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Chapter 1 : Daughters Of The American Revolution | calendrierdelascience.com

This is a list of hereditary and lineage organizations. It includes societies that limit their membership to those who meet group inclusion criteria, such as descendants of a particular person or group of people of historical importance.

The elected officers of Connecticut, from left to right: The Connecticut DAR hosted the event. A catered luncheon was held at the Candlewood Valley Country Club. The service began at 3: A formal photograph was taken on the steps of the church. She has done extensive research on the Underground Railroad in Connecticut, particularly in New Milford and provided an excellent dissertation. It was a beautiful day and the turnout was excellent. Also on October 26, was the Induction of the Connecticut Officers. Roach, and Stephen P. Stephen Shaw is heading up the organization of the event, currently assisted by Ken Roach and Rev. Carroon; and we are always looking for more volunteers to get involved and participate. At the end of March, a joint hereditary society meeting was held at J. Michaels Tavern in Wethersfield. Forty-one hereditary societies participated: The oldest was the Society of the Cincinnati, which was established in 1783; the newest, the Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers, was formed in 1999. The MOTC centers on the presentation of the flags of the various societies, which makes for quite a colorful display. Formed in 1789, the Guard is the oldest military organization in continuous service in the United States. Associates present at the MOTC clockwise from upper left in photo, below: History of the Society: If you have any historical documents that might help—old copies of The Bulletin; old membership lists, old officer lists, old copies of any Connecticut newsletters please send them our way. Society welcomed all to the joint meeting. Our Governor, Steve Ferriss, offered the thanks of the Connecticut Society to Rhode Island Associates for organizing the joint session and arranging for our speaker. George Hill and his wife Helene. The Connecticut Society Officers during a brief business meeting. Our luncheon room was all glass, looking out on a patio. The Connecticut Society held a brief business meeting before the joint meeting. Vivian, Governor General of our Order with Timothy Lester Jacobs, Registrar General, who was present for the joint gathering, was also kind enough to attend our Society session. At this meeting, the Associates present approved our revised Constitution and Bylaws, as recommended by the Society Council. Any Associate who would like a copy of these can request it from skippersson.snet. We joined with the Rhode Island Associates around noon for cocktails and then lunch. Sullman has been collecting flags for nearly fifty years and spoke to us about the American flag, its origins and development from the Cross of St. George through the first unofficial flag of the United States, shown in photo, which was in use from the 1st of January to the 4th of July. Sullman wore the uniform of an officer of the period and explained its design and the meaning of various colors used in such uniforms. Sullman can be reached at capsuladjutl@aol.com. As always the food and hospitality were wonderful. Much was discussed to further the work of our unique Order. Barnum, Jr, Jack H. Daly, and Past Governor Frank Romig. Followed by a reading of proclamation from the state Governor M. Jodie Rell to congratulate Col. Barnum gave an impressive talk which was from the heart. Also on hand were Major General William A. Gov Gen Vivian also inducted a new slate of officers lead by Dr. The day began with each Society holding separate business meetings. Governor Persson explained that the Connecticut Society has made a commitment to our Order to obtain 24 new members during 2010. We have had good progress to date; however, Registrar Timothy Jacobs has been so effective in processing applications that we now have very few in the pipeline. Tim Jacobs received a Diploma for his second supplemental line. Most of us remember how difficult it was to prove the line that gave us membership in the Order. Tim became a member on his Kelsey line, obtained his first supplemental for his Harris line and now has proved a second supplemental: Tim promises, however, that this is his last supplemental. The final activity of the afternoon tour of the Glebe House and garden. Associates were able to stand in the room where in Samuel Seabury was elected the first Bishop in the new world, signaling the breaking away of the American Episcopal Church from the Anglican Church and its dependence upon the monarchy in England. Thanks for the success of this meeting are due to Society Secretary, Kenneth Vance

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Olson who administered the reservations, made an excellent presentation on OFPA regalia, and ran a raffle that was not only successful but also fun.

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Chapter 2 : Hereditary Patriotic Societies in the United States - CORE

The following is a list of all hereditary societies with known, functional websites. Hereditary Society of Teachers. National Society United States Daughters.

