then commanded the Russian forces, comprising several army corps and detachments on the left side of the Danube, and directed the movement which resulted in the assault and capture of Kaleb on the Danube near Turno on the night of the 12th-13th January, 1829.

He then blockaded Turno, which capitulated on the 30th of the same month and on the 6th February following the Turkish flotilla on the river Osma, near Nicopol, was burnt under his orders.

For these services he was, on the 11th February, 1829, named by the Czar Nicholas, Chief of the regiment of Miajesk, infantry, and given two pieces of captured cannon.

On the 7th March, 1829, he was honorably retired, and, on the 18th April, 1830, was accorded a pension of 30,000 roubles per annum, which was continued until his decease at St. Petersburg, 4th July, 1831.

He received the medals of Ismail, and for the campaign of 1812, and the nobleman's bronze medal of 1812.

Although a native of Paris, where he was born 13th January, 1763, the proscriptive legislation in France against the particular class in society to which he belonged, as specially evinced in the decree of 5th March, 1791, under which the great estate which he had inherited was unjustly confiscated while he was serving in the Russian Army under a direct assignment from his own Government, induced him to expatriate himself and ever after serve his adopted country through a long and remarkable military career with the same zeal and devotion with which he had formerly served France.

Author of a comedy, "le Duel," first published in 1789, and also author of unpublished Memoirs which have proved a valuable source of information as to French history under the Directory, Consulate and Empire.

Général de Division Paul-Louis, Chevalier Gaultier de Kervéguen.†

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

In 1755 he became an Elevé-ingénieur de la Marine and was employed at Rochefort and the Isle d'Aix and in the Rio Janiero Expedition in 1764.

From 1769 he was an Ingénieur-géographe in the Corps Royal des Ingénieurs Géographes and rose to be Captain in the same, and served on topographical duty successively in Corsica, on the western coasts of France and in St. Domingo.

Appointed Maréchal Général des Logis, 13th April, 1778, in the forces under M. le Comte d'Estaing, which sailed from Toulon on that day and was present at the debarkation on Conanicut Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and earlier operations of the Siege of Newport and subsequent indecisive action against Lord Howe, and then in Boston Harbor.

He subsequently served at the capture of Grenada and Siege of Savannah.

Promoted, for these services, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, 20th January, 1780.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 13th November, 1791, and to be General of Brigade, 8th March, 1793, and to be General of Division, 13th June, 1795, and served under the French Revolutionary authorities and the Directory, in the Army of the Eastern Pyrénées and then of Italy and subsequently in a civil capacity under the Consulate and Empire.

Appointed Chief Inspector of the Revenues, 7th February, 1800.

Honorably retired 6th June, 1807, and died at Paris, 3d May, 1814.

Lieutenant General Louis-Francois-Bertrand Dupont d'Aubenoys, Count de Lauberdière.†

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor,

Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Maximilien-Joseph of Bavaria.

He originally entered service as an Elevé of the Military School and became a Gentleman Cadet, 6th June, 1776, and Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Saintonge, infantry, 30th January, 1778.

Appointed a Captain of infantry, unattached, 15th April, 1780, and assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the Auxiliary Army, to whom he was cousin-german, whom he accompanied to Rhode Island.

In 1781 he acted as Sous-Aide Maréchal Général des Logis in that army, and was with it at Yorktown and until its final departure from the United States.

Appointed, for these services, Capitaine Reformé in the regiment of Royal Normandie, cavalry, 4th July, 1782, and Assistant in the Corps de l'État-Major of the Army, 13th June, 1783.

Promoted to be Maréchal Général des Logis, 2d December, 1787, and given the rank of Major, 1st July, 1788, and rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 11th July, 1789.

Title of his office changed to that of Adjutant General, 1st April, 1791, and given the rank of Colonel in June of that year.

Employed in the Army of the North in 1792 until sent by the Minister of War, le Chevalier du Portail, to Ireland.

Made prisoner of war in May, 1793, and detained in England until exchanged in June, 1800.

Promoted to be Adjutant Commandant, 8th February, 1801.

Appointed Chief of Staff at Berlin, 25th October, 1806.

Wounded seriously, by a Russian bullet, while Chief of Staff of the Advance Guard, Cavalry of the Line, 4th February, 1807.

Promoted to be General of Brigade, 12th February, 1807.

Appointed in 1810 Governor of the Royal Province of Leon in Spain, and, in 1813, Commandant of a brigade in the 13th Army Corps at Hamburg.

At the Restoration he gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General, 23d August, 1814.

Deputy for Maine et Loire in the Chamber of Deputies, 1815-16.

Appointed to the command of the 15th Military Division, 17th April, 1815.

Honorably retired, 15th November, 1815.

Lieutenant General Mathieu, Count Dumas.

Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,

Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit of Maximilien-Joseph of Bavaria.

Formerly Captain attached to the regiment of Médoc, infantry, and detailed in March, 1780, as Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the Auxiliary Army, and came with him to Rhode Island.

In 1781, he was assigned to duty as Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis, and was continuously on duty with that army, and at Yorktown, until its final departure.

Appointed, for these services, Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis, with the rank of Major, 13th June, 1783, and given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1785.

Appointed, in 1786, Secretary in the Department of the Marine.

Promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1787 and assigned as Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis to the Camp at St. Omer.

Detailed, in 1789, as Director General of Charts and Plans in the Department of War.

Appointed Commissary of the King in Alsace in 1790.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 30th June, 1791.

Deputy in the National Legislative Assembly from the Department of the Seine et Oise, 1st October, 1791.

Proscribed, 15th August, 1792, and forced to emigrate, he returned after the 9th Thermidor and was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred, after the Constitution of the year III had been adopted on the 23d September, 1795.

Proscribed as a monarchist on the 18th Fructidor in the year V. (4th September, 1797), he escaped to Germany, but returned under the Consulate.

In February, 1806, he accompanied Joseph Buonaparte to Naples and became Minister of War of that kingdom and reorganized its army, but when the latter went to Spain in July, 1808, he re-entered the French Army and served in that year in Spain and in 1809 in Germany.

In 1812 he was Intendant Général of the Grand Army in Russia and made

the campaign to Moscow, but on the retreat became prisoner of war in Germany, and was released at the peace.

Promoted to be Lieutenant General, 23d January, 1815.

During the "Hundred Days" he declined military service, but, at the earnest solicitation of Joseph Buonaparte, finally consented to superintend the organization of the National Guards, and was, in consequence, honorably retired later in the same year after the second restoration of Louis XVIII.

Author of "Précis des Evénements Militaires," (19 vols., 1816-1826), being a narrative of the French campaigns from 1798 to 1807.

Also author of "Souvenirs," with an account of his career.

Maréchal de Camp Thomas, Count Conway.

Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

He entered the French service in 1747 as a Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Clare, infantry, Irish Brigade, and became a Captain in 1765, and Major in the same in 1769, and received the rank of Mestre de Camp in 1772.

Upon the incorporation of the regiment of Clare with the regiment of Berwick, under the Royal Ordinance of 26th April, 1775, he was transferred to the regiment of Anjou, infantry, and, in the following year, received permission from Louis XVI to enter the United States service.

Appointed, by Congress, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, 13th May, 1777.

He commanded the 3d Pennsylvania Continental Brigade in Major General Lord Stirling's division in the right wing under Major General John Sullivan, of the main Continental army, in the battle of Brandywine, and was stationed on the hill near Birmingham Meeting House, where the severest fighting took place and against which the principal force of the enemy was directed.*

He served also in the battle of Germantown, where his brigade took a prominent part in the right wing, and General Washington, in his report to Congress, dated Camp, near Pennibecker's Mill, 5th October, 1777, said: "In justice to General Sullivan and the whole right wing of the army, whose conduct I had an opportunity of observing, as they acted immediately under my eye, I have the pleasure to inform you, that both officers and men behaved with a degree of gallantry that did them the highest honor."

He was also at Whitemarsh and at Valley Forge, where, on the 15th November, 1777, he tendered his resignation, which Congress did not accept. †

*Major General Sullivan, in an official communication to Congress, dated 27th September, 1777, said: "Lord Stirling and General Conway, with their aides-de-camp, were with me on the hill, and exerted themselves beyond description to keep up the troops. "Five times did the enemy drive our troops from the hill, and as often was it regained, and the summit often disputed almost muzzle to muzzle. * * * *"

"The general fire of the line lasted an hour and forty minutes, fifty-one minutes of which the hill was disputed."

In the same month, on 19th September, 1777, at Freeman's Farm in the battle of Stillwater in the Northern Department, the 1st Regiment New Hampshire Continental Infantry six times drove, at the point of the bayonet, the 62d Foot and part of Lord Balcarras' Grenadiers from the 12 pounder guns of the Royal Artillery they were supporting and five times did the British in like manner drive back the Americans, until the last charge of the latter, which was successful and the guns were captured.

† He communicated this resignation to General Washington in the following letter:

"Sir: "Camp, 16th November, 1777.
"The hopes and appearance of a French war, along with some other reasons, have induced me to send my resignation to Congress. As soon as the trial of General Stephen is over, I hope your Excellency will permit me to depart from the Army in order to return to France as soon as possible.

"I return thanks to your Excellency for the civilities you have shown me while I had the honor of being under your orders, and beg you will accept of my warm and sincere wishes for the liberty of America and the success of your arms. I am, etc."

On the 13th December, 1777, Congress resolved that two Inspectors General be appointed and immediately elected him to one of these offices.

Subsequently, however, on the same day, Congress resolved "that another Major General be appointed in the Army of the United States," and thereupon promoted him to that grade.*

Appointed, by Congress, 23d January, 1778, second in command in a proposed Canadian Expedition and arrived in Albany, N. Y., 14th February, 1778.

Upon its relinquishment he was ordered by Congress, 23d March, 1778, to report to Major General Alexander McDougall at Peekskill.

Having arrived there and reported, he received orders from Congress of the 20th April, 1778, to return to Albany and assume command there.

Having tendered his resignation while at Fishkill, 22d April, 1778, it was accepted by Congress after he had returned to Albany, 28th April, 1778.

Major General Conway before coming to the United States, with consent of the Most Christian King, had served with distinction in many actions.

In the proposed Canadian expedition to which he was assigned and for which the Continental Congress had made no preparations whatsoever either as to troops or material, Major General the Marquis de Lafayette was appointed to the chief command.

In the French Army Major General Conway had become a Commissioned Officer before Lafayette was born and had held continuously the rank of Colonel before Lafayette was a Sous Lieutenant, and had seen upward of thirty years' service as against less than six years' service by Lafayette.

Nevertheless Conway performed the duty assigned him with military promptness and fidelity and did not until transferred to the Middle Department and to another sphere of duty, resign from the American Army, his services being needed in France.

Upon his return to France he was appointed Aide-Major Général of the Army in Flanders, 1st July, 1779.

Promoted to be Brigadier General of Infantry, 1st March, 1780, and thereupon relinquished his regimental grade in the regiment of Anjou.

Assigned to be Mestre de Camp Commandant of the regiment of Pondichéry, infantry, 3d March, 1781.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st January, 1784, and was on duty in Paris in October, 1786.

*Several French officers, who were his juniors in the French Army, having tendered their services to the United States and been appointed major generals by Congress, he asked for the same grade. General Washington, however, at the time opposed his request in a communication to Congress, dated Hd. Qrs. Matuchen Hill, 17th October, 1777, and this probably influenced him in tendering his resignation, as noted. Subsequently, on receipt of further information, Congress promoted him.

The following letter from Major General John Sullivan to John Adams no doubt had great weight with Congress when it decided to promote General Conway:

"Whitemarsh, Novr. 10, 1777.

"Nothing has given me more uneasiness than to find General Conway is about leaving the Army, on account of some French gentlemen who were inferior in rank to him while they remain in their own country, being promoted over him. This, he says, was the only thing he guarded against in his agreement with Mr. Deane and with Congress; but is now so unhappy as to find, not only persons who hold inferior rank to him in France, promoted over his head, but some who had no rank at all in the French Army.

"I have been in two actions with General Conway, and am confident no man could behave better in action. His regulations in his brigade are much better than any in the Army, and his knowledge of military matters, in general, far exceeds any officer we have; and I must beg leave to observe that it is worth the considering of Congress to retain him.

"P. S.—If the office of Inspector General, with the rank of Major General, was given him, I think our Army would soon cut a different figure from what they now do."

Major General Conway never acted as an Inspector General because such appointment was vacated by his promotion on the same day to the grade of Major General.

Baron de Steuben, who entered on that duty in the Main Army at Valley Forge, on

Appointed Governor General of the French Establishments in the East Indies, 9th March, 1787.

Appointed Governor of the Isles of France and of Bourbon, 2d December, 1787.

Appointed Governor General of all the French Establishments at and beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 14th April, 1789.

This last office he held until finally relieved, 26th August, 1790.

He did not again serve in consequence of the Revolutionary disturbances in France.

He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, 27th February, 1733.

Maréchal de Camp Georges-Henri-Victor Collet.†

Formerly, from the 16th May, 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Berchény hussars, and was detailed, on the 1st March, 1780, to act as Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis in the Auxiliary Army and came with it to Rhode Island.

He served with it until its departure from the United States, and was also in M. des Touche's naval expedition of 16th March, 1781, and, in the march northward from Virginia, was on duty with the Second Division under M. le Marquis de Chastellux.

