



THE ART OF WAR IN THE AGE OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

100 TREASURES FROM THE FERGUSSON COLLECTION

Ellen McCallister Clark



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An original model of Bela Pratt's statue of Nathan Hale at Yale University stands guard over the library of the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati.



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Foreword by Jack D. Warren, Jr.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 2020

FOREWORD



The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection is one of the world's greatest collections on the art of war in the age of the American Revolution. It has been assembled, one work at a time, over more than a generation. Most of the thousands of items in the Fergusson Collection were selected by the author of this book, Ellen McCallister Clark, or Sandra Powers, her predecessor as library director, both benefiting from the wise but unobtrusive counsel of the anonymous donor who has supported the growth of the collection since it was founded in 1988. This book describes a selection of one hundred treasures from the Fergusson Collection, each a fascinating artifact of the military culture that shaped, and was shaped by, the American War of Independence.

The strength of the Fergusson Collection does not rest on one work, or even the one hundred outstanding works presented here. Its strength lies in its comprehensiveness within its field. A researcher can come to the Fergusson Collection to read a single rare work or to find the answer to one question, but that question will inevitably inspire another, for which a rare work near at hand offers an answer. A thoughtful researcher using the Fergusson Collection can carve a path from one source to another, from premise to conclusion and on to a new premise without leaving our library, finding that there is book, pamphlet, print, broadside, map, or manuscript in the collection that offers an answer and inspires a new line of inquiry. An imaginative researcher will find further inspiration in the carefully selected armaments, paintings and other fine, decorative and mechanical arts in the collection.

The Fergusson Collection documents how armies and navies were assembled, disciplined, clothed, fed, and supplied; how ships were constructed, cannons cast, and muskets manufactured; how fleets and armies were organized, sailed, marched, and arrayed for battle; how arsenals, armories, camps, dockyards, and forts were constructed and maintained; how maps were made, wounds treated, and officers trained; and how contemporaries thought about the ethical and moral dimensions of armed conflict. It includes works, in some cases dating back hundreds of years, that shaped the way soldiers and sailors of the American War of Independence imagined their roles and carried them out. It also reflects the extraordinary energy and imagination devoted to the art of war in the age of the American Revolution.

The importance of the art of war in this period can scarcely be overestimated. Preparing for wars and fighting them were preoccupations of early modern states. The great powers of Europe were either at war or getting ready for war throughout the eighteenth century. The art of war was central to early modern governance and was never far from the thoughts of European rulers.

The art of war also touched nearly every aspect of early modern technology and technique, from metallurgy and chemistry to medicine and cartography. It fueled innovation.

Manufacturing standardized, interchangeable parts was first introduced by Gribbeauval, a French artilleryman. The technique was soon adopted for the mass production of muskets. The first systematic medical trials were undertaken in an effort to overcome scurvy, the great scourge of early modern navies. The art of war spurred innovation in nearly every creative enterprise and occupied some of the greatest minds of the age. Antoine Lavoisier, the greatest chemist of the eighteenth century, made French gunpowder the finest of his time; Leonhard Euler's work on fluid dynamics transformed naval architecture and made warships faster and more maneuverable.

The art of war in the early modern era involved every sort of motivation. It drew forth genius and daring, courage and creativity, and fueled ambitions of every kind. It touched the lives of millions of people—soldiers and sailors, dockworkers and artisans, frontiersmen and explorers, merchants and inventors, courtiers and kings. Its restless energy reached every part of the world, facilitating the spread of European hegemony over vast regions and countless people.

It even posed moral and ethical questions. Could warfare—organized violence on a mass scale—be made more humane, more enlightened? Could its violence be contained? Could it be governed by rules, or at least by boundaries? What are the obligations of captors and the rights—if such exist—of captives? Such questions were not new in the age of the American Revolution, but they weighed more heavily on the minds of men of the Enlightenment, who were determined to apply the insights of philosophy and natural science to improve the lives of everyone.

The American Revolution posed new ethical questions for the art of war. How was an army of free men—of equal citizens rather than royal subjects—to be disciplined?

On what terms should men be asked to sacrifice the individual liberties for which they were fighting—to surrender their personal autonomy—in order to become an effective, unified fighting force?

The American Revolution is inescapably bound up in the principles and practice of eighteenth-century warfare, and cannot be understood without reference to them. The Revolution was far more than a great forensic controversy about natural rights or the organization of republican governments. The Revolution was, above all else, a struggle for autonomy—individual, local, and ultimately national.

The central drama of that struggle was a war for independence between American colonists, supported by France and Spain, and the British, their mercenary auxiliaries, and Indian allies. That war ultimately reached from the Mississippi to the Bay of Bengal and involved battles in the frontier forests of North America, among the islands of the Caribbean, and on the coasts of Europe, from the North Sea to Gibraltar. The political, diplomatic, and financial aspects of the Revolution were driven by the incessant need on every side for more of everything that war consumes: men, money, masts, muskets, cannons, clothing, food, medicine, and munitions of every sort. Even the Federal

Constitution that emerged from the ordeal of the Revolution was shaped by the hard realities of a world dominated by predatory imperial powers constantly poised for war.

The Fergusson Collection, in its richness and amazing diversity, reminds us that military history should not be an isolated specialty. Its practitioners should look beyond the details of uniforms, tactics, and battles lost or won to the vast ways the military and its complex concerns have shaped societies. Historians of the American Revolution should all be students of the art of war, which reached far beyond the camps and battlefields to touch nearly every aspect of American life.

In its extraordinary breadth and depth, the Fergusson Collection does something that all truly great historical collections do—it compels us to reconsider how we imagine the past. It challenges our preconceptions. The Fergusson Collection leads us, from one question and answer to the next—from one source to the next—to a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the eighteenth century, and thus of our own time. It makes us wiser, and thus better prepared to form new questions and shape new lines of inquiry. If we come to the Fergusson Collection with open minds, we will find it has riches to occupy lifetimes of scholarly inquiry and reflection.

Jack D. Warren, Jr.
Executive Director

*The American Revolution Institute
of the Society of the Cincinnati*



Introduction

The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection was established in 1988 to honor the memory of a young twentieth-century Cincinnati who gave his life in service to his country. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson (1943-1967) was elected to the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia in 1966, representing Capt. Benjamin Biggs of the Virginia Continental Line. The following year, as a first lieutenant in the 101st Airborne Division of the U.S. Army serving in Vietnam, he was fatally wounded while leading a small force forward under enemy fire to assist his platoon that had been ambushed. For his valor and heroism, Lieutenant Fergusson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart.

The collection that honors Lieutenant Fergusson's gallant sacrifice specializes in early printed and manuscript works that illuminate the theory and practice of the warfare in the age of the American Revolution. Numbering more than 12,000 items, the collection has been developed through careful, focused collecting over more than three decades. It is the heart of the library of the American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati and has inspired and supported the research of thousands of scholars.

This catalog presents a selection of one hundred highlights of the Fergusson Collection. The items are arranged by format – rare books, manuscripts, maps, broadsides, graphic arts, and fine arts and artifacts. The entries within each category are listed chronologically by date of creation. Each entry concludes with the year of acquisition in brackets. The treasures herein described were chosen to convey the richness, breath and depth of the larger collection, as well the momentum of its growth and development item-by-item, year-by-year to become a leading resource for advanced study of the military achievements that secured American independence.

Lt. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson with his parents, Gen. Robert G. Fergusson and Charlotte Lawrence Fergusson, in the fall of 1966, just before he left for Vietnam.



RARE BOOKS

Flavius Vegetius Renatus. *De re Militari*. Bononiae: Ioannes Antonisu de Benedictis, 1505.

Dating to the fifth century, Vegetius' writings on military matters in Rome were studied and emulated from the Middle Ages through the era of the Revolution. This Latin edition of 1505 is the earliest work in the Society's collection and one of twenty-four editions of Vegetius' *De re Militari* in various languages held. [2002]

William Barrieffe. *Militarie Discipline: or the Young Artillery-Man, wherein Is Discoursed and Shown the Postures Both of Musket and Pike the Exactest Way, &c.* London: Printed by John Dawson, 1643.

This seventeenth-century treatise on the art of war features an engraved portrait of the author bearing the legend: "Though this Effigies here does Represent/and Portray for his faces Liniamment/Yet Read his Booke and you therein will find/that he hath Pictur'd there a Soldiers minde." [2008]

Jacques François Maxime de Chastenet, marquis de Puységur. *Art de la Guerre par Principes et par Règles*. A Paris: Chez Charles-Antoine Jombert, libraire du Roy pour l'artillerie & la génie, 1748.

Puységur served as marshal of France during the reign of Louis XIV. His treatise on the art of war is considered one of the most influential military books of the eighteenth century. It is known for its fine illustrations, including the plate *Plan pour fair voir la manière dont neuf Soldats son couchez sous une tente*, presenting an arrangement by which nine soldiers could sleep in an eight-foot square tent. [1990]

Denis Diderot and Jean Le Rond d'Alembert. *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers*. 35 vols. A Paris: Chez Briasson, 1751-65.

A triumph of Enlightenment thought, the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Amembert was the first methodical endeavor to determine the entire scope of human knowledge. For researchers in the Institute's library, this superb first edition of the *Encyclopédie* encapsulates the growing significance of the art and science of war in military theory and practice in the eighteenth century. Nearly 1,250 articles are classified as military subjects, focusing on military history, training and techniques, technology and philosophy. [2004]

Julius Caesar. *The Commentaries of Caesar Translated into English to which Is Prefixed a Discourse Concerning the Roman Art of War*. Translated by William Duncan. London: Printed for J. and R. Tonson and S. Draper, and R. Dodsley, 1753.

According to Professor Ira Gruber's *Books and the British Army in the Age of the American Revolution*, Duncan's translation of Caesar's *Commentaries* was the work that appeared most often the libraries of the British officers he analyzed. [2007]

Louis-Michel de Jeney. *The Partisan, or, The Art of Making War in Detachment*. London: Printed for R. Griffiths, Bookseller, 1760.

Capt. Johann Ewald, a Hessian officer who recorded his experiences in America, listed de Jeney's work among the military treatises typically found in captured American knapsacks during the Revolutionary War. George Washington owned a copy of this English translation of *Le Partisan* and he specifically recommended it to one of his officers, Col. William Woodford, who had expressed doubts about his own ability to command troops. [2015]

France. Louis XV. *Code Militaire, ou Compilation des Ordonnances des Rois de France concernant les Gens de Guerre*. Nouvelle edition. 8 vols. A Paris: Chez Durand, 1761.

This handsomely bound compilation of the military ordinances of the kings of France bears the bookplates of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker, a British officer of the era of the American Revolution. [2012]

Campbell Dalrymple. *A Military Essay. Containing Reflections on the Raising, Arming, Cloathing, and Discipline of the British Infantry and Cavalry; with Proposal for the Improvement of the Same*. London: Printed by D. Wilson, 1761.