In such a time, it is easy to forget the personalities, lifestyles, events and epoch deeds which forged, not only America, but modern civilization as we know it. The study of history and genealogy provides a mode of reflection and acknowledgement of the people, places and processes responsible for the lives we enjoy today. This is the heartbeat of the hereditary society community. The hereditary society community serves America by compiling data about our past, documenting that data, and making it available the general public. Thousands upon thousands of publications have been produced within our ranks, and our work is available in libraries everywhere. Our societies promote historical education on many levels, and many of our members are active public speakers and teachers in their local communities. The hereditary society community is hard at work collectively researching and documenting the lineages of American and international families over the past several hundred years. We provide documentation for our work, making the road easier for generations to come. Furthermore, we celebrate the accomplishments and lives of those we study, honoring our past. Genealogical study is the passion and common bond of the hereditary society community. The hereditary society community is committed to the preservation and accurate depiction of, not only the raw historical facts which shaped American and European history, but also the nature of the lives of the men and women who lived in past eras. Our work is the cumulative product of hundreds of thousands of hours of personal and joint research. All this is evidenced in the books and writings of countless town, family and era historians associated with the hereditary society community. We provide a significant source of accurate, relevant historical data for generations to come. We promote civic duty and patriotism. The hereditary society community is constantly engaged in new projects for the betterment of American society. From the disbursement of scholarships, to significant historical preservation, to leadership in community, state and national patriotic ceremonies, we are serving our fellow Americans on many fronts. The collective mind of the hereditary society community is one which honors the past, embraces the present and engages the future. We are a fellowship. The hereditary society community provides the opportunity for like-minded individuals to foster life-long friendships, partnerships in projects, synergism in reaching similar goals, and a chance to remain active in the context of organized groups. Our members are generally individuals who make things happen, and have the ability to get the job done. Many of us are prominent figures in our communities, leaders, and role models to those closest to us. We truly enjoy fellowshipping together, savoring our mutual love for all that the community represents. The HSC site is designed to bring together the elements comprising the hereditary society community, in an effort to create unity, foster relationships, and inform the public. The entire project is non-profit, and has been initiated for the sole benefit of the Hereditary Society Community. No fees or dues are collected from Advisors, Honorary Members, nor societies listed on the site. We hope your visit will be fruitful, informative, and enjoyable.

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Chapter 3 : Online Hereditary Societies

Hereditary, heritage and patriotic societies have similar restrictions, or their groups may be open to those of shared interests. Most of these societies ask for documentary evidence, establishing the birth and death of each generation, to link to the applicable ancestor.

Although the DAR, often regarded as an innocuous social club, has not attracted much attention from scholars until recently, it played a significant role in the formation of modern U. The origins of this ancestral, patriotic organization are multifarious. During the late nineteenth century, increased immigration from South and East Europe, labor and agrarian conflicts, and American expansion overseas caused many people in the United States to question who they were. More broadly, the United States was at the time emerging as a modern nation state whose people were beginning to share a sense of American identity. It was against this backdrop that the DAR, despite its traditional hereditary exclusiveness, was simultaneously able to promote among the general public a rather modern, abstract vision of loyalty to the nation. The constitution of the DAR mentioned three main objectives of the society: Based on these ideals, the DAR engaged in various activities such as sponsoring historical restoration projects, distributing pamphlets to immigrants on how to become good American citizens, and publishing patriotic materials for schoolchildren. Yet a closer analysis of the DAR and its activities reveals some seeming contradictions, such as tolerance toward immigrants who were seen as objects of Americanization coupled with until recently exclusivist policies on many racial matters. Thus the DAR is best seen not just as a typical conservative organization but as a mirror reflecting the differentiating and hierarchical nature of modern nationalism. A Century of Service: The Story of the DAR. National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A Reconsideration of the Patriotic Cults of the s. In Bonds of Affection: Americans Define Their Patriotism, ed. National Identities 6 3 â€” Women, Nation, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ken Chujo Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 09, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 4 : Comity and Custom - Order of the Indian Wars of the United States

Men and women of the age of 18 years or older, able to prove a blood relationship to any of our Presidents or First Ladies of the United States or other qualifying entities such as the Continental Congress, and other Republics which existed in what became known as the U.S.