Promoted, for his services at Yorktown, to be Aide Maréchal general des Logis in the Corps de l'Etat-Major of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 13th June, 1783, and received a gratuity.

Given the rank of Mestre de Camp, 2d December, 1787.

Title of his office changed to that of Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st April, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 13th December, 1791.

Appointed Governor of Guadeloupe, 27th May, 1792, which office he held until its capture by the British, when he was made prisoner of war.

Having been paroled, he came to the United States and made an extended tour.

Permitted, as a favor, to go on the half pay list, 23d December, 1801.

Author of "Voyage dans le Nord de l'Amérique en 1796," and of a map of Detroit, Mich., published in the same year.

the 28th March, 1778, soon brought the Continental Infantry to a perfection in tactics and discipline unexcelled in marching regiments in European services and only equalled by the élite régiments of Prussia and France.

Major General Conway's correspondence with Major General Horatio Gates, about which there was much misapprehension and misunderstanding, gave rise to the term "Conway's Cabal," although there has never been evidence of concerted action or fixed design on the part of any officer whose name was mentioned. After his resignation, having been severely wounded in a duel with Brig.-General John Cadwalader, and believing his injury to be mortal, he wrote to General Washington the following note:

"Philadelphia, 23d July, 1778.

"Sir:—I find myself just able to hold the pen during a few minutes, and take this opportunity of expressing my sincere grief for having done, written, or said anything disagreeable to your Excellency. My career will soon be over; therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my last sentiments

"You are in my eyes the great and good man.

"May you long enjoy the love, veneration and esteem of these States, whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues.

"I am, with the greatest respect, etc.,

"Thomas Conway."

Maréchal de Camp Jean-Christophe-Louis-Frédéric-Ignace, Baron de Closen-Haydenbourg.*

Knight of the Order of Military Merit.

Formerly, from the 4th April, 1780, Capitaine en Second in the regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and came to Rhode Island in 1780 with M. le Comte de Rochambeau as one of his Aides de Camp, and served in that capacity while the Auxiliary Army remained in the United States.

Promoted to be Major en Second of his regiment, 1st May, 1788.

Appointed Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, 1st April, 1791.

Promoted to be Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Infantry, 23d November, 1791.

Appointed Aide de Camp to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, 7th December, 1791.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 22d July, 1792.

Resigned in August, 1792.

Under the 1st Napoleonic Empire, he became Sous-Prefect of the Arrondissement of Simmern (Rhine and Moselle).

He was the author of a diary of service in the Auxiliary Army.

Maréchal de Camp Henri-Francois Marie de Pascal, Viscount de Saint-Juéry.†

Formerly, from the 3d June, 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, and served under M. le Comte d'Estaing at the siege of Savannah.

Appointed Sous-Lieutenant in the Gardes-du-Corps of Monsieur, in the company of Maréchal de Camp, M. le Comte de Chabrilan,† 1st January, 1782.

Emigrated in 1791.

Appointed Brevet Colonel of Cavalry in the Army of the Prince de Condé, 1st January, 1797.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 15th August, 1814.

Honorably retired, 25th November, 1814.

Maréchal de Camp Marie-Francois-Joseph-Maxime Cromot, Baron du Bourg.†

Entered service in 1768 and became a Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Monteclara, dragoons, 18th March, 1770, and Captain in the regiment of Monsieur, dragoons, 24th February, 1774, and went on the half pay list in 1776.

Having been assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to Lieutenant General M. le Comte de Rochambeau in the Auxiliary Army, he embarked at Brest on the 26th March, 1781, and reported in person to his commanding General in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 9th May, 1781.

He served in that capacity until detailed in 1782 to act as Aide Maréchal général des Logis in that army, in which office he continued to act during the remainder of its service in the United States and in the West Indies.

*The Comte de Rochambeau, then a Marshal of France, commanding the Army of the North, in writing to Baron de Closen from Paris, on the 8th February, 1782, and referring to the Institution of the Cincinnati, said:

"The King approves, Monsieur, that you wear the distinctive Order of this Society."

At the peace he returned to France and was appointed on the staff an Aide Maréchal Général des Logis and given the rank of Major in the same in 1784, Lieutenant Colonel in 1786 and Colonel in 1788.

Having emigrated he joined the Princes on the Rhine and made the campaign of 1792 as Aide de Camp to Monsieur, afterward Louis XVIII.

At the Restoration, he was promoted, 17th January, 1815, to be Maréchal de Camp.

Author of a journal, with maps, of service of the Auxiliary Army in the American War, from the 26th March, 1781, to the 18th November, 1781, when that army went into winter quarters in Virginia.

**Brevet Brigadier General Louis-Pierre-Penot-Lombart,
Chevalier de La Neuville.†**

Formerly Major Reformé (half pay) of the Provincial Regiment of Laon, infantry, and was authorized by Louis XVI to enter the United States Army.

He accordingly tendered his services to the Continental Congress and was recommended by Lieutenant General Baron de Wurmser, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit, and by the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and by Maréchal de Camp M. de Merlet and Major Generals La Fayette and Conway, "as an officer of great zeal, activity, and knowledge in the French service and as one who may be usefully employed in all military operations."

He came to the United States in September, 1777, and served as a volunteer until appointed by Congress Inspector of the Northern Army, 14th May, 1778, with pay of \$105 per month and six rations and the promise that "after an experience of his services as an Inspector to the army under General Gates for the space of three months, to confer on him such rank as his merits may justly entitle him to."

This appointment was announced to the Northern Army by Major General Horatio Gates in General Orders dated Headquarters, Robinson's House, 31st May, 1778.

Appointed, by Congress, Brigadier General, U. S. A., by brevet, 4th October, 1778, to date from the 14th August, 1778.

Resigned from United States service, 30th October, 1778, to resume service in France, but his resignation was not accepted until the 4th December, 1778, Congress certifying that he had "served with fidelity and reputation in the Army of the United States."

He returned to France and was promoted by Louis XVI to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, unattached, 24th June, 1780.

In December, 1790, he made his home in New York City.

Colonel André-Jérôme de La Mire, Viscount de Mory.†

Formerly, from the 15th May, 1778, Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, and joined for duty the detachment of his regiment in the fleet of Count d'Estaing, while it was refitting in Boston Harbor, Mass., in September, 1778.

He was wounded in the naval action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and served in the subsequent Siege of Savannah.

Promoted, for these services, to the rank of Captain attached to the regiment of Royal-Étranger, cavalry, 12th July, 1781.

Promoted to be *Mestre de Camp en Second* of the regiment of Conti, infantry, 23d October, 1785.

Attached as Colonel to that regiment, on the reorganization of the army, 17th March, 1788, but did not again serve. Forced to emigrate, he became Lieutenant in the Second Company of the "Chasseurs Nobles" in the army of the Prince de Condé.

Colonel Jean-Frédéric de Chabannes, Marquis de La Palisse.†

Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from the 23d March, 1778, *Sous-Lieutenant* in the regiment of Royal-Piémont, cavalry, and promoted to be Captain in the regiment of Royal-Pologne, cavalry, 24th June, 1780.

He first came to the United States on board *l'Aigle*, which left Brest on the 19th May, 1782, and was, consequently, in the combat of that frigate and the frigate *la Gloire* with the British ship of the line, *Hector*, 4th September, 1782.

Upon joining the Auxiliary Army he became *Aide de Camp* to M. le Comte de Rochambeau, and served with that army until its final departure.

Promoted to be *Mestre de Camp en Second* of the regiment of Limosin, infantry, 10th March, 1787.

Attached as Colonel to the regiment of *Chasseurs à Cheval* of Normandie, 30th April, 1788.

He was appointed an alternate deputy by the Nobility of Moulins for the States General of the 5th May, 1789.

Emigrated in 1790 and joined the army of the Prince de Condé on the Rhine and served through all his campaigns.

He also served in the First Division of the Corps of French *Émigrés* which landed in Brittany, 27th June, 1795, and fought in the affair of Quiberon, 16th July, 1795.

He was the younger as well as only brother of Colonel Jacques-Gilbert-Marie Comte de Chabannes la Palisse, an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, who died in Saint Domingo, without issue, in 1789.

He, therefore, became the hereditary member at his brother's decease and succeeded him accordingly.

Colonel Jean-Baptiste-Raymond de Fenis, Count de La Prade.†

Formerly a *Gendarme de la Garde du Roi, réformé*, having served under Captain-Lieutenant, M. le Maréchal Prince de Soubise.

In 1776 he sailed for the United States to offer his services, but was captured off Boston Harbor and retained some time in custody.

Upon being released he made the campaigns of 1778, 9 and '80 in the French West India Fleet as a volunteer and was at the siege of Savannah under Count d'Estaing.

In 1785 he was appointed Captain of Cavalry in the Legion of Maillebois in the service of Holland.

Promoted in August, 1789, to be *Mestre de Camp Propriétaire* of a corps of 800 cavalry which he had raised in 1787 for the service of Holland, he served until the successful invasion by the French Revolutionary forces in the winter of 1794-5, which forced him to emigrate.

Colonel Charles, Chevalier de Béville.†

Formerly, from the 24th March, 1779, Captain attached to the regiment of Noailles, dragoons, and was detailed on the 1st March, 1780, to act as Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis in the Auxiliary Army and came with it to Rhode Island.

He served with it until its departure from the United States.

Appointed, for these services, Aide-Maréchal Général des Logis in the Corps de l'État-Major of the Army, 13th June, 1783.

Given the rank of Major, 6th May, 1784, and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1st July, 1788.

Promoted to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, 1st April, 1791.

Ceased to serve in 1792.

He was the son of Maréchal de Camp Pierre-François, Chevalier de Béville, who was Maréchal Général des Logis of the Auxiliary Army and an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

Colonel François-Joseph-Pierre, Count de Mondion de Sassay.†

Formerly, from the 1st July, 1776, Captain Commandant in the regiment of Foix, infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Major attached to the infantry in 1779.

He served under Count d'Estaing at the preliminary operations of the siege of Newport, Rhode Island, and in the indecisive naval action against Lord Howe, and in Boston Harbor, Mass., and at the siege of Savannah.

Appointed Major of the regiment of Conti, infantry, 24th June, 1780.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same, 17th May, 1789, and to be Colonel commanding his regiment, 25th July, 1791.

Honorably retired, 16th May, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard.†

Volunteer with Commodore John Paul Jones on the frigate Bon Homme Richard.*

*On the 23d June, 1788, Lieutenant Colonel de Chamillard of the French Service, applied, through the Marquis de Lafayette, to the General Society of the Cincinnati, representing that in 1779 he commanded two hundred volunteers upon the Continental frigate Bon Homme Richard, under Commodore John Paul Jones in the memorable combat with the Serapis, and, upon that occasion, had, under his immediate command on the poop deck, twenty-five volunteers, of whom twenty-two were killed or wounded; that for his conduct there he received public marks of the satisfaction of his Court; and, that he "has been informed that Captains Stack and McCarthy of the Irish Brigade, who were under his orders, have, by the opinion of Commodore Paul Jones, been admitted two years ago in the Society of the Cincinnati."

Lieutenant Colonel de Chamillard made two contemporaneous applications, upon one of which, they being substantially the same, the Marquis de Lafayette endorsed as follows: "Lieutenant Colonel Chamillard's case having no relation with the service of the Continental officers, and Commodore Paul Jones being absent, I advised this gentleman to hand an application to the Society."

Upon the other he endorsed as follows: "I think Mr. Chamillard's case admits him into the Society.

"Lafayette

"M. G."

The application was not submitted to the General Society but, on the 12th November, 1790, a diploma, duly authenticated by His Excellency, President General Washington and by Secretary General, the Honorable Major General Knox, was transmitted through M. de la Forest, French Consul General, for M. de Chamillard.

In permitting him to sign the roll as a member of right, the Marquis de Lafayette was misinformed as to the actual facts of the case.

Mr. Chamillard was never commissioned in the Continental service, but came on board the Bon Homme Richard, the same as Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Felix Wulbert,

Lieutenant Colonel Louis-Antoine-Thibault de Ménonville.†

Formerly, from the 29th September, 1775, Major of the regiment of Touraine, infantry, and came with it to Virginia in September, 1781, in the contingent under M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon from Saint Domingo.

Promoted, for his services at the siege of Yorktown, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army, in April, 1782, retaining his regimental rank, and received a pension.

Transferred in 1784 to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Hainault, infantry.

Honorably retired in 1788.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph-Claude-Louis de Grenouillet de Sablières de La Tribale.†

Formerly, from the 16th June, 1776, Captain Commandant in the regiment of Cambrésis, infantry, with the rank of Major, and served under Count d'Estaing in the preliminary operations of the siege of Newport, Rhode Island, and in the indecisive naval action against Lord Howe, and in Boston Harbor, Mass., and at the siege of Savannah, being then the senior Captain Commandant in his regiment.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Beaujolois, infantry, 15th April, 1784.

Honorably retired, 14th March, 1789.

Lieutenant Colonel Jacques Nagle.†

Formerly, from the 27th June, 1776, Captain Commandant in the regiment of Walsh, infantry, (Irish Brigade), and served with the 2d Battalion of

Continental Corps of Engineers, as a Volunteer, and guest of Commodore John Paul Jones, and to be useful if he could find employment for them. The cases of Captains Stack and McCarthy were different as they belonged to the regiment of Walsh, infantry, from which a special detachment was made for specific service under the American flag, and they were duly commissioned accordingly as Continental Marine officers, Congress having entrusted the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, with blank commissions for such purpose.

