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The Society of the Cincinnati — The Officers' Order, Documented

Original Members of the Society of the Cincinnati — original kept in full

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EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

About This Document

The real society behind the roster: Knox and Steuben at the founding, the eagle insignia, Franklin and Jefferson's objections, the French connection, and the New York society's own rolls — with portraits and engravings.

This volume is one of ten in the Fictiv Archive. It contains: (1) the original document, reproduced verbatim and unedited, exactly as received; (2) a research dossier compiled from primary and secondary sources; (3) public-domain historical imagery with credits; and (4) an explicit separation of verified fact, unverified claim, and correction. The original documents in this archive blend genuine historical reference material with legal and administrative claims of a type associated with the sovereign-citizen movement; the dossier addresses both layers. Nothing in this volume is legal advice.

PART ONE

The Original Document

Reproduced verbatim, as received. No edits, no omissions, no endorsements.

List of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati

General George Washington, first President General of the Society of the Cincinnati	General George Washington, first President General of the Society of the Cincinnati
Named after	Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus
Established	May 13, 1783 (243 years ago)
Founder	Henry Knox
Founded at	Fishkill, New York, US
Type	Lineage society
Headquarters	Anderson House, Washington, D.C., US
Coordinates	38.9107011°N 77.0477045°W
Region served	United States and France
Official language	English
President General	Joel Thomas Daves IV
Vice President General	Francis Ellerbe Grimball
Secretary General	Mark Calhoun Williams
Treasurer General	William Postell Raiford, Ph.D.
Key people	Executive Director F. Anderson Morse
Main organ	Triennial Meeting
Website	The Society of the Cincinnati The American Revolution Institute

The Society of the Cincinnati is a fraternal, hereditary society founded in 1783 to commemorate the American Revolutionary War that saw the creation of the United States. Membership is largely restricted to descendants of military officers who served in the Continental Army.

The Society has thirteen constituent societies in the United States and one in France. It was founded to perpetuate "the remembrance of this vast event" (the achievement of American Independence), "to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature," and "to render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers" of the Continental Army who served in the Revolutionary War.

Now in its third century, the Society promotes public interest in the Revolution through its library and museum collections, publications, and other activities. It is the oldest patriotic, hereditary society in the United States.

History



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Cincinnatus Abandons the Plow to Dictate Laws to Rome, by Juan Antonio Ribera (Museo del Prado).

See also: List of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati

The Society is named after Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus (c. 519 – c. 430 BC), who left his farm to accept a term as Roman Consul and served as Dictator. He was given lawful dictatorial control of Rome to meet a war emergency. When the battle was won, he relinquished his powers and went back to plowing his fields. The Society's motto reflects that ethic of selfless service: Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam ("He relinquished everything to serve the Republic").[1] The Society has had three goals: "To preserve the rights so dearly won; to promote the continuing union of the states; and to assist members in need, their widows, and their orphans."[2]

The concept of the Society of the Cincinnati was that of Major General Henry Knox.[3] The first meeting of the Society was held in May 1783 at a dinner at the Verplanck House (present-day Mount Gulian), Fishkill, New York, before the British evacuation from New York City. The meeting was presided over by Major General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, with Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton serving as the orator.[4] The participants agreed to stay in contact with each other after the war.[5] Mount Gulian, von Steuben's headquarters, is considered the birthplace of the Society of the Cincinnati, where the Institution was formally adopted on May 13, 1783.[6][7]

Membership was generally limited to officers who had served at least three years in the Continental Army or Navy, or had served until the end of the War; it included officers of the French Army and Navy above certain ranks. Officers in the Continental Line who died during the War were also entitled to be recorded as members, and membership would devolve to their eldest male heir.[8] Members of the considerably larger fighting forces comprising the Colonial Militias and Minutemen were not entitled to join the Society. Within 12 months of the founding, a constituent Society had been organized in each of the 13 states and in France. Of about 5,500 men originally eligible for membership, 2,150 had joined within a year. King Louis XVI ordained the French Society of the Cincinnati, which was organized on July 4, 1784 (Independence Day). Up to that time, the King of France had not allowed his officers to wear any foreign decorations, but he made an exception in favor of the badge of the Cincinnati.[9]



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The Verplanck House (present-day Mount Gulian), Fishkill, New York, Steuben's headquarters, where the Society was instituted May 13, 1783.

The Society's rules adopted a system of primogeniture, wherein membership was passed down to the eldest son after the death of the original member. Present-day hereditary members generally must be descended from an original member, an officer who died in service, or an officer who qualified for membership at the Society's founding but did not join. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time, following the rules of primogeniture. (The rules of eligibility and admission are controlled by each of the 14 Constituent Societies to which members are admitted. They differ slightly in each society, and some allow more than one descendant of an eligible officer.)[10] The requirement for primogeniture made the society controversial in its early years, as the new states quickly did away with laws supporting primogeniture as remnants of the English feudal system.[11]

George Washington was elected the first President General of the Society, serving from December 1783 until he died in 1799. The second President General was Alexander Hamilton, and after he died from wounds suffered in a duel in 1804, he was succeeded by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.[12]

The society's members have included notable military and political leaders, including 23 of the 39 signers of the United States Constitution.[13]

Insignia



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Insignia of the Society, c. 1783.

On June 19, 1783, the General Society of the Cincinnati adopted the bald eagle, one of America's first post-revolution symbols and an important piece of American iconography, as its insignia. (The insignia was initially called an "order" in the Society's records.) It is the second official American emblem to use the bald eagle, following the Great Seal of the United States. The insignia may have been derived from the same discourse that produced the seal.[citation needed]

The suggestion of the bald eagle as the Cincinnati insignia was made by Major Pierre L'Enfant, a French officer who joined the American Army in 1777, served in the Corps of Engineers, and became one of the first members of the Society. He observed that "[t]he Bald Eagle, which is unique to this continent, and is distinguished from those of other climates by its white head and tail, appears to me to deserve attention."[14] In 1783, L'Enfant was commissioned to travel to France to have the first eagle badges made, based on his design).

The medallions at the center of the Cincinnati Eagle depict, on the obverse, Cincinnatus receiving his sword from Roman senators and, on the reverse, Cincinnatus at his plow being crowned by the figure of Pheme (a personification of fame). The Society's light blue and white colors symbolize the fraternal bond between the United States and France. While all Cincinnati Eagles conform to this general design, no single specific design is official. Over 50 variations of the eagle have been produced over the years.

A unique diamond-encrusted "eagle", referred to as the "Diamond Eagle", was given to George Washington by Admiral Comte d'Estaing on behalf of the officers of the French Navy. Washington received it on May 11, 1784, at the meeting of the General Society in Philadelphia. Upon Washington's death in 1799, it was given by his heirs to Alexander Hamilton, who succeeded Washington as President of the Society. Upon Hamilton's death, it was given to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who succeeded Hamilton as the Society's president. It has since served as the official insignia of the Society's president and is transferred when a new president takes office. In the late 20th century, a copy of the Diamond Eagle was made and worn by the president on occasions other than the Triennial Meeting.[15]

A specially commissioned "eagle" worn by President General George Washington was presented to Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 during his grand tour of the United States. This badge remained in possession of the Lafayette family[16] until sold at auction on December 11, 2007, for 5.3 million USD by Lafayette's great-great-granddaughter. Together with what is believed to be the original ribbon and red leather box, the badge was purchased by the Josée and René de Chambrun Foundation for display in Lafayette's bedroom at Chateau La Grange, his former home, thirty miles east of Paris; it may also be displayed at Mount Vernon, Washington's former home in Virginia.[17] This was one of three eagles known to have been owned by Washington, who most often wore the "diamond eagle", a diamond-encrusted badge given him by the French matelots (sailors). That diamond eagle continues to be passed down to each President General of the Society of the Cincinnati as part of his induction into office.

The Cincinnati Eagle is displayed in various places of public importance, including Sawyer Point in Cincinnati (named for the Society), Ohio. A popular public square was built here to house a 15' bronze statue of Cincinnatus flanked by four masts flying the American, state, city, and Society flags. The flag of the Society displays blue and white stripes and a dark blue canton (containing a circle of 14 stars around the Cincinnati Eagle, representing the fourteen subsidiary societies) in the upper corner next to the hoist. Refer to the section below for the city's historical connection to the Society.

By Federal law, Society members may wear their eagles on their American military uniforms on ceremonial occasions.[18] In practice, however, this has been rarely done since the early 20th century.

Criticism



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Portrait of Henry Dearborn by Gilbert Stuart, 1812. Dearborn is depicted wearing the Insignia of the Society.

When news of the foundation of the society spread, judge Aedanus Burke published several pamphlets under the pseudonym Cassius where he criticized the society as an attempt at reestablishing a hereditary nobility in the new republic.[19] The pamphlets, entitled An Address to the Freemen of South Carolina (January 1783) and Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati (October 1783), sparked a general outcry that included prominent names, including Thomas Jefferson[20] and John Adams.[21] The criticism voiced concern about the apparent creation of a hereditary elite; membership eligibility is inherited through primogeniture and generally excluded enlisted men and militia officers unless they were placed under "State Line" or "Continental Line" forces for a substantial period, and their descendants.

Benjamin Franklin was among the Society's earliest critics. He was concerned about the creation of a quasi-noble order and of the Society's use of the eagle in its emblem, as evoking the traditions of heraldry and the English aristocracy. In a letter to his daughter Sarah Bache written on January 26, 1784, Franklin commented on the ramifications of the Cincinnati:

I only wonder that, when the united Wisdom of our Nation had, in the Articles of Confederation, manifested their Dislike of establishing Ranks of Nobility, by Authority either of the Congress or of any particular State, a Number of private persons should think proper to distinguish themselves and their Posterity, from their fellow Citizens, and form an Order of hereditary Knights, in direct Opposition to the solemnly declared Sense of their Country.[22]

The influence of the Cincinnati members, former officers, was another concern. When delegates to the Constitutional Convention were debating the method of choosing a president, James Madison reported the following speech of Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts:

A popular election in this case is radically vicious. The ignorance of the people would put it in the power of some one set of men dispersed through the Union & acting in Concert to delude them into any appointment. He observed that such a Society of men existed in the Order of the Cincinnati. They are respectable, United, and influential. They will in fact elect the chief Magistrate in every instance, if the election be referred to the people. [Gerry's] respect for the characters composing this Society could not blind him to the danger & impropriety of throwing such a power into their hands.[23]

The debate spread to France because of the eligibility of French veterans from the Revolutionary War. In 1785 Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, comte de Mirabeau was approached by Franklin, who was at the time stationed in Paris, and suggested to him to write something about the society directed at the French public.[24] Mirabeau was provided with Burke's pamphlets and Franklin's letter to his daughter, and from this, with the help of Nicolas Chamfort, created an enlarged version entitled Considérations sur l'Ordre de Cincinnatus which was published in London in November that year. An English translation by Samuel Romilly followed, of which an American edition was published in 1786.[25]

Following this public debate and criticism, George Washington, who had been unaware of the particulars of the charter when he agreed to become president of the society, began to doubt the benefit of the society. At its first general meeting on May 4, 1784, he had considered abolishing the society.[26] However, in the meantime, Major L'Enfant had arrived, bringing his designs of the diplomas and medals, as well as news of the success of the society in France, which made abolition of the society impossible. Washington instead delivered at the meeting an ultimatum that if the clauses about heredity were not abandoned, he would resign from his post as president of the society. This was accepted, and an informal agreement was made not to wear the eagles in public so as not to resemble European chivalrous orders. A new charter, the so-called Institution, was printed, which omitted, among others, the disputed clauses about heredity. This was sent to the local chapters for approval, which was approved in all of them except for the chapters in New York, New Hampshire, and Delaware. However, when the public furor about the society had died down, the new Institution was rescinded, and the original was reintroduced, including the clauses about heredity.[27] The French chapter, which had obtained official permission to form from the king Louis XVI, also abolished heredity but never reintroduced it. Thus the last members were approved on February 3, 1792, shortly before the French monarchy was disbanded.[28]

Later activities

City development by early members

The members of Cincinnati were among those developing many of America's first and most prominent cities to the west of the Appalachians, most notably Cincinnati, Ohio,[29] and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, was a member of the Society.[30] He renamed a small settlement "Cincinnati" to honor the Society and to encourage settlement by Society members. Among them was Captain Jacob Piatt,[31] who settled across the river from Cincinnati in northern Kentucky on land granted to him for service during the War. Captain David Ziegler was the first Mayor of Cincinnati.

Lt. Ebenezer Denny (1761–1822), an original Pennsylvanian Cincinnatus,[32] was elected the first mayor of the incorporated city of Pittsburgh in 1816. Pittsburgh developed from Fort Pitt, which had been commanded from 1777 to 1783 by four men who were founding members of the Society.

Richard Varick[33] was a Mayor of New York City.

Public awareness

Today's Society supports efforts to increase public awareness and memory of the ideals and actions of the men who created the American Revolution and an understanding of American history, emphasizing the period from the outset of the Revolution to the War of 1812. At its headquarters at Anderson House in Washington, DC, the Society holds manuscript, portrait, and model collections about events of and military science during this period.[34] Members of the Society have contributed to endow professorships, lecture series, awards, and educational materials concerning the United States representative democracy.[35]

Membership rules

Over the years, membership rules have continued as they were first established. The definition and acceptance of membership have remained with the constituent societies rather than the General Society in Washington.[36] An eligible officer of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War can be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati by only one male descendant at a time, successor members excepted. Collateral male heirs are accepted in some constituent societies if the direct male line dies out.[37][38] Timothy Page, writing for The Washington Post in 2001, noted that the Society of the Cincinnati remains dedicated to the rules for membership established in 1783, with the Society of the Cincinnati not having yet been able to "identify descendants of a black officer who might qualify for membership".[39]

Each of the fourteen constituent societies admits honorary male members, but these men cannot designate an heir (a successor member).[40] The only U.S. President who was a true hereditary member was Franklin Pierce. Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor were honorary members before becoming president. Other presidents became honorary members while in office and after leaving office.[41]

Prize

The Society of the Cincinnati Prize recognizes the author of an outstanding work that advances understanding of the American Revolution and its legacy. Established in 1989 as a triennial award, the prize is now presented annually.[42]

Since 1989, the authors awarded this prize are:

1989: Bernard Bailyn, Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution

1992: P. D. G. Thomas, Tea Party to Independence: The Third Phase of the American Revolution

1995: Stanley M. Elkins and Eric L. McKitrick, The Age of Federalism

1998: Jack N. Rakove, Original Meanings: Politics and Ideas in the Making of the Constitution

2001: Saul Cornell, The Other Founders: Anti-Federalism and the Dissenting Tradition in America

2004: Elizabeth Fenn, Pox Americana: The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775–1782

2007: Alan Taylor, The Divided Ground: Indians, Settlers, and the Northern Borderland of the American Revolution

2010: Matthew H. Spring, With Zeal and With Bayonets Only: The British Army on Campaign in North America, 1775–1783

2013: Benjamin L. Carp, Defiance of the Patriots: The Boston Tea Party and the Making of America

2018: Eric Hinderaker, Boston's Massacre

2020: John Buchanan, The Road to Charleston: Nathanael Greene and the American Revolution

2021: T. Cole Jones, Captives of Liberty: Prisoners of War and the Politics of Vengeance in the American Revolution

2022: Kevin J. Weddle, The Compleat Victory: Saratoga and the American Revolution

2023: Friederike Baer, Hessians: German Soldiers in the American Revolutionary War[43]

2024: Eli Merritt, Disunion Among Ourselves: A Political History of the American Revolution

2025: Vaughn Scribner, Under Alien Skies: Environment, Suffering, and the Defeat of the British Military in Revolutionary America

2026: Michael C. Harris, Fighting for Philadelphia: Forts Mercer and Mifflin, the Battle of Whitemarsh, and the Road to Valley Forge, October 5–December 19, 1777

Headquarters

Main article: Larz Anderson House



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The General Society in Washington, D.C. makes Anderson House and its ballroom available for private events.

The General Society is headquartered at Anderson House, also known as the Larz Anderson House, at 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW in the Dupont Circle neighborhood of Washington, D.C. The Anderson House also

serves as a Society museum and research library. It is located on Embassy Row, near various international embassies.

Anderson House was built between 1902 and 1905 as the winter residence of Larz Anderson, an American diplomat, and his wife, Isabel Weld Perkins, an author and American Red Cross volunteer. The architects Arthur Little and Herbert Browne of Boston designed Anderson House in the Beaux-Arts style. Anderson House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and was further designated a National Historic Landmark in 1996.[44][45]

The General Society's museum collections include portraits, armaments, and personal artifacts of Revolutionary War soldiers; commemorative objects; objects associated with the history of the Society and its members, including Cincinnati china and insignia; portraits and personal artifacts of members of the Anderson family; and artifacts related to the history of the house, including the U.S. Navy's occupation of it during World War II.[46]

Library

The library of the General Society of the Cincinnati collects, preserves, and makes available for research printed and manuscript materials relating to the military and naval history of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, with a particular concentration on the people and events of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The collection includes various modern and rare materials, including official military documents, contemporary accounts and discourses, manuscripts, maps, graphic arts, literature, and many naval art and science works. In addition, the library is the home to the archives of the Society of the Cincinnati as well as a collection of material relating to Larz and Isabel Anderson.[47] The library is open to researchers by appointment.

American Revolution Institute

The Society of the Cincinnati created the American Revolution Institute (ARI) in 2012 to renew appreciation of the history and ideals of the United States' revolutionary generation. ARI is an advocacy organization that promotes understanding and appreciation of the American Revolution and its legacy.[48][49]

Affiliations

American Independence Museum: The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire owns and operates through a board of governors the American Independence Museum in Exeter, New Hampshire. The American Independence Museum is a private, not-for-profit institution whose mission is to provide a place for the study, research, education, and interpretation of the American Revolution and of the role that New Hampshire, Exeter, and the Gilman family played in the founding of the new republic. Museum collections include two rare drafts of the U.S. Constitution, an original Dunlap Broadside of the United States Declaration of Independence, as well as an original Badge of Military Merit, awarded by George Washington to soldiers demonstrating extraordinary bravery. Exhibits highlight the Society of the Cincinnati, the nation's oldest veterans' society, and its first president, George Washington. Permanent collections include American furnishings, ceramics, silver, textiles, and military ephemera.[50]

American Philosophical Society: many Cincinnati were among its first board members and contributors; the modern societies maintain informal, collegial relationships only[51]

Notable original members

See also: List of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati

A list of notables from among the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati:[52][53]

General George Washington – President of the United States and President General of the Society.