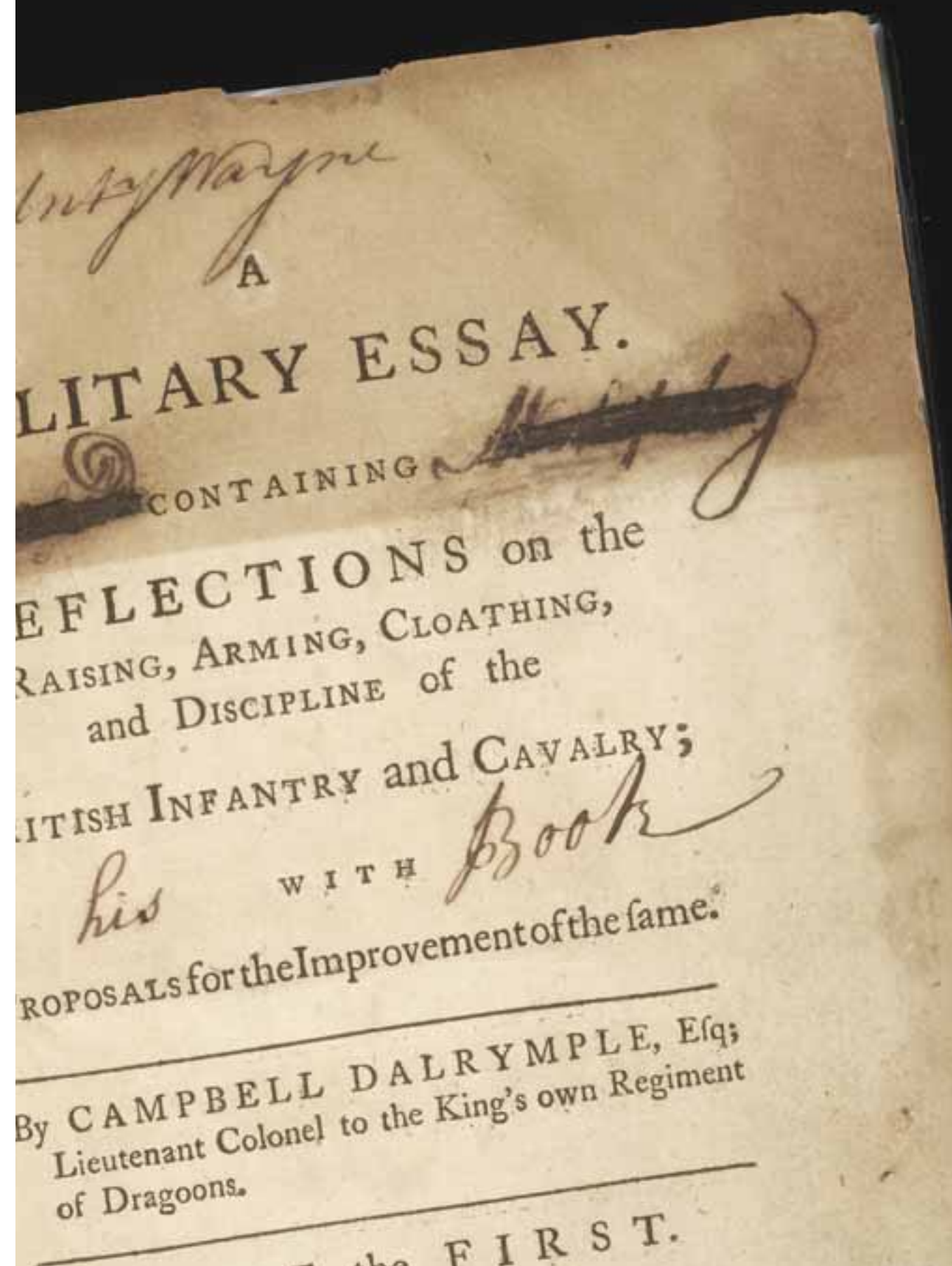
This copy belonged to American general Anthony Wayne and it bears his autograph in two places. [2008]

The Seasonable Address of a Militia-Man, to Those of His Fraternity, on the Prospect of a Peace, and that of Their Dissolution, or rather Dispersion, in Consequence thereof. London: Printed for J. Wilkie, 1761.

The unidentified author begins: "Gentlemen! It is now...three or four years...since many of you have been, I dare say, not *disagreeably* diverted, from the *quiet* and *peaceable* duties of your respective callings – from the *counter*, the *plough* and *other* the ordinary instruments of industry – to the more *immediate* service of your country, in a very *different* employment – as handlers of musket, sword and bayonet. Some of you have not been *harnessed* more than a year or two; *long enough* however I am persuaded, to understand what you were about – to have perfected yourselves in the *art-military*, and other *genteel* accomplishments of the profession." [2009]

Thomas Haselden. *The Seaman's Daily Assistant, being a Short, Easy, and Plain Method of Keeping a Journal at Sea*. London: Printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767.

Inscriptions in this volume document the travels and travails of a succession of owners. The earliest signature indicates that the book was purchased by Abram Outten in Baltimore in 1769; the next owner was John Sturgis, who bought the book in Baltimore in 1776 and recorded in it his experiences as a privateer sailing in the West Indies. Another owner, Edward Yard, acquired the book in 1777 and in it recorded his capture and transport to Forton Prison in England. While at Forton, Edward Yard sold the book to another American prisoner, Jonathan Carpenter. [2009]



John Milton. *Paradise Lost, A Poem, in Twelve Books.* London: Printed for J. Beecroft, 1770.

This copy of Milton's epic poem belonged in succession to two officers, one British and one American, who fought in the Revolutionary War. The first owner was Daniel Davids, a lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery who was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga; the second owner was an American lieutenant John Stone, who served at the Rutland Barracks in Massachusetts where Davids was held. In addition to both officers' signatures with places and dates, the book contains several literary quotations written on its title page and flyleaves. Whether the book was a spoil of war or a friendly exchange between the two soldiers is unknown. [2012]

***The Crisis.* Nos. I (January 20, 1775)–XCI (October 12, 1776). London: Printed and published for the authors, by T. W. Shaw, 1775-1776.**

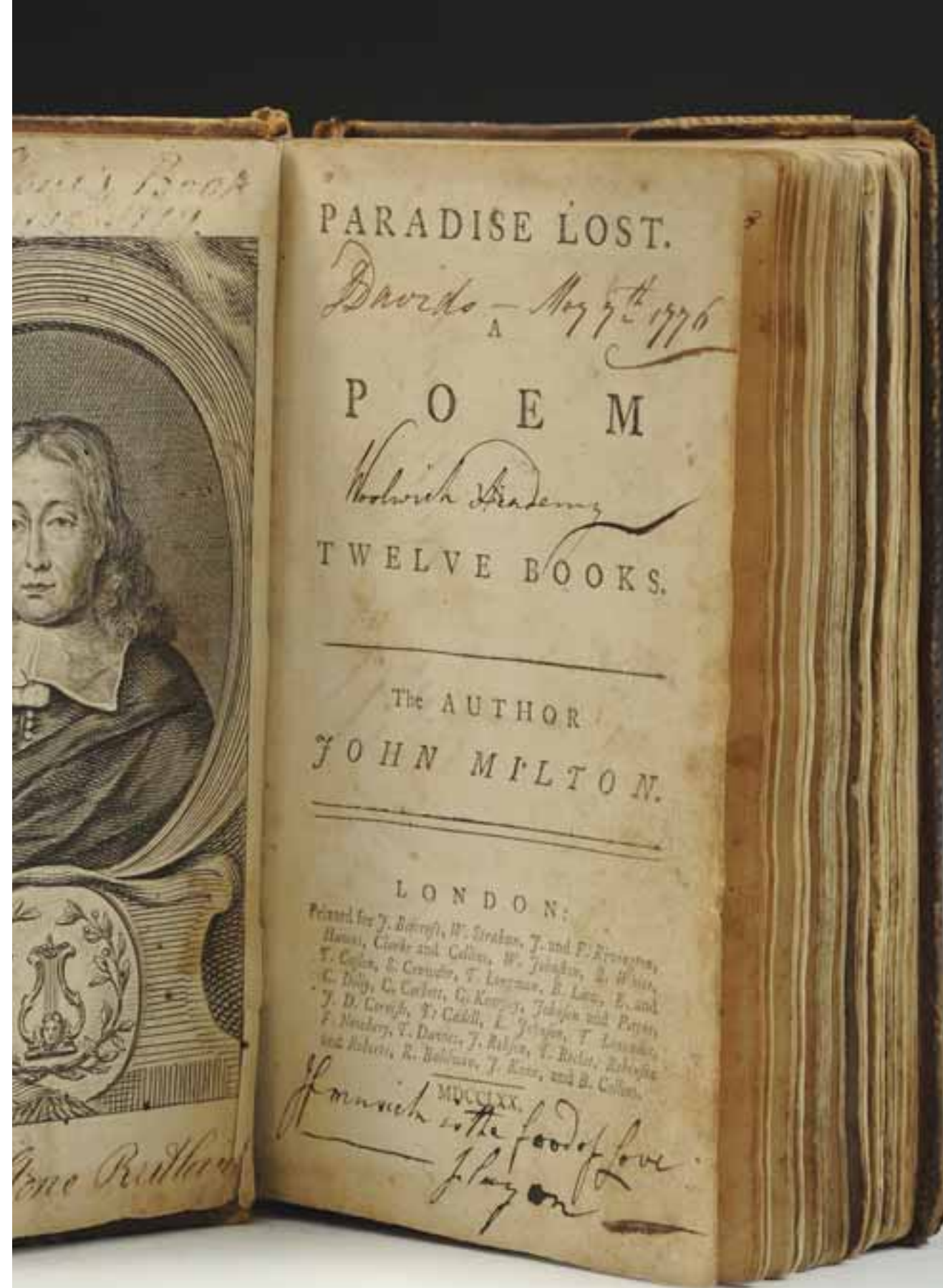
Bound in a single volume, this is a complete run of this British weekly periodical that offered support to the American cause through strident criticism of prevailing British imperial policies. It includes a printing of the full text of the Declaration of Independence in the August 24, 1776, issue, introduced in language that is characteristic of the editorial voice of the publication: "The following is the Declaration of Independence of the Brave, free, and Virtuous Americans, against the most dastardly, slavish, and vicious Tyrant that ever disgraced a Nation, whose savage cruelties are covered under a mask of Religion, Horrid Impiety! Execrable Hypocrisy!" [2013]

Thomas Hanson. *The Prussian Evolutions in Actual Engagements.* Philadelphia: Printed for the author, by J. Douglass M'Dougall, printer, [1775].

Dedicated to the "Preservers of Liberty," this is one of the earliest military manuals published for the instruction of young American officers during the Revolutionary War. The author, an officer of the Philadelphia Associators, based his system of manual exercise on the military innovations of Frederick the Great. The five-page subscribers list is a veritable roster of prominent American patriots, including such notables as John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and Anthony Wayne. George Washington put in an order for eight copies of Hanson's work just one month before he was appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces. [2009]

John Jones. *Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures, to which Is Added, a Short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals Principally Designed for the Use of Young Military Surgeons, in North-America.* New-York: Printed by John Holt, 1775.

Dr. John Jones, a professor of surgery at King's College in New York, was a veteran of the French and Indian War. His manual for military surgeons was first published in New York in 1775, and, in an expanded edition, in Philadelphia the following year. The Fergusson Collection holds two copies of the very rare New York edition, including one that belonged to Dr. Henry Latimer, director of the Continental Army's "Flying Hospital," a mobile surgical unit. [2007 and 2015]



CALENDRIER FRANÇAIS,

Pour l'Année Commune 1781.

CONTENANT

Le Calcul ordinaire du lever & du coucher du Soleil, de la Lune & leur Déclinaison.

Un État des Officiers de l'Escadre, & des principaux de l'Armée aux ordres de M. le Comte de ROCHAMBEAU.

Les Époques les plus intéressantes de la Guerre présente, avec les Routes du Continent.



A NEWPORT,

De l'Imprimerie Royale de l'Escadre, près le Parc de la Marine.

Louis Henri, comte Drummond de Melfort. *Traité sur la Cavalerie*. A Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume Desprez, 1776.

The comte de Rochambeau presented a copy of this large folio work to George Washington when the French forces arrived in America in 1780. [1990]

Thomas Paine. *Common Sense. Addressed to the Inhabitants of America*. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by W. and T. Bradford, [1776].

This 1776 edition of *Common Sense* is bound with three other pamphlets relating to the American Revolution, including a Hartford 1783 edition of Aedanus Burke's *Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati*. Internal evidence suggests that this volume belonged to Thomas Gold of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. [2007]

Stephen Payne Adye. *A Treatise on Courts Martial containing Remarks on Martial Law, and Courts-Martial in General...to which Is Added, I. An Essay on Military Punishments and Rewards. II. Considerations on the Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and the Rules and Articles for the Government of His Majesty's Land Forces*. London: Printed for J. Murray, 1778.

This is the second edition of the first Anglo-American treatise on courts-martial, which served as the standard guide for the British and American forces during the Revolutionary War.

Adye's work was first published in New York in 1769.

Benjamin Rush. *Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers Recommended to the Consideration of the Officers of the Army of the United States*. Lancaster [Pa.]: Printed by John Dunlap, 1778.