The resolves of Congress constituting the Marine Corps at that time, did not sanction the issuance of commissions in the same for a higher grade than captain on an American frigate, and there was consequently no regular place for Mr. Chamillard, whose position was, therefore, only that of a volunteer.

In his application, it is stated that he was "of the French Service."

He did not belong to any of the French Infantry destined for service on the Bon Homme Richard and his name does not appear upon the records of the French War office, according to a report officially rendered to that effect, dated Paris, 25th July, 1885. He may, however, at some time, have received either for militia or special service the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the King, or he would not have presumed to designate himself by that grade. His name does not appear in the "Etat Militaire de France pour l'année, 1781," nor in that, for 1782, nor is it to be found in the muster rolls of the Bon Homme Richard, other than as a Volunteer although those of Captains Stack and McCarthy are duly entered on the latter, thus showing that he had no recognized military position in the squadron.

The only official allusion to him is found in the official report made by Commodore John Paul Jones to "His Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary," and dated "on board the Serapis, Texel, Holland, 3d October, 1779."

It is as follows—and refers to the combat between the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis:

"Before this time, too, Colonel de Chamillard, who commanded a party of twenty soldiers on the poop, had abandoned that station, after having lost some of his men.

"These men deserted their quarters."

Mr. Chamillard was, therefore, not entitled, under the terms of the Institution, to be considered an original member, but having been admitted under a misapprehension of the facts, could only be classed as an honorary member.

His services under the American flag, in which he was slightly wounded, sanctioned this recognition.

the same under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and at the siege of Savannah in 1779.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Dillon, infantry, 9th June, 1785, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Walsh, infantry, 11th June, 1786.

Honorably retired, 24th June, 1788.

He was born in Ireland, 25th December, 1739.

Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel Nicolas-Louis de La Roque-Percin.†

Formerly Lieutenant in the Bombardiers of the Isle of France and sailed from Touion in the fleet under Count d'Estaing, 13th April, 1778.

He served in the earlier operations of the siege of Newport, Rhode Island, and in the indecisive naval action against Lord Howe in August, 1778, and afterward in Boston Harbor.

As he was a native of Fort Royal, Martinique, he raised in the French West Indies a corps of volunteer infantry of his name, for the capture of Saint Vincent, of which corps he was commissioned, by Count d'Estaing, Major Commandant, 20th April, 1779.

He commanded the troops at Saint Vincent, 9th June, 1779.

Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and named Commandant en Second of that colony, 1st October, 1779.

Honorably retired, 3d January, 1784.

Captain Paul de La Beaume d'Angely, Baron de Malves.†

Formerly, from the 9th May, 1778, Lieutenant en Second in the regiment of Hainault, infantry, and served with the detachment of his regiment in the fleet of Count d'Estaing in 1779 and was "particularly distinguished in action" off Grenada on the 6th July, 1779, on board le César, 74, and at the siege of Savannah.

He afterward became Aide de Camp to the Marquis de Bouillé, Commandant General of the French Windward Islands, and was wounded in Lieutenant General M. le Comte de Guichen's naval action of the 15th May, 1780.

Promoted to be Capitaine en Second in the regiment of Martinique, infantry, 2d October, 1784, and to be Capitaine Commandant in the same, 27th March, 1788.

Named Captain in the 109th Regiment of Infantry, 16th September, 1792, but would not accept the commission and ceased to serve.

Transferred from the Georgia State Society of the Cincinnati, 4th July, 1789.

Captain René-Marguerite-Henri de Giroie de Neufvy.†

Formerly, from the 9th May, 1778, Lieutenant en Second in the regiment of Metz, Corps of Royal Artillery, and served with the 2d Battalion of the same under Count d'Estaing and was at the siege of Savannah with the detachment of his regiment.

Promoted to be Lieutenant en Premier in the same, 19th May, 1782.

Appointed Capitaine en Premier in the regiment of artillery of the Colonies, 1st November, 1784, and died in Saint Domingo, 17th September, 1791.

Captain Francois-Dauber, Chevalier de Peyrelongue.†

Formerly, from the 6th November, 1771, Lieutenant en Second in the regiment of Metz, Corps of Royal Artillery, and served with the 2d Battalion of the same under Count d'Estaing and was in the naval action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, in which he was wounded, and at the siege of Savannah with the detachment of his regiment.

Promoted to be Lieutenant en Premier in the same, 15th July, 1781.

Given the rank of Captain in the army, 6th January, 1785.

Promoted to be Capitaine en Second in his regiment, 3d January, 1789, and employed at La Rochelle.

Honorably retired, 1st June, 1791.

Captain Joseph-Louis Godard de Vaudremont.†

He was commissioned, by Count d'Estaing, Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Hainault, infantry, 13th December, 1778, and served at the siege of Savannah and was, for this service, appointed, by the same authority, Lieutenant en Second of his regiment, 21st October, 1779.

Appointed, by Louis XVI, Sous-Lieutenant in the same regiment, 20th January, 1780, and transferred to be Sous-Lieutenant, unattached, on full pay, 4th January, 1782.

Promoted to be Lieutenant in the regiment of Martinique, infantry, 2d October, 1784, and to be Captain in the Provincial regiment of artillery of Metz, 16th October, 1787.

Appointed Assistant in the Corps de l'État-Major of the Army, 1st July, 1788.

Emigrated in 1791, but returned at the Restoration in 1814.

Honorably retired 28th August, 1816.

Captain Joseph Leonard Poirey.

Entered service the 10th June, 1772, as a Garde de la Porte du Roi.

With permission of Louis XVI, he came to the United States in April, 1780, with Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, in the quality of Military Secretary and served throughout the campaigns of that year and of the year 1781, and took part in the expedition to Virginia, cannonade of Petersburg, Va., action at Jamestown Ford and siege of Yorktown.* He returned to

*On the 1st December, 1791, His Excellency, Colonel Jean, Chevalier de Ternant, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States, and an original member of the French State Society of the Cincinnati, addressed, at Philadelphia, a communication to Major General the Honorable Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and Secretary General of the Cincinnati, informing him that Captain Poirey had been admitted to membership in France by the Marquis de Lafayette and soliciting a diploma for him.

Accordingly President General Washington and the Secretary General duly authenticated a diploma which was transmitted on the 8th December, 1791.

Captain Poirey, it appeared, resided in a distant part of France, and did not learn of the institution of the Order until about the time he applied to the Marquis de Lafayette for permission to sign the Roll.

The latter authorized him to do so, the same as if he had signed with the other American officers in December or January, 1783-4, under the mistaken idea that he had a right to sign.

Captain Poirey's commission as brevet captain U. S. A., appears, however, to have been merely honorary and to have been conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States as late as the 2d June, 1790, in consequence of the following message from the President, viz.:

“United States, May 31st, 1790.

“Gentlemen of the Senate:—Mr. de Poirey served in the American Army for several of

France with the Marquis de Lafayette and served with him in the same capacity in 1782-3 at Cadiz in the combined French and Spanish land and naval forces under Count d'Estaing.

Appointed on the 14th October, 1788, Lieutenant in the 1st Garrison Battalion of Rohan.

Promoted, on the 13th August, 1789, to be Captain and Secretary General of the National Guard of Paris on the staff of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Appointed by President Washington, with consent of U. S. Senate, on the 2d June, 1790, Captain by brevet, U. S. Army.

Appointed, 15th February, 1792, Secretary General of the forces of the Department of Paris, and ceased to serve after the inauguration of the Reign of Terror, in August, 1792.

Sous-Lieutenant Louis-Antoine Magallon, Chevalier de La Morlière.

Formerly Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, and was authorized by Louis XVI, at the end of the year 1778, to go to the United States for military service.

He was accordingly employed by Count d'Estaing in the staff of his army at the siege of Savannah, where he was severely wounded in the assault.

Upon recovery, he resigned in 1782 to prepare himself for the ministry and became a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was admitted into the French State Society of the Cincinnati, 20th September, 1789.

Commissaire Benoit-Joseph de Tarlé.†

Formerly Commissaire Ordonnateur des Guerres and assigned, on the 1st March, 1780, to be Intendant of the Auxiliary Army and came with it to Rhode Island.

He continued to perform these important duties in the Administrative Staff of that army until his departure from the United States and was then stationed in Paris.

On the 5th May, 1786, he was appointed Ordonnateur in Soissonnois, which office he continued to hold until placed on the half pay list, 1st June, 1788.

In 1791 he received a pension in recognition of his services.

He was admitted to honorary membership by resolution of the General Society of the Cincinnati of the 17th May, 1784.*

the last years of the late war, as Secretary to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, and might probably at that time have obtained the commission of Captain from Congress, upon application to that body. At present he is an officer in the French National Guards, and solicits a Brevet Commission from the United States of America. I am authorized to add, that, while the compliment will involve no expense on our part, it will be particularly grateful to that friend of America, the Marquis de Lafayette.

"I therefore nominate M. de Poirey to be a Captain by Brevet.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

As the service rendered by M. de Poirey in the Revolutionary War, as a "Military Secretary" to a Major General in the Continental Army, was not authorized by any resolve of Congress, and as he did not hold a Commission in that Army, or the grade of Colonel in the French Army, he was not entitled to be admitted a "Member of right" and could only be received as an honorary member for his own life.

*M. de Tarlé was an officer of high character and long service in whom the King and Count de Rochambeau and the whole Auxiliary Army reposed the utmost confidence.

At the first meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, it appearing that he had

Chevalier César Louis de Baulny.†

He was Trésorier-Principal (Chief Paymaster), of the Auxiliary Army while it was in the United States and served on the staff of Lieutenant General Count de Rochambeau, with whom he came to Rhode Island.

At the time of his detail to duty with the Auxiliary Army in March, 1780, he was Trésorier-Principal for the province of Corsica and stationed at Bastia and appears to have been permitted to retain that office while serving in America.

Soon after his return he was assigned to duty in Paris as one of the Trésoriers-Généraux for the Department of War, and became the Treasurer of the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

been "particularly named and recommended to the Society by His Excellency the Minister of France," a resolution was adopted, 17th May, 1784, declaring him "entitled by the spirit and intention of the Institution, to become a member of the Cincinnati."

In this resolution he was erroneously described as the "Second Officer of the French Auxiliary Army" and the General Society accordingly believed it was only enunciating a clear right, in which, however, it was in error.

His functions were merely those of Directing Commissary and he belonged to the Administrative Staff, of which he was the Chief in that Army, and not to the Military Staff.

He had no military rank whatever and was neither a Colonel nor a general officer—although his grade in his department was, for certain specific local purposes, such as a right to choice of quarters, assimilated to that of Colonel in the Army.

Consequently he could not exercise any authority outside of his own department of the staff—and had any casualty removed Count de Rochambeau from command, it would have devolved on the Baron de Vioménil, as the Second Officer of the French Auxiliary Army, to assume the command.

By ordinance of the 14th September, 1776, Louis XVI fixed the number of Commissaires of War at one hundred and fifty, namely, eighteen Commissaires Ordonnateurs, of whom two had the brevets of Intendants of the Armies of the King, and the remainder were assigned as Chiefs of the Administrative Army Staffs in the most important Generalities and Provinces or to an operating army in the field; sixteen Commissaires Principaux, and one hundred and twenty-six commissaires ordinaires of departments, who were frequently termed Provincial Commissaries.

As the Institution fixed the limitation of actual *military* rank necessary on the part of a French officer in order to obtain original membership, and as M. de Tarné did not have that rank, the effect of the declaratory resolution of the General Society was to cause him to be received as an honorary member in the French State Society.

Note:—In the list of Continental Officers, members of the French State Society, which the Marquis de Lafayette transmitted to the Secretary General in 1788, he suggested, in a foot note, the admission of M. de Boisbertrand, a French gentleman who came to the United States in November, 1776, in a ship which arrived at Boston with arms and powder, with intent to serve in the Continental Army if he could obtain a commission from Congress.

The Marquis gave the following reasons upon which to obtain a rule of interpretation of the General Society:

"M. de Boisbertrand was taken prisoner with General Lee, with whom he acted that day as Aide de Camp Volunteer. He never got a Commission, but as he was kept prisoner during three years in England, where he was very ill treated, and afterwards exchanged as an officer, it was thought that three years of captivity ought to give him the same right as three years of active service."

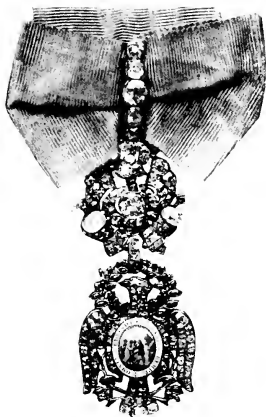
No ruling was ever made in this case and consequently no diploma of membership was issued to M. de Boisbertrand.

He had not even been announced in general orders as Volunteer Aide de Camp to Major General Charles Lee, so that when he was captured at White's Tavern, near Basking Ridge, N. J., 13th December, 1776, he was simply one of several French gentlemen who happened to be with that general officer as his guests at the time.