Lieutenant Colonel James Monroe, President of the United States

Brigadier General, Governor and Vice President George Clinton

Lieutenant Colonel, Senator, and Vice President Aaron Burr

Major General Alexander Hamilton (President General)

Louis XVI – King of France

Lieutenant General the Comte de Rochambeau

Chaplain and United States Senator Abraham Baldwin

Chaplain and Minister to France Joel Barlow

Captain Joshua Barney, United States Navy (USN)

Commodore John Barry, USN

Colonel William Barton

Captain and U.S. Representative Thomas Boude

Colonel and Delegate to the U.S. Constitutional Convention David Brearly

Surgeon's Mate Isaac Bronson

Lieutenant and U.S. Representative David Brooks

Major General and Governor John Brooks

Brigadier General Henry Burbeck

Captain David Bushnell – builder of the submarine Turtle

Major General Richard Butler

Colonel Zebulon Butler

Lieutenant Colonel and Congressman Edward Carrington

Brevet Major General James Clinton

Surgeon James Craik - Physician General (precursor of the Surgeon General) of the United States Army

Captain Richard Dale, USN

Captain Luke Day

Major General and Secretary of War Henry Dearborn

Captain Ebenezer Denny

Lieutenant Colonel John Doughty

Surgeon and Secretary of War William Eustis

Colonel Christian Febiger

Major Nicholas Fish

Brigadier General Peter Gansevoort

Brigade Chaplain John Gano

Major General Horatio Gates

Captain Nicholas Gilman

Colonel William Grayson

Major General Nathanael Greene

Lieutenant Abijah Hammond

Brevet Brigadier General Josiah Harmar

Major General William Heath

Major General Robert Howe

Major Joseph Howell Jr.

Brigadier General Isaac Huger

Brigadier General William Hull

Major David Humphreys

Colonel Thomas Hunt

Major General Henry Jackson

Brevet Brigadier General Michael Jackson

Major William Jackson

Captain John Paul Jones, USN

Captain William Jones, USMC

Major General Henry Knox (Secretary General)

Brigadier General Tadeusz Kościuszko

Major General the Marquis de La Fayette

Major General Henry Lee III ("Light Horse Harry")

Major Pierre L'Enfant

Major General and Governor Morgan Lewis (President General)

Major General Benjamin Lincoln

Captain James Lingan

Supreme Court Justice Henry Brockholst Livingston

Brevet Brigadier General and Governor George Mathews

Major and US Marshal Allen McLane

Surgeon Charles McKnight

Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh

Major, Secretary of State of Georgia John Milton

Brigadier General Daniel Morgan

Captain Alexander Murray, USN

Major Samuel Nicholas, USMC

Captain John Nicholson, USN

Captain Samuel Nicholson, USN

Brigadier General and Senator William North

Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Olney

Major, Governor and Senator Aaron Ogden (President General)

Brigadier General Andrew Pickens

Major General Charles C. Pinckney (President General)

Major General Thomas Pinckney (President General)

Brigadier General and Governor Benjamin Pierce

Major General, Senator and Governor Thomas Posey

Brigadier General Rufus Putnam

Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey

Major General Arthur St. Clair

Brevet Major Winthrop Sargent

Major General and Senator Philip Schuyler

Major General and Governor Charles Scott

Major General and Congressman William Shepard

Colonel Henry Sherburne

Major General William Smallwood

Lieutenant Colonel William Stephens Smith

Lieutenant Colonel William Stacy

Major General John Sullivan

Paymaster General Caleb Swan

Colonel Heman Swift

Captain Silas Talbot, USN

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Congressman Benjamin Tallmadge

Captain and Congressman Adamson Tannehill

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Taylor

Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman

Lieutenant Colonel and Governor Jonathan Trumbull Jr.

Brigadier General and Congressman Philip Van Cortlandt

Brigadier General James Mitchell Varnum

Colonel Axel von Fersen the Younger (French Army)

Lieutenant Colonel Curt von Stedingk (French Army)

Major General Baron Von Steuben

Colonel and Mayor Richard Varick

Major General Anthony Wayne

Captain Abraham Whipple, USN

Major General James Wilkinson

Colonel and Mayor of New York City Marinus Willett

Brigadier General Otho Holland Williams

Major David Ziegler

Notable hereditary members

Source:[54][55]

Military and naval officers

General Charles C. Krulak, USMC - Commandant of the Marine Corps.

General Peyton C. March - U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

General David Patreaus - Commander of coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

General John K. Waters – Career Army officer.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones – United States Battle Fleet Commander.

Admiral John S. McCain Sr. – Admiral during World War II and grandfather of former U.S. Senator John McCain.

Admiral John S. McCain Jr. – Commander of United States Pacific Command during the Vietnam War, and father of U.S. Senator John McCain. The two McCains are the only father-and-son four-star admirals in U.S. Navy history.

Admiral Thomas Washington - Commander of the Atlantic Fleet during World War I.

Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow – Admiral during World War I.

Lieutenant General Ridgely Gaither – Career Army officer.

Lieutenant General, Governor and Senator Wade Hampton III

Lieutenant General John C.H. Lee – Commander of the Services of Supply in the European Theater.

Lieutenant General Edward H. Brooks – World War II Corps Commander and World War I recipient of Distinguished Service Cross.

Vice Admiral Walden L. Ainsworth - Recipient of the Navy Cross.

Major General Lytle Brown – Chief Engineer of the U.S. Army.

Major General Preston Brown - Career Army officer.

Major General Silas Casey, USV – Civil War general.

Major General Thomas L. Crittenden, USV – Civil War general.

Major General Henry A. S. Dearborn – President General of the Society and congressman.

Major General William B. Franklin – Veteran of the Mexican War and the Civil War.

Major General Edgar Erskine Hume – President General of the Society.

Major General Charles Evans Kilbourne II - Medal of Honor recipient.

Major General Cortlandt Parker - Veteran of both world wars.

Major General John Patten Story - Chief of Artillery for the U.S. Army.

Major General Edwin Vose Sumner Jr. – Civil War and Spanish–American War veteran.

Rear Admiral Conway Hillyer Arnold - Spanish-American War veteran.

Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis – Mexican and Civil War veteran.

Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor - Civil War and Spanish-American War veteran.

Rear Admiral Henry Thatcher – Grandson of Major General Henry Knox and Civil War veteran.

Rear Admiral Nathan Crook Twining

Brevet Major General Nicholas Longworth Anderson

Brevet Major General Henry Jackson Hunt, USV – Union general in the Civil War.

Brigadier General William Bancroft – Mayor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and general during the Spanish–American War.

Brigadier General Theodore A. Bingham - Police commissioner of New York City.

Brigadier General Thomas Lincoln Casey – Army engineer who oversaw completion of the Washington Monument.

Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden – Civil War general.

Brigadier General and President Franklin Pierce (Only president of the United States to be a hereditary member.)

Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt III, NA – World War I veteran.

Brevet Brigadier General Hazard Stevens, USV – Medal of Honor recipient.

Commodore Alfred Brooks Fry, NYNM – Marine engineer.

Colonel Joseph Warren Scott - Longtime Treasurer General of the Society.

Captain Roy Campbell Smith, USN - Naval Governor of Guam

Lieutenant Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner – Secretary General of the Society.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Lippitt, RING – Philanthropist.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Kendrick Pierce – Elder brother of President Franklin Pierce and veteran of the War of 1812, the Seminole War, and the Mexican War.

Commander Herbert C. Pell IV, USCGR - Lawyer.

Major Archibald Butt – Presidential military aide who died on the Titanic.

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt IV, AUS – Newspaper editor.

Major William Wayne, Union Army - Pennsylvania state politician.

Government officials

President Franklin Pierce

Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill KG, CH, FRS – Hereditary member of the Connecticut Society; his great-grandson, Duncan Sandys, is currently a hereditary member of the Massachusetts Society.

Secretary of State, Senator and Governor Hamilton Fish – Long-time President General of the Society.

Secretary of State Edward Livingston

Secretary of State Louis McLane

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.

Supreme Court Justice Stanley Forman Reed

Under Secretary of State Frank Polk

Governor and United States Senator William H. Bulkeley – Governor of Connecticut and president of Aetna Insurance Company.

Governor Horatio Seymour – Governor of New York.

Governor DeWitt Clinton – Governor of New York, U.S. Senator, and Mayor of New York City.

Governor Robert Fiske Bradford – Governor of Massachusetts.

Governor Wade Hampton III – Governor of South Carolina.

Governor William W. Hoppin – Governor of Rhode Island.

Governor Charles Warren Lippitt – Governor of Rhode Island.

Governor Robert Milligan McLane – Governor of Maryland and ambassador to France.

Governor LeBaron Bradford Prince – Governor of New Mexico Territory.

Governor Thomas Stockton – Governor of Delaware.

Governor and Senator George Peabody Wetmore

Ambassador Larz Anderson – Socialite and diplomat.

Ambassador Robert W. Bingham

Minister Nicholas Fish II – Minister to Belgium.

Ambassador Howard H. Leach

Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering

Ambassador Horace Porter

Senator Warren R. Austin

Senator James Watson – United States Senator from New York; a founder (1805) and the first president of the New England Society of New York.

Senator Chauncey Depew – Founder of the Pilgrims Society.

Senator Theodore Francis Green – United States Senator from Rhode Island.

Senator Charles Mathias – United States Senator from Maryland.

Senator Claiborne Pell – Long-serving Senator from Rhode Island.

Senator George H. Pendleton - United States Senator from Ohio.

Senator Hugh Doggett Scott Jr. – Congressman and United States senator from Pennsylvania.

Senator Charles Sumner – Abolitionist senator from Massachusetts.

Congressman Perry Belmont

Congressman Horace Binney

Congressman Hamilton Fish II

Congressman Hamilton Fish III – College Football Hall of Fame inductee.

Congressman Foster Stearns

Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court Milledge Lipscomb Bonham

Maryland Secretary of State Oswald Tilghman

Mayor of Chicago Carter Harrison IV

United States Attorney George Read III

Collector of the Port of Boston Winslow Warren - President General of the Society.

Others

Captain Waldron Phoenix Belknap Jr. – art historian, architect, and soldier

Henry L. P. Beckwith – Heraldist, historian, and genealogist. Living and self-listed.

Major John Vernou Bouvier III, NA – Stockbroker and socialite.

John Nicholas Brown I – Book collector and philanthropist.

The Honorable John Nicholas Brown – Philanthropist.

Joseph Cotten – Actor[56]

Lieutenant Robert David Lion Gardiner, USNR - Lord of the manor of Gardiner's Island.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould – Astronomer.

Reverend Alexander Hamilton – great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, NYYC – Investor and yachtsman.

1st Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard Jr. - Railroad executive.

Lewis Cass Ledyard – Lawyer and socialite.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Lippitt, RING – Philanthropist.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Lee Loomis – Scientist and inventor.

Louis Lasher Lorillard - Tobacco heir and yachtsman.

Prince Louis, Duke of Anjou – Claimant to the French throne. (Representing King Louis XVI.)

The Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry – Presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

The Right Reverend William Stevens Perry – Episcopal bishop of Iowa.

Sylvanus Albert Reed – Aeronautical engineer.

Colonel Charles L.F. Robinson, RIM - President of Colt Firearms.

Alexander H. Rice Jr. – Geographer.

Roderick Terry - Clergyman and philanthropist.

Henry E. Turner - Physician.

Alexander S. Webb – Banker.

Notable honorary members

Source:[57]

Since its inception, the Society of the Cincinnati has allowed honorary members to be admitted who have distinguished themselves in military or public service.[58]

Presidents of the United States

Andrew Jackson

Zachary Taylor

James Buchanan

Ulysses S. Grant

Grover Cleveland

Benjamin Harrison

William McKinley

Theodore Roosevelt

William Howard Taft

Woodrow Wilson

Warren G. Harding

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Harry S. Truman

Ronald Reagan

George H. W. Bush

A total of 18 Presidents of the United States have been members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Every president who served in the eras of 1885 to 1923 (38 years), 1933 to 1953 (20 years), and 1981 to 1993 (12 years) was an honorary member of the Society.[59][60] No president since 1993 has been a member of the Society.

Presidents George Washington and James Monroe were original members of the Society, and President Franklin Pierce was a hereditary member.[61] Zachary Taylor was admitted as an honorary member of the New York Society in 1847 and could have been a hereditary member of the Virginia Society by right of his father, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Taylor (d. 1826), had it been active at the time of his father's death.[62] Fourteen other presidents were elected as honorary members.

Foreign Heads of State

King of the Belgians Albert I

Marshal of France Philippe Pétain

King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden

President of France Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

President of France Emile Loubet

President of France Nicolas Sarkozy

Nobel Peace Prize recipients

Theodore Roosevelt (1906)

Elihu Root (1912)

Woodrow Wilson (1919)

Cordell Hull (1945)

George C. Marshall (1953)

(Nobel Prize for Literature recipient Winston Churchill was a hereditary member of the Society.)

Naval officers

Admiral of the Navy George Dewey

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Fleet Admiral William Halsey

Admiral David G. Farragut

Admiral David Dixon Porter

Admiral William S. Sims

Admiral Arleigh Burke

Admiral James L. Holloway III

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich

Rear Admiral Samuel E. Morison

Rear Admiral Alan Shepard

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart

Commodore William Bainbridge

Commodore Stephen Decatur

Commodore Isaac Hull

Commodore Jacob Jones

Commodore Thomas Macdonough

Commodore Matthew C. Perry

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry

Commodore Lewis Warrington

Captain Jesse Elliott

Captain Thomas Hudner, MOH

Captain James Lawrence

Captain Thomas Truxton

Marine Corps officers

General Thomas Holcomb

Major General John A. Lejeune

General Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr.

Army officers

General of the Armies John J. Pershing

General of the Army George C. Marshall

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur

General of the Army Omar Bradley

General Ulysses S. Grant

General William T. Sherman

General Philip H. Sheridan

General Mark Clark

General Lucius D. Clay

General Matthew B. Ridgway

General Norman Schwarzkopf

General William Westmoreland

General John W. Nicholson Jr.

Lieutenant General John M. Schofield

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles

Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee

Lieutenant General Wade Hampton III, CSA

Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott

Major General Jacob Brown

Major General Winfield Scott Hancock

Major General Oliver O. Howard

Major General Frank O. Hunter

Major General George G. Meade

Major General Lewis Morris

Major General James Parker

Major General Hugh L. Scott

Major General Leonard Wood

Major General John E. Wool

Brevet Major General Robert Anderson

Brevet Major General George Cadwalader

Brevet Major General Stephen W. Kearny

Brevet Major General Galusha Pennypacker

Brevet Major General Nathan Towson

Brevet Major General Alexander S. Webb

Brevet Major General William Jenkins Worth

Brigadier General and Senator Frederick Frelinghuysen

Brigadier General and Sears Roebuck Chairman Robert E. Wood

Brigadier General John W. Nicholson

Brevet Brigadier General William Belknap

Brevet Brigadier General, Ambassador to France, and Medal of Honor recipient Horace Porter

Colonel Samuel Miles

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Medal of Honor recipient Henry A. Dupont

Government officials

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams III

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes

Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin

Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray

Secretary of State Cordell Hull

Secretary of State and Senator Elihu Root

Secretary of State and Senator Daniel Webster

Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson

Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts

Governor William Paca

Governor Colgate Darden

Governor Elisha Dyer

Governor Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Governor John Franklin Fort

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb

Governor Charles Dean Kimball

Governor John A. King

Governor Everett Lake

Governor and Senator Leverett Saltonstall

Governor Jonathan Trumbull

Governor George H. Utter

Governor George Theodore Werts

Governor Benjamin Pierce (governor)

Senator Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Senator Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen

Senator Henry A. du Pont

Senator Walter F. George

Senator Rufus King

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Senator Gouverneur Morris

Senator William Paine Sheffield Sr.

Senator John P. Stockton

Senator Daniel Webster

Congressman Butler Ames

Congressman Charles S. Dewey

Congressman William Paine Sheffield Jr.

Delegate William Floyd

Ambassador Amory Houghton

Ambassador Weston Adams (diplomat)

Ambassador Francis L. Kellogg

Ambassador J. William Middendorf

Lieutenant Governor Stephen Van Rensselaer

Lieutenant Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt

Chancellor Robert R. Livingston

Justice James T. Mitchell

Judge Hardy Cross Dillard

Judge Charles G. Garrison

Mayor Louis R. Cheney

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

Commissary General John Barker Church

Civilians

Businessman Butler Ames

Yale University President James Rowland Angell

Socialite Perry Belmont

Columbia University President Nicholas M. Butler

Industrialist Pierre S. du Pont

Yale President Timothy Dwight IV

Yale President Timothy Dwight V

Minister Stephen Gano

Professor John B. Hattendorf

Harvard University President A. Lawrence Lowell

Architect George Champlin Mason Sr.

Historian Samuel E. Morison

Historian John Howland Gibbs Pell

Historian William H. Prescott

Philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Yale President Charles Seymour

Banker and Socialite William Watts Sherman

Yale President Ezra Stiles

Sculptor William Greene Turner

Surgeon John Collins Warren

Lawyer Charles C. Glover III

Foreigners

Marshal of France Ferdinand Foch

Marshal of France Robert Nivelle

See also

Daughters of the Cincinnati

Military Order of Foreign Wars

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America

Sons of the American Revolution

Sons of the Revolution

External links

Official website

American Revolution Institute

American Independence Museum

Mount Gulian Historic Site

Society of the Cincinnati Politician members at The Political Graveyard

"The 'Dirty and Nasty People' Who Became Americans" How the Society of the Cincinnati helped the Continental Army veterans.

This is a list of the original founding members of the Society of the Cincinnati.