First published in *The Pennsylvania Packet* in 1777, Dr. Rush's advice for soldiers was reissued as a pamphlet by order of the Board of War the following year. "Fatal experience has taught the people of America that a great proportion of men have perished with sickness in our armies than have fallen by the sword," Rush wrote. "The art of preserving the health of a soldier consists of attending to the following particulars: I. DRESS. II. DIET. III. CLEANLINESS. IV. ENCAMPMENTS. And V. EXERCISE." [2013]

John Muller. *A Treatise of Artillery to which Is Prefixed, an Introduction with a Theory of Powder Applied to Fire-arms*. Philadelphia: Styner and Cist, 1779.

Muller's *Treatise of Artillery* was the most influential work on the fabrication, management, and organization of artillery in English during the era of the Revolution. The Fergusson Collection includes all three London editions (1757, 1768 and 1780), as well as this reprint published in Philadelphia in 1779 for the use of the American forces. [1992]

Calendrier Français, pour l'Année Commune 1781. A Newport, De l'Imprimerie Royale de l'Escadre près de le Parc de la Marine, [1781].

Published by the press of the French fleet upon its arrival in Newport, Rhode Island, this almanac provided a directory of the commanders of the French army and navy, a chart of distances from Newport to various cities and a chronology of the American conflict to date. This is the only known complete copy in an institutional collection. [2010]

Gainé's Universal Register: or, American and British Kalendar, for the Year 1782.

New-York: Printed by H. Gainé, [1781].

Published in British-occupied New York, this almanac includes lists of the officers of the Royal Navy and Army and the general staff of the Hessian troops in North America. The almanac also has a section titled "America" ("the Colonies and Provinces of Great-Britain, forming what may be truly call'd, The British Empire in America") with a detailed description of the British establishment in New York. This copy, bound in a handsome morocco wallet-style binding with a metal clasp, contains extensive manuscript notes and records relating to the Rev. James Francis Armstrong (1750–1816) who served as brigade chaplain in the Maryland line and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. [2017]

Great Britain. War Office. *A List of All the Officers of the Army, viz. the General and Field Officers, the Officers of the Several Troops, Regiments, Independent Companies, and Garrisons* [London: War Office, 1781].

The Fergusson Collection holds a nearly complete set of the British Army lists published between 1754 and 1800 (missing only 1762). While all the volumes are in a standard octavo size, the collection also includes one specially bound quarto edition inscribed on the title page: "N.B. This is one of the Army Lists which are printed annually for the King's private use, and the MS corrections in it from the beginning to page 11 were made by his Majesty's own hand. E.L." [1988]

Aedanus Burke. *Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati, Lately Instituted by the Major-Generals, Brigadiers, and Other Officers of the American Army.* Second edition. Charleston: Printed for A. Timothy, 1783.

Within months of the establishment of the Society of the Cincinnati in May 1783, Judge Aedanus Burke of South Carolina published this attack on the organization, charging that it "creates a race of hereditary patricians, or nobility." The first edition, published in Charleston in the late summer of 1783, was quickly followed by a second edition with a postscript addressing the South Carolina Society's response: "Since the foregoing publication was in the press, a set of 'rules and by laws of the Society of the Cincinnati established in South-Carolina,' have been printed and handed about this city. I have perused their rules and I am more convinced than ever, that the institution is one of the most extraordinary factions, which the story of Republics furnishes any account of...." Editions of this work subsequently appeared in Philadelphia, Hartford, Paris and London, fueling a public debate on the merits and purpose of the Society. [2014]

William Scudder. *The Journal of William Scudder, an Officer of the Late New-York Line who Was Taken Captive by the Indians at Fort Stanwix, on the 23rd of July, 1779, and Was Holden a Prisoner in Canada until October, 1782, and then Sent to New-York and Admitted on Parole.* [New York]: Printed for the author, 1794.

This is the only known complete copy of Lt. William Scudder's memoir of his service in the New York line, his capture by Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1779 and experiences as a British prisoner of war for three years in Quebec. He became an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. [2014]

Thomas Hammont Cooper. *The Military Cabinet: Being a Collection of Extracts from the Best Authors, Both Ancient and Modern Interspersed with Occasional Remarks, and Arranged under Different Heads: the Whole Calculated to Convey Instruction in the Most Agreeable Manner, and to Give to Young Officers Correct Notions in Regard to Many Subjects Belonging to the Military Profession.* 3 vols. London: Printed by R. Wilkins, for T. Egerton, 1809.

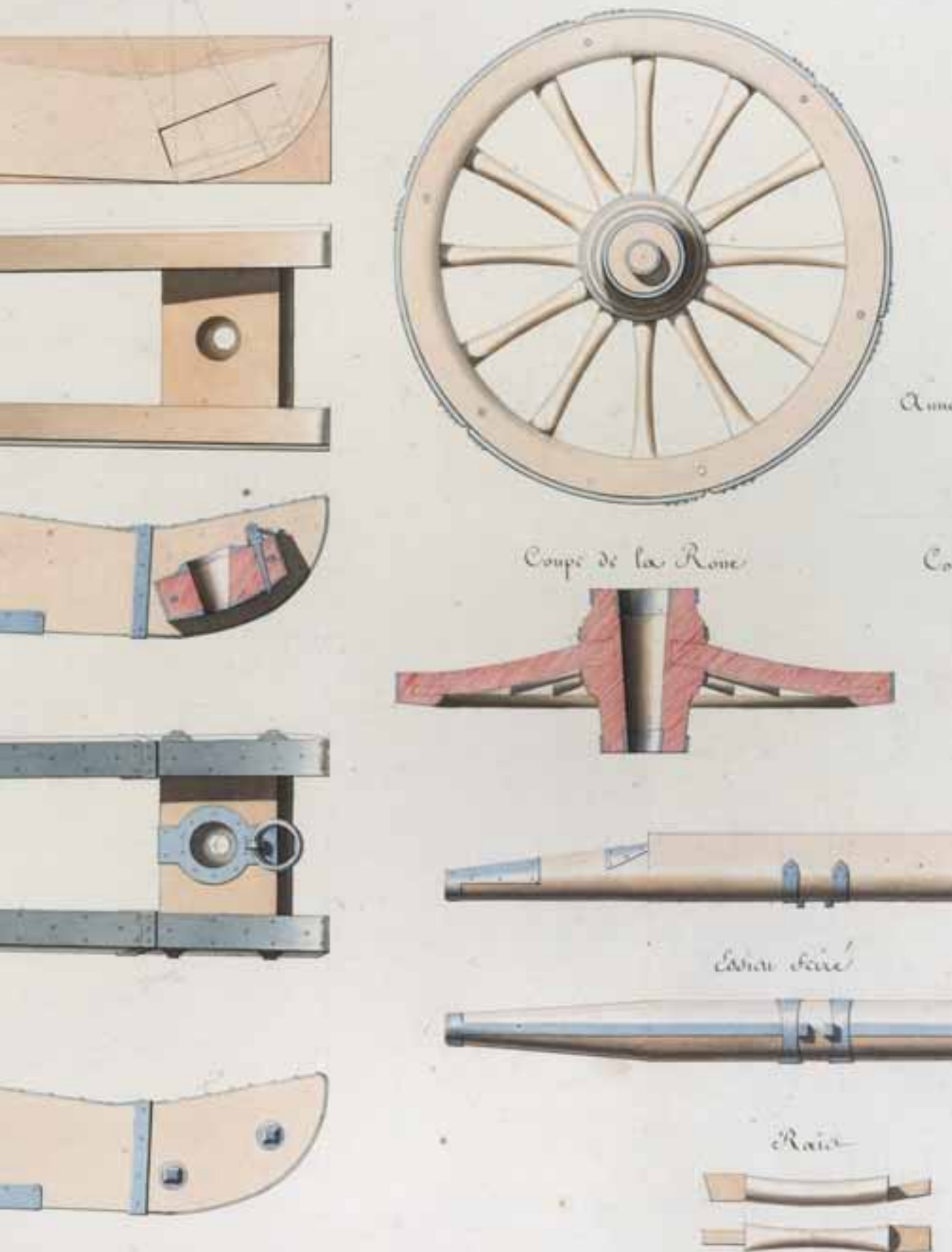
The essays in this book address many themes relating to military service and are arranged alphabetically (Ability to Zeal). The entry for "Art of War" begins: "The art of war must be acquired both by theory and practice; the one is absolutely necessary as the other, and it is a very false prejudice to believe that it can be acquired only by the latter. Polybius, that great master of the military art, assures us, that the most certain means to come to perfection in it, is to study the genius and actions of great men." There is also an entry for "Reading." [2009]

John Armstrong. *Hints to Young Generals. By an Old Soldier.* Kingston, [N.Y.]: Printed and published by J. Buel, [1812].

Armstrong, who is remembered in the Revolutionary generation as the supposed author of the Newburgh Addresses, joined the Pennsylvania Society and went on to a career in the military and politics. During the War of 1812 he was commissioned a brigadier general in command of the defenses of New York and later became Secretary of War under James Madison. In this anonymously issued book of advice to young officers he emphasizes the importance of reading: "Thanks to the noble art of printing, you still have *books*, which if *studied*, will teach the art of war. '*Books!* and what are they but the dreams of pedants? They may make a Mack, but have they ever made a Xenophon, a Caesar, a Saxe, a Frederick or a Bonaparte? Who would not laugh to hear the cobbler of Athens lecturing Hannibal on the art of war?' True, but as you are not Hannibal, listen to the cobbler. Xenophon, Caesar, Saxe, and Frederick, have all thought well of books, and have even composed them. ... *These* teach most emphatically, that the secret of successful war, is not to be found in mere *legs* and *arms*, but in the *head*, that shall direct them." [2016]

James Thacher. *A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783.* Boston: Published by Richardson and Lord; J. H. A. Frost, printer, 1823.

This copy of the famous memoir of a Continental Army military surgeon descended in the author's family and includes several tipped-in manuscripts. Notable among them is an original page from Thacher's wartime diary dated March 1780 during the Continental Army's arduous winter encampment at Morristown: ... *We have been several times without meat for several successive days & then as many days without bread, & without forage for our horses, & destitute of medicine & necessary stores for our sick soldiers. These complicated sufferings & privations are such that the patience of our army is on the point of being exhausted. But we have one great consolation, we have a Washington for our Commander. In him we have full faith & entire confidence we believe him capable of doing more & better for us & for the cause of our country than any other man in existence.* [2015]



MANUSCRIPTS

James Wolfe, Devises, England, autograph letter signed to Thomas Townshend, July 18, 1756.

A remarkable three-page letter in which then-Colonel Wolfe offers advice to be passed along to Townshend's younger brother, Henry, who had just entered military service, about what to read to prepare for the profession. Through the course of his letter he mentions twenty-five authors, subjects or specific titles. At the time of the letter's acquisition the Fergusson Collection already held at least one title to match every work or subject recommended by Wolfe. "In these days of scarcity & in these unlucky Times," Wolfe writes, "it were much to be wished that all our young soldiers of Birth & Education would follow your Brother's steps & [as] they will have their turn to command, that they would try to make themselves fit for that important Trust." Wolfe was promoted to the rank of major general and gained lasting fame for his heroic death on the Plains of Abraham in Quebec in September 1759. [2008]

"Artillerie dessins." A collection of 144 original measured drawings (plus accompanying manuscripts) for the patterns and designs of sea and land-service heavy artillery used by the French Army and Navy during the era of the American Revolutionary War, 1762-1792.

In the wake of the Seven Years' War, France transformed its heavy artillery, moving from the cumbersome system designed by Valliere to an innovative system of lighter and more maneuverable artillery promoted by Jean-Baptiste Gribeauval. This extraordinary collection includes many large watercolor presentation plates, as well as working drawings for naval and siege cannon, mortars howitzers, carronades and carriages, proving instruments and entrenching tools. There are also eight large engravings published from some of the original drawings. A number of the works bear the signatures of Sartine and Castries, who served as secretaries of state for the Marine. [2015]

William Howe, viscount Howe. "Major General William Howe's Method for exercise of the light infantry, 1774."