He was sent to England and confined, at first on the Guard Ship Princess Amelia, at Spithead, with several continental officers and then transferred to Porton Prison, where American officers were held. He escaped, July 23-24, 1778, but was recaptured, and, after the war began between France and Great Britain in 1778, became properly a subject of exchange.

During the war of American Independence, many citizens were arrested and imprisoned by the British for giving aid and comfort to the American forces, but such captivity neither made them soldiers nor commissioned officers, nor entitled them to pensions for such services.

These reasons probably influenced the General Society in not acting favorably on the suggestion as to M. de Boisbertrand.



ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI,

(SET IN DIAMONDS.)

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT GENERAL WASHINGTON BY THE FRENCH NAVAL MEMBERS, MAY, 1784

CHAPTER XVI.

HONORARY MEMBERS

(FRENCH NAVY.)*

Rear Admiral Louis-Charles-Hilarion, Chevalier de Saqui des Tourés.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on the flagship le Languedoc, 80, under Count d'Estaing, in the operations in Rhode Island in 1778, and badly wounded and compelled to return to France.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1786, and admitted a member of the Cincinnati when holding that commission.

Promoted to be Rear Admiral, 8th July, 1816.‡

Rear Admiral Jean-Barthélemy, Count Rafélis de Broves.

Knight Commander of St. Louis.

Formerly, in 1778, Enseigne de Vaisseau on le César, 74, under Count d'Estaing in operations in Rhode Island and promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau and wounded while mounting the trenchments in the assault on Grenada, 2d July, 1779, and later served on same ship at Savannah.

Subsequently promoted to be Major de Vaisseau, the grade he held when admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and to be Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1792 and to be Rear Admiral in 1816.

Rear Admiral Etienne-Marc-Antoine-Joseph, Count de Grasse-Limermont.‡

Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Formerly, from 1771, Garde de la Marine and promoted to be Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1777 and served in 1778 on the frigate l'Aimable, 26, under Count d'Estaing in the West Indies.

*These officers served with distinction in the French Navy during the War of American Independence and applied for membership, with direct consent of Louis XVI but could, under the limitations of the Institution, only be admitted as honorary members.

If any officer named in this list was eligible to Original membership by reason of having held the rank of Capitaine de vaisseau and served as Capitaine en second or commanded in any grade a French man-of-war of any rate on the coast of the United States either in the fleet of Count d'Estaing or squadron of the Chevalier des Touches or Count de Barras in Rhode Island, or in the fleet of Count de Grasse at Yorktown, or fleet of the Marquis de Vandreull on the New England Coast or detached ship, or in the command of a British ship of war after it was captured on the coast of the United States, no such fact appears in Count d'Estaing's official lists nor other records of the Cincinnati nor in the information supplied by the French Government, nor in the official publication by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1803, entitled "Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783," nor in other French publications relative to the operations of the French Navy in that war, nor in authentic published biographies of French Naval officers, nor in the History of the Order of St. Louis.

In this list the rank specified opposite every name is that held by the officer when admitted, unless otherwise stated.

Every officer noted in this list as having served in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779, intermediately served in the capture of Grenada and naval action off that place on 6th July, 1779.

‡Although this officer's name was duly forwarded for a diploma to the Secretary General by Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing, nevertheless the Minister of Marine and Colonies, Lieutenant General César-Henri, Count de la Luzerne, in an official communication dated Paris, 12th November, 1787, to His Excellency President General George Washington, particularly solicited and recommended his admission to the Order of the Cincinnati.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1781 and held that rank when admitted a member of the Cincinnati.

Commanded, in May, 1781, the cutter le Pandour, 16, in Count de Grasse's fleet at St. Pierre, Martinique.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st July, 1792, and to be Rear Admiral, 8th July, 1816.

Rear Admiral Louis-Charles-Henry-Hebert, Count de Beauvoir.†

Formerly, from 1778, Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Fier, 50, under Count d'Estaing in the action off Grenada of 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Later, executive officer on l'Éveille, 64, in Rhode Island in 1780-1781, and in Chevalier Destouche's action, 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded in Count de Grasse's action, 12th April, 1782.

Chef d'Escadre Chevalier de Marin.†

Promoted from Capitaine de Vaisseau in November, 1782.

Chef d'Escadre Brossey Du Mas.†

Formerly, successively Garde de la Marine from 1746; Enseigne de Vaisseau 1751; Lieutenant de Vaisseau 1757; Capitaine de Vaisseau 1772; Brigadier of the Naval Forces 1781 and retired as Chef d'Escadre, 3rd December, 1784.

Capitaine de Vaisseau de Mayés, Count de la Vilatelle.†

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier Cuers de Cogolin.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Zelé, 74, under Count d'Estaing in 1778 in Rhode Island and in 1779 at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Amedée-Bernard-Amable-Marc-Antoine de Beaurepaire.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Guerrier, 74, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah.

Later on le Marseillais, 74, under Count de Grasse in action, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Pierre, Marquis de Lort de Lévignan.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Fantasque, 64, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau D'hesmivy de Moissac.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Fantasque, 64, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and at Savannah.

Promoted to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 15th July, 1787.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Desglaiseux de Venel.†

Formerly, successively, Garde du Pavillon and Enseigne de Vaisseau on la Provence, 64, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778.

Wounded in Count d'Estaing's action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779.

Served later on same ship at Savannah.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 10th October, 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Paul-Germain, Chevalier des Tourrés.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Protecteur, 74, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and wounded in the action of 15th December, 1778.

Served at Savannah in same ship in 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. le Mauff.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Languedoc, 80, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the actions of 11th August, 1778, and 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. de Lambert.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on la Provence, 64, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778 and in the actions of 11th August, 1778, and 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Marquis de Tressemanes-Brunet.†**Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Louis Tredern de Lézerec.†**

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on la Ville de Paris, 104, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded in the action of 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Carcaradec de Villeguessio.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Magnanime, 74, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded in the action of 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier Roqueville de la Devèze.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Glorieux, 74, in Lieutenant General Count d'Orvillier's action off Ushant, 27th July, 1778.

Retired 13th April, 1786.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Mathieu-Baltazar de Mine.

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on l'Auguste, 80, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Later, on same ship, in action of 12th April, 1782.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Potrin de la Morinière.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Fendant, 64, under Count d'Estaing in action off Grenada of 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Later at entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 11th November, 1779, and in subsequent actions of Count de Guichen of 17th April, 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Baron de Mallet de Puyvallier.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on l'Auguste, 80, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded in the action of the 12th April, 1782.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. de Possel.†**Capitaine de Vaisseau D'Autier de Sigau.†****Capitaine de Vaisseau Legris D'Esponchez.†****Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-Joseph, Chevalier de Linieres.†**

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on la Concorde, 26, in the successful combat with and capture of the Minerva, 32, near Cape Francois, 22d August, 1778.

Wounded in the combat of 18th February, 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Flotte de Beuzidon.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on l'Andromaque, 42, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and in the action of 16th June, 1779.

Later commanded l'Aurore, 32, which sailed from Martinique for France, 2d November, 1779, with Sieur Conrad-Alexandre Gérard, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and Honorable John Jay, American Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, as passengers.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. Despiéz.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Refléchi, 74, under Count d'Estaing in action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Later in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Wounded, on same ship, in action of 12th April, 1782, in the West Indies.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. le Gueidon.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau and commanded, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the troops of the marine, landed from the French fleet for the Siege of Savannah in 1779.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. de Rochesaleil.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1775 and Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1778.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Hipolite-André-Hué de Lerondel.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in Rhode Island in 1780, and in the action of 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Joseph-Louis Joly de Cabanoux.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Languedoc, 80, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778, and in action of 11th August, 1778, and action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier de Beauquaire.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Languedoc, 80, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and in action of 11th August, 1778, and in action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau M. de Moisset.†**Capitaine de Vaisseau Julhan de Fonblanche, Marquis de Julhan.†**

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le César, 74, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island, and severely wounded in action with the Isis, 58, off Rhode Island, 16th August, 1778.

Later, Lieutenant de Vaisseau on la Chimère, 36, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Basset, Chevalier de Chateaubourg.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on le Languedoc, 80, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778, and in action of 11th August, 1778, and action off Grenada, 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Jean-Baptiste-Alexandre, Chevalier de Durand d'Ubraye.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on le Tonnant, 80, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island in 1778, and at Savannah.

Commanded, in September, 1789, la Sensible, 36, of the squadron in Boston Harbor.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Francois-Jean-Baptiste-Sextius, Chevalier d'Arnaud.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Marseillais, 74, under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island, and in the action of the 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Later, commanded the corvette la Semillante, 18, and captured the Molly, 16, in combat near Madeira, 4th October, 1782, in which he was wounded.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Robert-Francois-Louis Harnois de Blangues.†**Capitaine de Vaisseau Baron de Beaumont.†**

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau and promoted to be Major de Vaisseau, 28th February, 1787.

Honorably retired with rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau, 6th May, 1787.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Greslier de Concize.†

Formerly, from 1778, Lieutenant de Vaisseau and appointed a Capitaine de Compagnie in 1779.

Promoted to be Major de Vaisseau in 1786 and to be Capitaine de Vaisseau 1st January, 1792. Was admitted a member while a Major de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Joseph-Charles-René-Claude, Chevalier de Goyon du Vaurouault.†*

Formerly, from 1773. Enseigne de Vaisseau and promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1778.

Appointed Capitaine de Fusiliers in 1780, and served on le Caton, 74, as Senior Lieutenant, in Count de Grasse's action off the Chesapeake, 5th September, 1781, in which he was wounded. He was also at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Major de Vaisseau in 1786, and Capitaine de Vaisseau 1st January, 1792.

Ceased to serve 15th May, 1792, and was honorably retired after the Restoration, 31st December, 1814.

Was admitted a member while a Major de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Antoine-Robert, Chevalier de Cluzel.†

Formerly from 1773, an Enseigne de Vaisseau and served as Enseigne on l'Amable, 32, under Count d'Estaing in the West Indies.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1778; Major de Vaisseau in 1786 and Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st January, 1792.

Was admitted member while a Major de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Gaspard, Viscount de Galbert.†

Entering the French Navy as a Garde de la Marine, 22nd March, 1766, he was promoted to be Enseigne de Vaisseau 1st October, 1773, and served on le Solitaire, 64, commanded by the Marquis de Briqueville from the 6th May, 1778, to the 18th October, 1778, and was in Lieutenant General Count d'Orville's action off Ushant 27th July, 1778.

On the 1st November, 1778, he embarked on l'Artésien, 64, under the Chevalier de Peynier and served at the Siege of Savannah, and continued as an officer of that ship until the 8th January, 1781.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau 13th March, 1779; Capitaine de Compagnie, 1st June, 1784; Major de Vaisseau, 1st May, 1786, and Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st January, 1792.

Resigned the 12th March, 1792.

He was a Deputy in the States General of the 5th May, 1789, from Gaudeloupe.

Was admitted a member while a Major de Vaisseau.

*The Honorable Benjamin Franklin, LL. D., U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary in France, having made application for membership on behalf of the Chevalier du Vauroualt, the following reply was sent by Major General the Honorable Henry Knox, then Secretary of War:

"Philadelphia,
"28th June, 1787.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's application respecting Monsieur de Vauroualt of the French Navy to be admitted into the Society of the Cincinnati, which I submitted to the Society.

"I am directed by the Society to inform your Excellency that it will be necessary that Monsieur de Vauroualt address himself to the Society in France agreeably to the rules provided by the General Society.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

"HENRY KNOX,

"Secretary General.

"His Excellency

"Doctor Franklin."

Capitaine de Vaisseau René-Alphonse-Paulin Marquis de Grasse-Brian-son.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on le César, 74, under Count d'Estaing, in Rhode Island and action of the 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1779 and commanded the corvette la Coquette, 18, on the 12th February, 1783.

Promoted to be Major de Vaisseau in 1786 and to be Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st January, 1792.

Was admitted a member while a Major de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Beaupoil de Saint-Aulaire.†

Formerly Lieutenant de Vaisseau on le Neptune, 74, under the Chevalier De Ternay in Rhode Island in 1780, and later, on same ship, in M. des Touche's action of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Was admitted a member while a Major de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Chevalier Joseph de l'Epine.†

Formerly Garde de la Marine on l'Amable, 26, under Count d'Estaing in the West Indies in 1779. Later, as Enseigne de Vaisseau, commanded the corvette le Dragon, 16, on the 22d January, 1783, off Monte Christo when attacked by several English merchant letters of marque.

Was admitted a member while a Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Charles-Louis-Theodat de Taillevis, Count de Perigny.

Knight Commander of Saint Louis.

Formerly, from the 1st July, 1780, a Garde de la Marine in the French Navy and promoted to be Enseigne de Vaisseau 9th August, 1781, to rank as such from the 9th May, 1781.

In the combat off Martinique of the 29th April, 1781, he lost his left arm.

Served under Count de Grasse on la Ville de Paris, 104, in the action off the Chesapeake 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau in 1786 and Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1814.

In 1814-15 and in 1816 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Loir et Cher.

From the 22d June, 1825, he received a pension of fifteen hundred francs on account of his services, which was increased to two thousand francs on the 1st January, 1827.