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George Washington



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Tadeusz Kościuszko

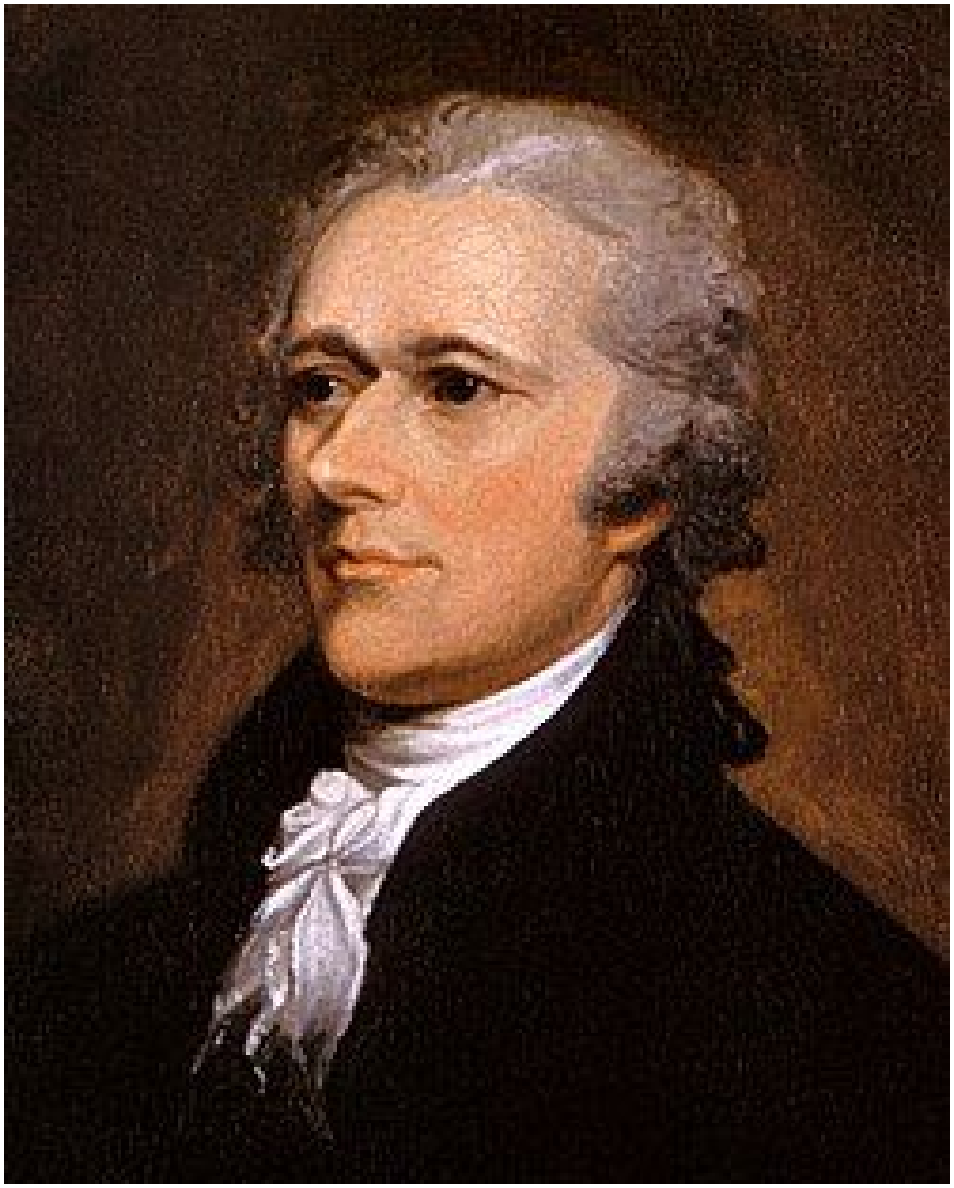


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Alexander Hamilton

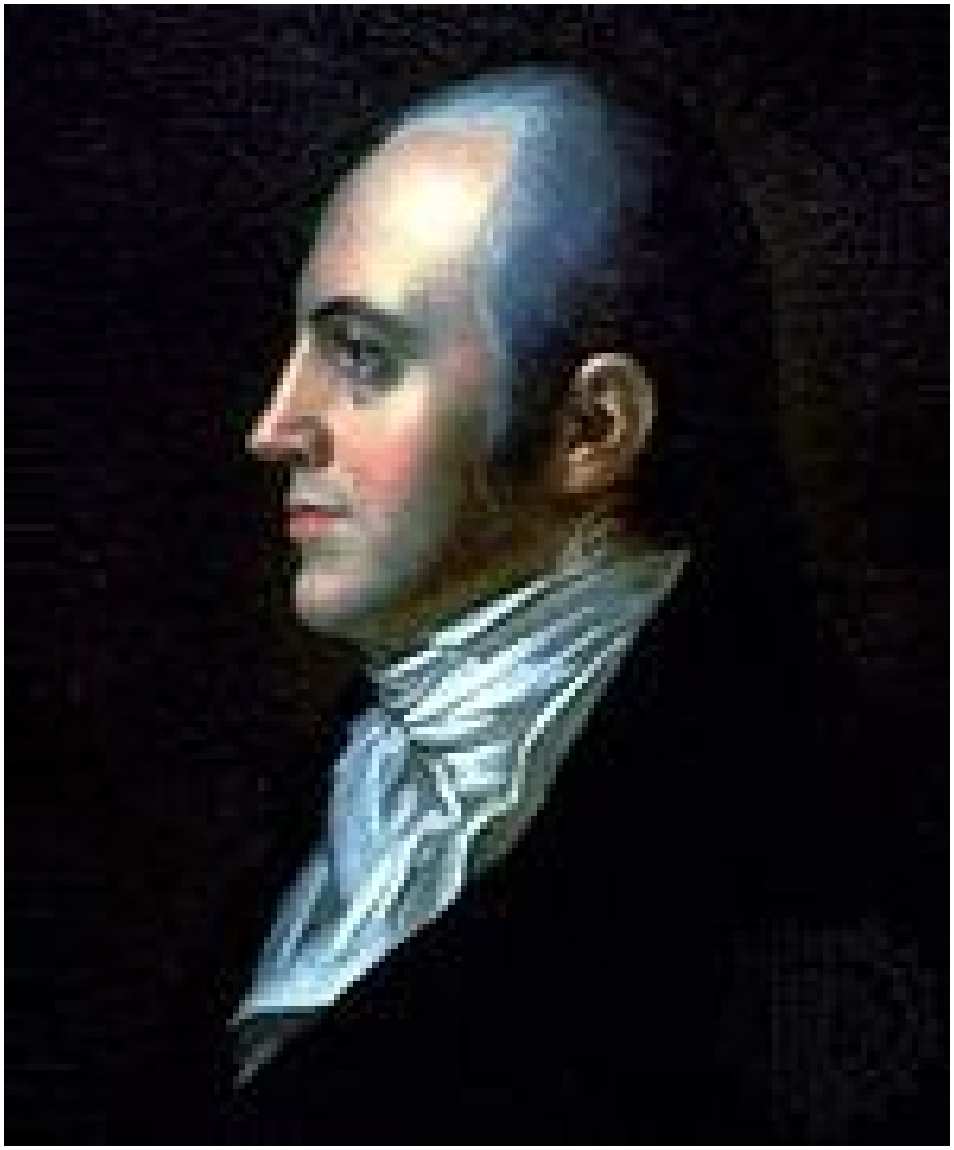


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Aaron Burr



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Marquis de Lafayette



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Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