In the years following the Seven Years' War, the British army sought to reform infantry tactics to use elite "light" companies within foot regiments. During the summer of 1774, General Howe established an infantry camp at Salisbury to train the selected companies in the new method. Within two years Howe's reorganized infantry faced its first major challenge, when he became commander-in-chief of the British Forces in the America. This manuscript volume bears the ownership inscription of Lt. Gen. George Lane Parker when he was colonel of the 20th Regiment of Foot in 1778. [2008]

Col. Bedford's Orderly Book Delaware Battalion

Col. John Haslet	} fields
Lt. Gunning Bedford.	
Major Thomas McDonough	} Officers
Regimental	
1st Capt. Joseph Othman	6th Capt. Sam Smith
1st Lieut. Robt. Kirkwood	1st Lieut. Lison
2nd Lieut. Enos Anderson	2nd Lieut. McDonough
Ensign John Course	Ensign Abner Cady
2nd Capt. Jonathan Caldwell	7th Capt. Nathl. Adams
1st Lieut. John Patton	1st Lieut. James Moore
2nd Lieut. — McCall	2nd Lieut. — Gordon
Ensign — Stevens	Ensign Nixon
3rd Capt. David Hall	8th Capt. Wm. Bayne
1st Lieut. Haasney	1st Lieut. — Luster
2nd Lieut. John Leavens	2nd Lieut. Perkins
Ensign Lord Hazzard	Ensign Baughman
4th Capt. Henry Darby	Staff officer
1st Lieut. Lewis Howes	Staff of Letters
2nd Lieut. William Popham	mate R. Gilber
Ensign Peter Inguetta	Adj. T. L. Hollen
5th Capt. Cha. Pope	Paym. Yeates
1st Lieut. Abner Stewart	J. M. Bates

Orderly book of the Continental Army Artillery kept by Gershom Foster at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1-February 24, 1776.

Continental Army Orderly Books are a top priority for the Fergusson Collection. This volume includes George Washington's general order to keep orderly books: "It is ordered and directed that not only every Regiment but every company do keep an Orderly Book to which frequent recours is to be hand, it being expected that all standing orders be rigidly obeyed untill altered or countermanded." With this order Washington formalized the practice, familiar from British military tradition, of systematically keeping a daily record of the general, brigade and division orders, Congressional declarations, courts-martial and disciplinary actions, troop movements and other details of military operations at every unit level. As orders were handed down through the ranks they were copied into the unit's orderly book. At the company level, the orderly book was kept by the orderly sergeant who then read the orders aloud to the junior officers and enlisted men. [1999]

Orderly book of the First Delaware Regiment, kept by Lt. Col. Gunning Bedford, May 11 – November 6, 1776.

This 120-page manuscript orderly book covers the Delaware line's participation in the brutal New York campaign ("the enemy have now landed on Long Island, the hour is fast approaching on which the honor and success of this army and the safety of our bleeding country depends....") The Delaware Regiment, numbering more than 800 men, marched from Wilmington to New York in early August 1776. They played a key role at the Battle of Brooklyn, creating a diversion that helped Washington's army retreat to safety. From there the regiment moved north through Manhattan, encountering the British at Kips Bay, Harlem Heights, new Rochelle, White Plains and Fort Washington. By the time they crossed into Pennsylvania the regiment was reduced to 100 men. With the acquisition of volume, the Society now holds forty-nine orderly books in its collection. Purchased with a gift of the George Frederick Jewett Foundation East. [2019]

Group of six letters written by Capt. Jonathan Birge and officers of his unit to Priscilla Birge, August 15 – November 17, 1776.

Jonathan Birge was captain of a Connecticut State Regiment during the New York campaign. He was wounded at White Plains on October 25, 1776, and died of his wounds two weeks later. The first five letters in this series were written by Birge home to his wife in Bolton, Connecticut describing his thoughts and activities on the front. The final letter is signed by three officers who were under his command, informing Mrs. Birge of her husband's death: "We think ourselves bound by the Ties of peculiar Acquaintance and Good Regard to a Deceased Friend, to write you the melancholy and Disagreeable News of the Loss of your Dear Husband...the circumstances of your husband's death are Easier Told by Word than Write, We can only tell you he Received a Wound in his Left Shoulder by the muzzle of a Gun being Struck off by a Cannon Ball, the wound at first appeared Frivolous and Trifling But being Searched by the Doctor was found much worse...." [1993]

James Melvin. Journal covering the period September 13, 1775 – August 5, 1776, documenting his participation on Gen. Benedict Arnold’s expedition to Quebec in 1775, and his subsequent imprisonment in Canada.

This work has long been known, and much cited, from three limited editions published between 1857 and 1902 – but the original manuscript had been listed as “unlocated” in subsequent scholarly works. James Melvin, of Concord, Massachusetts, enlisted as a private in Captain Dearborn’s company in September 1775 and joined General Arnold’s march through the Maine wilderness to Quebec where he was captured and held prisoner for seven months. The content is remarkable in its daily detail of an enlisted man’s experience, but also notable are two unpublished essays that appear at the front of the volume. The first is a “Treatise upon Air,” which reveals Melvin’s familiarity with the work of Sir Isaac Newton and other scientific authors. The second essay, “An Explanation of Scripture Taken from the Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle to the Galatians,” concludes, embracing St. Paul’s advice: “stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free; and be not Intangled again with the Yoke of bondage.” [2018]

Enoch Edwards. “A List of the Goods belonging to Anthony Morris Dec’d.” Princeton, N.J., January 11, 1777.

Anthony Morris, Jr., served in the Pennsylvania militia under Col. John Cadwalader. During a charge against the British during the Battle of Princeton, Morris was stabbed in the neck by a bayonet and hit with grapeshot. He was taken to the nearby home of Thomas Clark where he died three hours later. This inventory of the possessions on his body is signed by the attending physician. The list includes Morris’s uniform, shoes, wig, cartridge box, belt, fur cap, mittens, tobacco box, knives and forks, buckles, keys, buttons, flints, watch and seventy-seven dollars. [2016]

Henry Latimer. Register of the patients admitted to the Continental Army “Flying Hospital” following the Battle of Brandywine, September 16, 1777 – January 1778.

This 129-page bound manuscript lists more than 800 names of soldiers, organized by regiment, who were admitted to the hospital for treatment on September 16, 1777 – five days after the Battle of Brandywine. The volume continues with a more detailed register that includes names, date of admission, company, diseases, and reason for discharge (fit for duty, desertion or death) for some 679 soldiers admitted for treatment between November 1777 and early January 1778. [2012]

Wilhelmina Nisbet, countess of Leven. Manuscript diary, May 28, 1776 –

December 6, 1777. This diary was kept by the mother of a British officer, William Leslie, who was killed in the Battle of Princeton in 1777. She expresses her great concern over her son’s departure for America and constant worry, through delayed news and even false reports, until the devastating news of his death is received. Through the influence of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a family friend, Leslie was buried with full military honors in Pluckemin cemetery in New Jersey. [2009]

Medical journal kept by surgeons aboard the Continental frigate *Deane* and other vessels, 1777-1788.

This 84-page manuscript journal was kept on board at least two different Continental navy vessels by a succession of naval surgeons during the Revolutionary War. It lists the names of individual sailors and officers receiving treatments, and the stores of medicines on board the ships. Entries are made in Latin, English and French. The volume documents an outbreak of smallpox on board ship in 1778. One of the keepers of the book was Pierre St. Medard, a young surgeon’s mate from France, who rose to the rank of chief surgeon of the *Deane*. [2017]

Headquarters orderly book kept at Coxheath Camp in Maidstone, England, June-August, 1778.

Located about forty miles southeast of London, Coxheath Camp was the largest of the special military training camps established to defend the British homeland during the American War. More than 17,000 troops were stationed at Coxheath under the command of Lt. Gen. William Keppel during the summer of 1778. [2009]

William Russell. A group of fourteen items relating to Russell’s experiences as a prisoner of war during the Revolutionary War, 1778-1783.

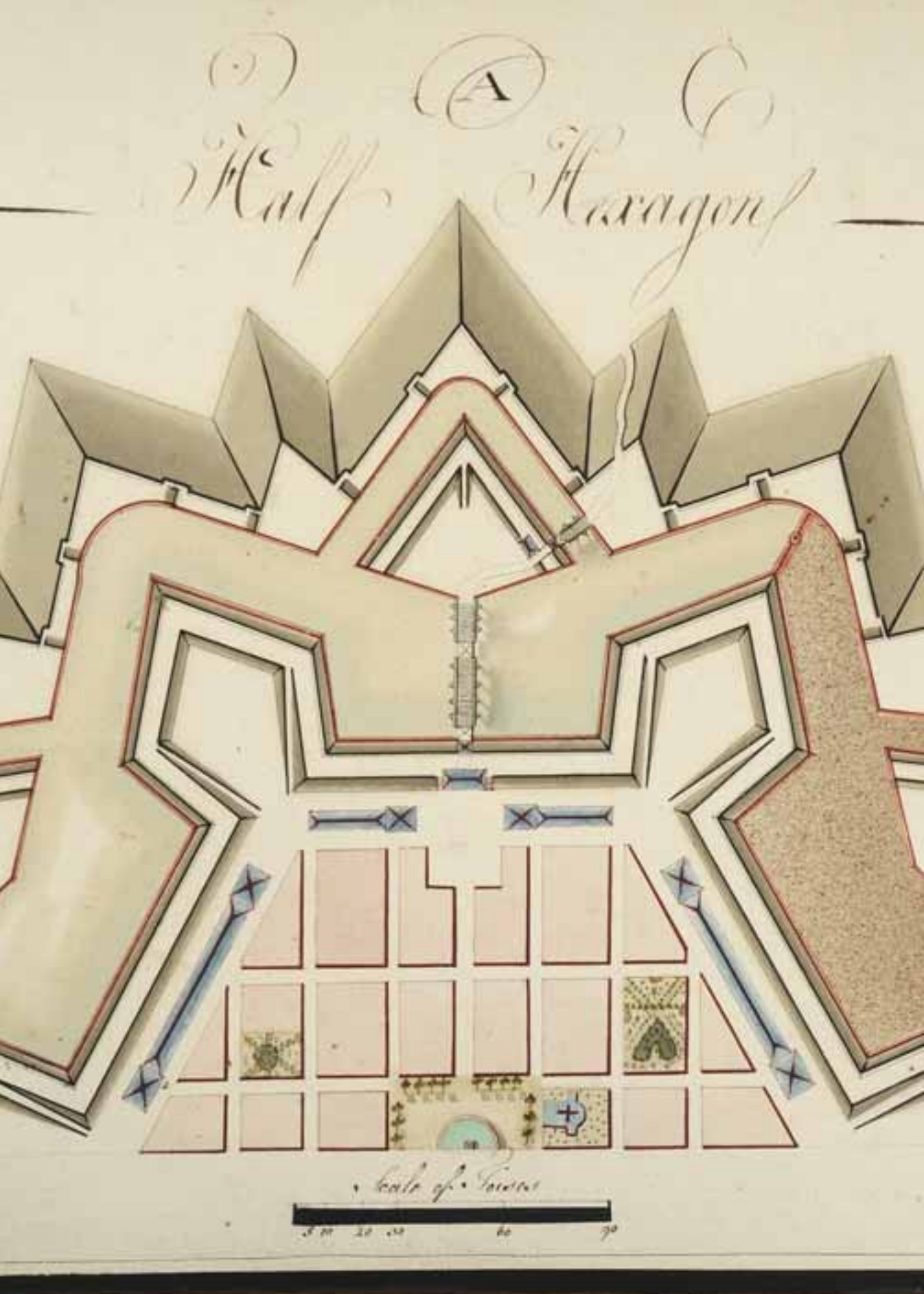
Russell was an American privateer who was captured by the British and held prisoner first at Mill Prison in England, and after his release he was recaptured and committed to the dreaded prison ship *Jersey* in New York Harbor. This remarkably complete archive of letters to his wife, his mother, and his friend, the printer Benjamin Edes, documents the contrasting conditions of his two periods of confinement, his attitudes and hopes, his interactions with his captors and fellow prisoners, and the horrors of the *Jersey*. When he is finally released, he feels his health and fortune are so diminished that he first joins a merchant ship to make some money before returning home to his family. [2011]

Thomas Desaguliers. “Experiment with a New York Rifle and a Smooth Bored Gun of the Same Length, Weight and Bore, Woolwich the 21st May 1779.”