Was admitted a member while a Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Major de Vaisseau Marquis Dantin de Saint-Pée.†

Major de Vaisseau Louis-Bernier, Marquis de Piervert.†

Formerly Garde du Pavillon et de la Marine on le Fantasque, 64, under Count d'Estaing, in Rhode Island and action 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau 1st May, 1786, and to be Major de Vaisseau, 14th April, 1788.

He was Enseigne de Vaisseau on the frigate *la Broussole*, 36, in the last voyage of discovery of M. le Comte de la Pérouse, and sailed from Brest 1st August, 1785, and was cast away and lost on the island of Vanikoro in the South Pacific in 1788.

The fate of himself and companions was not however ascertained until many years afterward.

Major de Vaisseau Isnard de Cancelade.†

Lieutenant de Vaisseau on *l'Aigrette*, 32, which served on the American coast 12th September, 1781-31st March, 1782.

Major de Vaisseau Chevalier Meyronnet de Saint-Marc de Fauris.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on *le Magnanime*, 74, under Count de Grasse in action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Later Lieutenant de Vaisseau on *le Citoyen*, 74, in same fleet, in action of 12th April, 1782, and afterward in same ship in the fleet of the Marquis de Vaudreuil on the New England coast in the same year.

Major de Vaisseau Count de Cambis.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on *le Languedoc*, 80, under Count d'Estaing, in Rhode Island, and action of 6th July, 1779, and at Savannah.

Major de Vaisseau Charles, Chevalier de Loménie.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on *le Souverain*, 74, in the action of 5th September, 1781, and at Yorktown, and on the New England coast in 1782.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Louis-Gaspard le Gardeur de Repentigny.†

Formerly, from 1777, an Enseigne de Vaisseau, and served on the frigate *la Concorde*, 26, under M. le Gardeur de Tilly, in the combat with the *Minerva*, 32, on the 22d August, 1778, in which he was wounded.

Promoted to be Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 8th May, 1779, and served in that capacity in 1782 on *le Northumberland*, 74, in the Marquis de Vaudreuil's squadron on the New England coast.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Arragonèz d'Orcet.†

Formerly Garde de la Marine on *l'Aimable*, 26, under Lieutenant d'Estaing in the West Indies in 1779. Later, as Enseigne de Vaisseau, commanded the corvette *le Dragon*, 16, on the 22d January, 1783, off Monte Christo when attacked by several English merchant letters of marque.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Marquis le Camus.†

Formerly Enseigne de Vaisseau on *l'Eveille*, 64, in Rhode Island, in 1780, and in the action off the Capes of Virginia of the 16th March, 1781, and at Yorktown.

Subsequently commanding the cutter *Tarleton*, 14, on the 3d January, 1783.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Chevalier de Sambucy.†

Formerly a Garde de la Marine et du Pavillon on le Caton, 74, and wounded in Count de Grasse's action off Chesapeake Bay, 5th September, 1781, while serving in that grade.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Pierre-Victor-Laurent, Chevalier de Chadirac.†

CHAPTER XVII.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR HONORARY MEMBERSHIP RECOMMENDED TO LOUIS XVI, AND APPROVED BY HIM IN 1792.

(*FRENCH ARMY.*)

The following list, carefully selected from a large number of applications from officers of the French Army for the Order of the Cincinnati, was submitted, in January, 1792, to Louis XVI. by M. l'Amiral le Comte d'Estaing, M. le Maréchal le Comte de Rochambeau and Général en Chef M. le Marquis de Lafayette, Standing Committee, through Maréchal de Camp Louis-Marie-Jacques-Amalric Comte de Narbonne.† Minister of War, as having served with distinction during the War for American Independence and as recommended as worthy of admission by the Society of the Cincinnati in France.

This list was accompanied by a report from M. de Narbonne as to the military services of these applicants.

It was returned by His Most Christian Majesty, 3d February, 1792, endorsed by him, in his own hand, "*approved,*" and was his last official act in connection with the Society of the Cincinnati in France.*

Maréchal de Camp Gilbert de Bressolles.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Originally entered service in 1757 as Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Savoie, infantry, and was wounded several times at the battle of Minden, in 1759, by sabre cuts, and had his horse killed under him in the sortie at Cassel, in 1762.

He became Sous-Aide-Major in 1763, and Aide-Major in 1766.

Appointed Captain in the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, in 1769, and

*As these officers did not have, during their service in the United States, the rank of Colonel, nor receive it as a reward therefor, they were admitted for their own lives only.

The Revolutionary disturbances in France culminating in the overthrow of the Monarchy, 10th August, 1792, and war on the frontiers, in which many of these applicants for the Order of the Cincinnati were actively employed, and the enforced emigration of some of them, prevented official notices of admission and of the King's approval being sent to most of them.

For the same reason, there being then no regular mail service between France and the United States, their names, although duly admitted, were never sent to the Secretary General for enrollment, and, consequently, no diplomas of membership were issued.

The rank or grade placed immediately beneath every name in this list, is that which was held by the particular officer when the King sanctioned his admission, although several subsequently attained higher rank.

to be Major of the same in 1776, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the same, 29th December, 1777, and came with it to Rhode Island in the Auxiliary Army.

Received a pension for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791, and served in the Army of the North in 1792.

Pensioned, 4th February, 1793.

Maréchal de Camp Marie-Charles-Francois David.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Formerly Lieutenant Colonel attached to the Corps of Cavalry of the French Army, from the 28th February, 1778, and arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique, in le Fier, 50, under Capitaine M. le Chevalier de Turpin, 18th April, 1778.

He served in the attack on and capture of Grenada, 4th July, 1779, and in the fleet of Count d'Estaing in the ensuing naval combat of the 6th July, 1779.

He was subsequently stationed in Saint Domingo as Aide de Camp to Maréchal de Camp d'Argout, until the latter's decease at the close of 1779.

In September, 1781, he came to Virginia in command of the cavalry in the Marquis de Saint Simon's contingent, and received from the latter, on the 21st October, 1781, a certificate in acknowledgment of his services at the Siege of Yorktown.

He then embarked on la Bourgogne, 74, under M. de Charitte, in Count de Grasse's fleet, to proceed to Fort Royal and, later, served at the capture of Saint Christopher.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 1st March, 1791.

Colonel Charles-Etienne-Marguerite Des Bordes.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Colonel 20th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the regiment of Cambrésis.

Originally entered service in the regiment of Touraine, infantry, in 1755, and became Capitaine en Second in the same in 1769, and Capitaine Commandant, 3d July, 1779.

He served in the contingent under the Marquis de Saint Simon, which came from Saint Domingo in September, 1781, to assist in the Siege of Yorktown, and commanded there the grenadier company of his regiment.

Promoted, for these services, to be Major of the regiment of Cambrésis, infantry, 20th June, 1782.

Promoted to be Colonel of the same, 23d January, 1791.

Honorably discharged at his own request, 14th January, 1793.

Colonel Jean-Laurent de Nadal.

Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Colonel and Director of Artillery.

Formerly, from the 9th May, 1778, Chef de Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the regiment of Auxonne, Corps of Royal Artillery, and served with the Second Battalion of his regiment in the Auxiliary Army from its arrival in Rhode Island, and was at Yorktown.

Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, 5th April, 1780.

Promoted for his services in the United States to be Director du Parc de l'équipage de l'artillerie, 27th January, 1782, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, 5th June, 1783.

In 1790 he was attached to the regiment of Strasbourg of his Corps.

Promoted to be Colonel and Director of Artillery, 1st April, 1791.

Resigned on the 28th August, 1792, and emigrated and served under the Prince de Condé, on the Rhine.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp in 1794.

Colonel Louis Charles Barrier.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.
Colonel of the Gendarmerie Nationale.

Originally entered the service 24th June, 1763, as a Gendarme de la Garde du Roi, and on the 14th May, 1769, became a Gendarme d'Ordonnance dans la Compagnie de la Reine.

He subsequently became an Exempt de la Connétable with the rank of Lieutenant of Cavalry and, on the 18th May, 1776, was promoted to be Lieutenant in the same, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry.

Having been appointed, on the 20th December, 1781, Prévôt Général to the Auxiliary Army, he served under Count de Rochambeau in the United States in 1782 and until the final departure therefrom of the French forces.

Appointed, on the 15th August, 1784, Prévôt Général de la Maréchaussée for the Province of Franche-Comté, with Headquarters at Besancon, he was, on the 25th of that month, given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in recognition of his services.

Later he was transferred to the Arrondissement of Sevre, where he was stationed in 1790.

On the 16th February, 1791, Louis XVI., by decree of that date, re-organized his Corps as the Gendarmerie Nationale, and in August of the same year he was promoted to be Colonel of the 16th Division de Gendarmerie. On reduction of the Corps, 31st July, 1792, he went on half pay, and was honorably retired with a pension of three thousand francs by decree of 4th February, 1793.

Colonel Armand-Joseph-Pierre-Guerin de La Chaize.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 68th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Beauce.

Formerly, in 1778, Capitaine en Second in the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, and served with the chasseur company of his regiment under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and at Savannah.

Promoted to be Capitaine Commandant in his regiment in 1781, and commanded the same company.

Subsequently became Major and then Colonel in the regiment of Beauce, infantry.

Promoted to be Maréchal de Camp, 5th January, 1797.

Colonel Olivier-Victor de Baudre.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 30th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Perche.

Originally entered the service in 1756 as Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, and became Capitaine Commandant in the same, 22d April, 1762.

He came with it to Rhode Island in the Auxiliary Army and commanded the Chasseur company of his regiment at Yorktown, and, in 1782, became the senior Capitaine Commandant in his regiment.

He was officially reported as "an officer of zeal, exemplary honor and intelligence," and also mentioned for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Médoc, infantry, 12th October, 1783.

Colonel Henri-Dominique Palys de Mont-repos.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel of Engineers.

Formerly Major in the Corps of Royal Engineers of the Brigade of Besancon, and came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island.

For his services at Yorktown, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and Sous Brigadier in his Corps in the Brigade of Thionville, 27th January, 1782, and given a pension, and, in 1791, was promoted to be Colonel of Engineers and stationed at Besancon.

Colonel Francois-Ignace, Chevalier D'Oyré.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel of Engineers.

Formerly Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers of the Brigade of Toulon and came with the Auxiliary Army to Rhode Island.

Specially mentioned by Baron de Vioménil for his services at Yorktown on the night of the 14th October, 1781, and in pushing the Second Parallel up to Redoubt No. 9, which was captured that night by assault.

Promoted to the rank of Major, 27th January, 1782, and to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 31st July, 1783.

On the 27th September 1789, Count de Rochambeau wrote that he was an officer of very great distinction.

In 1791 he was in the Engineer Brigade of Amiens and thereafter Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers at Landau until promoted in the same year and sent to Besancon.

His father was a Maréchal de Camp and Director of the fortifications of the places on the Meuse.

Colonel Pierre d'Espeyron.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 40th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Soissonnois.

Originally entered the service as Sous-Lieutenant in his regiment in 1747 and became a Captain in the regiment of Normandie, infantry, in 1760 and Major of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, 24th March, 1780.

He renounced a considerable fortune in order to come to the United States with the Auxiliary Army, and served with it continuously from its arrival in Rhode Island.

He was officially reported in 1779 as "an officer of valor and intelligence," and subsequently received a pension for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment (Soissonnois), 15th April, 1784, and Colonel of the same in 1791.

Emigrated in 1792.

Colonel Charles-Joseph de Losse de Bayac.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,

Colonel 31st regiment of Infantry, previously known as the regiment of Aunis.

Originally entered the service as Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, in 1760 and made three campaigns in Germany and became Captain in his regiment, 16th April, 1771.

He came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army and served in the expedition destined for Virginia, which embarked in M. des Touche's squadron at Newport, R. I., in March, 1781, and was consequently on board *le Jason*, 64, in the resultant naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

At the Siege of Yorktown he was the senior Captain Commandant in his regiment and was officially noticed "for good conduct."

Given, for these services, the rank of Major in the Army, 8th May, 1783.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel du Bon de Chasseurs of the regiment of Chasseurs of Ardennes, 21st August, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the regiment, 1st May, 1788.

Colonel Frédéric-Charles, Baron de Haacke.

Knight of the Order of Military Merit in France,

Colonel 77th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the regiment of La Marck.

Originally entered service as an Enseigne in the regiment of Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, in 1759, and served with it in the campaigns in Germany of 1760, 1761 and 1762.

Promoted, 8th April, 1779, to be a Captain in the same and came with it to Rhode Island in the Auxiliary Army and was attached to the grenadier company.

Officially noticed for "good conduct at Yorktown" and "as having displayed great valor in the attack on Redoubt No. 9."

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of La Marck, infantry, 17th November, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the same, 15th June, 1787.

Colonel Charles-Adrien de Buzolet.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,

Colonel and Director of Artillery.

Formerly Chef de Brigade with the rank of Major in the Second Battalion of the regiment of Auxonne, Corps of Royal Artillery, and served with the Auxiliary Army from its arrival in Rhode Island and was at Yorktown.

Given, for these services, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, 31st July, 1783, and received a pension for Yorktown.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel in his Corps, 6th April, 1788.

Colonel Charles-Bertin-Gaston Chapuy de Tourville.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 18th regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Gâtinois or Royal Auvergne.

Originally entered the service in 1755 and became a Sous-Lieutenant in the regiment of Gâtinois, infantry, 6th June, 1756, and by successive promotions became Major in the same, 18th April, 1776.