John Paul Jones

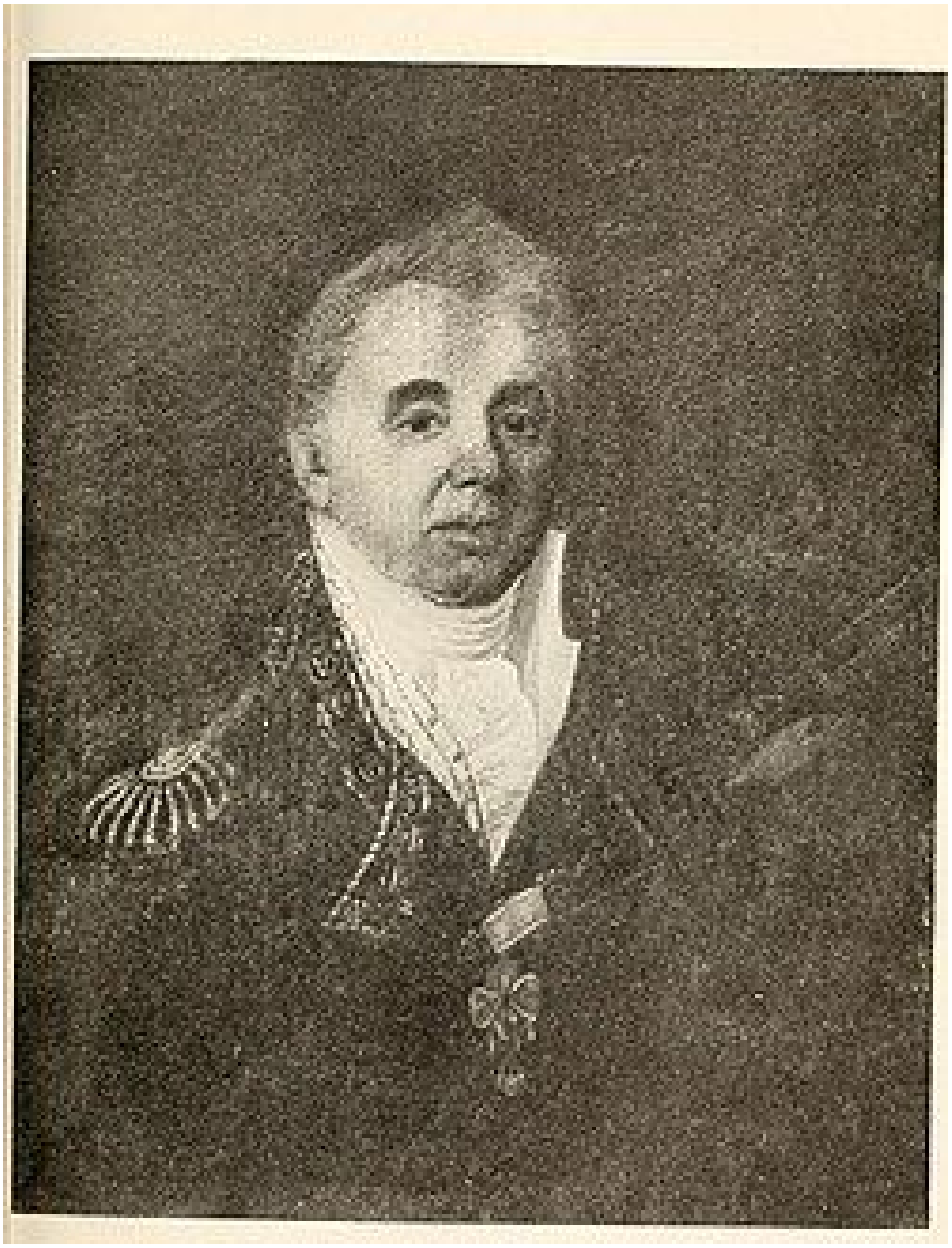


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Joshua Barney



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Rufus Putnam

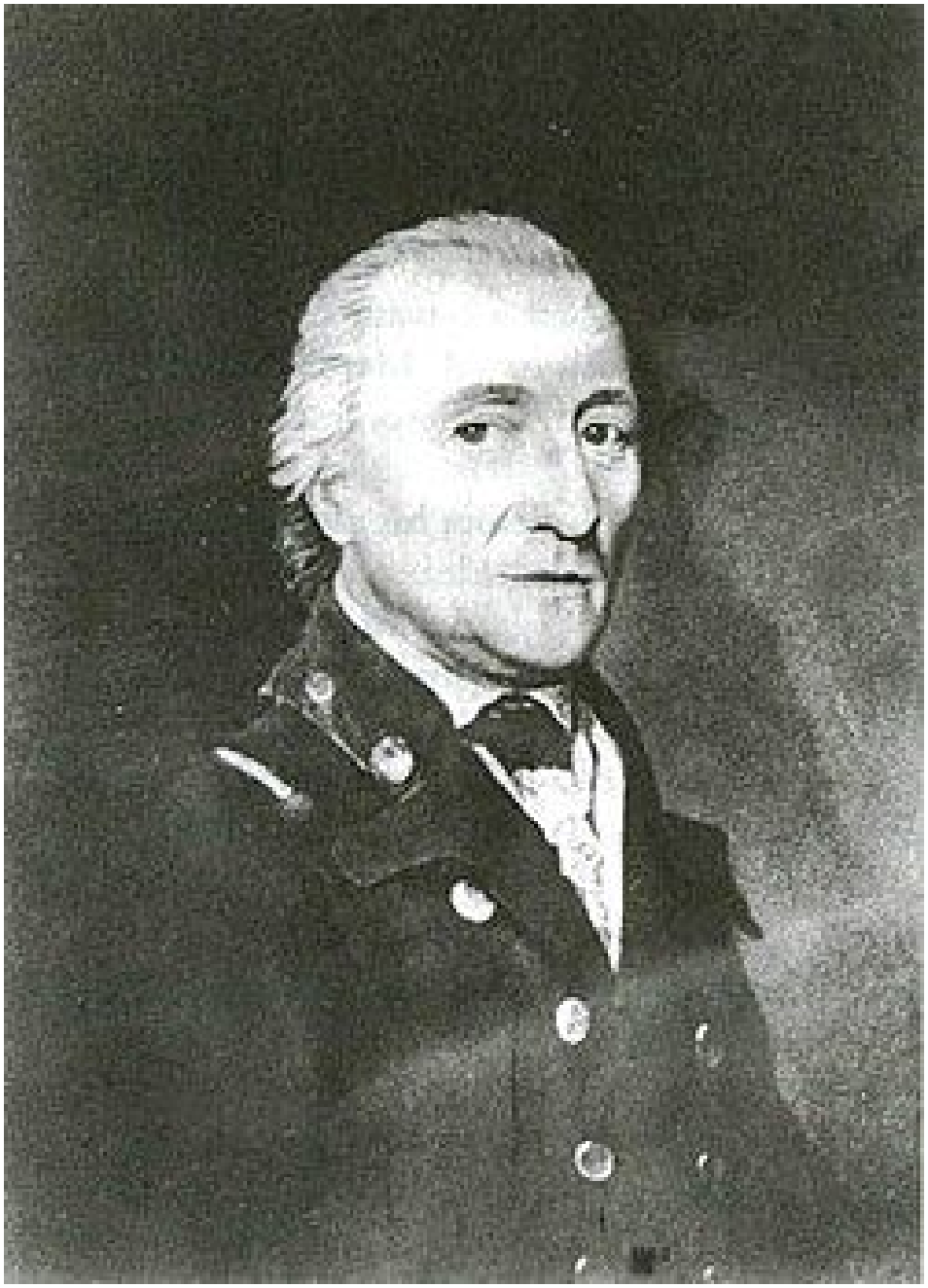


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Gustave Rosenthal

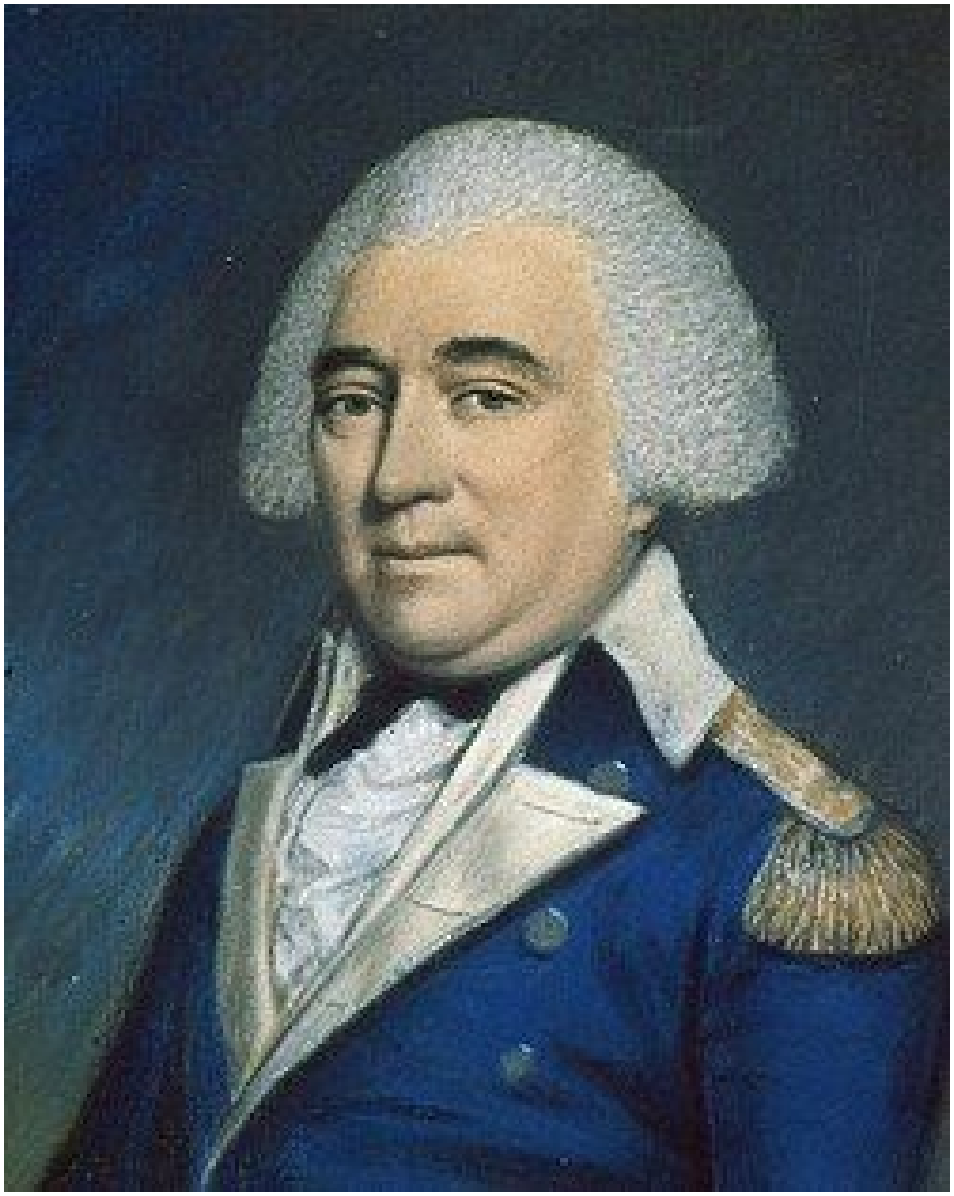


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Anthony Wayne

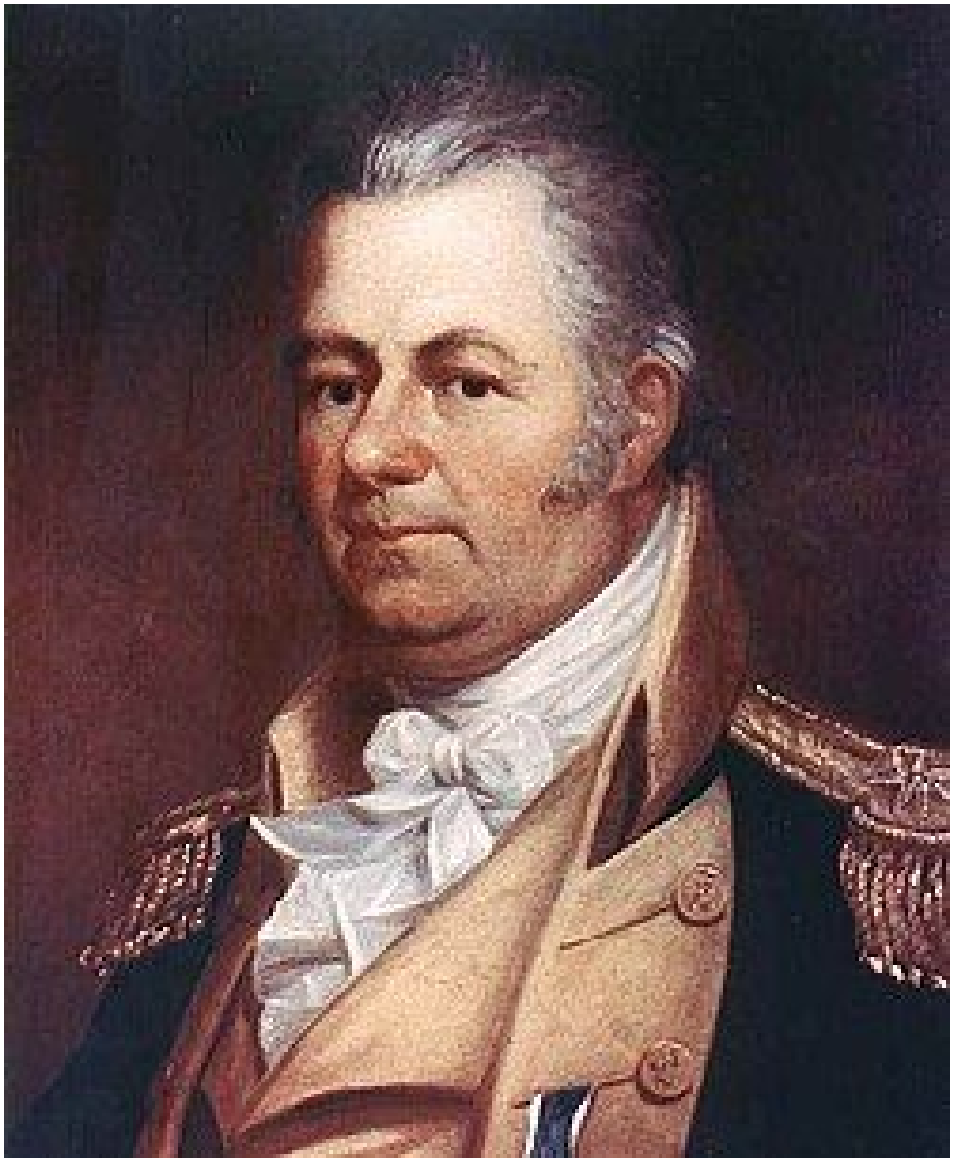


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Thomas Truxtun



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

David Ziegler



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Samuel Blachley Webb

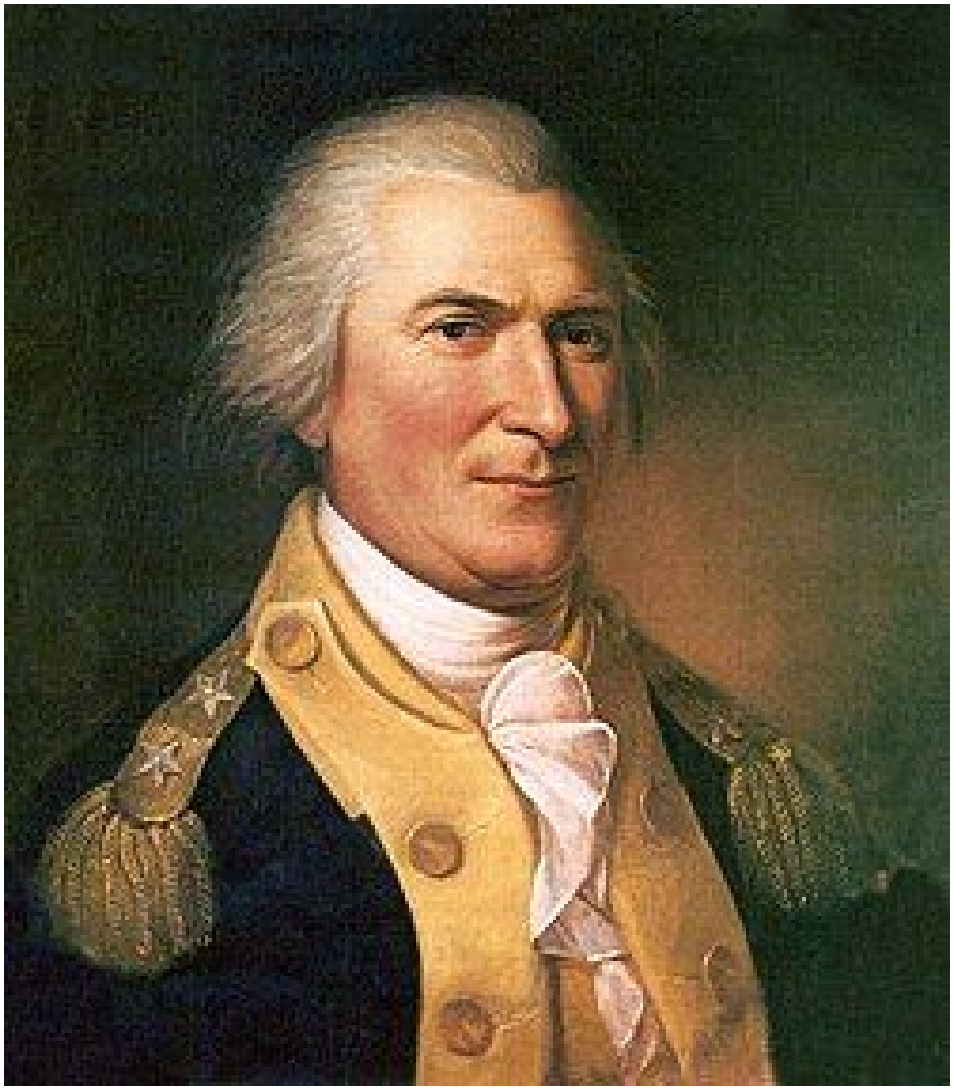


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Arthur St. Clair



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Otho Holland Williams

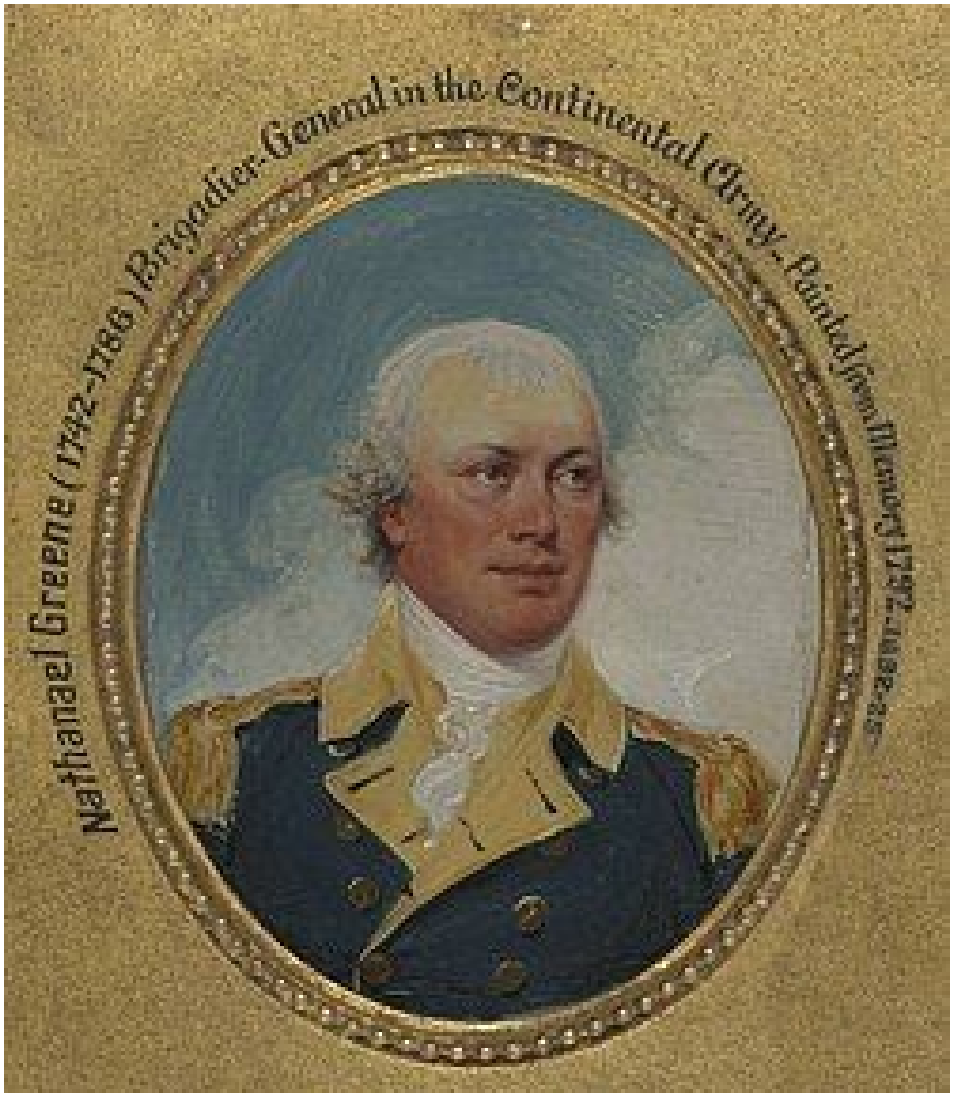


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Nathanael Greene



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James Mitchel Varnum



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Henry Knox portrait by Charles Willson Peale, c. 1784



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Benjamin Lincoln

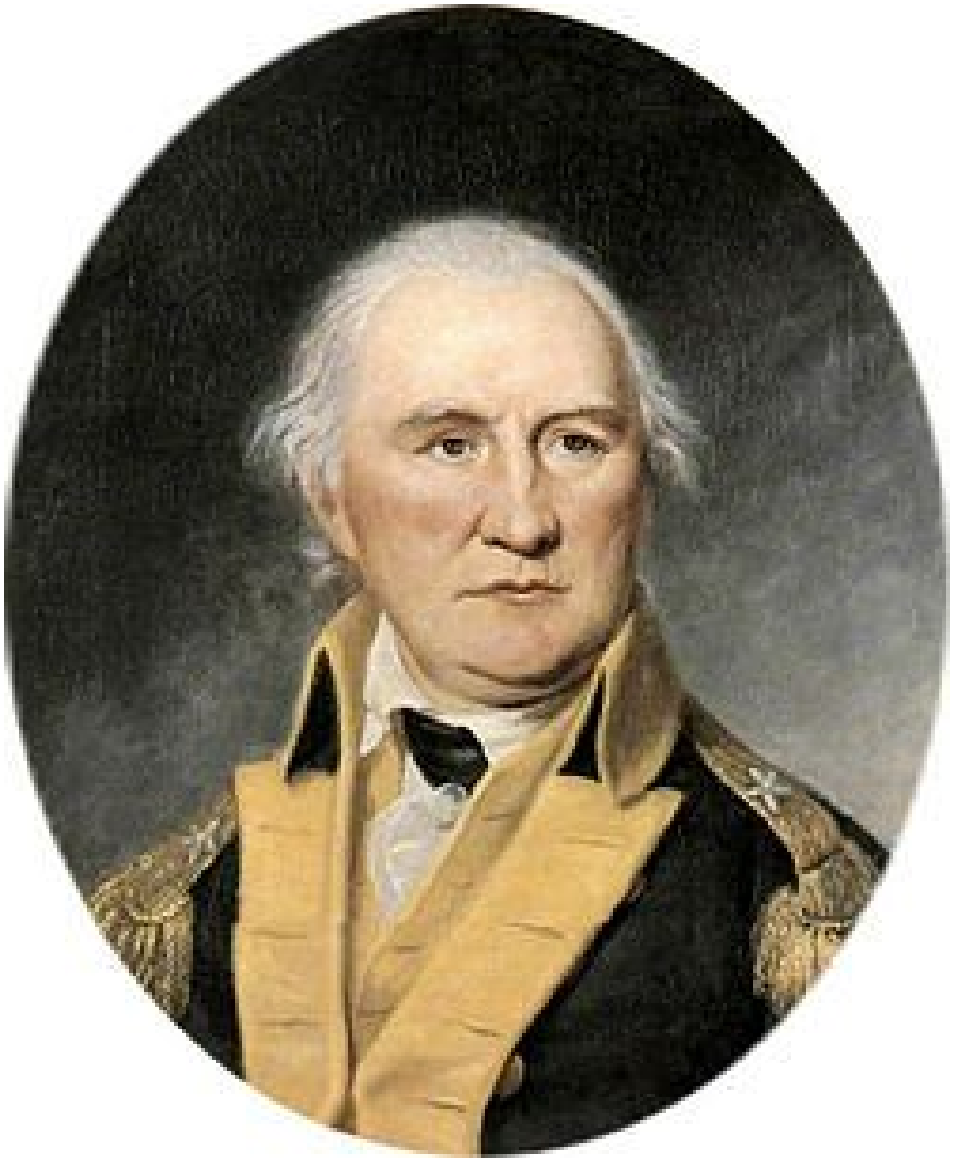


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Daniel Morgan



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Henry Lee III



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Francis Tennille



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General Lachlan McIntosh



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Benjamin Tallmadge



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Major General von Steuben



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Richard Varick



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Marinus Willett

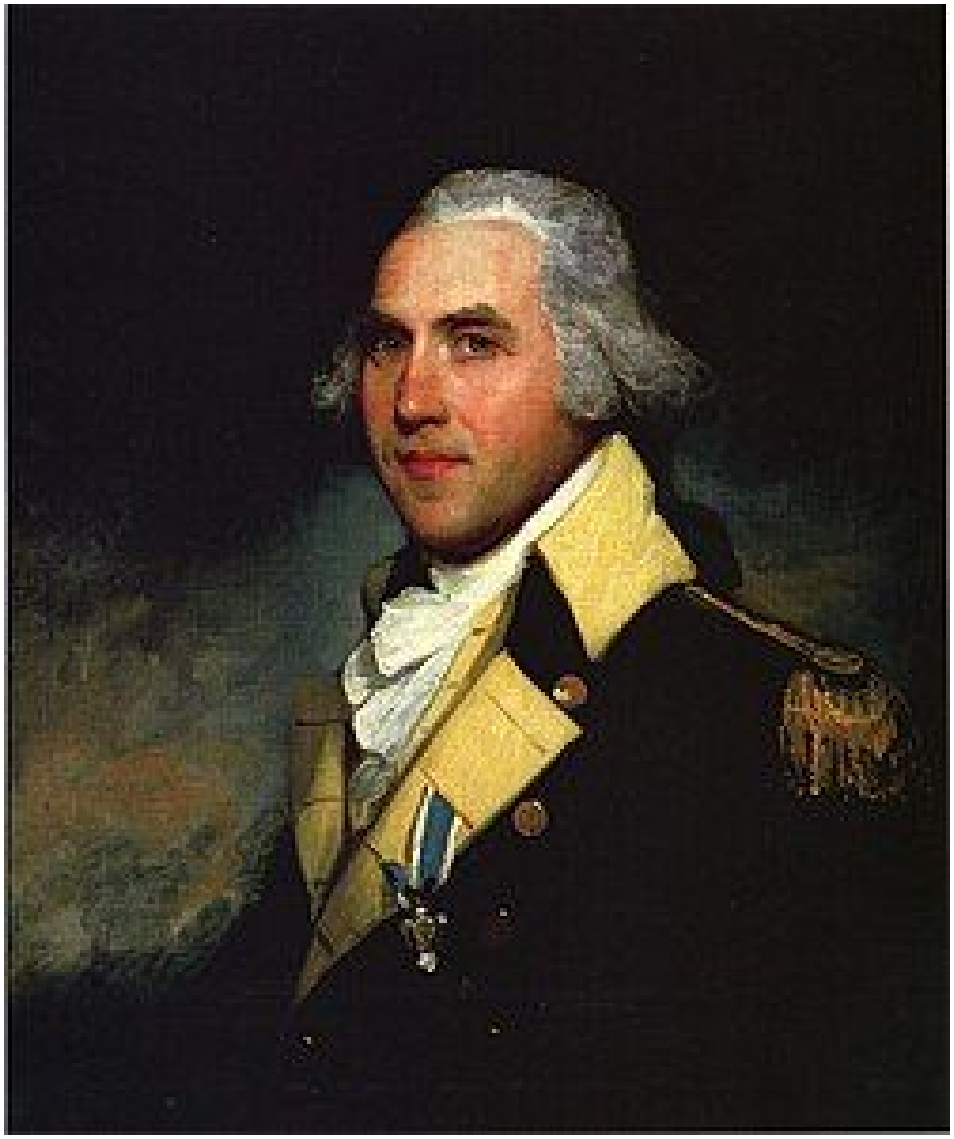


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Peter Gansevoort, a 1794 oil painting by Gilbert Stuart



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Horatio Gates, a 1794 painting by Gilbert Stuart

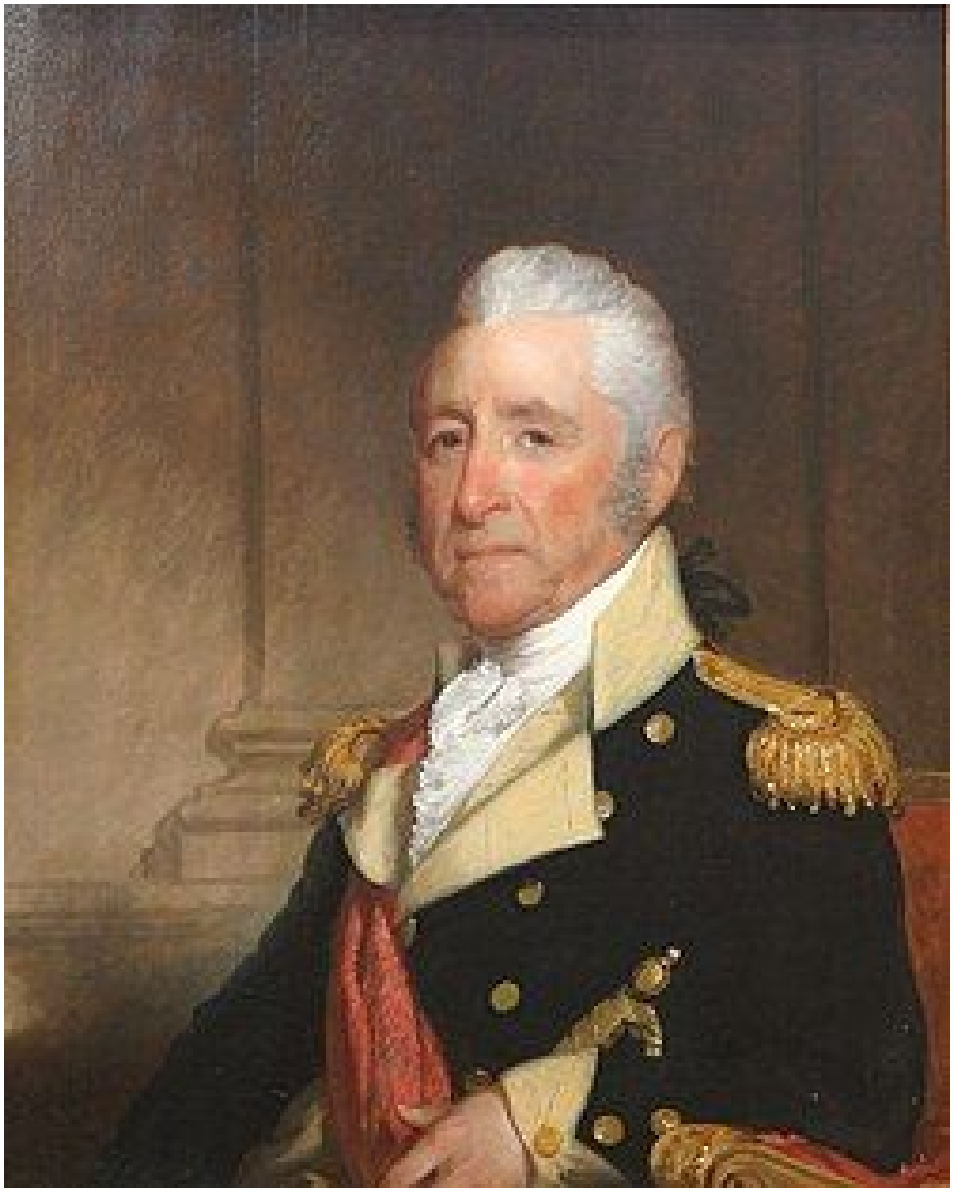


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John Brooks, an 1820 painting by Gilbert Stuart



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Henry Dearborn by Gilbert Stuart