The charts in this large folio volume document the results of experiments comparing the accuracy of American-made rifles and smooth-bore guns of the same size, which were performed at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The experiments were carried out between May and July 1779—at a time when the British army, still relying on flintlock muskets, was facing a serious challenge from the skilled American riflemen. [2008]

Letterbook of Lieut. Col. Nisbet Balfour, British Commandant of Charleston, S.C., Charleston, S.C. January 1 – December 1, 1781.

Appointed commandant of British-occupied Charleston in 1780, Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour played a strategic role in evaluating and transmitting information, money and supplies the officers in command of the field during the southern campaign. This letterbook of secretarial copies of his correspondence includes letters to Benedict Arnold, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Sackville, and Sir James Wright, British governor of Georgia. [2001]



Timothy Pickering. Journal of the Quartermaster General's Department, 1782-1786.

This 171-page bound manuscript covers the final two years of the war and the early post-war period. Entries include purchases of such items as wagons, boats, camp equipment, and livestock, as well as records of pay for general and staff departments. The time span coincides with the final winter encampment of the Main Army at New Windsor and Newburgh, and the journal includes records of the sale of public stores, soldiers' huts and other property as part of the dissolution of the army after peace was declared in 1783. [2007]

Henry Knox, West Point, letter signed to John Hancock, October 20, 1782.

General Knox appeals to Massachusetts Governor John Hancock for his assistance in securing aid and support for a disabled veteran, Capt. John Slewman, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Germantown in 1777. "Although he lingered for a long time, yet unfortunately for him, the wound did not prove mortal," Knox writes. "I hope and believe that Your Excellency will take this matter into consideration, and use such measures as will effect the relief of the gallant unfortunates, whose sufferings, if too long continued, will tend to tarnish the lustre of the revolution." Captain Slewman remained in service until the end of the war and in 1784 he finally received a half-pay disability pension with an annual stipend of \$300 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [2014]

Cholmeley Dering. An album of 48 pen-and-ink and watercolor drawings of military fortifications and battlements. [Little Chelsea, England, 1783].

The artist was a cornet of the 16th Light Dragoons and a student at Lewis Lochée's Military Academy in England. Lochée, an Austrian immigrant, founded a private military academy in England in 1770. He advocated a curriculum of physical exercise and academic subjects, with a special concentration on mathematics, military science and civil law; and in his role as master of the academy he authored several books on military education. His student Cholmeley Dering, who produced this exquisite album of drawings, went on to become the first commander of the New Romney fencible cavalry and later served in Parliament. [2015]

Continental Army Orderly Book kept by Capt. Ebenezer Smith of the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment, March – November 1783.

The earliest regimental orders in this volume concern the "stipulated price for Taylors, Shoemakers, Barbers & Wash Women" dated March 6, 1783. The next entry records the anonymous grievances of the officers, known as the "Newburgh Addresses," which stirred up a near-mutiny in the army in March 1783. These are followed by a transcript of Washington's address to the officers, the letter from a member of Congress (for which Washington donned a pair of spectacles to read, a gesture that proved more effective than any of his words) and Henry Knox's resolution that the officers remain devoted to the cause of liberty for which they had paid "the Price of their Blood and eight years of service." Then comes the announcement of the General Peace and a few pages later is a full transcript of the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati. The volume also includes "General Washington's Fairwell [sic] orders to the Armies of the United States," November 2, 1783, and an account of his taking leave of the troops at West Point before departing to take command of New York City in November 1783. [2011]

neuse, aux ordres du generalissime Washington l'an 1781. 269.

les depredes au dieu. Henry Clinton. les soldats qui il jugera à
s'être examinés, quand ses depredes seront prestes. sa
sera rendu à l'ordre du comte de grasse, si le s'chappe aux
effets publics, qu'on tiendra compte de l'equipage, ou des
dra le batiment.

ur propriété
l'emporter
la guerre.
rentes
acester, ne
ise.
les malades
rgiens, et
ons des
reponse. les marchands pourrout disposer
de leurs effets. mais l'armee alliee aura
s droit d'achat premier ils seront consi-
deres comme prisonniers sur leur parole.
reponse. on ne pôt consentir a cet article
il est entierement du ressort civil.

reponse. les magasins des hopitaux qui sont
apresent dans york et gloucester seront
delivres pour l'usage des blesses et malades
anglais. on leur accordera des passe-ports
pour leur procurer d'autres provisions
de neces-york, selon quel occasion l'exigera.
on fournira les hopitaux pour les blesses
et malades des deux garnisons.

reponse. on fournira la quantite des
charriots que l'on demendera si est
possible.

s dans les deux ports, avec toutes leurs provisions, canons,
ficier de la marine francaise qui sera assigne pour
particuliers, qui auroient ete mises a bord pour leur
accorde

de la capitulation, sous pretexte des represailles.
ee selon le sens, et la tenueur ordinaire des mots. accorde
1781. signe cornwallis, Thomas symonds
eralissime Washington.

s l'apres midi, 19, de prendre les armes, et de se rendre
sur deux rangs, bordant la haie. les americains
aise a la gauche, et formee par sa gauche.
a a defiler, le batallion des gardes anglaises a la
arme au bras, et les drapeaux plies dans leurs etuis
autres officiers generaux des deux armees etoient
nte de rochembeau a la com.

François-Ignace Ervoil d'Oryé. "Notes relatives aux mouvements de l'armee
francoise en Amerique." 5 vols. covering the years 1780-1783.

This set of bound journals kept by a French army engineer with Rochambeau's forces documents his experiences in America from his arrival at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1780 through his march with the allied armies from New England to Virginia to take part in the siege of Yorktown. It also includes his later travels in Virginia with the marquis de Chastellux and the French army's march back to Boston. The journals were probably written after his return to France and appear to have been drawn largely from a group of letters (also acquired) he had written to his family during the war. [2008]

Jean-Baptiste Dupleix de Cadignan. "Journal des differentes campagnes que j'ay fait
soit par terre ou par mer, depuis qu je suis entré au service...". 2 vols. covering the
years 1754-1785.

These volumes cover more than thirty years of military service, beginning with Cadignan's participation at age sixteen in the French expedition to Louisbourg in Canada. There is extensive coverage of his service with the Agenois regiment in Saint-Domingue, beginning in 1777, during which he writes in detail of the course of the war for American independence in general. In 1781 he is with Saint-Simon's fleet in the Battle of the Chesapeake and goes on to provide a day-by-day account of the siege and British surrender at Yorktown. [2018]

Sir Henry Clinton's annotated copy of Charles Stedman's *The History of the Origin,
Progress, and Termination of the American War*. 2 vols. London: Printed for the
author, and sold by J. Murray, 1794.

Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces in America, made extensive marginal notes on his copy of this post-war analysis of the outcome of the American Revolutionary War. He takes special exception to the author's criticism of his own actions, but Clinton also evaluates the conduct of his fellow officers Howe, Parker, Percy, Burgoyne, Carleton and Cornwallis. Some of the fold-out maps include notes about errors in their portrayal of the military events. Because the library already held the printed edition of Stedman, this unique annotated copy has been classified as a manuscript. [1998]

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, Paris,
autograph letter signed, to Marinus Willett, April 12, 1826; with Marinus Willett's
draft of his reply written on the inside of the integral cover.

Lafayette writes to his fellow Cincinnatus following his return from his triumphal tour of the United States in 1824-25. Describing his domestic routine and his health, he closes with regards to "all our military companions and other friends in New York" and his hopes that "the application of our brother officers to Congress [for their back pay] has been successful." Willett, in turn, drafted a reply in which he recalls his first impressions of Lafayette in 1777, and later at the battles of Monmouth and Brandywine. He writes: "I have a likeness that was taken of you when you were last here, but it is so different from what you was when I first saw you that caused me to enquire of you the last time you was at my house whether you had not a likeness that was taken in your young days...." [2011]

MAPS

Robert Sayer and John Bennett. *A Plan of the Battle, on Bunkers Hill Fought on the 17th of June 1775.* London: Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 1775.

Issued only a few months after the Battle of Bunker Hill, this map shows the positions and movements of the American and British forces on and around Breed's Hill. A note in the Charles River just west of Charlestown Neck reads, "hither the Ships ought to have come" – a reflection on Gen. Henry Clinton's recommendation to trap the Americans on the Charlestown peninsula that was overruled by Gen. William Howe. [2013]

William Faden. *A Plan of the Attack of Fort Sullivan, near Charles Town in South Carolina, by a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, on the 28th of June 1776 with the Disposition of the King's Land Forces, and the Encampments and Entrenchments of the Rebels from the Drawings Made on the Spot.* London: Engraved & Publish'd by Wm. Faden, August 10, 1776.

This map delineating the British failed attempt to capture Charleston in 1776, includes a "List of his Majesty's Squadron..." and account of the event extracted from letters of the British commanders Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton. The map was purchased for the Fergusson Collection in memory of past President General William McGowan Matthew. [2015]

Claude Joseph Sauthier. *A Plan of the Operations of the King's Army under the Command of General Sr. William Howe, K.B. in New York and East New Jersey against the American Forces Commanded by General Washington from the 12th of October, to the 28th of November 1776.* London: Published as the act directs by W. Faden, February 25, 1777.

Considered one of the most informative of all Revolutionary War battle plans, this map depicts the several military campaigns that took place in northern Manhattan, Westchester County and New Jersey during the autumn of 1776. The movements and encampments of the armies of Washington and Howe are detailed in color-coded lines. [1996]

Matthäus Albrect Lotter. *A Plan of the City and Environs of Philadelphia.* [Augsburg]: Matthäus Albrect Lotter, 1777.

Based on the original surveys of Nicholas Scull, a Pennsylvania native, this map details the expansion of the city of Philadelphia along its waterfront and shows the location of navigational barriers installed by the Americans in the Delaware River to obstruct the British. It also features a striking elevation of the State House, where the Declaration of Independence was debated and adopted just the year before. [1999]





Capt. Andrew Engle (attributed to). Manuscript map of West Point, ca. 1779.

This ink-and-watercolor map depicts the topography and fortifications in and around West Point at the time of the Revolutionary War, including Fort Arnold (later named Fort Clinton) and its outlying redoubts overlooking the turn in the Hudson River, Fort Webb and Fort Putnam downriver, and the fortifications on Constitution Island. The famous chain the Americans stretched across the river the control traffic is also shown. The map descended in the family of Capt. Andrew Engle of the Pennsylvania line, and is believed to be his work. [2016]

Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy. *Carte du Théâtre de la Guerre dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, pendant les Années 1775, 76, 77 et 78.* A Paris: Chez Perrier graveur; Chez Fortin ingénieur mécanicien, [1780].

In preparation for his return to France in 1779, General Lafayette asked his aide-to-camp Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy to produce a map summarizing the major events of the American war. Lafayette used this map to bolster his petition to Louis XVI for increased financial support and an expansion of French military aid to the United States. By the summer of 1780, an engraved version of Capitaine's original map was made available to the public. [2015]

William De Braham. *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, containing the Whole Sea-Coast.* London: Published by Wm. Faden, June 1st, 1780.

The upper portion of the map bears numerous manuscript annotations made by someone intimately familiar with the area along Congaree River, including local place names and residents and such notes as "A Strong Creek," "Fordable for Cavalry in very dry weather," and "very rough strong country." The identity of the writer has not been determined, but all evidence points to a South Carolinian, whether patriot or loyalist. This state of the map, which was printed before the Battle of Camden, varies significantly from others known in institutional collections, most notably in the detailed rendering of the High Hills of the Santee, which has been completely removed and relocated in the later states of the maps (on which a notation of the Battle of Camden has been added). [2016]

Sebastian Bauman. *Plan of the Investment of York and Gloucester.* Philadelphia, 1782.