He served under Count d'Estaing in Rhode Island and against Lord Howe and in Boston Harbor and at the Siege of Savannah, where he was wounded, 24th September, 1779.

He also served in the contingent under the Marquis de Saint Simon, which came from Saint Domingo, in September, 1781, to assist in the Siege of Yorktown, and performed the functions of Major Général to that force.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment in 1788.

Colonel Marc-Gaspard, Chevalier de Capriol de Péchâssaut.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.
Colonel and Director of Artillery.

Formerly, from the 10th September, 1769, Captain of Cannoniers in the regiment of Auxonne, Corps of Royal Artillery.

Promoted to be Chef de Brigade in the same, with the rank of Major, 5th April, 1780.

He served in the West Indies and came to Virginia in September, 1781, with the Marquis de Saint Simon's contingent for the Siege of Yorktown as Chief of Artillery in such contingent.

Promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, 25th May, 1788, and to be Colonel of the same, 1st April, 1791.

Honorably retired, 19th June, 1793.

Colonel Charles, Baron de Furstenwather.

Knight of the Order of Military Merit in France,
Colonel 89th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Royal-Suédois.

Originally entered service as Ensign in the regiment of Royal-Deux-Ponts, infantry, 8th January, 1758, and became a Captain Commandant in the same in 1776 and served with it in the campaigns in Germany of 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761 and 1762.

He came with his regiment as Senior Captain to Rhode Island and served continuously with the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Officially noticed for "distinguished conduct at Yorktown" and given the rank of Major in the Army, 1st August, 1782.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Royal-Suédois, infantry, 15th April, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the same in May, 1789.

Colonel René-Adrien, Le Seigneur du Chevalier.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 21st Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Guyenne.

Formerly, from the 26th July, 1776, Capitaine en Second in the regiment

of Bourbonnois, infantry, and promoted to be Capitaine Commandant in the same, 19th March, 1780.

He came with his regiment to Rhode Island and served in the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, 15th April, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st regiment of infantry, 6th November, 1791, and to be Colonel of the same, 5th February, 1792.

Resigned, 5th March, 1792.

Colonel Joseph-Marie-Anne de Moyria.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 45th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of La Couronne.

Originally was an Elève de l'Ecole Militaire and entered the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, in 1761, and became Capitaine in the same, 30th January, 1778.

He served with it in two campaigns in Germany and two in Corsica and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Officially noticed for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of La Couronne, infantry, 15th April, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same in May, 1789, and Colonel of the same in 1791.

Colonel Louis-Alexandre d'Attel de Lutange.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 19th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Flandre.

Formerly Capitaine Commandant in the regiment of Touraine, infantry, and was in the contingent under M. le Marquis de Saint-Simon which came from Saint Domingo in September, 1781, to assist in the Siege of Yorktown.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Auxerrois, infantry, 15th April, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Flandre, infantry, in May, 1789, and Colonel of the same in 1791.

He continued to serve during the Reign of Terror, and under the Directory and Consulate, and was promoted to be General of Brigade, 5th February, 1800, which title was changed to that of Maréchal de Camp on the Restoration in 1814.

Colonel Francois d'Anselme de Saint-Victor.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 46th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the regi-
ment of Bretagne.

Formerly from the 8th April, 1779, Capitaine en Second in the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Officially noticed for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Capitaine Commandant in his regiment 8th February, 1782, and to be Major of the regiment of Bourbonnois, infantry, 15th April, 1784,

and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Bretagne, infantry, 6th September, 1789.

Promoted to be Colonel of the last named regiment, 25th July, 1791.

Resigned, 21st August, 1791.

Colonel Pierre-Raymond de Caldagués.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 80th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Angoumois.

Originally entered service in the regiment of Soissonnois, infantry, in 1763, and came with it to Rhode Island as a Lieutenant en Premier, and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army until its departure from the United States.

Promoted to be Capitaine en Second in his regiment, 12th May, 1781, and pensioned for "good conduct at Yorktown."

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Angoumois, infantry, 25th January, 1786, and to be Colonel of the same, 25th July, 1791.

Colonel Charles-Ernest, Chevalier de Haacke.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel and Adjutant General.

Formerly, from March, 1780, Capitaine en Second in the regiment of Royal Deux-Ponts, infantry, and came with it to Rhode Island and served continuously in the Auxiliary Army.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of La Marck, infantry, 15th June, 1787, and Aide Maréchal Général des Logis, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1789, and to be Colonel and Adjutant General in 1791.

Colonel Louis-Henri de Beffroy.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 12th regiment of Dragoons, previously known as the
regiment of Artois, dragoons.

Formerly, from the 1st November, 1778, Aide Major to the Second Legion of Foreign Volunteers of the Marine.

Given the rank of Capitaine, 17th January, 1779.

Transferred to be Aide Major of the Corps of Hussars in Lauzun's Legion, 1st April, 1780, and came with it to Rhode Island in the Auxiliary Army and served continuously with his Corps in the United States until its departure in 1783.

Officially noticed for "good conduct" before Gloucester, Virginia, where his Corps was actively employed during the Siege of Yorktown.

Attached to the 3rd Regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval, 28th December, 1783.

Promoted to be Major of the regiment of Orléans, dragoons, 15th February, 1784, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the same, 1st January, 1791.

Promoted to be Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Dragoons, 5th February, 1792.

Resigned, 22nd August, 1792.

Colonel Thomas, Baron Keating.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Colonel 87th Regiment of Infantry, previously known as the
regiment of Dillon.

Formerly, from the 19th May, 1774, Lieutenant en Premier in the regiment of Walsh, infantry (Irish Brigade), and served with the 2nd Battalion of the same in the West Indies and in Rhode Island in 1778, and at the Siege of Savannah, under Count d'Estaing.

He subsequently served with the Land detachment in the fleet of Lieutenant Général M. le Comte de Guichen in the naval actions of the 17th April and 15th and 19th May, 1780.

Returning to France on sick leave, he was captured en route, but exchanged in 1782.

Promoted to be Capitaine en Second in his regiment, 28th March, 1785, and to be Major of the same, 26th August, 1789, and to be Lieutenant Colonel of the same, 25th July, 1791.

Promoted to be Colonel of the 87th Regiment of Infantry 5th February, 1792, and to be General of Brigade, 15th May, 1793.

Promoted to be General of Division, 14th June, 1795, and honorably retired, 20th December, 1795.

Was born in Limerick, Ireland, in January, 1748.

Commissaire Claude Blanchard.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Commissary of War.

In 1762 he entered on duty in the Department of War and in 1768 was appointed a Department or Provincial Commissary of War and served ten years in Corsica.

In March, 1780, he was promoted to be Principal Commissary of War and came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army, on the administrative staff of Count de Rochambeau.

He served on board le Duc de Bourgogne, 80, in M. des Touches expedition from Newport and was in the naval action of the 16th March, 1781.

He participated in all the campaigns of the Auxiliary Army in the United States, including that of Yorktown, and finally departed with the greater portion of that army from Boston, 24th December, 1782.

Promoted for these services in 1784 to be Commissaire Ordonnateur des Guerres and assigned to duty at Angers.

In 1788 he was sent to Arras where he acted as Commander of the National Guard and Grand Judge Military until elected a Deputy from the Pas-de-Calais to the National Legislative Assembly of the 1st October, 1791.

During the Reign of Terror, the Committee of Public Safety deprived him of his commission, but after their fall he was restored to the service and appointed Intendant Commissary to the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, and then to the Army of the Interior, and lastly to the Hotel des Invalides, where he died, in 1802.

Author of a Journal of the Campaigns of the Auxiliary Army in the United States.

Commissaire Chevalier Joseph-Francois Gau.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor.

In 1779 he was a Commissary of War of the Corps of Royal Artillery and stationed in his native city of Strasbourg.

Assigned, 1st March, 1780, to duty with the Auxiliary Army and came with it to Rhode Island and served with it during its continuance in the United States.

Promoted to be Commissaire Provincial des Guerres, 18th February, 1783, and, on his return to France, was stationed at Strasbourg until 1791.

Promoted to be Commissaire Ordonnateur surnuméraire, 26th December, 1789.

In 1791 he was Chief of the General Administration of the War Department under M. de Narbonne.

Honorably discharged at his own request, 20th May, 1792.

Member of the Council of Five Hundred from the Department of the Yonne in October, 1795, until the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor (4th September, 1797), when, because of his Royalist sentiments, he was forcibly excluded from his legislative functions and sentenced to deportation.

He subsequently returned and from 1802 to 1814 inclusive was successively Director of Funds to the Ministry of War and then a member of the Council of Administration and charged with the surveillance and direction of the First Section in the War Department.

He was also a Councillor of State.

In 1815 he was pensioned.

Commissaire Jacques-Pierre Orillard, Count de Villemanzy.

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis,
Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor,
Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Civil Merit of Bavaria,
Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Henry of Saxony.
Commissary of War,
Peer of France.

Formerly Provincial Commissary of War, and came to Rhode Island with the Auxiliary Army on the administrative staff of the same and served with it at Yorktown and until its final departure from the United States.

Promoted, for these services, on his return to France, to be Commissaire Ordonnateur des Guerres, and, in 1784-5, was stationed at Paris and later at Lunéville.

In 1800 he became an Inspector in Chief of the Revenue and was stationed at Paris, and in the following year the 12th, 13th, 14th and 21st Military Divisions were placed in his jurisdiction in that capacity, to which the 22d Military Division was added in 1802.

In 1804 he was Inspector to the Armies on the sea coast of France, and, in 1805-6, was Inspector in Chief to the Grand Army, and in 1807-8, again stationed at Paris as an Inspector in Chief.

On the 14th December, 1809, he was appointed a Senator of France, and, at the Restoration, was created a Peer by Louis XVIII, 4th June, 1814.



HIS EXCELLENCY
M. EMILE LOUBET.
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND CININNATI IN RELATION
TO THE RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL
COMMISSIONS RESPECTIVELY OF 1881 AND 1902,
UNDER THE INVITATIONS OFFICIALLY EX-
TENDED BY THE UNITED STATES.

I.

1881.

On the 7th June, 1880, the Congress of the United States, in order to give effect to a Resolution of the Continental Congress of the 29th October, 1781, appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a Monument at Yorktown, in the State of Virginia, in commemoration of the capitulation of the British army under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to the combined Allied American and French armies under His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief, and the surrender of the British Squadron in York river to the French Blockading Fleets under His Excellency, Lieutenant General Count de Grasse.

Congress, at the same time, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for a suitable celebration at the place of capitulation when the cornerstone of the Monument should be laid on the 19th October, 1881,—the Centennial Anniversary of the great event,—and further enacted that the erection of the Monument and the celebration should be in charge of a Commission of Senators and Representatives, to be selected by the respective Houses of Congress.

This Centennial Commission was thereupon duly constituted, consisting of thirteen Senators and an equal number of Representatives, respectively, from the original thirteen States of the Union, with the Honorable John W. Johnson, Senator of the United States from the State of Virginia, as Chairman.

The proposed Centennial celebration was intended to be only by the people of the United States.

On Monday, 5th July, 1880, the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations met pursuant to law in annual meeting in the State House in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, for the transaction of business and to commemorate National Independence.

On this occasion the Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been proposed by the executive authorities in several of the original thirteen States of the Union to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, on the ground, on the 19th of October, 1881, the centennial of the siege of Yorktown, Va., and surrender of the British Army under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, to the allied French and American armies under His Excellency General

Washington, and the surrender at the same time of the British naval force to the co-operating French fleets under Lieutenant-General Count de Grasse; and

Whereas, This great event, which had so much influence in securing American independence, was due largely to the efficient and gallant co-operation of the Auxiliary army and Navy of France; and

Whereas, It seems particularly appropriate that the armies and navies of the two governments should be suitably represented at this national celebration of an event highly honorable to the allied arms; and

Whereas, The hereditary members of this State Society of Cincinnati, as representing the officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the revolution, recall with special satisfaction the friendship and harmony which existed between the Rhode Island and French officers, when the Auxiliary army of Lieutenant-General Count de Rochambeau was quartered in this State, and the generous rivalry which existed between the French and American detachments at the siege of Yorktown on the night of the 14th October, 1781, when the American detachment, led by a company of the Rhode Island Continental Line and the French detachment, respectively, assaulted and carried the two British redoubts; therefore

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of this Society respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States, and request that an act be passed authorizing the President to invite the government of the French Republic to send a suitable Representation from the French Army and Navy and Civil Service to the celebration of "Yorktown," and that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to properly entertain any such Representation.

This was the *intitative* for the participation of the French Government in the proposed celebration.

On the 5th October, 1881, the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order met in the State House, Providence, Rhode Island, and appointed the Honorable Nathanael Greene, M.D., LL.D., then President of the Society, and Asa Bird Gardiner, a Committee to carry into effect these Resolutions by memorializing both houses of Congress and the President of the United States, and by such further action as the Committee might deem proper.

A suitable memorial was accordingly drafted by the Committee, addressed to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress, which was duly authenticated and transmitted.

The Centennial Commission of Congress having appointed a time on which to hear the memorialists, and the venerable President, on account of the infirmities of age, being unable to attend, the other member of the Committee, proceeded to Washington, and laid the matter before the Centennial Commission in fuller detail, urging compliance with the Resolutions, *this being the first effort made in this behalf*.