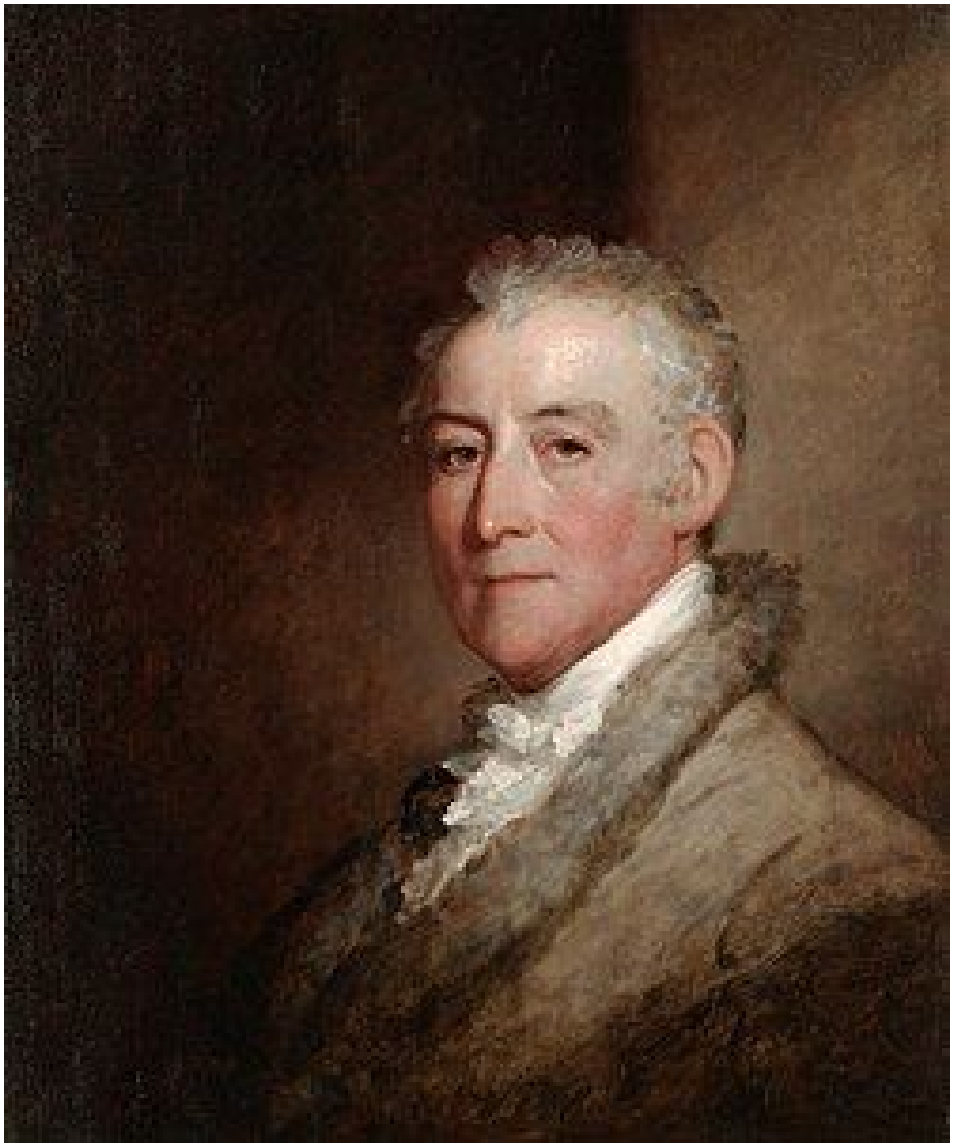


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John Trumbull, an 1818 painting by Gilbert Stuart

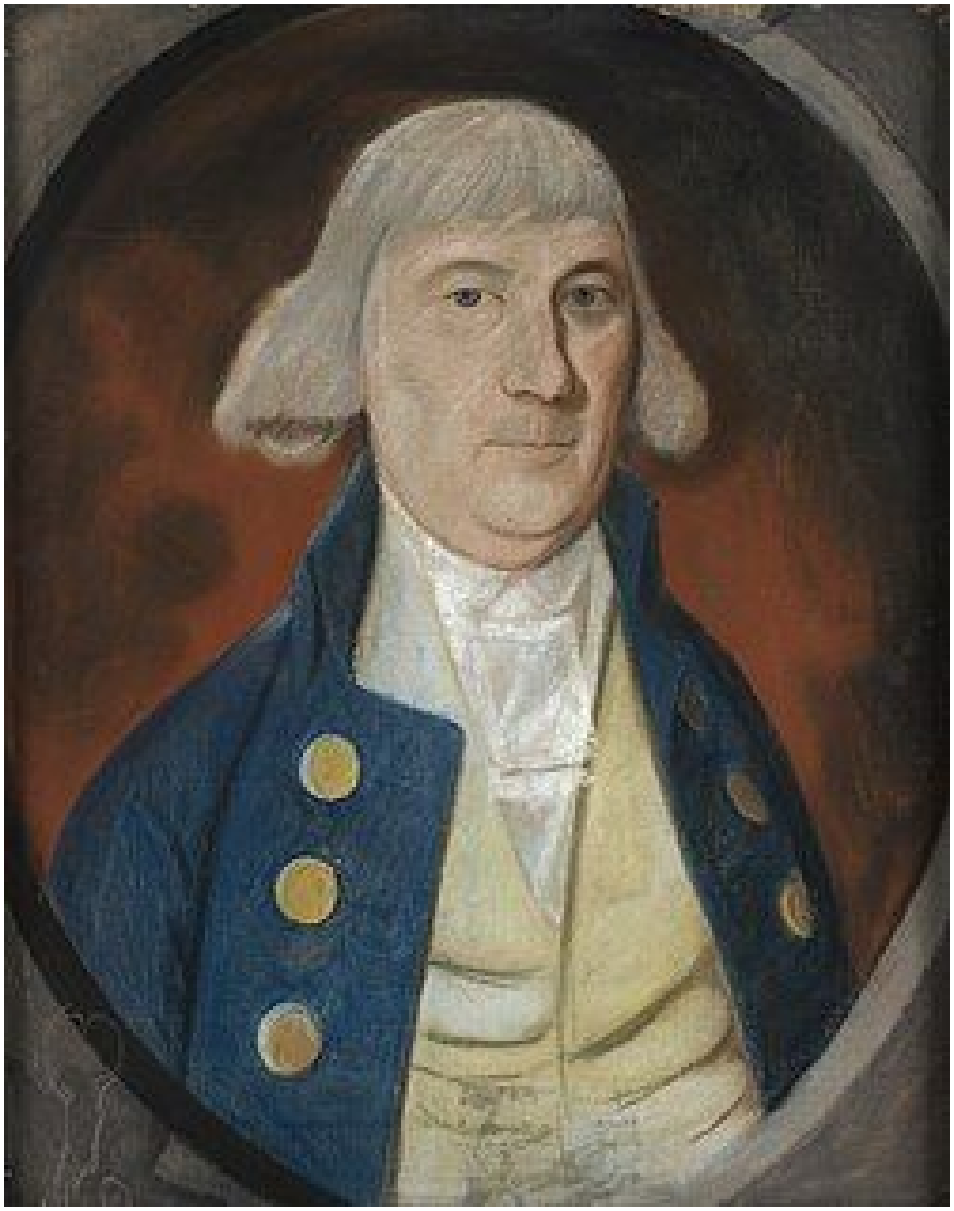


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Colonel John Jameson

Connecticut

Abraham Baldwin, Joel Barlow, Zebulon Butler, Henry Champion, John Chester, Jonathan Hart, David Humphreys, Ebenezer Huntington, Jedediah Huntington, Jacob Kingsbury, John Mansfield, Joseph Spencer, Heman Swift, Benjamin Tallmadge, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., John Wyllys, Palgrave Wyllys, Amos Walbridge (major), Samuel B. Webb, Jeremiah West (Surgeon)[1]

Delaware

Daniel Jenifer Adams, Enoch Anderson, Joseph Anderson, Thomas Anderson, William Anderson, Caleb Prew Bennett, James Campbell, John Driskill, Henry Duff, Reuben Gilder, David Hall, Joseph Hossman, John Vance Hyatt, Peter Jacquett Jr., James Jones, Charles Kidd, David Kirkpatrick, Robert Henry Kirkwood, Henry Latimer, John Learmonth, William McKennan, Allen (Allan) McLane, Stephen McWilliam, Nathaniel Mitchell, George

Monro, James Moore, John Patten, John Platt, Charles Pope, George Purvis, Edward Roche, Ebenezer Augustus Smith, James Tilton, Nathaniel Twinning, Joseph Vaughan, William Adams (son of Nathan Adams), and Joseph Haslet (son of John Haslet).

Georgia

James Armstrong, Samuel Elbert, George Mathews, John Milton, Francis Tennille, John Berrien, 1787 —James Armstrong, John Berrien, Jacob Brice, Ichabod Burnett, John Burroughs, Chaplain Abraham Baldwin, William Brown, Richard Call, Alexander Daniel Cuthbert, Edward Cowan, Cornelius Collins, Emmanuel Pierre De la Plaigne, John Du Coins, Paul de la Baune D'Angely, Baron de Malves, Samuel Elbert, John Skey Eustace, Benjamin Fishbourne, Robert Forsyth, James Field, Surgeon Peter Fayssoux, Charles F. Fuhrer, James Gunn, Joseph Habersham, John Habersham, Arthur Hayes, Christopher Hillary, Chaplain John Holmes, Surgeon John Hunter, George Handley. 1786 — Hiwill 1784 — James Houstoun, Ebenezer Jackson, Ensign Charles Jackson, William Jordan, Denis L. Cottineau de Kerloguen, Philip Lowe, John Lucas, Benjamin Lloyd, Edward Lloyd, Lachlan McIntosh, John McIntosh, William McIntosh, Lachlan McIntosh Jr., George Matthews, John Martin, John Meanly, John Milton 1787. — James Meriwether. 1784. — Elisha Miller, Robert Munfort, Ferdinand O'Neal, Nathaniel Pearre, Nathaniel Pendleton, William Pierce. 1786. — Job. Pray, John Carroway Smith, Second Frederick Shirk, Surgeon James B. Sharpe. 1787. — John Sullivan, Francis Tennille, Surgeon Benjamin Tetard, Col. Richard Wylly, Edward White, John Peter Ward, John Peter Wagnon, Surgeon Goodwin Wilson Jr. The honorary members are Nicholas Anciaux, James Bulloch, Chev. Du Plessis, James Jackson, John Lucas. The following original members are now represented in the society: Joseph Habersham, John Habersham, George Handley, James Houstoun, Lachlan McIntosh, Frederick Shirk, Richard Wylly, John McIntosh, William McIntosh, Lachlan McIntosh Jr., John Milton, John Carroway Smith, Francis Tennille, Edward White[2]

Maryland

Lloyd Beall, Joshua Burgess, John H. Stone, Samuel Smith, William Lynch Lamar, Josias Carvel Hall, John Eager Howard, Mordecai Gist, James Craik, John Gunby, James Peale, Moses Rawlings, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale,[3] James Lingan, Levin Winder, Nathaniel Ramsey, William Smallwood, Tench Tilghman, Otho Holland Williams, Richard Pindell (surgeon),[4] Thomas Hussey Luckett.

Further list from Saffell:

John Eccleston, John Nicholson, Henry Hardman, John Davidson, William D. Beall, William Brown, John Cotes, Richard Dorsey, David Morrow, Ezekiel Hayne, Thomas Boyd, Samuel Morrow, James Armstrong, Thomas Mason, Samuel McPherson, Henry Baldwin, James Bracco, John Hamilton, William Campbell, George Hamilton, John L. Elbert, Nicholas Ricketts, David Hopkins, Basil Burgess, Thomas Price, James Smith, Jonathan Morris, Edward Hall, Isaac Rawlings, Edward OJdham, William Reily, John Kilty, John Jordan, Perry Benson, Michael Boyer, John J. Jacobs, Edward Dyer, Philip Reed, Samuel Hanson, Arthur Harris, Samuel B. Beall, Edward Spurrier, John Brevitt, William Pendergast, Thomas Rouse, William Kilty, Francis Revelly, Thomas Bealty, Mark McPherson, Henry Gaither, John Sears, Christopher Richmond, Edward Compton, Samuel F. Keene, John Sprigg Belt, John Hughes, Benjamin Price, James Bruff, William Bruce, Elisha Harrison, Adamson Tannehill, John D. Carey, James Mann, John Gassaway, Thomas A. Dyson, Henry Clements, Samuel Edrniston, John T. Lowe, William Smoote, Elihu Hall, Malachi Bonham, Hezekiah Ford, Gerard Wood, Henry H. Chapman, Isaac Hanson, Benjamin Fickle, Richard Anderson, John Smith, James W. Gray, John Mitchell, Nathan Wright, William Goldsborough, Walter Muse, James Baques, Clement Skerrett, Henry Gassaway, Bobert Gerry, Edward Pratt, Horatio Clagett, John Swan, Rezin Davis, James McFadon, Mountjoy Bailey, Paul Bentalou, John Carlisle, Archibald McAllister, John Gale, Eichard Waters, George Handy, John Trueman, Gassaway Watkins, Joseph Smith, Levin Denwood, Alexander Trueman, Joseph Cross, John Smith, James Somerville, Ebenezer Denny, James G. Heron, Daniel Jenifer, Richard

Pindell, Jonathan Sellman, Walter Warfield, Thomas Woolford, Benjamin Brooks, Lilburn W. Williams, James Ewing, Eichard Chiderson, James Winchester, Samuel T. Wright, George Winchester, David Luckett, Osborn Williams, John Lynn, Joshua Rutledge, Philip Hill, Peregrine Fitzhugh, John Lynch.

Massachusetts

Stephen Abbot, Jeduthan Baldwin, John Brooks, Henry Burbeck, David Cobb, John Crane, Thomas Humphrey Cushing, William Eustis, Constant Freeman, John Greaton, Africa Hamlin, William Heath, William Hull, Thomas Hunt, Henry Knox,[7] Henry Jackson, Michael Jackson, Simon Larned, Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel Nicholson, William North, Alexander Oliver, Rufus Putnam, William Shepard, William Stacy, Benjamin Tupper, Elisha Horton, Abraham Williams, John Yeomans, Dr. Abijah Richardson. [8]

Josiah Abbot, Stephen Abbot, Henry Adams, Judah Alden, Nathaniel Allen, Noah Allen, Jotham Ames, William Andrews, Samuel Armstrong, Moses Ashley, John Austin, Adams Bailey, Luther Bailey, Joseph Balcom, Jeduthan Baldwin, Ebenezer Ballantine, William Hudson Ballard, James Bancroft, Joel Barlow, Barachiah Bassett, Joseph Bates, Louis Bury de Bellerive, Hodijah Baylies, Joshua Benson Jr., Edward Blake Jr., John Blanchard, Caleb Blodget, Ralph Hart Bowles, Samuel Bowman, Andrew Bradford, Gamaliel Bradford, Gamaliel Bradford II, Robert Bradford, Joshua Bramhall, Origin Brigham, John Brooks, Ebenezer Brown, Oliver Brown, Edward Bugbee, Asa Bullard, Henry Burbeck, John Burnam, Isaiah Bussey

OM Callender, John, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Carleton, Moses, Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Carleton, Osgood, 1st Lt. Corps of Invalids – Quartermaster OM Castaing, Peter la Grace, (Pierre) 1st Lt. Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Duportail (Fr.) OM Chambers, Matthew, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Chapin, Samuel, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Clap, Caleb, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Clap, Joshua, Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Clayes, Peter, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Cobb, David, Lt. Col. 5th Reg. MCL OM Cogswell, Amos, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Cogswell, Samuel, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Cogswell, Thomas, Lt. Col. 15th Reg. MCL OM Condy, Thomas Hollis, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Cook, David, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Cooper, Ezekiel, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Cooper, Samuel, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Crane, John, Col. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Crane, John, Surgeon 6th Reg. MCL OM Crocker, Joseph, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Crowley, Florence, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Cushing, Nathaniel, Brig., Maj. 1st Reg MCL OM Cushing, Thomas Humphrey, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Dana, Benjamin, 1st Lt. 13th Reg. MCL OM Danforth, Joshua, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Daniels, Japheth, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Darby, Samuel, Maj. 8th Reg. MCL OM Davis, Ebenezer, Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Davis, James, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Davis, John, Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Dean, Walter, Capt. 10th Reg. MCL OM Dix, Nathan, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Dodge, Levi, 2nd Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Dolliver, Peter, Capt. Jackson's Additional Cont. Reg. OM Donnell, Nathaniel, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Drew, Seth, Maj. App Out 3rd Reg. MCL OM Duffield, John, Surgeon 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Eaton, Benjamin, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Edwards, Thomas, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Egleston, Azariah, Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Emerson, Nehemiah, Capt. [S] 10th Reg. MCL OM Emery, Ephraim, Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Eustis, William, Hosp. Surgeon Hospital Dept. OM Everett, Pelatiah, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Eysandeau, William [Guillaume], Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL [Fr?] OM Felt, Jonathan, Capt. * 7th Reg. MCL OM Fernald, Tobias, Lt. Col. 10th Reg. MCL OM Finley, James Edward Burr, Surgeon 4th Reg. MCL OM Finley, Samuel, Jr., Surgeon 7th Reg. MCL OM Fisk, Joseph, Surgeon 1st Reg. MCL OM Floyd, Ebenezer, Ens. 1st Reg. MCL OM Foster, Elisha, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Foster, Thomas, Lt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Fowle, John, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Freeman, Constant, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Freeman, Thomas Davis, Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Frink, Samuel, Ens. 4th Reg. MCL OM Frost, Samuel, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Frothingham, Benjamin, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Frye, Frederick, Ens. 1st Reg. MCL OM Fuller, John, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Gardner, James, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Garret, Andrew, Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM George, John, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Gibbs, Caleb, Maj. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Gilbert, Benjamin, Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Goodale, Nathan, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Goodwin, Francis LeBaron, Surg. Mate 3rd Reg.