Within days of the British surrender at Yorktown, Gen. George Washington directed Maj. Sebastian Bauman of the Second Regiment Continental Artillery to survey the battlefield and encampments. The following year Bauman collaborated with a Philadelphia engraver, Robert Scot, to publish this elegant large-scale map "in order that the public may form an idea of that memorable siege." Dedicated to General Washington, Bauman's plan delineates the topography, fortifications, siege works, positions of the American and British lines, headquarters of the commanding officers and "The Field where the British laid down their Arms." [2015]

While most American and British maps of the Yorktown siege focus on the actions in and around Yorktown and Gloucester, this French map pulls back to encompass the Chesapeake Bay region all the way up to the Potomac River. It emphasizes, in dramatic schematic form, the key role of the French navy in sealing off the entrance to the bay, trapping Cornwallis's army on the Yorktown peninsula. In one of his earliest communications with General Rochambeau, George Washington wrote that "In any operation, and under all circumstances a decisive Naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle, and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend." This map illustrates the fulfillment – and proof – of that principle. [2017]

This map of the southern theater of the Revolutionary War celebrates the British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781 (depicted in the map's cartouche) and the victory of the Spanish forces led by Bernardo de Galvez at the Siege of Pensacola the same year. [1992]

Based on a field sketch by the British engineer John Hills, this is considered the best cartographic record of the Battle of Germantown, an American defeat that nevertheless impressed observers about the abilities of the Continental Army to attack a superior force. This is one of the rarest of William Faden's series of Revolutionary War battle plans and it appeared in only some of the editions of his *Atlas of the American Revolution*. [2013]

This is an unrecorded later edition of Faden's Battle of Brandywine map, first published in 1778, which bears numerous amendments and additions. The most notable is the change of the word "Rebels" in the original state of the map to "Americans" in this post-war edition in the title and other places within the text. But there are extensive and significant other changes, for example, a central text about the movement of a column under the command of Lord Cornwallis has been removed and replaced (in a different position on the map) by a description of action under the command of General Howe with the troop positions altered to reflect the new text. Even the landscape has been altered with a correction and extension of the path of the Brandywine Creek and a great increase in the amount of forested land indicated. The Library of Congress owns what is described as the "engraver's proof" for this 1784 map, which is a hybrid printed and manuscript document that reflects most of the changes found on this printed version. [2018]



Jean Lattré. *Carte des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783.*

Paris: Chez Lattré, Graveur du Roi, 1784.

Dedicated to Benjamin Franklin, this is the first map to delineate the full extent of the United States of America after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris. The cartouche features symbols of the new American nation, including the Great Seal of the United States and the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati. This rare first state of the first edition of Lattré's map includes a detailed chronology of the war affixed to the left and right margins. [2012]

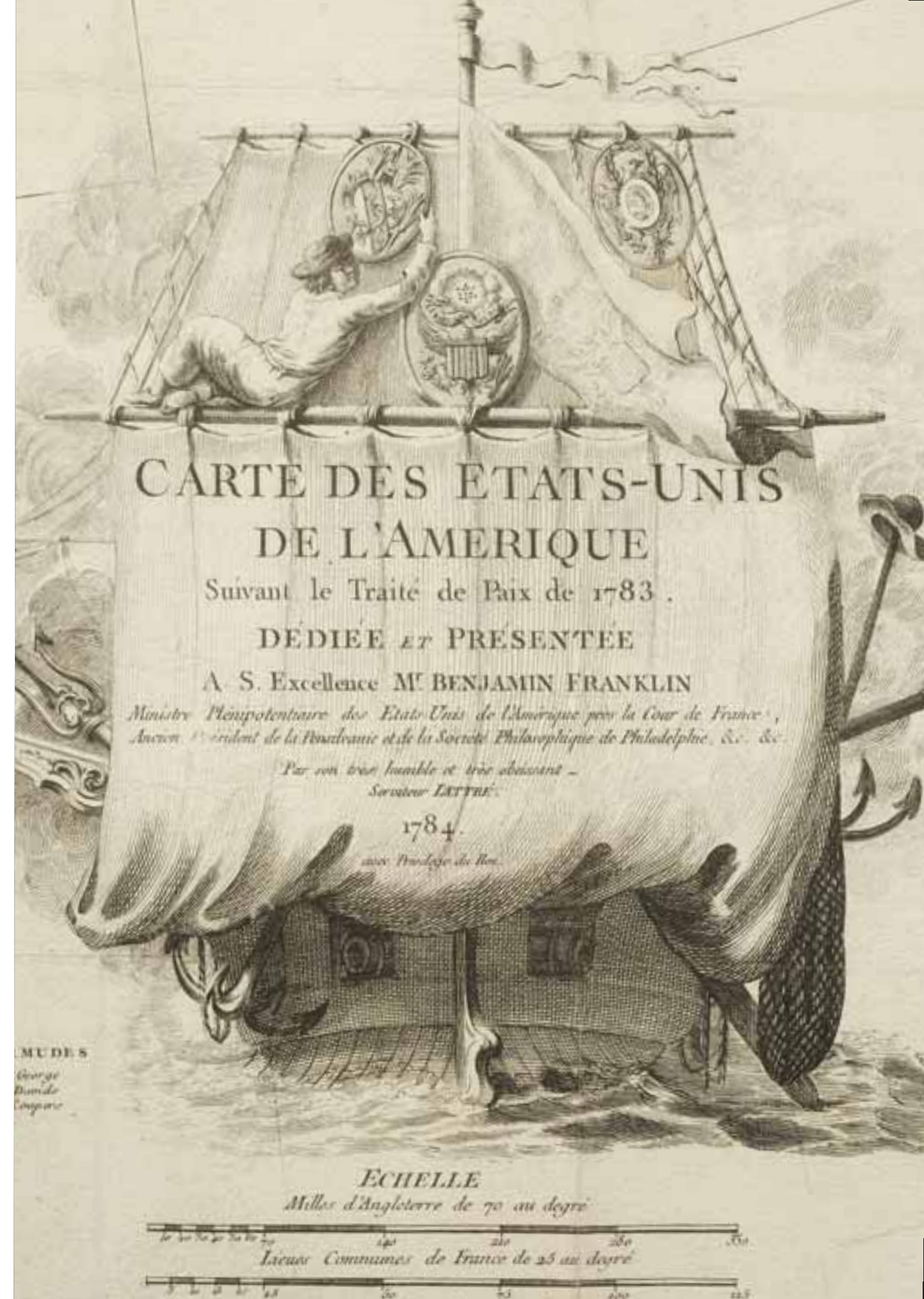
Christopher Colles. *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America.*

[New York, 1789].

This is a set of seventeen single-page maps from Colles's series, which document the roads, places and residences along the routes from New York City to Stratford, to Poughkeepsie and to Danbury, Connecticut at the time of the Revolutionary War and immediately after. The mapmaker, Christopher Colles, surveyed the routes using a perambulator of his own invention, which measured mileage by adding up the revolutions of a wheel trailed behind a carriage. By this method he created the earliest American road guide of great precision and accuracy. Subscribers typically purchased sets of maps by desired geographic area. [2015]

John Filson. *Map of Kentucky Drawn from Actual Observations.* London: John Stockdale, 1793.

First published in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1784 to accompany the book *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*, Filson's map was key to promoting western settlement in the years immediately following the Revolution. This edition, published in London in 1793, included an additional inset showing "A Plan of the Rapids in the Ohio River." A veteran of the Revolutionary War, John Filson moved to Kentucky in the early 1780s. He became an investor in a large tract of land that would eventually be named Cincinnati, in honor of the Society and the veterans who settled there. [1992]



A R E C E I P T

For a CHEAP SOUP for six Persons;

Published

for the Use of the PRIVATE SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES,
encamped on Cox-Heath, near Maidstone, 1778.

TAKE half a Pound of Beef, Mutton, or Pork, and cut it into small Pieces, and three Spoonfuls of split Pease, then take three Quarts and one Pint of Water, and put it into a Pot or Saucepan, and put in the Meat that is cut in Pieces and the Pease, and let them boil; then put in three Turnips, three Jerusalem Artichokes, three Potatoes, one Onion, and some Celery, that have been all cut in small Pieces; boil them over a very slow Fire for three hours, then thicken the Soup with half a pint of Oatmeal, or half a pound of Flour, or Ground Rice, and let it boil half an Hour after the Thickening is put in, stirring it half the Time, then season it with Pepper and Salt to the Taste.

Pounded Ginger, and All-spice, may be used occasionally in the seasoning; also Thyme, Sives, Onions, Garlic, Rocambole, Savory, and almost any sort of Garden Stuff, or Pot-Herbs, provided they are cut small, for they will dissolve in the Soup while it is stewing; and if the Bones are chopped small and boiled in the Soup, it will much improve it, and thus by varying the above ingredients, a Number of cheap Soups may be made, that will not cost more than a Penny for each Person for a good Meal.

N. B. The chief Art in preparing these cheap Foods, is to cut the Ingredients small, and stew them a considerable Time over a slow fire, and thus almost all Sorts of Meat and Garden-stuff will dissolve, and when properly seasoned, be a very wholesome and pleasant food, and will serve very well at the Tables of the Rich, as well as the Poor.

BROADSIDES

Continental Congress. *The Invitation of the Continental Congress, to Their Brethren Who Are Sons of Liberty and Seamen, to Engage in the Defence of the Liberties of America.* [Philadelphia, 1775].

This printed broadside, laying out the terms and benefits of enlistment in the Continental Navy, includes the signatures of those signing on for service on the Continental navy ship *Columbus* under the command of Abraham Whipple of Rhode Island. The roster includes twenty-one officers and midshipmen, ninety-two seamen, landsmen, craftsmen and gunners, and one “negro boy,” with their dates of enlistment, rank and rate of pay. [2014]

Massachusetts. General Court. *A Resolve, for Amending and Explaining a Late Act of the General Assembly of this State, Intituled ‘An Act for Providing a Reinforcement to the American Army’* [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, 1776].

This broadside calls for the enlistment of “able-bodied Male Persons from sixteen Years of Age and upwards” with the exception of Quakers, ministers of the Gospel and “the President, Professors, Tutors, Librarian, Steward, Butler, and underGraduates of Harvard Colledge, Indians, Negroes, Molattoes...” [2017]

George Washington. *Instructions for Soldiers in the Service of the United States, Concerning the Means of Preserving Health. Of Cleanliness.* [Fishkill, N.Y.: Samuel Loudon, 1777].

“It is extremely difficult to persuade Soldiers that *Cleanliness* is absolutely necessary to the Health of an Army,” Washington advised his colonels in command of the regiments. In his general orders on health and hygiene in military camps, he cited Moses as the “wisest general who ever lived,” invoking the “Rules of Cleanliness” laid out in the Bible as the model for the Continental Army. [1992]

Joshua Loring. *The Following Return of the Prisoners, Taken at Forts Montgomery and Clinton, Are Published for the Satisfaction of the Public, and Particularly for the Benefit of Their Relations.* [New York, 1778].

Joshua Loring was deputy commissary of prisoners for the British Army. He circulated this broadside listing 263 Americans captured at the battles of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton in October 1777, to solicit donations of provisions from the prisoners’ families. [2012]

Thomas Shipley. *A Receipt for a Cheap Soup for Six Persons Published for the Use of the Private Soldiers and Their Families, Encamped on Cox-Heath, near Maidstone, 1778.* [Maidstone, England, 1778].

A British inventor created and published at his own expense this versatile recipe for a healthful soup, which he circulated to the soldiers stationed at Coxheath, a military training camp set up for the defense of the British homeland. The soup, he promised, could be made for just a penny a serving and will “be a very wholesome and pleasant food, and will serve very well at the Tables of the Rich, as well as the Poor.” [2010]

Louis XVI. *Lettre du Roi a Mons l'Archevêque de Vienne.... Mandement de Monseigneur l'Archevêque et Comte de Vienne, pour Ordonner des Prières Publics en Actions de Graces du Rétablissement de la Paix.* A Vienne: De l'imprimerie de la veuve Vedeilhié, Decembre 1783.