The Commission thereupon decided unanimously to request Congress to invite the Government of the Republic of France to send an official representation to the Centennial celebration and to appropriate sufficient funds for the proper reception of such a representation.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, Congress, on the 18th February, 1881, adopted a formal resolution of invitation to be transmitted by the President of the United States, Honorable Chester Alan Arthur, to the Government of the Republic of France, and especially appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the expenses of the entertainment of the French Representation.

The invitation was accordingly extended, and His Excellency M. Jules

Grévy, then President of the French Republic, in his official reply to the President of the United States, said :

"I have accepted this invitation in the name of the government of the Republic and in that of the whole French people. This solemn testimony of remembrance, which has been preserved by your fellow citizens, of the part taken by eminent individuals of France in the glorious struggle which secured independence and liberty to the United States, has called forth a feeling of deep emotion in France, of which it has afforded me pleasure to be the interpreter by informing General Noyes, your worthy representative, that, 'having taken part in the toil, we would participate in the honor.' The American nation, which has become so powerful and prosperous, by inviting a fraternal cooperation on the occasion of this anniversary, forever consecrated the union which was created by noble and liberal aspirations, and by our alliance on the battlefield, and which our institutions, which are now of the same character, must draw closer and develop for the welfare of both nations."

The acceptance of the invitation by the President of the French Republic was received by the Secretary of State of the United States on the 29th April, 1881.

On the 3rd June, 1881, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations adopted Resolutions reciting the intimate relations which had existed during the War of the Revolution for American Independence between the French Army and Navy Officers and the people of that State and invited the representatives of France to visit the State and be its guests, and that a committee be appointed for their reception and entertainment.

The Senate of the State of New York, on the 21st August, 1881, adopted a Resolution for the entertainment of the Representation from France, while in that State.

The Chairman of the Representation from France was General of Brigade M. George-Ernest Boulanger, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor, and in the Representation were the descendants or representatives of several Original Members of the Order of the Cincinnati in France, namely: M. Ernest-Francois-Sigisbert, Comte d'Ollone, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and his eldest son, M. Charles-Alexandre-Marie-Celeste-Vicomte d'Ollone; Sous-Lieutenant M. le Vicomte de Noailles, 44th Regiment of Infantry; Capitaine M. le Baron Henri d'Aboville d'Etat Major; Capitaine M. le Baron Christian d'Aboville, of the Territorial Army; and M. Laur de Lestrade, together with several of the descendants, in the female line, of the Marquis de Lafayette, viz.:

1. M. Octave-Gilbert Bureaux de Pusy, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Commandant en second de l'École Polytechnique.
2. M. Francois de Corcelles, Knight of the Legion of Honor, Representing Department of Foreign Affairs.
3. M. le Comte Paul de Beaumont.
4. M. Gaston de Sahune, Sous-Prefect of Toul.
5. Lieutenant Sigismond-Marie-Henri-René, Pourcet de Sahune, 25th Regiment of Dragoons.

The French Commission arrived at the City of New York on the 5th October, 1881, and on the following day attended a review at Madison Square of the First Division National Guard of the State of New York, at which were officially present at the Reviewing Stand a Committee from the Society of the Cincinnati, and Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. Army, Commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic.

On the next day the Commission reviewed the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, at which the Committee of Cincinnati were present.

On the 11th October the Commission held a reception at Baltimore, and were at the same time welcomed to that State by the Maryland Cincinnati.

On the arrival of the French Commission at Yorktown, Virginia, a number of members of the Order of Cincinnati met them there and participated in the Centennial celebration.

The aggregate of the military forces in camp on the site of the capitulation was ten thousand four hundred and sixty, who were under the command of Major General Hancock.

The Major General commanding gave several official entertainments, which were attended by the Commission, including a Reception, at which were present the President of the United States and his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, General William T. Sherman, General in Chief of the Army; Governors of States of the Union and their Military Staffs, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Commissioners of States to the Centennial Celebration; officers of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the States' Militia in Camp, and also the Representation of the Cincinnati who were at Yorktown.

The Honorable Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts delivered the oration on the day of the capitulation, which was followed by a review by the President of the United States of all the Military Forces.

While en route returning to the City of New York from Yorktown, the French Commission were, on the 27th October, officially entertained by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati at a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue in the City of Philadelphia, at which responses to toasts were made by His Excellency, Max Outrey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and General of Brigade Boulanger, and by Count d'Ollone, who, in the following year, became an hereditary member in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

On the arrival of the French Commission in the City of New York, they were officially met, on the 29th October, by a Committee of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, who accompanied them to the City of Newport, Rhode Island.

The Committee appointed by the State of Rhode Island to officially receive the French Commission in that State included a number of members of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

On the 1st November the French Commission went to the City of Providence, Rhode Island, and, on the following day, proceeded to the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where a delegation of the Massachusetts Cincinnati received them.

On the 4th November the Commission returned to the City of New York, and, on the following day, they were entertained by the New York Chamber of Commerce at a banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and 26th street, at which were also present the Honorable Hamilton Fish, LL.D., President-General of the Cincinnati, and other members of that Order.

Two days later a ball was given at the Metropolitan Casino, attended by the French Commission.

Throughout this entire series of official courtesies to the French Commission, the Cincinnati were specially conspicuous.

They had initiated the movement for the invitation extended to the French Government because they recognized in marked degree the potential services

France had rendered in securing American National Independence, and desired especially to show their appreciation of such services.

II.

1902.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, approved 21st March, 1902, the President of the United States, Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, extended to His Excellency M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, an invitation to send an Official Commission to the United States, representing "the Government and People of France" to be present on the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze monument of Count de Rochambeau, in Lafayette Square, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 24th May, 1902, the statue being the production of the French Sculptor, Ferdinand Hamar.

An invitation was, at the same time, extended by President Roosevelt to the families of de Rochambeau and de Lafayette to be present.

The resolution of Congress also made an appropriation sufficient to give effect to the invitation.

President Loubet replied to the invitation from the President of the United States as follows:

"Your Excellency has been pleased to inform me that, in virtue of a joint resolution of Congress, you have been charged to invite the French Government and People to join the Government and People of the United States in inaugurating, on the 24th of May next, the monument erected to the memory of Marshal de Rochambeau.

"I gladly accept this invitation in the name of the Government of the Republic and in that of the entire French People.

"In fraternally taking part in this solemnity the American nation once more gives evidence of its remembrance of those French citizens who shared its dangers and glory in its struggle for independence; it has, furthermore, desired to confirm the friendship and draw still closer the bonds which, since that most memorable period, have united our two countries. France will hail this manifestation with deep emotion.

"In tendering you, in her name, her sincerest thanks, I beg you to accept, dear and great friend, the fervent wishes which I entertain for Your Excellency's own happiness and for the prosperity of the United States of America."

Upon receipt of this acceptance, the President of the United States appointed a special Governmental Committee to receive the Commission, consisting of Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, and Commander Raymond P. Rogers, United States Navy.

This Committee was officially designated the "President's Committee," and acted under the President's instructions. It accompanied the French Commission from its arrival until its departure, and attended it at all entertainments and on all occasions of ceremony.

The Chairman of the French Commission, appointed by President Loubet, was General of Division H. J. Brugère, General in Chief of the French Army, and Vice-President Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre.

The Navy was represented by Vice-Admiral Fournier, Inspector General of the French Navy, and among the other members of this distinguished Com-

mission, military and civil, were General of Brigade Ferdinand, Count de Chalendar, Officer of the Legion of Honor and Commander of the 14th Brigade of Infantry in the Garrison of Paris, whose grandfather, the Chevalier de Chalendar, had served as a Captain in the Regiment Royal Auvergne, Infantry, in the Auxiliary Army in Rhode Island and at Yorktown, 1780-1782.

President Loubet's personal representative on the Commission was his Aide de Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Meaux Saint Marc.

The Government of France, in sending the Commission to do honor to the Auxiliary Army in the dedication of a Statue of its Chief, at the same time decided also to do honor to the memory of the Chevalier de Ternay, who, as Chef d'Escadre, had commanded the Squadron which conveyed that army to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1780, and who died while there, and whose remains were interred in Trinity Churchyard in that City.

The French Commission, before departing in the Armoured Cruiser "Gaulois" from Toulon for the Port of New York, officially called upon President Loubet in Paris, who, in addressing them, said :

"The bonds which so long united the Governments of the two Republics, as well as the peoples of the United States and France, render the Mission which you are about to accomplish particularly important. President Roosevelt has been good enough to become, at every opportunity, the mouthpiece of the sympathy uniting the two Nations and I am extremely pleased to let him know, through you, how much I share these sentiments.

"You will respond fully to the sentiments which impel me to send this mission, representing worthily, as you will, the Army, the Navy and the Universities of our dear country. You are young and energetic men, invested with very high State functions, and you are going to a country where energy is a religion and where youth is loved. I anticipate for you the good welcome which that enthusiastic and mighty people beyond the ocean has ever reserved for those who have gone there to represent France."

After consultation with the President of the United States, His Excellency M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from France to the United States, announced that the French Commission, on arrival, would proceed at once to the City of Washington, and that the official schedule of courtesies to be extended to the Commission would include a reception by the President; trip to the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon; visit to the Capitol of the United States and to the Congressional Library, and a dinner at the Executive Mansion, and that on the 24th May, 1902, the Rochambeau Statue in Lafayette Square, would be unveiled, followed by a Reception at the Embassy, and, on the 25th May, the Commission would visit the National Cemetery at Arlington and the Army Post at Fort Meyer, and then proceed to Niagara Falls, and en route back to the City of New York would visit the United States Military Academy at West Point and review the Corps of Cadets.

The "Gaulois" was, by direction of the President of the United States, met, while en route from Toulon, by the Cruiser "Olympia," Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and by the Battleships "Kearsarge" and "Alabama," and escorted to the Harbor of New York, where appropriate military honors were rendered from the Garrison Post of Fort Columbus.

On the 24th May, the Rochambeau Statue, placed at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Cabinet of the President, Justices of the Supreme Court, Governors of States, General Officers of the Order of the Cincinnati and other distinguished official personages and a large concourse of people, the ceremonies

including an address by the President of the United States, followed by a reply from the Ambassador of France, and an address by Brevet Brigadier General Horace Porter, late United States Army, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to France, and an oration by the Honorable Cabot Lodge, Senator in the Congress of the United States from Massachusetts, on the life and services of Count de Rochambeau, which was followed by a review of two Brigades of detachments from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, preceded by a contingent, under arms, of about one hundred officers and sailors of the Cruiser "Gaulois."

The following was the address of President Roosevelt:

"I am sure that I give utterance to the sentiments of every citizen of
 "the United States, of every American to whom the honor and glory of our
 "Republic in the past, as in the present, are dear, when I say that we prize
 "this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people, not only because it
 "is necessarily pleasing to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty
 "in war and so mighty in peace as France has ever shown herself to be, but
 "because it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that after a century and a quarter
 "of independent existence as a nation, the French Republic should feel that
 "in that century and a quarter we have justified the sacrifices France made
 "on our behalf.

"I am sure, my fellow citizens, that you welcome the chance which
 "brings it about that this Embassy of the French people should come to our
 "shores at the very time when we, in our turn, have done our part in start-
 "ing on the path of independence a sister republic—the Republic of Cuba.

"Mr. Ambassador, the American people, peculiarly because they are
 "the American people, and because the history of the United States has
 "been so interwoven with what France has done for us; also because they
 "are part of the whole world, which acknowledges, and must ever acknowl-
 "edge, in a peculiar degree, the headship of France along so many lines in
 "the march of progress and civilization—the American people, through me,
 "extend their thanks to you, and in their name I beg to express my ac-
 "knowledgments to the Embassy that has come here, and to President
 "Loubet and all of the French nation, both for the deed and for the magnan-
 "imous spirit that laid behind the doing of the deed, and I thank you."

At this unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, the General Officers of the Cincinnati were given, according to established rule, precedence and place next after Governors of States and Territories.

As the French Commission were to return to the City of New York preliminary to proceeding to the City of Newport, Rhode Island, Members of the Order of the Cincinnati resident in the City of New York and vicinity suggested the special propriety of giving a dinner to the Commission, as evidence of the continued appreciation, by the Hereditary Members of the Order, of the potential services rendered by France to America during the War of the Revolution for American Independence.

This patriotic suggestion met with heartiest approval, and the courtesy, thus extended to the French Commission on their acceptance, became one of the most notable in the history of the City of New York.

The immediate details were entrusted to a special committee, which consisted of James M. Varnum, Asa Bird Gardiner, Henry Hutchinson Hollister, Charles Howland Russell and William Watts Sherman, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati; Charles Isham, of the Connecticut Cincinnati; Nicholas Fish, Talbot

Olyphant, Francis Key Pendleton, John Alexander Rutherford and Philip Schuyler, of the New York Cincinnati; John Lambert Cadwalader, of the New Jersey Cincinnati; Richard Somers Hayes, of the Pennsylvania Cincinnati, and Henry Rieman Duval, of the Maryland Cincinnati.

Preliminary to the proposed entertainment, a cable message was sent to the President of the French Republic on the subject begging him to accept for himself and for the Government of France, on behalf of the Order, "the expression of their respectful and fraternal regard."