MCL OM Greaton, John, Brig. Gen. Cont. Army OM Greaton, John Wheelwright, Ens. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Greaton, Richard Humphrey, Ens. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Green, Francis, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Greenleaf, William, 1st Lt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Gridley, John, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Hall, James, Capt. Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Hamlin, Africa, Ens. 4th Reg. MCL OM Hancock, Belcher, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Hart, John, Surgeon 2nd Reg. MCL OM Hartshorn, Thomas, Capt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Harvey, Elisha, Capt. Lt. 2nd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Haskell, Elnathan, Brev. Maj. Jackson's Additional Cont. Reg. OM Haskell, Jonathan, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Hastings, John, Capt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Heath, William, Maj. Gen. Cont. Army OM Heywood, Benjamin, Capt. (Heyward) 6th Reg. MCL OM Hildreth, William, Lt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Hill, Jeremiah, 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Hinds, Bartlett, Capt. 10th Reg. MCL OM Hiwell, John, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Hobby, John, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Holbrook, David, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Holden, Aaron, 1st Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Holden, Abel, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Holden, John, Jr., 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Holden, Levi, 1st Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Holland, Ivory, 1st Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Holland, Park, Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Hollister, Jesse, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Homans, John, Surg. 2nd Reg. Cont. Dragoons OM Homans, John, Surg. [S] 2nd Reg. Cont. Dragoons OM Hooker, Zibeon, 1st Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Horton, Elisha, Ens. 12th Reg. MCL OM Houdin, Michael Gabriel, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Howe, Richard Surcomb, Ens. 4th Reg. MCL OM Hull, William, Lt. Col. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Hunt, Abraham, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Hunt, Ephraim, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Hunt, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Hurd, John, Jr., Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Ingersoll, George, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Jackson, Amasa, Ens. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Charles, Ens. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Daniel, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Jackson, Ebenezer, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Jackson, Henry, Col. 4th Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Michael Brevet Maj. Gen. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Michael, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Simon, Capt. Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Jackson, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Jefferds, Samuel, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Johnston, John, Capt. Lt. Knox's Artillery OM Killam, Joseph, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM King, Zebulon, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Knapp, Moses, Maj. 5th Reg. MCL OM Knowles, Charles, Capt., Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Knox, Henry, Maj. Gen Cont. Army OM Larned, Simon, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Glover OM Laughton, William (Lawton),Surg. Mate 5th Reg. MCL OM Leavenworth, Nathaniel, Surg. Mate 2nd Reg. MCL OM Lee, Daniel, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Lee, William Raymond, Col. Lee's Additional Cont. Reg. OM Leland, Joseph, 1st Lt. * 8th Reg. MCL OM Leonard, Jacob, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Leverett, William, Lt. Jackson's Additional Cont. Reg. OM Lillie, John, Brev. Maj. Aide-de-Camp to General Knox OM Lincoln, Benjamin, Maj. Gen. Cont. Army OM Lincoln, Rufus, Capt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Liswell, John, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Lithgow, William, Maj. 11th Reg. MCL OM Lockwood, William, Brig. Chap. 1st Massachusetts Cont. Brigade OM Lord, Jeremiah, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Lovell, James, Ens. Lee's Battalion of Light Dragoons OM Lunt, Daniel, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Lyman, Cornelius, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Marble, Henry, 2nd Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Mason, David, Jr., Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Maxwell, Hugh, Lt. Col. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Maynard, John, Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Maynard, Jonathan, Capt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Maynard, William, Lt. Corps of Invalids – wounded at Bunker Hill OM McCay [M'Cay], Daniel, Ens. 1st Reg. MCL OM McKendry, William, 2nd Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Means, James, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Mellish, Samuel, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Miller, Jeremiah, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Miller, Joseph, 2nd Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Mills, John, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Mills, William, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Mooers, Benjamin, Lt. 2nd Canadian Cont. Reg. OM Moor, William, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Moore, William, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Morgan, Benjamin, Surg. Mate 1st Reg. MCL OM Morrill, Amos, Maj. Reid's New Hampshire Cont. Battalion OM Morton, Silas, 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Myrick, Samuel, 2nd Lt. * 2nd Reg. MCL OM Nason, Nathaniel, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Nelson, Henry, Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Newhall, Ezra, Lt. Col. 4th Reg. MCL OM Newman, Samuel, Lt. Cont. Navy OM Nicholson, Samuel, Capt. Cont. Navy OM Nixon, Thomas, Col. 6th Reg. MCL OM North, William, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Steuben OM Oliver, Alexander, Ens. 5th Reg. MCL OM Robert Oliver, Maj. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Pardee, Aaron, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Parker, Benjamin, 1st Lt. 9th Reg. MCL OM Parker, Elias J., 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Paterson, John Brig. Gen. Cont. Army OM Peabody, Ebenezer, 1st Lt. 7th

Reg. MCL OM Peirce, John, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Peirce, Silas, Capt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Perkins, William, Maj. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Peters, Andrew, Lt. Col. 15th Reg. MCL OM Pettengill, Joseph, Maj. 1st Reg. MCL OM Phelon, Edward, Lt. Aide-de-Camp to General Rufus Putnam OM Phelon, John, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Phelon, Patrick, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Pickering, Timothy, Col. * Quartermaster General, Cont. Army OM Pierce, Benjamin, Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Pike, Benjamin, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Pope, Isaac, Maj. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Popkin, John, Lt. Col. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Porter, Benjamin Jones, Surg. Mate 4th Reg. MCL OM Pratt, Joel, Lt. * 4th Reg. MCL OM Pray, John, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Prescott, Joseph, Surg. Mate Hospital Dept. OM Price, William, 1st Lt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Putnam, Rufus, Brig. Gen. Cont. Army OM Randall, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Rawson, Jeduthan, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Reab, George, Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Remich, Timothy, Maj. 1st Reg. MCL – Brigade Major OM Remich, Timothy, Maj. [S] 1st Reg. MCL – Brigade Major OM Rice, Nathan, Maj. 4th Reg. MCL OM Rice, Oliver, Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Richardson, Abijah, Surg. 5th Reg. MCL OM Rickard, William, Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Ripley, Hezekiah, 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Roberts, Richard Brooke, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Lincoln OM Rouse, Oliver, Capt. [Brevet] 12th Reg. MCL OM Rowe, John, Ens. 8th Reg. MCL OM Sampson, Crocker, 1st Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Sargent, Winthrop, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Howe OM Satterlee, William, Capt. 2nd Canadian Cont. Reg. OM Savage, Henry, 1st Lt. Aide-de-Camp to General Nixon OM Savage, Joseph, Capt. 2nd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Sawyer, James, Ens. 8th Reg. MCL OM Scammell, Samuel Leslie, Ens. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Scott, James Miles, Ens. 4th Reg. MCL OM Selden, Charles, 1st Lt. 9th Reg. MCL OM Sever, James, Ens. 7th Reg. MCL OM Sewall, Henry, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Seward, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Shaw, Samuel, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Knox OM Shepard, William Jr., Ens. * 4th Reg. MCL OM Shepard, William, Col. App Out 4th Reg. MCL OM Shute, Daniel, Surg. 4th Reg. MCL OM Smith, Ebenezer, Capt. 8th Reg. MCL [d. 1824] OM Smith, Ebenezer, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL [d. 1816] OM Smith, John Kilby, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Smith, Joseph, 1st Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Smith, Josiah, Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Smith, Silvanus, Capt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Smith, Simeon, Capt. Warner's Additional Cont. Reg. OM Spring, Simeon, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Sprout, Ebenezer, Lt. Col. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Stacy, William, Lt. Col. 4th Reg. MCL OM Stafford, John Roosevelt, Ens. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Stevens, William, Capt. Cont. Artillery OM Stocker, Ebenezer, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Stone, Jonathan, Capt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Stone, Nathaniel, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Storer, Ebenezer, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Storey, William, Capt. 8th Reg. MCL OM Story, John, Lt. Col. Aide-de-Camp to General Alexander OM Sumner, Job, Maj. (John) 3rd Reg. MCL OM Swan, Caleb, Ens. 8th Reg, MCL OM Taylor, Jr., Othniel, Capt. 10th Reg. MCL OM Taylor, Tertius, 2nd Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Taylor, William, 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Thacher, James, Surg. 9th Reg. MCL OM Thacher, Nathaniel, Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Thomas, John, Surgeon 3rd Reg. MCL OM Thomas, Joseph, Capt. 2nd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Thompson, Thaddeus, Surg. 6th Reg. MCL OM Tisdale, James, Capt. * 3rd Reg. MCL OM Torrey, William, 1st Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL [d. 1828] OM Torrey, William, 2nd Lt. 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Reg. [1831] OM Town, Jacob, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Townsend, David, Surg. General Hospital Dept. OM Treadwell, William, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Trescott, Lemuel, Maj. 7th Reg. MCL OM Trotter, John, Capt. Aide-de-Camp to General Rufus Putnam OM Trowbridge, Luther, 1st Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Tucker, Joseph, Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Tucker, Samuel, Capt. Cont. Navy OM Tudor, William, Lt. Col. Judge Advocate General, Cont. Army OM Tupper, Anselm, Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Tupper, Benjamin, Col. 6th Reg. MCL OM Turner, Jonathan, Capt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Turner, Marlbry, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Turner, Peleg, 2nd Lt. 10th Reg. MCL OM Turner, Thomas, Capt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Vose, Elijah, Lt. Col. 1st Reg. MCL OM Vose, Joseph, Col. [Brev. Brig. Gen.] 1st Reg. MCL OM Vose, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Wales, Joseph, Lt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Walker, Edward, Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Walker, Robert, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Wardwell, Joseph, Ens. 1st Reg. MCL OM Warren, Adriel, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Warren, James, Jr., Lt. Cont. Navy OM Warren, John, Lt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Watson, William, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Wattles, Mason, Capt. 6th Reg. MCL OM Webb, George, Capt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Webber, Daniel, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Wellington, Elisha, 2nd Lt. 7th Reg. MCL OM Wells, Benjamin, Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Wells, James A., Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Wells, Thomas, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM

Wesson, James, Col. 9th Reg. MCL OM White, Edward, 2nd Lt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM White, Haffield, Capt. 5th Reg. MCL OM Whiting, John, Lt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Whitwell, Samuel, Surg. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Wigglesworth, Edward, Col. 13th Reg. MCL OM Wild, Ebenezer, 2nd Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Williams, Abraham, Capt. 2nd Reg. MCL OM Williams, Ebenezer, 1st Lt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Williams, John, Capt. 1st Reg. MCL OM Williams, Joseph, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Williams, Robert, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL OM Wing, Jonathan, Ens. 1st Reg. MCL OM Winslow, John, Capt. 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Woodbridge, Christopher, Capt. 3rd Reg. MCL OM Woodward, Samuel, Surg. Mate 3rd Reg. Cont. Artillery OM Yeomans, John, 1st Lt. 4th Reg. MCL

New Hampshire

John Adams, Samuel Adams, Joseph Boynton, Jonathan Cass, Samuel Cherry, Jonathan Cilley, Joseph Cilley, Amos Cogswell, Henry Dearborn, Amos Emerson, Jeremiah Fogg, Isaac Frye, Nicholas Gilman, Daniel Gookin, John Harvey, James Harvey McClary, Michael McClary, Neal McGaffey, Joshua Merrow, Joseph Mills, Josiah Munro, William Parker, Jr., Adna Penniman, Jonathan Perkins, Jeremiah Prichard, Benjamin Pierce, James Reed, William Rowell, Ebenezer Sullivan, John Sullivan, Robert Bradford Wilkins.[9]

New Jersey

James Anderson, Abraham Appleton, James Francis Armstrong, Daniel Baldwin, Jeremiah Ballard, William Barton, John Beatty, John Bishop, John Blair, Joseph Bloomfield, Absalom Bonham, James Bonnell, Seth Bowen, Nathaniel Bowman, David Brearley, Almarin Brooks, Jeremiah Bruen, Joseph Buck, William Burnet, Eden Burrowes, John Burrowes, Lambert Cadwalader, George Walker Campbell, Jabez Campfield, Samuel Conn, John Conway, Richard Cox, John Noble Cumming, Ephraim Darby, Elias Dayton, Jonathan Dayton, Cyrus De Hart, Nathaniel Donnell, Lewis Ford Dunham, Ebenezer Elmer, Eli Elmer, Peter Faulkner, Chilion Ford, Mahlon Ford, David Forman, Jonathan Forman, James Giles, Luther Halsey, Jacob Harris, James Heard, John Heard, William Helms, Dr. Thomas Henderson, Samuel Hendry, John Hollinshead, John Holmes, Jonathan Holmes, John Hopper, John Howell, Richard Howell, Andrew Hunter, Jacob Hyer, William Kersey, Abraham Kinney, John Kinney, Shepard Kollock, Derick Lane, Nathaniel Leonard, Richard Lloyd, Francis Luce, Absalom Martin, Giles Mead, Alexander Mitchell, Aaron Ogden, Matthias Ogden, Benajah Osmun, John Peck, Robert Pemberton, William Sanford Pennington, Jonathan Phillips, Jacob Piatt, William Piatt, John Polhemus, Samuel Reading, Anthony Reckless, John Reed, John Reed, John Reucastle, Jonathan Rhea, John Ross, Cornelius Riker Sedam, Samuel C. Seeley, Israel Shreve, John Shreve, Samuel Moore Shute, William Shute, Jonathan Snowden, Oliver Spencer, Moses Sprowl, Ebenezer Stockton, Abraham Stout, Wessel Ten Broeck Stout, Edmund Disney Thomas, William Tuttle, George Walker, Abel Weymen, Ephraim Lockhart Whitlock.[10]

New York

Aaron Burr, George Clinton, James Clinton, John Doughty, Nicholas Fish, Peter Gansevoort, Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King, Joseph Hardy, John Keese(major), John Lamb (general), Morgan Lewis, Henry Beekman Livingston, Henry Brockholst Livingston, Alexander McDougall, Charles McKnight, David Olyphant, Philip Schuyler, John Morin Scott, William Stephens Smith, John Stagg Jr, Ebenezer Stevens,[11][12] Silas Talbot, Benjamin Tallmadge, Philip Van Cortlandt, Henry Vanderburgh, Cornelius Van Dyck,[13] John Van Dyck,[13] Richard Varick, William Scudder, Dr. Caleb Sweet, Maj.Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, Lt.Col. Bernardus Swartwout, Cornelius Swartwout, BG Philip Van Cortlandt, Friedrich Heinrich von Weissenfels.

Further list from Saffell:

Jonas Addoms, Peter Anspach, Aaron Aorson, Josiah Bagley, John Bard, Sebastian Bauman, Jerrick Beekman, William Belknap,Walter Bicker, Leonard Bleecker, James Bradford, James Brewster, David Brooks, Joseph Browne, Robert Burnett, Jonathan Burrall, Caleb Brewster, Aaron Burr, Duncan Campbell, John Cape, Nehemiah

Carpenter, James Chrystie, Matthew Clarkson, James Clinton, George Clinton, Alexander Clinton, Christopher Codwise, Robert Cochran, Surgeon General John Cochran, William Colbreath, Michael Connolly, John Conway, Samuel Cooper, Andrew Cragie, John D. Crimshier, Ebenezer Crosby, Henry Cunningham, James Davidson, Henry Demler, Daniel Denniston, George J. Denniston, Pierre Regnier De Rousse, Simeon De Witt, Samuel Dodge, Samuel Dodge, John Doughty, Henry Dubois, Edward Dunscomb, Baron Charles D Aurier, John Elliott, Andrew English, James Fairlie, Ephraim Fenno, Nicholas Fish, George Fleming, John Fondy, Duoy Fondy, Joseph Foote, Theodocius Fowler, Joseph Frelick, John Furman, John Gano, David Gano, Peter Gansevoort, Benjamin Gilbert, James Giles, Aquilla Giles, John Graham, Charles Graham, Stephen Graham, Silas Gray, John W. Greaton, John Green, James Gregg, James Grier, John Grier, Isaac Guion, Hoysted Hacker, Mordecai Hale, Jonathan Hullctt, Luther Halsey, Alexander Hamilton, Abijah Hammond, John F. Hamtramck, Francis Hanmer, Abraham Hardensburg, Joseph Hardy, Samuel Hay, Nathaniel Henry, Benjamin Herring, Abel Holden, Bazaleel Howe, Isaac Hubbell, James Miles Hughes, Thomas Hunt, Christopher Button, Ephraim Hunt, Abraham Hyatt, Thomas T. Jackson, Cornelius T. Jansen, James Johnston, Robert Johnson, John Keese, Jacob Kemper, Daniel Hemper, John Lamb, Garret Lansing, John Lawrence, Nathaniel Lawrence, Jonathan Lawrence, George Leycraft, William Leycraft, Benjamin Ledyard, Isaac Ledyard, Morgan Lewis, Samuel Logan, Lebbcus Loomis, Henry E. Lutterloh, Abraham Leggett, Alexander McDougall, Renald S. Mc Dongall, Charles McKnight, Daniel McLane, Thomas Machin, Peter Magee, Samuel Mansfield, John Marsh, Elihu Marshall, Daniel Menema, Andrew Moodie, Joseph Morrell, William W. Morris, Ebenezer Macomber, Peter Nestell, Charles Newkirk, James Nicholson, Daniel Niven, William North, Nathaniel Norton, Daniel Parker, Charles Parsons, Henry Pawling, Samuel T. Pell, Robert Pemberton, Nathaniel Pendleton, William Peters, Richard Platt, William Popham, Henry Pray, William Price, Abner Prior, Thomas Randall, John Reed, Jacob Reed, John R. B. Rogers, Wilhelmus Ryckman, Baron De Steuben, John Sandford, Derick Schuyler, Philip Schuyler, William Scudder, John Shaw, Israel Smith, William S. Smith, Isaac Smith, Ephraim Snow, John Stagg, John Stake, Jehosaphat Starr, Gerard Stediford, Ebenezer Stevens, James Stewart, William Strachan, Caleb Swan, Bernardus Swartwout, Cornelius Swartwout, Caleb Sweet, George Sytez, William Stewart, Ebenezer Storer, Silas Talbott, Samuel Tallmadge, William Tapp, Peter Taulman, John C. Ten Broeck, Adam Ten Broeck, Alexander Thompson, Henry Tiebout, Thomas Tillotson, William Torrey, Robert Troup, John Trumbull, Thomas Turner, John F. Vacher, Philip Van Courtlandt, Cornelius Van Dyck, Henry Vandeburg, Bartholomew Vandeburg, John Van Dyck, Rudolph Van Hovenburgh, David Van Home, Jeremiah Van Rennselaer, Goosse Van Schaick, Garret Van Wagenen, Tunis Van Wagenan, Richard Varick, Veter Vosborough, Nicholas Van Rennselaer, John Waldron, Benjamin Walker, Jedediah Waterman, James Walson, Samuel B. Webb, Charles F. Weisenfels, Frederick Weisenfels, Jacob H. Wendell, John H. Wendell, Michael Wetzell, Andrew White, Anthony Walton White, Murinus Willett, Robert Wilson, Jacob Wright, Ephraim Woodruff, Peter Woodward

North Carolina

William Lee Alexander, James Armstrong, John Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, John Baptista Ashe, Samuel Ashe Jr., Peter Bacot, Benjamin Bailey, Kedar Ballard, Robert Bell, Jacob Blount, Reading Blount, Adam Boyd, Joseph Blyth(e), Gee Bradley, Alexander Brevard, Joseph Brevard, William Bush, Thomas Callender, John Campbell, James Campen, Benjamin Carter, Thomas Clark, John Clendennen, Benjamin Coleman, John Craddock, Anthony Crutcher, John Daves, Samuel Denny, Charles Dixon, Tilghman Dixon, Wynn Dixon, George Doherty, Thomas Donoho, Thomas Evans, Richard Fenner, Robert Fenner, William Ferebee, Thomas Finney, John Ford (Foard), James Furgus (Fergus), Charles Gerrard (Garrard), Francis Graves, James West Green, Joshua Hadley, Clement Hall, Selby Harney, Robert Hays, John Hill, Thomas Hogg, Hardy Holmes, Robert Howe, John Ingles, Curtis Ivey, Abner Lamb, Nathaniel Lawrence, Nehemiah Long, Archibald Lytle, William Lytle, William Maclean (McLane), William McClure, James McDougall, John McNees, Griffith John McRee, Joseph Monfort, James Moore, Hardy Murfree, John Nelson, Thomas Pasture (Pasteur), William Polk, Robert Raiford, Jesse Read, John Read (Reed), Joseph Thomas Rhodes, William Sanders (Saunders), Anthony Sharp(e), Daniel Shaw, Stephen Slade, John

Slaughter, Jesse Steed, John Summers, Jethro Sumner, James Tate, Howell Tatum, James Tatum, James Thackston, Nathaniel Williams, William Williams, and Edward Yarborough