This open letter of the king of France to the archbishop of Vienna announced the treaty of peace ending the war with Great Britain and called for the *Tè Deum* to be sung. The archbishop's reply ordering prayers in celebration of the occasion is also printed. [2009]

Assemblée Nationale Législative. *Loi qui Confère le Titre de Citoyen Français à Plusieurs Étrangers du 26 Août 1792, l'An Quatrième de la Liberté.*

A Angoulême: Chez Pierre Bargeas, Libraire, imprimeur du département, [1792].

In the early years of the French Revolution, the French National Assembly conferred honorary citizenship to foreigners whose "writings and courage" served the cause of liberty. Among those honored in 1792 were Joseph Priestley, Thomas Paine, Jeremy Bentham, William Wilberforce, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Thaddeus Kosciuszko. [2013]

Arrangement for the Grand & Solemn Funeral Procession, which is to take place on the 26th May inst. 1808, at the Interment of the Remains of Eleven Thousand Five Hundred American Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, Who Suffered Martyrdom on Board the Jersey and Other British Prison Ships, in the Harbor of New York, during the American Revolution. [New York, 1808].

The Tammany Society of New York sponsored a march through the streets of New York and then by boat to Brooklyn to convey recovered bones of those who died on British prison ships to a newly constructed memorial tomb. This broadside lays out the order of procession. The Cincinnati are listed eighth in the procession, before the clergy and Tammany Society; however, an account published after the event notes that though the Cincinnati were listed on the order of procession, "Time having reduced this veteran band to a very small number, all who attended were distributed among the military other honourable bodies, in which they held stations." [2017]

The Old Soldier – A Fact: Americans! Read and Reflect. Printed by order of a few surviving soldiers of the Revolution, [1828].

This broadside recounts the story of Richard Nagle, a Revolutionary War veteran from Pennsylvania, who walked to Washington, D.C., to seek his pension. He was rebuffed by Congress and met with President John Quincy Adams at the White House, who is supposed to have said "Begone you impostor, and dirty old rascal, or I'll have you horse-whipped." The story was also reported in several newspapers at the time, and Nagle eventually received a "gratuity" of \$40 for his Revolutionary service from the state of Pennsylvania. [2009]

THE OLD SOLDIER

AMERICANS! READ A

The following touching Narrative of Facts is dedicated to every genuine American. READ IT—PONDER ON IT—and vote for Mr. Adams, if he can. 'The transaction—He was here, acting out the dictates of his nature. Is human rule over a free People?

Who has not heard the sorrowful story of Richard Nagle, the old soldier of the revolution? and who can hear it without being moved with pity for the poor unfortunate old man? I can figure to my mind all the circumstances and the scene.

Richard Nagle, an Old Soldier of the Revolution, by the reverses of fortune and inability to work, finds himself reduced to poverty in his old age. He determines to apply to the country for relief, as many of his fellow soldiers have done before. In the inclement month of January, 1828, he takes leave of the aged partner of his bosom, his sons and daughters, throws his little wallet over his shoulder, carefully collects his papers and vouchers, puts them in his pocket, and with a heart full of hope, sets out for the city of Washington. As he travels over hill and dale, he looks around and beholds houses and barns, and all the comforts of civilized life.—His heart rejoices at the prospect, and he says, "Fifty years ago, these fields which lately yielded an abundant harvest to their proprietors, were desert wilds. Nought but the yell of the Indian resounded upon these shores.—Where that village now rears its peaceful head, once stood an Indian wigwam; near the spot occupied by that fine house, was formerly erected an Indian fort. Well do I remember, when in that valley we were attacked at night by a party of savages, who had been for some time committing the most horrid massacres in the neighbouring settlements—After a hard fight of several hours, we drove them off with great slaughter."

Thus he plodded along, contemplating the happy changes which had been wrought by the valour of his brave compatriots and himself, who "fought and bled in freedom's cause." At night he arrives at a farm-house when it is only necessary for him to say, "I am Richard Nagle, an old Soldier of the Revolution, from Cambria county, bound to Washington to ask a Pension of government." Immediately he is invited in, the best seat offered him at the fire, the best supper prepared for him; after which the family gathers round him, and hears the old soldier tell how the spot on which they now live, was the haunt of the deadly savage, who roamed abroad with tomahawk and scalping knife, sparing neither age nor sex. In the morning he gets his breakfast, has his wallet filled, and departs with the blessings of the whole family, the father of which calls after him saying, come this way on your return, and tell us all about Washington city and president Adams. Thus he travels on, receiving the best cheer from the hospitable and thrifty farmers who inhabit the beautiful borders of the Susquehanna, till he reaches Harrisburg, the seat of government of Pennsylvania. The legislature is in session. He calls upon the representative from Cambria county, and states his business. In an instant the worthy representative's heart is moved with compassion for the old soldier; he enquires, "Is it possible you have walked all the way from Cambria county, Richard Nagle?" "I have, says the veteran. I am used to walking; I have marched over the mountains in pursuit of the Indians in my younger days; I have fought them; whipt them; and as cold a night as this, have laid out under a tree, with no pillow but my knapsack, no covering but my blanket, and the snow that fell on top of it; and if I have health, I will walk all the way to the city of Washington, and show them there, that Richard Nagle, although the snows of 81 winters have whitened his locks, can still keep time to

viting him in, a proving his servi President himse ran takes off his the words out of dirty old rascal, ble? Is it indeed soldier of the r astonishment an of the kind end and unfeeling P TY OLD RAS have been the fee ing language fro Methinks I see cold winds of J gathers in that e he mentally excl government to e the field of war! his excellency in scene passes bel deep wound wh gallant old heart

With a heavy him to call upon reception he me of money to car anxiously lookin live to see the d been proved in his door like a v

At length he his children; his hope. They se beaming with pl fared. But ere which they can

Where is the l to secure the ble of Mr. Adams to Would you—co you have treated rascal, or I will of Mr. Adams



GRAPHIC ARTS

***Liberty Triumphant, or The Downfall of Oppression.* [London, 1774-1775?].**

This satirical commentary on the Boston Tea Party is laid out as a map. In England, Britannia, saddened by the news from America, sits surrounded by her ministers, chained to Lord North and the Devil, and a group of complaining East India Company merchants. Across the Atlantic, America, represented as an Indian princess, stands supported by her braves (the Sons of Liberty). At top, the figures of Liberty and Fame discuss the ardor of the colonial efforts. [1999]

Robert Aitken. *A Correct View of the Late Battle at Charlestown June 17th. 1775.* Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1775.

Published as a fold-out frontispiece of the September 1775 issue of *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, this engraving, based on the work of Bernard Romans, was the earliest depiction of the Battle of Bunker Hill to be circulated to the American public. It shows Gen. Israel Putnam on horseback commanding American troops on Breed's Hill as they confront a line of advancing British troops, while Charlestown burns in the background. [2013]

Benjamin Blyth. *The Honble. Israel Putnam Esqr. Major General of the United Forces of America.* Salem [Mass.]: Printed by Jos. Hiller, [ca. 1775].

This is one of only two known examples of this rare mezzotint of General Putnam produced in America at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is unique in its contemporary hand-coloring, showing Putnam's reddish-orange sash as was prescribed as a distinction for brigadier and major generals by Washington's orders at Cambridge in June 1775. The standard of Putnam's regiment, of the same rust color, flies in the background. This work is considered the earliest printed portrait from life made of any American officer of the Revolutionary War. [2017]

***George Washington, Esqr. General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army in America.* London: C. Shepherd, 1775.**

This early mezzotint portrait of George Washington bears the credit: "Done from an Original Drawn from Life by Alexr. Campbell, of Williamsburgh in Virginia." No such artist is known to exist, and in fact Washington himself denied ever sitting for any such portrait. When one of Washington's aides-de-camp sent Martha Washington a copy of this engraving, Washington acknowledged the gift on her behalf, writing: "Mrs. Washington desires I will thank you for the Picture sent her. Mr. Campbell, whom I never saw (to my knowledge) has made a very formidable figure of the Commander-in-Chief, giving him a sufficient portion of Terror in his Countenance." [2015]

Mary Darly. *Bunkers Hill or America's Head Dress.* London: M. Darly, [1776].

Published on the first anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, this pro-American satire depicts a great military battle taking place in a fashionable woman's enormously tall coiffure, complete with ships, marching soldiers, cannons, flags and tents. [2015]

Charles Willison Peale. *His Excellency Gen Washington*. [Philadelphia, 1778].

Charles Willison Peale's 1778 mezzotint was the first authentic printed likeness of George Washington created by an artist who had painted him from life. Although relatively few copies of the original print were sold to the public, it was widely copied by other engravers and Peale's "face of Washington" became the most recognized image of the American leader during the war. The Society's copy is one of only three of Peale's original prints known to survive. [2014]

Daniel Lerpinière and James Fittler, after Richard Paton. *The Memorable Engagement of Captn Pearson of the Serapis, with Paul Jones of the Bon Homme Richard & His Squadron, Sep. 23 1779*. London: Published by John Boydell, December 12, 1780.

The battle off England's Flamborough Head between HMS *Serapis* and *Bonhomme Richard*, commanded by John Paul Jones, was the most dramatic sea battle between ships of the American and British navies during the Revolutionary War. This British engraving is dedicated to Sir Richard Pearson, commander of the *Serapis*, "whose bravery & conduct saved the Baltic fleet under his convoy, tho' obliged to submit to a much superior force." [2008]

Paul Sandby. Four sepia-toned aquatints: *The Encampment in the Museum Gardens; The Encampment in St. James Park; The Encampment in Hyde Park; and The Encampment on Blackheath*. London, 1783.

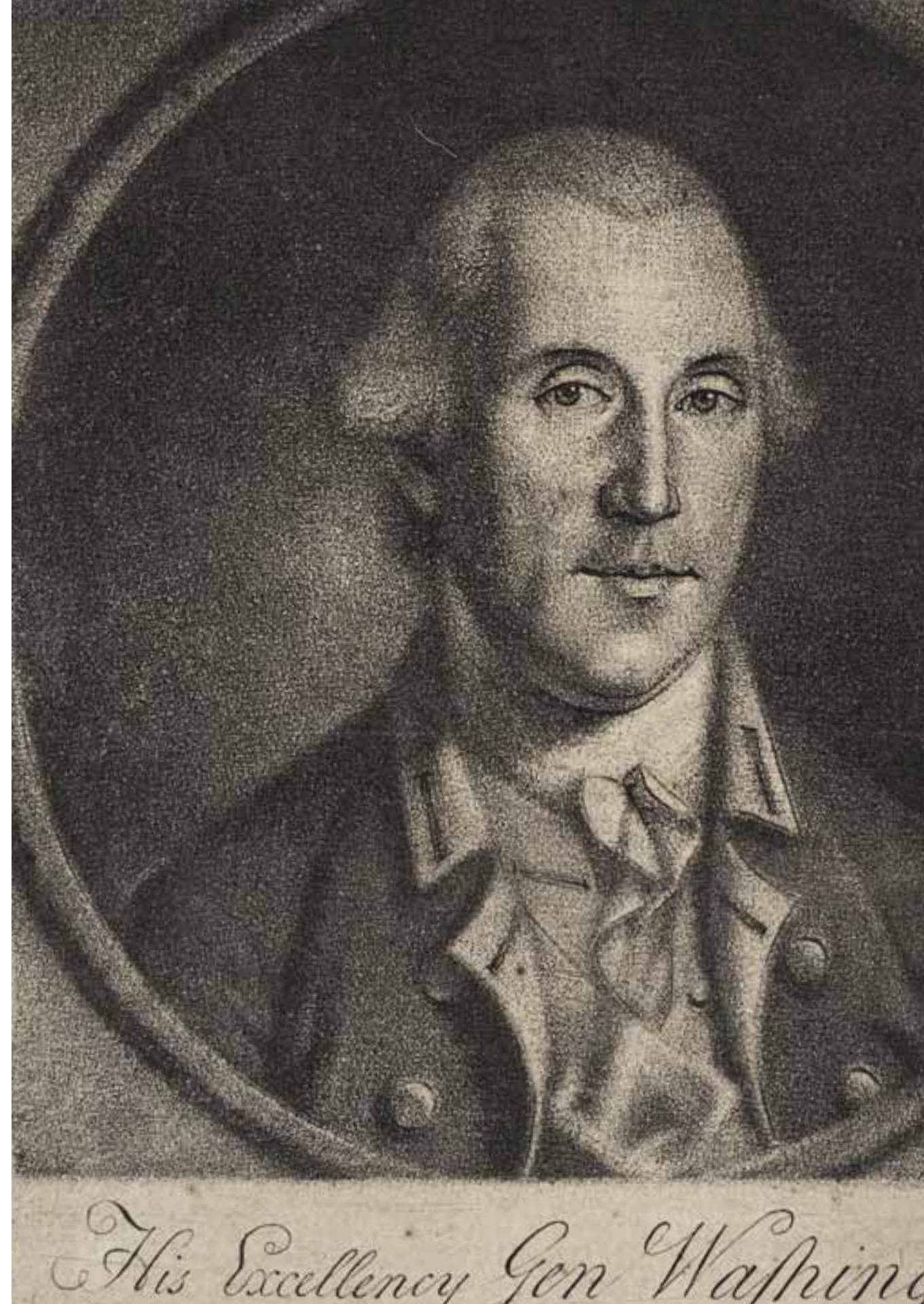
Driven by fears of a foreign invasion in the wake of the French-American alliance, the British military set up armed camps in and around London. They became popular spots for tourists; William Whitehead, the Poet Laureate of England, noted that the "camp at St. James's Park is so extremely pretty that you would be charmed with the sight of it Tents, ammunition, colours, carriages, cannons and kettle drums.... Hyde Park, I am told, is more warlike...." Accompanying this group of prints is a pencil and watercolor sketch by Sandby of the noted author Fanny Burney standing with her sister Susanna, her brother Richard (in his militia uniform) and another gentleman –a study for a group that appears in *The Encampment in the Museum Gardens*. [2014]