President Loubet was at the time absent from France, but on his return to Paris, on the 31st May, 1902, His Excellency M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, cabled reply to the Consul General of France at the Port of New York, as follows:

"The President of the Republic directs you to express to the members of the "Order of the Cincinnati his sincere thanks for the kindly sentiments which they "have expressed to him."

The French Commission returned to the City of New York on the 27th May, 1902, and, on the afternoon of that day, reviewed the First and Second Brigades of the New York State National Guard at Madison Square in that City.

The Commission were then escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Fourth Street in that City by Squadron "A" of the National Guard.

In the evening, the dinner to the Commission by the resident members of the Order of the Cincinnati was given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the earlier and present flags of France and the United States and with the banner of the Society designed in 1786 by Major General Frederick William Augustus, Baron de Steuben, Knight of the Order of Fidelity, and Inspector General of the American Army.

There were present the Commission, their official escorts, and other distinguished guests, including the General and Flag Officers respectively of the Army and Navy of the United States, stationed in the City of New York and vicinity, the Superintendent United States Military Academy at West Point, and Major General commanding the National Guard of the State of New York, together with Members of the Order.

The Honorable Nicholas Fish, Assistant Secretary General, and President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati presided and acted as Toast Master, assisted by the Honorable James M. Varnum, Vice-President of the Rhode Island State Society.

The following were the toasts:

1. *The President of the United States.*

Responded to by His Excellency, Brevet Brigadier General Horace Porter, late United States Army, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of France.

2. *The President of the French Republic.*

Responded to by His Excellency M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States.

3. *The memory of His Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief, First President General of the Order of the Cincinnati.*

Received standing and in silence.

4. *The Army of France.*

Responded to by His Excellency General Brugère, General in Chief of the French Army.

5. *The Navy of France.*

Responded to by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Fournier, Inspector General of the French Navy.

6. *The memory of Count de Rochambeau, Marshal of France, and Vice-President of the Order of the Cincinnati in France.*

Responded to by the Count de Rochambeau, second son of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau, deceased, who had been a member in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.

7. *The Institution of the Order of the Cincinnati.*

Responded to by Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary-General of the Order and President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati.*

On the 28th May, the Commission visited the Tomb in Riverside Park, in the City of New York, of General Ulysses S. Grant, and then took luncheon at the Claremont in that Park, and afterward attended a Reception on the "Gaulois" in New York Harbor, at which were also present the special Committee of the Cincinnati above mentioned and other distinguished citizens.

On the 29th May the Commission departed by night train for the City of Newport, to be present there on the public holiday known as "Decoration" or "Memorial Day," 30th May, 1902, for the purpose of honoring the memory of the dead of the Union Army and Navy in the great War of the Rebellion, and to do *special* honor to the memory of the Chevalier de Ternay.

At the request of the "President's Committee," of which Assistant Secretary of State Peirce was Chairman, the President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati supervised and arranged the details of the official Reception of the French Commission in Newport, which included their formal welcome by the Governor of the State and by the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, and by the Municipal Authorities of the City on their arrival, followed by a procession to Trinity Churchyard under military escort, and appropriate ceremonies at the Tomb of Chevalier de Ternay, and procession thence to the Newport Casino on Bellevue Avenue, and review there of the Regular Army, Navy and Militia Forces in Newport and vicinity, and of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, followed by a civic Reception at the Casino and a Banquet at that place.

Upon the arrival of the Commission on the morning of the 30th May, 1902, in the City of Newport, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, with his Military Staff, and the President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati with a Deputation from that Military Order, and the Mayor of the City in turn formally welcomed the Commission to the State.

The Address of welcome by the President of the Rhode Island State Society, the Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner, was as follows:

Mr. Ambassador, General Brugère, and Associates of the Representation:

The pleasing duty devolves upon me, on behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to welcome you to the State.

*The response was afterward published by the Special Committee.

In October, 1784, the Society welcomed and entertained in this city their brother member, Major-General the Marquis de Lafayette, and in October, 1881, welcomed the official Representation sent by the French Government to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Capitulation of a British Army and Squadron at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 19th October, 1781, to the Allied Forces of France and the United States.

That Representation came to the United States on invitation of Congress as a result of a Resolution offered by the present President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, and unanimously adopted at their annual meeting, held, pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber, State House, Providence, R. I., on Monday, 5th July, 1880, to memorialize Congress to invite the Government of France to send a Representation to that National Centennial Celebration.

Under direction of the Society, the mover of the Resolution presented the Memorial to Congress and also submitted the matter to the Joint Commission appointed by Congress with the result already indicated.

The Rhode Island Cincinnati have ever been mindful of the Alliance of the 6th February, 1778, with France, which finally secured the Independence of the United States on a lasting foundation.

The Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution had, while at Valley Forge, on the 6th May, 1778, paraded under Lafayette on those bare Pennsylvania hills, to celebrate, under Washington's orders, the Alliance with France, of which information had just been received.

Their intimacy with their French Allies was ever closer than that of any other American troops.

When Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral M. le Comte d'Estaing landed his Co-operating Army above here on Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay, after running the target of the British Batteries in this harbor, Major-General John Sullivan's Aide-de-Camp visited him, and it is a pleasure to know that in the Cincinnati delegation which welcomes you is his grandson and Representative Bvt. Brigadier-General Hazard Stevens, an officer who received the Medal of Honor from Congress by reason of having most distinguished himself by gallantry in action during the War of the Rebellion.

One of the original members of the Rhode Island Cincinnati was a lieutenant in M. le Comte d'Estaing's fleet and subsequently, as a Capitaine de Vaisseau in command of a ship of the line, gave his life in defence of the tricolor flag of France.

His grandson is now an hereditary member in this State Society.

When Lieutenant-General M. le Comte de Rochambeau arrived here on the 10th July, 1780, he found the 1st Regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry, under Colonel Christopher Greene, on duty in this city, where it remained under Rochambeau's direct orders until December, 1780, when he ordered the regiment to proceed to West Point, N. Y.

Colonel Christopher Greene's Great-grandson and Representative, Mr. Edward Aborn Greene, is here present as an Hereditary member of this State Society to assist in welcoming you.

As before remarked, it was the peculiar good fortune of the Regular Rhode Island Infantry (always known as "Continental"), to be more intimately associated with the French Allies than any other American troops, and the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati was principally composed of Rhode Island officers.

Lafayette declared, on the 26th October, 1784, that "it hath been the lot of the French Army and Navy to receive particular favors in this State for which they entertain an affectionate sense of gratitude."

When the Auxiliary Army, under Rochambeau, joined the American Continental Army under Washington on the Hudson, the Rhode Island Continental Infantry were there and were never again separated from their Brethren of the French Army until the latter marched to Boston via Rhode Island to embark.

Baron Cromot du Bourg, Aide de Camp on Rochambeau's staff, has specially mentioned them in his Diary.

They were with their French Brethren in the field of operations before

the City of New York in July, 1781, and then proceeded on the long march to Virginia.

On the 14th October, 1781, General Washington directed an assault on two important British Redoubts, Nos. 9 and 10.

The capture of the first was assigned to a detachment of the Auxiliary Army under that gallant Veteran, Maréchal de Camp M. le Baron de Vioménil, who became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in France.

The capture of the second was assigned to a detachment of the American Army under Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette.

The same night, on a given signal, the two detachments leaping from the trenches emulously strove, under a tremendous fire, to accomplish their allotted task.

The leading Company of Lafayette's command was from the Rhode Island Continentals under Captain Stephen Olney, who was the first man to mount the entrenchments of Redoubt No. 10 and was dangerously wounded, losing an arm.

His grandson and Representative in the Cincinnati and Secretary of this State Society, Mr. George Washington Olney, assists in welcoming you to-day.

Both redoubts were captured in the most heroic manner, and many of the gallant French officers who participated in the assault subsequently became members of the Order of the Cincinnati, in whose Institution of 1783 a principal object was *to perpetuate* the memory of the alliance with France which brought such lasting glory and honor to both countries, and which caused such enduring friendships between the officers of the two Services.

Your arrival here permits the Rhode Island Cincinnati to express their sentiments of respect and esteem.

On their rolls have been and are names of hereditary members whose *præpositi* belonged to the Society of the Cincinnati in France.

Among these many be mentioned the late Marquis Duquesne, whose ancestor was the great Admiral under Louis XIV.

Three generations of this family have been members of the Order of the Cincinnati.

The late Brigadier-General of Russian Cavalry, the Marquis de Traversay, of this State Society, was grandson of a Capitaine de Vaisseau in France, an Original Member of the Cincinnati there, who was sent to Russia by Louis XVI, at request of the Czarina Catharine, to instruct the Russian Navy and rose to be an Admiral.

The late Marquis de Rochambeau, of this State Society, whose second son is in your Representation, was the third of the name to be members of the Order.

The Count d'Ollone, an hereditary member of this State Society, is to-day serving France as a Captain of the 24th Regiment of Dragoons.

His late father was a member of this State Society, and his grandfather, Maréchal de Camp M. le Comte d'Ollone, formerly of the Auxiliary Army, was an Original Member in France.

Another hereditary member in this State Society is the Count Von Stedingk, a Captain of the Royal Life Guards of Sweden, whose grandfather of same name was a Colonel in the Regiment Royal Suedois of the French Army, and was badly wounded at the Siege of Savannah, under M. le Comte d'Estaing, on the 9th October, 1779.

He became an Original Member of the Society in France, and afterward a Field Marshal in Sweden.

Thus it will be perceived that in *this* State Society of the Military Order of the Cincinnati, founded by Washington and the French and American officers, the Alliance of 1778-1783 is ever peculiarly cherished and proper descendants of Original French Members always find here an affectionate welcome.

Indeed, for the Annual Meeting to be held pursuant to law in the Senate Chamber, Sate House, in this city, on the 4th July proximo, there is pending the application of the great-grandson of Vice-Admiral M. le Comte de Bougainville, Senator of France, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, who served in the French Navy successively in Rhode Island with M. le Comte d'Estaing and then at Yorktown with M. le Comte de Grasse.

His son, Rear-Admiral M. le Baron de Bougainville, became an hereditary member in France.

Thus, Gentlemen of the Representation, you will perceive that the association of this State Society of the Cincinnati with their French Brethren has been maintained since 1783, and they trust that your visit to the United States will be both memorable and enjoyable.

The Commission were then taken under military escort to the grave of Chief d'Escadre de Ternay in Trinity Churchyard where appropriate religious services were had and a floral wreath placed upon the Tomb in the name of the French Republic.

Escorted as before, the procession then proceeded to Bellevue Avenue and thence to the Casino, where General Brugère reviewed the Detachments of the Regular Army and Navy of the United States and Militia of the State of Rhode Island, together with Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic composed of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Rebellion.

The Newport Artillery Company, chartered in 1749, acted as a special Guard of Honor.

The reception at the Casino was attended by people of distinction in Newport, and was followed by a banquet there, but without toasts.

The Commission were then driven to various points of interest in the City and to Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, and, on return, took the railroad train for Boston, where they visited, on the following day, Bunker Hill battle ground, Harvard University, The Public Library and other points of interest, and then returned to the City of New York and re-embarked on the Cruiser "Gaulois."

Throughout their visit to the United States, the Commission were the recipients of every official courtesy which it was possible to extend, in order to show the appreciation of the Republic of the United States to the Republic of France, and among these, of particular significance, were the attentions of the Cincinnati.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, held, pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Newport, on the 4th of July, 1902, His Excellency M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, was duly elected an Honorary Member of the Order.

The President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, Secretary-General of the Order, having officially notified President Loubet of his election, the following letter of acceptance was received in reply:

(Translation.)

"Presidency of the Republic,

"Paris, December 1, 1902.

"His Excellency General Porter has transmitted the communication "in which you notify me that at the re-union of the Members of the Society "of the Cincinnati on the Fourth of July last, I was unanimously elected "an Honorary Member of the Society.

"I highly appreciate the sentiment that has prompted the Society to "confer upon me this honor. It is doubly agreeable to me to accept it, as "recalling the glorious confraternity of arms which has united the two "Nations and as a new and especial token of the ties of friendship which, "since the establishment of the great American Republic, have never ceased "to exist between France and the United States.

"Believe me, General, with assurances of high consideration,

(Signed)

EMILE LOUBET."

Subsequently, General Brugère wrote to the Honorable James M. Varnum, under date of 11th December, 1902, in which he said:

"The Members of the French Mission, of which I had the honor to be head, were especially touched by the cordial reception extended to them in New York by the Members of the Order of the Cincinnati.

"They will never forget the charming re-union of the 27th May, 1902, which showed how close and lasting are the bonds which have united the United States and France since their soldiers fought and shed their blood, side by side, under the leadership of the great Washington.

"I requested the Government of the French Republic to do us the favor of sending to the Order of the Cincinnati some object of art as a testimonial of our warm sympathy and profound gratitude and I am happy to be able to announce that my request was favorably received, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon transmit to you through our Ambassador, a vase from the National Manufactory at Sevres, which was selected by myself, and which I beg you will have placed among the Archives and valued possessions of your Order as a souvenir of our too brief sojourn with you."

In due season this magnificent testimonial was received and deposited temporarily in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the City of New York, and suitable acknowledgment made by the Secretary-General.