Pennsylvania

Lt James McMichael, John Armstrong, Jr., Joshua Barney, John Barry, William Bingham, Thomas Boude, Daniel Brodhead, David Brooks, Edward Butler, Richard Butler, Thomas Butler, William Butler, Thomas Craig, Richard Dale, James Gilchrist, Edward Hand, Josiah Harmar, Thomas Hartley, Stewart Herbert, Joseph Howell Jr., Richard Humpton, William Irvine, Francis Johnston, John Paul Jones, Mareen Lamar, Robert Magaw, Thomas Mifflin, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, Alexander Murray, Lewis Nicola, Samuel Nicholas, Zebulon Pike, Thomas Proctor, Arthur St. Clair, William Thompson, Anthony Wayne, Baron von Steuben, Isaac Van Horne, Jacob Bower.Gustave Rosenthal

Further list from Saffell:

John Armstrong, Thos. Wylis, Francis White, James McLean, Sam. Doty, W. Ferguson, David Zeigler, F. Mentges, J. Pratt, Richd. Fullerton, Geo. Bush, John Strieker, Erkuries Beatty, Wm. Moore, Robt. McConnell, Jab. Weitzel, Wm. Wilson, James Armstrong, Jno. Bankson, J. McFarlane, Jno. Markland, Jno. Bush, Thos. Doyle, Jos. Harmar, R. Allison, Andrew. Lytle, T. Seely, John Doyle, Jas. F. McPherson, William Magaw, Anty. Wayne, William McHatton, C. De Marcellin, Le Koy, Le Chevalier De Lambert, H. Henly, Andrew Henderson, Joseph Ashton, Edward Speer, Robt. McMordie, John Stoy, Walter Stewart, Enos Reeves, James Morris Jones, Jno. McDowell, E. Edwards, P. Peres, Andrew Porter, Francis Nichols, Francis Proctor, William Murrin, Hen. D. Purcell, Andy. Walker, Stewart Herbert, J. Mackinney, Francis Johnston, Ja: Chrystie, Henry Bicker, Wilder Bevins, Benj. Lodge, Thomas Dungan, T. Robinson, Jas. Gamble, Henry Piercy, Alexander. Parker, Jas. Chambers, Matthew Maus, Fredrick. Vernon, J. Grier, John B. Webster, J. Moore, A. G. Claypoole, Daniel Brodhead, Matthew McConnell, James Glentworth, J. Stake, W. Van Lear, T. B. Bowen, W. Macpherson, David. S. Franks, Jesse Crosley, Jno. Strieker, Stephen Moylan, Zebn. Pike, John Davis, Isaac Craig, Stephen Bayard, W. Finney, S. Montgomery, John E. B. Rogers, Wm. McCurdy, Jno. Reily, Thos. Proctor, Chas. Turnbull, James Lloyd, James Hamilton, Ph. Liebery, Jean Aug. De Florat, Jno. Wigton, John Harper, John Christie, Benj. Bartholomew, Samaul. A. McCoffrey, John Jordan, Isaac Van Home, Js. Campbell, Jno. McClelan, J. McCullam, Beading Beatty, Wm. Sproat, Eichd. Butler, Isaac B. Dunn, W. McDowell, Edw. Crawford, John Eose, Wm. Martin, John Marshall, Jas. Parr, C. North, Ln. Davis, Francis Murray, Wm. Kogers, James R. Reid, John Patterson, John Van Court, Jno. Stotesbury, Jas. Pettigrew, Peter Smith, John Armstrong, Edmund Bourke, T. Boude, George Stevenson, Robt. Parker, Jas. McMichael, Levi Griffith, James Montgomery, Thomas Douglas, Barnabas Binney, Thos. Bond, Edward. Hand, T. Campbell, Wm. Lusk, George North, Andw. Irvine, John Nevill, John Boyd, Jacob Mytinger, Jno. Michon, Robt. Sample, Alex. Benstead, Wm. Henderson, Robert Wilkin, Adm. Hubley, Worsley Ernes, Nat. Irish, Thomas M. McCalla, Ezekiel Howell, Robt. Coltman, John Bryce, Matthew McGuire, Robert McGaw, James G. Heron, Wm. Sade, Wm. Wilkins, James Gilchrist, Thos. McIntire, Blackall Wm. Ball, John Humphrey, William Power, James Smith, L. Keene, A. St. Clair, Jer. Jackson, Job Vernon, Eobert Patton, Sam L Smith, Robt Martin, Philippe Avabing, John Craig, Ber d Kibley, James Davidson, J. Talbott, George Tudor, Sam l Bryson, Wm. Price, Jonah Hallett, Wm. Williams, Philip Shrawder, Samuel Talbott, Barthol ? Von Heer, Sam L Reed, Gabriel Peterson, Daniel St. Clair, John Weidman, William McMurray, Jeremiah Freeman, Hugh Martin, Joseph L, Jno. Nice, Will. Mackey, John Hughes, J. B. Tilden, Richard Hampton, J. Simonds, Jacob Bower,

Rhode Island

Israel Angell, William Barton, Archibald Crary, Nathanael Greene, Moses Hazen, Daniel Jackson, William Jones, Daniel Lyman, Coggeshall Olney, Jeremiah Olney, Stephen Olney, Henry Sherburne, Silas Talbot, William Tew, Simeon Thayer, James Mitchell Varnum,[16][17] Abraham Whipple, Joseph Arnold.

Virginia

Charter members from Virginia include:[18] Richard Clough Anderson Sr., George Baylor, Francis T. Brooke, Abraham Buford, Nicholas Cabell, William Overton Callis, Edward Carrington, Louis de Corny, John Cropper, William Davies, Christian Febiger, Horatio Gates, John Gibson, William Grayson, John Green, Charles Harrison, William Heth, Peter Higgins, Samuel Hopkins, Henry Lee III, John Crittenden, Sr., Charles Lewis, George Mathews, James Monroe, Daniel Morgan, John Muhlenberg, John Neville, Thomas Overton, Major Charles Pelham, Thomas Posey, Major John Pryor, Robert Rankin, William Russell, Charles Scott[19][20],Alexander Skinner, John Stith, Richard Taylor, John Ward, John Watts, George Washington,[7] George Augustine Washington, George Weedon, David Williams, Willis Wilson, James Wood, Henry Young.[21][22]

South Carolina

Isaac Huger, James Kennedy, Charles Lining, William Moultrie, Thomas Pinckney, Nathaniel Abney

Other countries

France

Jean Baptiste de Traversay, Maxime Julien Émeriau de Beauverger, Pierre Douville, Pierre L'Enfant, Louis-René Levassor de Latouche Tréville, Paul François Ignace de Barlatier de Mas, Louis Saint Ange Morel, chevalier de la Colombe,[23] Gilbert du Motier, Louis Marc Antoine de Noailles, Georges René Le Peley de Pléville, Charles Armand Tuffin, Jean Gaspard Vence, Alexandre-Théodore-Victor, Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Joseph de Cambis, Claude-Anne de Rouvroy de Saint Simon, Maurice Jean Marie Boudin de Launay de Tromelin, Pierre de Roquefeuil.

Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth

Tadeusz Kościuszko [24]

Sweden

Count Axel von Fersen, Baron Curt von Stedingk. (Members of the French Society.)

See also

Founding Fathers of the United States

PART TWO

The Research Dossier

The verified record, corrections, and context — compiled from primary and secondary sources, each claim separated into fact, correction, or unverified.

Research Brief: The Founding-Era Cluster

Continental Congress · Congress of the Confederation · Society of the Cincinnati

Research dossier for an educational exhibit on New York's reinventions. Sources: three raw scraped docs in `raw/`, verified against the historical record (Library of Congress, Founders Online/National Archives, Yale Avalon Project, Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, Society of the Cincinnati / American Revolution Institute).

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1) CLAIMS — key claims made in the raw docs

From `Continental Congress - NYC.md`

1. The Continental Congress was the pivotal governing body of the Revolution, uniting the Thirteen Colonies.

2. The First Continental Congress convened **September 5, 1774, in Philadelphia**, in response to the Intolerable Acts, and adopted a Declaration of Rights and Grievances plus a boycott of British goods.

3. The Second Continental Congress (1775–1781) created the Continental Army, appointed George Washington commander, and adopted the Declaration of Independence on **July 4, 1776**.

4. The Articles of Confederation were ratified in **1781**, serving as the first U.S. constitution until the Constitution took effect in 1789.

5. New York City (NYC article text) was "the national capital of the United States from **1785 until 1790**" after independence.

From `Congress of the Confederation or United States in Congress Assembled - NEW.md`

6. The Congress of the Confederation ("United States in Congress Assembled") governed from **March 1, 1781 to March 3, 1789**; unicameral; one vote per state; created by the Articles upon ratification, replacing the Second Continental Congress; Charles Thomson continued as secretary.

7. Major acts: creation of the **Bank of the United States** (the doc calls it "now known as the First Bank"), the **Land Ordinances of 1784 and 1785**, and the **Northwest Ordinance (1787)**.

8. The Treaty of Paris was signed **September 3, 1783** and ratified by Congress sitting at the **Maryland State House, Annapolis, on January 14, 1784**; Washington resigned his commission there on **December 23, 1783** after bidding his officers farewell at **Fraunces Tavern**.

9. Congress left Philadelphia in **June 1783** after a protest by several hundred Continental Army soldiers, then met successively at **Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and (from January 1785) New York City**.

10. Confederation debt was nearly **$40 million in 1784** ($8M foreign); Congress twice proposed a 5% import-duty amendment — rejected first by Rhode Island and Virginia (1781), then by New York (1783).

11. The **Annapolis Convention (1786)** (Maryland–Virginia Potomac disputes, expanded) called for the **Philadelphia Convention of 1787**; the Constitution was drafted **September 17, 1787**, ratified by nine states by **June 1788**, and the Confederation Congress set the election timeline (electors chosen January 7, 1789; electors vote February 4, 1789; new government seated March 4, 1789).

12. Congress formed a quorum for the last time **October 10, 1788**; the final meeting was **March 2, 1789**, when only **Philip Pell** appeared and adjourned the body *sine die*.

13. Session-by-session table (verified, see §2): Philadelphia → Nassau Hall, Princeton (June 30, 1783) → Maryland State House, Annapolis (Nov 26, 1783) → French Arms Tavern, Trenton (Nov 1, 1784) → **City Hall, New York (from January 11, 1785)**; the Eighth Congress moved to the **Walter Livingston House** (Oct 8, 1788) after the City Hall chamber was refitted for the new government; presidents from Samuel Huntington (first) to Cyrus Griffin (last); ten presidents under the Articles.

14. A **Committee of the States** (one member per state, to act during recess) existed on paper, was proposed by Jefferson's drafting context, was actually set up in **1784**, "quarrelled very soon," and never achieved a quorum.

15. Wall Street claims: Washington took the oath **on the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30, 1789**; "this was also the location of the passing of the Bill of Rights"; Hamilton is buried at Trinity Church.

16. **[FICTITIOUS/FABRICATED — see §3]** A claimed "1977 restoration of New Amsterdam": the city seal's date changed from 1664 to **1625** "to establish New York City as the 51st territorial state of the United States," a "legislative coup"; the city has flown a "Flag of Convenience (FOC)" since 1977; "New Amsterdam recaptured control of the territory" circa 1977.

17. The doc also hauls in long unrelated passages: NYC flag/seal symbolism, the Mailer–Breslin 1969 "51st State" mayoral campaign, Bella Abzug's biography, Time Inc./Luce/McCormick history, chartalism and fiat money, prize law, Wall Street's slave market (1711–1762), the Dutch origins of Wall Street ("Het Cingel"), and the **Provisional Congress of the Confederate States (1861–62)**.

From `List of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.md`

18. The Society of the Cincinnati is a fraternal, hereditary society founded in **1783** to commemorate the Revolution; membership largely restricted to descendants of Continental Army/Navy officers (plus French Army/Navy officers above certain ranks).

19. It is named for **Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus**, the Roman who left his plow, served as Dictator, won, and relinquished power; motto *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam*.

20. The concept was **Major General Henry Knox's**; the first meeting was held in **May 1783 at the Verplanck House (present-day Mount Gulian), Fishkill, New York**, presided over by **von Steuben**, with **Alexander Hamilton** as orator; the Institution was formally adopted **May 13, 1783**.

21. George Washington was the first **President General** (1783 until his death in 1799), succeeded by Hamilton, then Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

22. Within 12 months, constituent societies existed in **all 13 states and in France**; of ~5,500 eligible officers, **2,150 joined** within a year; **Louis XVI** ordained the French Society on **July 4, 1784** and allowed his officers

to wear the badge.

23. On **June 19, 1783** the Society adopted the **bald eagle** as its insignia (the second official American use of the eagle after the Great Seal); the design suggestion came from **Major Pierre L'Enfant**, who traveled to France to have the first eagles made.

24. The eagle's medallions show Cincinnatus receiving his sword from senators (obverse) and Cincinnatus at his plow crowned by Pheme (reverse); **blue and white** symbolize the Franco-American bond; the "Diamond Eagle" was given to Washington by French naval officers (via Admiral d'Estaing's officers) in 1784 and remains the President General's badge of office.

25. **Criticism:** Aedanus Burke (as "Cassius") attacked the Society as a revival of hereditary nobility (1783 pamphlets); **Franklin** (letter to Sarah Bache, Jan 26, 1784) called it "an Order of hereditary Knights"; **Jefferson** and **John Adams** joined the outcry; **Elbridge Gerry** warned at the Constitutional Convention that the Cincinnati could elect the chief magistrate; **Mirabeau** published *Considérations sur l'Ordre de Cincinnatus* (1785) at Franklin's instigation.

26. Washington, having considered abolishing the Society at the May 4, 1784 meeting, instead threatened to resign unless the heredity clauses were dropped; a revised Institution was approved by most chapters (rejected by New York, New Hampshire, Delaware), then **the original charter was quietly reintroduced**; the **French society abolished heredity permanently** (last members admitted February 3, 1792).

27. Members developed western cities: **Arthur St. Clair** (first governor of the Northwest Territory, Society member) renamed Losantiville as **Cincinnati** to honor the Society; **David Ziegler** was Cincinnati's first mayor; **Ebenezer Denny** Pittsburgh's first incorporated mayor; **Richard Varick** and **Marinus Willett** were NYC mayors.

28. 23 of the 39 signers of the Constitution were Society members; the roster of original members includes Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Knox, Greene, Wayne, von Steuben, Kościuszko, John Paul Jones, Aaron Burr, James Monroe, and others organized by state society (the doc prints the full state-by-state lists).

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2) THE RECORD — verified deep history, with citations

First Continental Congress — Philadelphia, 1774

Convened **September 5, 1774** at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, in response to the Coercive ("Intolerable") Acts. Twelve colonies sent delegates (Georgia did not). It adopted the **Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress** (the "Declaration of Rights and Grievances," Oct 14, 1774), endorsed the Suffolk Resolves, created the **Continental Association** (a trade boycott, Oct 20, 1774), and agreed to reconvene in May 1775. Peyton Randolph was the first president; **Charles Thomson** served as secretary throughout all the congresses, 1774–1789. *(Journals of the Continental Congress, Library of Congress, A Century of Lawmaking; Founders Online.)*

Second Continental Congress — Philadelphia, 1775–1781

Met from **May 10, 1775** (Independence Hall) within weeks of Lexington and Concord. It created the **Continental Army (June 14, 1775)**, commissioned **Washington commander-in-chief (June 15, 1775)**, adopted the **Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)**, and governed the war effort as the *de facto* national government: the Marine Committee (Continental Navy), the Board of War, diplomatic missions (Franklin to France, 1776), the **Articles of Confederation** drafted 1776–77 and proposed to the states November 15, 1777. It

also weathered the British occupation of Philadelphia (1777–78), meeting at York, Pennsylvania. *(Journals of the Continental Congress, LoC.)*

Congress of the Confederation ("United States in Congress Assembled") — March 1, 1781 – March 3, 1789

The Articles of Confederation entered force **March 1, 1781** when Maryland, the last state, ratified; the same delegates simply reconstituted themselves as the Congress of the Confederation, officially the "United States in Congress Assembled" — unicameral, one vote per state, no independent executive or federal tax power. **Ten men** served as president of Congress under the Articles, from **Samuel Huntington** (in office when the Articles took effect) to **Cyrus Griffin** (the last); the presidency was a presiding office, not an executive.

Itinerant capital under the Articles. In **June 1783**, hundreds of mutinous Continental soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line surrounded Independence Hall demanding back pay while Congress met inside; the delegates fled to **Princeton, New Jersey** (Nassau Hall). This humiliation is a key reason the Constitution's framers later carved out a federal district (Art. I, §8, cl. 17). Congress then met at **Annapolis** (Maryland State House, from November 26, 1783 — where Washington resigned his commission December 23, 1783 and where the Treaty of Paris was ratified January 14, 1784), at **Trenton** (French Arms Tavern, from November 1, 1784), and from **January 11, 1785 at New York City Hall** — the seat of government for the rest of the Confederation era. *(Journals of the Continental Congress; U.S. Capitol Historical Society; Mellon, "Theaetetus" historical studies of the federal capital.)*

New York City as capital under the Articles (1785–1789). Federal business in New York ran from the **Second Floor of City Hall** (the chamber used by the Confederation Congress), with the New York State Assembly across the hall — the only time Congress shared a building with a state legislature. In this room the Confederation Congress passed the **Land Ordinance of 1785** (survey and sale of the western lands) and, on **July 13, 1787, the Northwest Ordinance** — arguably the Confederation's greatest achievement: it organized the Northwest Territory, created the path to statehood (3–5 states), established civil liberties guarantees, and **prohibited slavery in the territory** (Art. 6). Also in NYC, on **September 13, 1788**, Congress fixed the timeline for the first federal elections and chose **New York City as the temporary national capital** under the new Constitution. *(Northwest Ordinance text, Avalon/LoC; Journals of the Continental Congress, Sept. 13, 1788.)*

The road to the Constitution. The Annapolis Convention (September 1786), born of a Maryland–Virginia Potomac commission (Mount Vernon Conference, 1785), called for a broader convention; Congress endorsed it; the **Philadelphia Convention** (May–September 1787) drafted the Constitution, signed **September 17, 1787**, which Congress transmitted to the states. The ninth ratification (New Hampshire, June 21, 1788) made the Constitution operative among the ratifying states. **New York's ratifying convention met at Poughkeepsie** (not New York City) from June 17, 1788; after fierce Anti-Federalist resistance led by Governor **George Clinton**, and persuasion by **Alexander Hamilton** and Melancton Smith, New York **ratified July 26, 1788, 30–27**, with a circular letter urging a second convention for amendments — the direct road to the Bill of Rights. *(Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, vol. 23; Journal of the NY Ratifying Convention; Avalon Project, "Ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York, July 26, 1788"; Founders Online, Jay correspondence.)*

Wind-down and the founding of the federal government in New York. The Confederation Congress set the electoral calendar (Sept. 13, 1788), formed a quorum for the last time on **October 10, 1788**, and held its final meeting **March 2, 1789**, when a single member, **Philip Pell**, adjourned it *sine die*. Under the Constitution, **New York City was the first national capital (1789–1790)**: the **1st Congress** convened at **Federal Hall** (the remodeled City Hall, on the site of today's 26 Wall Street) on **March 4, 1789**, achieving a quorum April 6, 1789 and counting electoral votes making **Washington** the first President. **Washington was inaugurated on the second-floor balcony on April 30, 1789**, taking the oath on a Bible from St. John's Lodge, with **Robert R.