***Original Air Balloon*. London: B. Pownall, 1783.**

One of the last satirical prints of the Revolutionary War, this print depicts America as a hot air balloon, precariously suspended over representations of France, Spain, and Holland, all musing over the possibility of influencing the new nation. A two-faced George Washington in the balloon's basket reaches toward a sword proffered by the ghost of Oliver Cromwell. [2013]

Robert Pollard. *Lieutenant Moody*. London: R. Pollard, February 19, 1785.

This print depicts the scene of Lt. James Moody's rescue of a British officer held captive by the Americans. Moody, a wealthy New Jersey landowner, is described in the legend as "one of the most gallant Partizans in the British service," who "made himself the terror of the Rebels." [1991]





L. Roger, after Jean Duplessis-Bertaux. *Indépendance des États-Unis*.

Paris: Chez Blin, 1786.

This allegorical image celebrates the alliance of France and the United States and their victory over Great Britain. America is represented by an Indian woman resting her foot on the defeated British lion. She stands beside a monument bearing portraits of Louis XVI, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. [2010]

Charles Willson Peale. *The Marquis de La Fayette Major General in the Armies of the United States of America*. [Philadelphia, 1787].

This is a rare copy of Charles Willson Peale's mezzotint portrait of Lafayette, based on a painting Peale had done in 1780 at General Washington's request. The print was produced as part of planned series of mezzotints of "Illustrious personages" Peale undertook in 1787. In all, he only completed portraits of Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, the Reverend Joseph Pilmore and George Washington. The Lafayette, the second of the series, was finished by April 20, 1787, when Peale sent a copy to Lafayette's wife, Adrienne. Peale sent prints of the portraits of Franklin, Lafayette and Washington to George Washington, who displayed them in the Little Parlor at Mount Vernon. [2017]

David Edwin, after John James Barralet. *Peter Francisco's Gallant Action with Nine of Tarleton's Cavalry in Sight of a Troop of Four Hundred Men: Took Place in Amelia County Virginia*. Philadelphia, 1814.

Peter Francisco, by legend a foundling from the Azores taken in by a family in Virginia, joined the army at the onset of the Revolutionary War. He was known for his massive size and strength – six feet and eight inches in height and weighing 260 pounds. This engraving depicts his best-known action, when he single-handedly fought off nine of British soldiers, knocked one off of his mount and escaped on the horse. [2016]

John Sartain, after John Blake White. *Gen. Marion in His Swamp Encampment Inviting a British Officer to Dinner*. [New York]: Printed by John Dalton for the Apollo Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the U.S., 1840.

This engraving interprets a scene described in Mason Locke Weems' popular biography *Life of Marion* in which a British officer visits the camp of the famous South Carolina "Swamp Fox." According to Weems, Marion offered to share his simple dinner of roasted sweet potatoes and water with his guest. When the British officer returned to his own camp, he told his commander, "I have seen an American general and his officers, without pay, and almost without clothes, living on roots, and drinking water – and all for LIBERTY! What chance have we against such men!" [2013]

FINE ARTS AND ARTIFACTS

British Pattern 1738 sea service pistol owned by Artemas Ward. Haskins, 1760. Walnut, iron, and brass.

Sea service pistols were intended to be used in hand-to-hand fighting when ships grappled. Relatively quick to load but not very accurate, they were often fired at point blank range and then used as clubs. In colonial and revolutionary America, sea service pistols were often appropriated for use by army officers and infantry troops. This example was owned by Massachusetts native Artemas Ward (1727-1800), who commanded the American troops gathered outside Boston until George Washington was appointed commander in chief of the Continental Army in June 1775. [2008]

Officer's spontoon. American, ca. 1776. Wood and iron.

In seventeenth- and eighteenth-century warfare, a tall polearm known as a spontoon, or espontoon, was issued to dismounted infantry officers as a badge of rank, a tool to signal to their troops, and, if necessary, a weapon. George Washington ordered that his officers be armed with a spontoon beginning in January 1778. This American example displays the classic slender lines and relatively light weight of Revolutionary War-period spontoons. [2003]

George Washington commemorative medal. Struck in Paris after designs by François-Marie Arouet (Voltaire), 1778. Bronze.

Benjamin Franklin and the French philosopher Voltaire collaborated to produce this bronze medal in honor of George Washington. The obverse depicts a generalized portrait of the general—as no true likeness of Washington existed in France at the time. The reverse displays military symbols and a Latin inscription meaning, “Washington combines in a single union the talents of a warrior and the virtues of a philosopher.” [1991]

***James Fairlie.* By Ralph Earl, ca. 1786-1787. Oil on canvas.**

James Fairlie (1757-1830) served in the American army for the entirety of the Revolutionary War, as an officer in the New York Continental Line and, later, as aide-de-camp to General Steuben. In 1781 Fairlie was taken prisoner in 1781 by the Queen's Rangers while campaigning in Virginia. In this portrait, Fairlie is depicted wearing his Revolutionary War uniform and a Society of the Cincinnati Eagle insignia. It was painted shortly after the war by Ralph Earl, who, despite being the most prominent artist in New York at the time, painted this and two dozen other portraits from debtors prison. [2017]



Portrait miniature of John Hutchinson Buell. Attributed to Isaac Sanford, ca. 1793-1799. Watercolor on ivory.

John Hutchinson Buell (1753-1813), an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, served in the Revolution from the Lexington Alarm in April 1775 to June 1783, and continued as an officer in the fledgling U.S. Army. This portrait miniature depicts him in the regimental uniform of a major in the U.S. Army—a rank he held from 1793 until his honorable discharge in 1802. It is attributed to Isaac Sanford (1763-1824), a Connecticut-born portrait painter, engraver, and silversmith who worked in the United States until mid-1799. The Fergusson Collection also holds John Hutchinson Buell's manuscript diary documenting his last three years of service in the Continental Army and a silver beaker engraved with his cipher, which were acquired with his portrait miniature.[2013]

West's Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics. By which the Movements of a Battalion or Larger Body of Troops May be Displayed upon the Present Improved System. Intended for the Use & Instruction of the Army. London: [T. Egerton], 1797.

Housed in its original oak case with sliding lid, this set of twenty-seven wooden block figures was issued to facilitate learning the theory and practice of the new system of army drill and tactics introduced by Sir David Dundas in 1788, particularly the “eighteen manoeuvres” that he outlined at the end of his *Principles of Military Movement*. It is known that George Washington received a set of these wooden figures in 1799 as a gift from James McHenry, who had served as his secretary of war. On June 24, 1799, McHenry wrote: “I send you by this mail, a small box containing military figures for the practice of tactics, being one of the few sets I ordered from London.” Washington replied: “For the Box... I feel much obliged. I have not had the time yet to examine, and compare the figures with the Instructions; but prima facia, there is something curious and I dare say useful in the design.” See back cover illustration. [2019]

Handkerchief commemorating the reign of King George III. Printed by Rymer & Son, London, ca. 1812. Ink on cotton.

This large printed handkerchief chronicles the reign of King George III from his accession in 1760 to 1812, referred to as “the present period.” Two spiraling chronologies emanate from a portrait of the king at the center—one documenting major events in England and around the world, and the other listing the terms of office of the king's “ministers and public men.” The American Revolution occupies significant space, with events described from the British perspective like, “Congress abolish the authority of England & declare the Americans Independent” in 1776 and “The country petitions against the war” in 1779. When the war ended in 1783, a declaration appears, in large type, “This War lost England thousands of lives, the greatest part of America & cost nearly 150 Millions.” The concentric design of the textile resembles the layout of several eighteenth-century printed games in the Fergusson Collection. [2018]

Model of the HMS *Roebuck*. By W.M. Brown, ca. 1834. Wood, paint, gold leaf, and linen.

HMS *Roebuck* was the prototype of an important class of British warships, which carried a crew of 280 men along with forty-four guns on two gun decks. *Roebuck* and her sister ships were well suited to operate in the rivers, inlets, and shallow harbors of North America, where larger ships of the line could not go. *Roebuck* was launched in 1774 and sailed to New York with Lord Richard Howe's fleet in the summer of 1776. This fully rigged model of *Roebuck* was made in England just twenty years after she was dismantled in 1811. [1998]

“The Historiscope: A Panorama & History of America.” Milton Bradley & Co., Springfield, Mass., ca. 1860-1890. Paper, ink, cardboard, wood, and metal.

An educational toy, the “Historiscope” consists of a scrolling set of twenty-four hand-colored lithographs set into a theatrical background. The first twelve depict scenes of the exploration and colonization of America. The rest depict scenes related to the American Revolution and reflect the heroes and events of the Revolutionary War remembered by mid-nineteenth century Americans. The “Historiscope” was sold with a script describing the historical events, along with tickets and an advertising poster to the show that a child would present to family and friends. [1992]

Portrait miniature of George Rogers Clark. After Matthew Harris Jouett, 19th century. Watercolor on ivory.

In December 1777, George Rogers Clark (1752-1818) was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia militia by Governor Patrick Henry, who charged him with raising a regiment for an expedition to take control of the Illinois country. Clark raised his battalion in Kentucky—then Virginia's western frontier—and captured the British outposts at Kaskaskia in 1778 and Vincennes in 1779, breaking Britain's hold on the Old Northwest. This portrait of Clark was painted after Matthew Harris Jouett's oil composition done in the 1820s. [1990]

***Nathan Hale*. Sculpted by Bela Lyon Pratt. Cast by Roman Bronze Works, New York, ca. 1913. Bronze.**

The story of Nathan Hale, the young schoolteacher-turned-officer who was captured by the British and hanged as a spy in 1776, has embodied American patriotism and sacrifice for over two centuries. In 1912, Yale University commissioned Bela Lyon Pratt (1867-1917) to produce a full-length statue of Hale to be installed outside Connecticut Hall, where Hale lived as a student. This is one of twelve replicas of Pratt's reduced-size model, which he had made for the members of the committee that awarded the commission. [1999]



**Distinguished Service Cross of Lt. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson.
American, ca. 1967. Bronze and silk.**

On November 13, 1967, five days after his death from wounds sustained in valorous combat, Lt. Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross “for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam.” The Distinguished Service Cross is second only to the Medal of Honor as the highest award that can be given a member of the United States Army for extreme gallantry and risk of life in combat. [2013]