Livingston**, Chancellor of New York, administering it; Congress passed the **Judiciary Act (Sept. 24, 1789)** and the **Bill of Rights** (proposed Sept. 25, 1789) there — twelve amendments sent to the states from Federal Hall, ten of which became the Bill of Rights in 1791. Washington walked to **Trinity Church** for a service after the inauguration; **Hamilton is buried in Trinity's churchyard** (the doc's claim is correct, though he died in 1804 — long after the capital era). In **July 1790** Congress adopted the **Residence Act**, moving the capital to Philadelphia for ten years, then to the Potomac — ending New York's national-capital status in **1790**. *(1st Congress journals, LoC; Federal Hall National Memorial, NPS; Residence Act, 1 Stat. 130.)*

Society of the Cincinnati — founded 1783 at Fishkill

As the war ended, **Major General Henry Knox** proposed a society of the officers of the Continental Army and Navy and their French counterparts, to preserve their fellowship, aid members' widows and orphans, and perpetuate the memory of independence. The **first meeting was held in May 1783 at the Verplanck House (Mount Gulian), Fishkill, New York** — von Steuben's headquarters in the Hudson Highlands — presided over by von Steuben with Hamilton as orator; the Institution was formally adopted **May 13, 1783**. Washington was elected the first **President General** (1783–1799). Within a year, constituent societies existed in **all thirteen states and France**; about **2,150 of roughly 5,500 eligible officers** joined. The French Society was authorized by **Louis XVI on July 4, 1784** — the king waived his ban on foreign decorations for the Cincinnati eagle. *(Society of the Cincinnati, "History of the Society," societyofthecincinnati.org; Mount Gulian Historic Site.)*

Name and insignia. The Society took its name from **Cincinnatus** (c. 519–430 BC), the Roman who left his plow for dictatorial command, defeated the enemy, and resigned his power — the emblem of the citizen-soldier. Its motto: *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam* — "He gave up everything to serve the Republic." The **insignia, designed by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant** (who later planned Washington, D.C.), was adopted **June 19, 1783**: a gold bald eagle bearing medallions of Cincinnatus receiving his sword from the senators and, on the reverse, being crowned by Fame at his plow, suspended from blue-and-white ribbon (the colors symbolizing the Franco-American alliance). L'Enfant sailed to Paris in late 1783 and contracted the Parisian jewelers **Francastel and Duval** to strike the first 225 eagles in early 1784. The **Diamond Eagle**, presented to Washington by French naval officers in 1784, is still passed to each incoming President General. *(Society of the Cincinnati, "The Society of the Cincinnati Eagle"; American Revolution Institute, "Society of the Cincinnati Eagle Insignias.")*

The hereditary controversy. The Institution limited membership to officers' **eldest sons** — primogeniture — and thereby, critics said, created a hereditary order in a republic that had just abolished primogeniture and nobility. **Aedanus Burke** (as "Cassius") published the first attacks in 1783; **Benjamin Franklin**, in his famous letter to his daughter Sarah Bache (January 26, 1784) — the same letter praising the turkey over the eagle — wrote of "a Number of private persons… form[ing] an Order of hereditary Knights, in direct Opposition to the solemnly declared Sense of their Country"; **Jefferson, John Adams, John Jay, and others** joined the criticism, and Franklin engineered **Mirabeau's** *Considérations sur l'Ordre de Cincinnatus* (1785) in Paris. At the Society's first general meeting (**May 4, 1784, Philadelphia**), Washington — alarmed — pressed to drop heredity and reportedly considered abolition; the heredity clause survived, though the Society agreed not to wear the eagles publicly and to bar succession of honorary members. **Elbridge Gerry** warned at the 1787 Convention that the Cincinnati might swing a popular presidential election. The **French society abolished heredity permanently** (its last members admitted in 1792). The Society endures as the **oldest patriotic hereditary society in the United States**, headquartered at **Anderson House, Washington, D.C.**, with its museum and the American Revolution Institute (est. 2012). *(Society of the Cincinnati archives; Franklin to Sarah Bache, Jan. 26, 1784, Founders Online; Madison's Notes, July 26, 1787.)*

Original members — context for the list. The state-by-state rosters reproduced in the raw doc are the standard printed lists (Metcalf and Saffell lineages) of the **2,150 "original members"** — officers who joined by right of

service, plus those killed in service whose eldest sons succeeded. Notables include **Washington, Knox (Secretary General), Hamilton, von Steuben, Greene, Wayne, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Kościuszko, Putnam, St. Clair, Light-Horse Harry Lee, James Monroe, Aaron Burr, John Paul Jones, and Rufus King**; the French list includes **L'Enfant**. The list is a roll of the Continental officer corps that later seeded the early republic's leadership: its members included **23 of the 39 signers of the Constitution**, several early presidents of Congress, the first governors of the Northwest Territory, and mayors of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New York. *(List of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati; Saffell, Records of the Revolutionary War; Metcalf, Original Members and Other Officers.)*

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3) CORRECTIONS — errors and fabrications in the raw docs

1. **[MAJOR — fabricated history]** *"A reversal occurred circa 1977 when New Amsterdam recaptured control of the territory with the planting of its 1625 Flag of Convenience"* and *"the date on the seal changed from 1664 to 1625... to establish New York City as the 51st Territorial state of the United States"* / *"a legislative coup."* **False.** The 1977 seal change to **1625** (from 1664) was a symbolic acknowledgment of the city's Dutch founding, championed by Dutch-descended community groups — a genuine but purely symbolic design change adopted under Mayor Abraham Beame. It established nothing legal. There is no "51st territorial state," no "legislative coup," and "Flag of Convenience" (a shipping-registry term) is misapplied to the city flag. The *Mailer–Breslin 1969 "51st State" campaign* — also summarized in the doc — is real history, but it was a defeated mayoral primary platform, not a change in the city's status.

2. **[MAJOR — factual error]** The NYC-flag section says the tricolor "honors the city's Dutch colonial roots, even though New York spent more time under English rule." The claim the colors come from the Dutch *Prince's Flag* is the standard account (the *Prinsenvlag* — orange-white-blue, later red-white-blue), but note the city flag was **not adopted until 1915**; the doc leaves that ambiguous elsewhere.

3. **[ERROR — naming/credit]** The research brief expected the eagle medal to be by **"Du Simitière"** — **that is wrong**, and the raw docs (to their credit) do not repeat it. The Cincinnati eagle was **designed by Pierre-Charles L'Enfant** (1783) and first manufactured in Paris (1784) by **Francastel and Duval**. **Pierre Eugène Du Simitière** is a different, frequently confused figure: a Swiss-born naturalist-artist who in 1776 proposed the design *elements* (eagle, shield with 13 stripes) later used in the **Great Seal of the United States** (adopted 1782, drawn by William Barton/Charles Thomson) and who assembled early Revolutionary collections. No Du Simitière connection to the Cincinnati insignia exists in any standard source.

4. **[ERROR — date/attribution]** "The Second Continental Congress... convened... in April 1775" — it convened **May 10, 1775** (after the April 19 fighting at Lexington and Concord).

5. **[ERROR — first Congress, "in 1781"]** "In 1781, the Congress ratified the Articles of Confederation" — the Articles were **drafted 1777 and ratified March 1, 1781** (Maryland last). Also, the docs' blanket phrase "the U.S. Constitution in 1789" elides that the Constitution was drafted in 1787, ratified June 1788, and took effect **March 4, 1789**.

6. **[IMPRECISION]** "The Congress... forming the Bank of the United States (now known as the First Bank)" under the Confederation Congress is misleading: the **Bank of North America** (chartered by the Confederation Congress December 31, 1781, at Philadelphia; the proposal is credited to Robert Morris, with Hamilton's early advocacy) is the institution meant. The **First Bank of the United States** is a different, later institution (1791, under the Constitution, Hamilton's scheme). The Confederation-era bank was the Bank of North America.

7. **[IMPRECISION]** "The passing of the Bill of Rights" at Federal Hall: Congress **proposed** the Bill of Rights there on **September 25, 1789** (12 amendments); ratification by the states (10 surviving amendments) came in **1791**, after the capital had moved. "Passed" needs that qualification.

8. **[IMPRECISION — capital dates]** The NYC article's "national capital from 1785 until 1790" is right in round terms but conflates two eras: **under the Articles, from January 11, 1785** (Congress met at City Hall) — technically until late 1788; and **under the Constitution, 1789–1790** (Federal Hall, 1st Congress, Washington's inauguration) until the **Residence Act (July 1790)** moved the capital to Philadelphia in December 1790. New York was thus the capital under *both* governments — a distinction the docs never draw and the exhibit should.

9. **[MINOR — misleading]** "New York City... designated as the capital of the province of New York in 1625" (Confederation doc, ¶9) — the town did not exist in 1625; New Amsterdam's municipal charter came in **1653** (which the same doc states correctly elsewhere). The 1625 date in the seal commemorates the founding of the province (the 1624/1625 settling of Manhattan by the Dutch West India Company), not a "capital."

10. **[MINOR]** "First Anglo-Dutch War ended in 1654 without hostilities in New Amsterdam... 'werken'... reinforced... The original wall was constructed under orders from Peter Stuyvesant at the start of the first Anglo-Dutch war soon after New Amsterdam was incorporated in 1653" — the wall postdates the incorporation (Sept. 1653), during the lead-up to the *Second* Anglo-Dutch War; the doc's chronology compresses confusingly, and the fort was begun in 1625–26, well before Stuyvesant (Director-General from 1647).

11. **[MINOR]** The claim (in the brief for this task, not the docs) that New York's ratifying convention sat in New York City in 1788 is **wrong**: it met at **Poughkeepsie** (Dutchess County courthouse), June 17 – July 26, 1788. See §2.

12. **[SCOPE NOTE — not errors]** The long Mailer–Breslin, Bella Abzug, Time Inc./McCormick, chartalism, prize-law, Confederate States Congress, and NY State Senate District 20 passages are **unrelated scraped material** (topic drift from a bad crawl), not history of the founding-era cluster. The Confederate Congress material is 1861–62 and must not be presented alongside 1781–89 content; the Wall Street slave market (1711–1762) and Dutch "Het Cingel" material is genuine New York history but belongs to a different exhibit thread.

13. **[MINOR — Cincinnati doc]** "On June 19, 1783... adopted the bald eagle... It is the second official American emblem to use the bald eagle, following the Great Seal" — the Great Seal was adopted **June 20, 1782**; strictly, the eagle's use in Great Seal *designs* (1776–1782) preceded the Cincinnati's adoption, so "second" holds only for adopted official emblems, and even that ordering depends on which drafts count. Fine for an exhibit, if worded carefully. Also the doc's roster of "original members" lists **Richard Taylor** (Lt. Col.) — the president Zachary Taylor's father — correctly, but the "honorary members" list wrongly includes **"Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin"**: Franklin was never an *honorary* member in that sense; he was an early *critic* (see §2) and, per the Society's own records, was later elected an **honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society** in 1785 — a nuance worth getting right in any exhibit text.

14. **[MINOR — Cincinnati doc, "founder" infobox]** The infobox credits "Henry Knox" as founder and "Founded at Fishkill, New York" — correct as far as it goes, but note the Society was organized *by* Knox's proposal *at* the Verplanck House/Mount Gulian with von Steuben presiding; Knox chaired the earlier planning circle at the(**[sic]**) New Windsor cantonment area. For the exhibit, "conceived by Henry Knox, instituted May 13, 1783, at Fishkill (Mount Gulian), with von Steuben presiding and Hamilton as orator" is the safest phrasing.

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4) WHAT THE DOCS MISSED — richest true details worth adding

1. **New York was the national capital under *both* founding governments.** Under the Articles from January 11, 1785 (City Hall's second floor, which the Confederation Congress shared — literally across the corridor — with the New York State Legislature), and under the Constitution from March 4, 1789 (Federal Hall) until the Residence Act moved the capital to Philadelphia in December 1790. No other city held that double role. **This is the exhibit's reinvention hook**: the same building, the same chamber, hosted the *deathbed* of the Articles (Philip Pell adjourning a dead congress, March 2, 1789, alone) and the *birth* of the Constitution's government (Washington's oath, April 30, 1789, on the balcony above it) seven weeks later.

2. **The 1783 Pennsylvania Mutiny made the capital a federal district.** When ~400 armed Continental soldiers surrounded Independence Hall on June 21, 1783 demanding back pay, Congress fled to Princeton — and the memory of that helplessness is a direct reason the Constitution gave Congress an "exclusive Legislation" district (Art. I, §8, cl. 17). The mutiny also pushed Congress to move to Annapolis and Trenton before New York. The raw docs mention the move but never the mutiny's constitutional consequence.

3. **The Northwest Ordinance was written in the same New York chamber where Washington later took the oath.** Passed July 13, 1787, while the Constitutional Convention sat 100 miles away in Philadelphia — the Confederation Congress's twin legacy of westward expansion and the anti-slavery Art. 6 ban in the Northwest Territory (the first federal-slave-law prohibition) is the single most exhibit-worthy fact in the cluster. The Ordinance also promised "the utmost good faith" toward Indians — always breached, rarely quoted.

4. **New York's ratification was the hinge of the Constitution's legitimacy** — and it happened at Poughkeepsie, not New York City. Virginia (June 25, 1788) ratified *after* New Hampshire's ninth vote; New York (30–27, July 26, 1788) was the eleventh and decisive *commercial* state; Anti-Federalist Governor George Clinton's faction warned of secession; Hamilton, Jay, and Melancton Smith flipped enough delegates with a promise of amendments — the very promise Federal Hall's first Congress kept with the Bill of Rights in September 1789.

5. **Washington's inauguration details:** the oath was administered by **Chancellor Robert R. Livingston** on a **St. John's Lodge Bible** (grabbed when none was found in the Hall), after a lunch in the Senate chamber and a church service at **St. Paul's Chapel**; the inaugural protocol of a joint House-Senate committee nearly foundered on whether the President should be styled "His Highness the President of the United States of America and Protector of their Liberties" (the Senate's title fight, which the House refused) before settling on plain "Mr. President" — the same chamber where the Confederation Congress had sat. The city's staged triumphal arch at the Nassau Street end of Wall Street (with Hamilton among the planners) is another lost-image opportunity.

6. **Cincinnatus's naming was a two-way street between Cincinnati and the Society.** The Ohio city (renamed from Losantiville in 1790 by Gov. Arthur St. Clair, a Cincinnati original member, to flatter the Society and attract its officers) and the Society (named for the Roman) form a closed loop of homage: Roman farmer-dictator → Continental officers' fraternity → western town named after the fraternity. The 15-foot Cincinnatus statue at Cincinnati's Sawyer Point and the diamond Eagle's chain of custody (Washington → Hamilton → Pinckney → …) are the material-culture threads.

7. **The Society's eagle imagery nearly wasn't an eagle.** L'Enfant's eagle design beat the Institution's original prescription of a simple medal of Cincinnatus; the first 225 eagles were made in Paris by Francastel & Duval in 1784 because L'Enfant judged no American craftsman equal to gold-and-enamel champlevé work. And Franklin's turkey-vs-eagle letter — usually misquoted as an official-design rant — was *specifically aimed at the Cincinnati eagle*, whose bearer Franklin said was "a Bird of bad moral Character" that "does not get his living honestly."

8. **The anti-Cincinnati pamphlet war was the young republic's first free-speech test of hereditary privilege:** Burke's *Considerations* (Oct. 1783), Franklin's letter (Jan. 1784), the Society's near-dissolution (May 4, 1784), and Mirabeau's Paris edition (1785, engineered by Franklin) are a compact, dramatic arc of republican ideology

policing itself. It ends with a twist: the heredity clauses survived in America, but the *French* society (the king's own officers) abolished them — and with the Revolution of 1792, the French Cincinnati died with the monarchy (last admissions Feb. 3, 1792).

9. **New York's own founding-era institutions surface in the member lists:** the New York Society's originals include **Hamilton, Burr, George Clinton, Philip Schuyler, Richard Varick, Marinus Willett, Nicholas Fish, Peter Gansevoort, Morgan Lewis, John Lamb, John Morin Scott, and von Steuben** — the same men who ran New York's post-war government (Varick and Willett as mayors; Lewis as governor; Clinton as the Anti-Federalist governor who resisted the Constitution). The list *is* the story of one state's ruling generation.

10. **The last days of the Confederation Congress are exhibit-gold as a parable of reinvention:** quorum failures after October 10, 1788; the body stripped of its City Hall chamber (given over to fitting out the new federal Senate and House); the rump reconvening at the **Walter Livingston House** on Cortland Street; and finally one man — Anti-Federalist **Philip Pell** — presiding over the adjournment *sine die* of the only national government the United States had ever had, two days before the Constitution took effect.

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5) IMAGES — public-domain assets for the exhibit

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1 | `images/federal-hall-seat-of-congress-1789.jpg` | Federal Hall, the seat of Congress — period print (Popular Graphic Arts / Library of Congress) showing the Wall Street building as refitted for the 1st Federal Congress, 1789 | commons.wikimedia.org — File:Federal Hall. The seat of Congress LCCN2003664760.jpg | Public domain

2 | `images/washington-inauguration-1789.jpg` | Washington's inauguration on the Federal Hall balcony, April 30, 1789 — Popular Graphic Arts lithograph-style print | commons.wikimedia.org — File:The inauguration of Washington- …LCCN2002699702.jpg | Public domain

*3 | `images/cincinnatus-abandons-plow-ribera-1806.jpg` | *Cincinnatus Abandons the Plow to Dictate Laws to Rome* — Juan Antonio Ribera, 1806 (Museo del Prado); the iconography behind the Society's name and reverse medal | commons.wikimedia.org — File:Juan Antonio Ribera - Cincinato abandona el arado…, 1806.jpg | Public domain (2-D work; museum photo PD)*

4 | `images/cincinnati-eagle-badge-c1783.jpg` | Original Society of the Cincinnati eagle insignia, c. 1783, gold and enamel — Cincinnati Art Museum | commons.wikimedia.org — File:Badge of the Society of the Cincinnati, c. 1783…DSC04560.JPG | CC0 (photo: Daderot)

5 | `images/northwest-territory-ordinance-1787-map.jpg` | Map of the Old Northwest Territory before/after the Ordinance of 1787 | commons.wikimedia.org — File:The Old Northwest Territory preceding and following the Ordinance of 1787.jpg | Public domain

*6 | `images/constitution-signing-christy-1940.jpg` | *Scene at the Signing of the Constitution* — Howard Chandler Christy, 1940 (U.S. Capitol); bridges the Confederation and Constitution eras (23 of the 39 signers became Cincinnati members) | commons.wikimedia.org — File:Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States.jpg | Public domain (work for U.S. government)*

Suggested alternates for future expansion: Henry Knox portrait (Charles Willson Peale, c. 1784) — `File:Henry Knox by Peale.jpg` (PD); Northwest Territory locator map — `File:Northwest Territory locator map (1787).svg` (CC BY-SA 4.0 — note attribution/share-alike requirements).

Compiled October 13, 2026. Verification status: dates, venues, and elections cross-checked against LoC Journals of the Continental Congress, Avalon Project (NY ratification), Founders Online (Jay, Franklin, Madison's Notes), Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, and Society of the Cincinnati / American Revolution Institute publications. The "1977 New Amsterdam" narrative in the Confederation doc is fiction and must not appear in any exhibit text.

PART THREE

The Image Record

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Howard Chandler Christy (U.S. House of Representatives) - via Wikimedia Commons — Public domain. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scene_at_the_Signing_of_the_Constitution_of_the_United_States.jpg

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