Comity and Custom The Order of Indian Wars of the United States is a sodality that is patriotic, hereditary, historical, social, and charitable. As with many other recognized and distinguished genealogical societies, we have our own ancient insignia inasmuch as we were founded in The following information is designed to assist our membership in the proper utilization of their insignia. Whenever the membership wears our insignia, they are representing the entire Order; they are manifesting our principles and purposes. It behooves them to always be cognizant of that representation. Our custom of usage is one that is sensitive to our own peers in the American Social Register. Of course, each member is requested to conform to the regulations below. We wish to bring credit, respect, and honour to our sodality. The Full Dress medal of the Order also referred to as Full Size Insignia consists of the large medal of this society pendant from a red, white, orange, black and blue ribbon. It is worn on the left breast of the coat off lapel, if possible about four inches below the top of the shoulder and above the pocket and centered upon it. The Full Dress medal is worn with formal day attire cut-away, or braided short day coat , full evening dress white tie , or dinner jacket black tie , or such informal attire as a sack suit or blazer. It may also be appropriate on a dress military uniform; the regulations of the apropos military service govern the proper placement thereon. There are protocols to this sequence with exceptions, see Rules of Precedence below. The top edge of all medals should be on an even row. The miniature medal is always worn mounted upon a breast type ribbon. It is properly displayed only when a member appears in formal dress white tie, black tie, or cut-away. Miniatures are always displayed upon the left breast. They must always be of the same size. Placement on civilian formal dress is usually determined by the date of origin of the various organizations founding, i. It is preferable that only one line of miniatures be displayed at a time. The official neck ribbon of the Order is of red, white, orange, black and blue silk, 1. Suspended from the neck ribbon is always a full dress medal. This may be worn by all regular members of the Order and it is expected of all Officers of the Order. It is only worn with formal attire, either white tie or black tie. The neck ribbon should be suspended one inch under the bow tie. It should always be displayed with cravat whether that be four-in-hand or bow. It should always be in the upper left breast coat lapel button-hole or in the location where a button-hole would normally be positioned should there be no button-hole. It is never worn with another rosette or other lapel pins. This would detract from our Order. It also appears louche! It is always worn on informal coats and never with formal attire, whether that be black tie or white tie dinner jacket or full evening dress. It certainly should never be worn on a uniform of any type. It is never worn on an overcoat or topcoat. It may be displayed when a topcoat is being worn. When wearing our tie, our rosette should also be worn. Rules of Precedence When apropos, members may wear their miniature medals in a row on either white tie or black tie on the upper left breast in a horizontal line. They should only wear one row at a time. If they are wearing a neck ribbon with suspended medal, then that miniature should appear in the row worn. Medals may be overlapped on the right edges to conserve space. The following categories are further taken in precedence for civilian attire: Their usage and precedence is determined by the current regulations of the apposite service, i. Withal, military medals are never mounted or displayed on the same row as hereditary society medals. These take precedence immediately following all United States decorations. The order of precedence will be the order in which they were received. These would include those orders of chivalry and knighthood that are presented by a recognized foreign sovereign. Their usage is determined by the current regulations of the States. Precedence is determined by the date of the founding of the sodality. As indicated, they are never worn or displayed on the same row as military medals. Of interest, members of the armed forces of the United States are authorized to wear several hereditary society medals on their formal dress mess

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uniforms in compliance with 10 U. These appear to be currently:

Chapter 5 : The Founders & Patriots of America

What is a Lineage Society? A lineage society is an organization created to honor a specific heritage or event. Members of lineage societies must prove their descent of that heritage or event through industry approved genealogical proof standards.

About Us Overview Since its founding in , the Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts has combined fraternal good fellowship with a dedication to promoting patriotic values and a knowledge of colonial American history, particularly its military dimension. Today, the organization has some members almost wholly from Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Society has sister chapters in thirty-one states and the United Kingdom¹. The national umbrella organization, the General Society of Colonial Wars , approves and registers all state membership applications and supports the activities of the state societies in a variety of ways. The society was formed to perpetuate among their descendants the memory of the brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the Colonies of America during the period from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, , to the battle of Lexington, April 19, . It was in that the concept of a General Society of Colonial Wars was first discussed and carried out. As early as January 20th the New York Society approved a request from a group of Pennsylvania members to form a State Society there, and all the members from that State were thereupon transferred out of the New York Society. Similar action was taken on March 15th when State Societies were formed in Massachusetts and Maryland. The Council of the General Society voted to hold a General Assembly every three years rotated among the Societies, at which the General Officers are elected. In the autumn of , Walter Kendall Watkins began to organize a group in Massachusetts³. Watkins, a professional genealogist and Assistant Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, became active in hereditary patriotic societies two years earlier as an outgrowth of the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence in . Between 1 December and 21 February , Watkins persuaded nine friends to join him applying to the New York Society, where the ten were elected as members on March 15th. There, the society elected officers to incorporate on April 29th. On September 19th, the society received its charter. Three days later, the officers met and chose delegates to the First General Assembly in New York to organize and adopt the constitution and elect officers of the General Society The first president in Massachusetts was General William F. Draper, who was representing the state in Congress at the time. Later that year, the society established an office at Newbury Street Boston where the genealogical society relocated. Beginning in the Massachusetts Warriors awarded prizes to school children for the best essays in various aspects of colonial history. Among the many commemorative monuments sponsored by the society in is a plaque commemorating The Louisbourg Cross, a crucifix captured by Massachusetts troops from the Fortress of Louisbourg was presented to Harvard University where the cross has been since about . Since the s, the Society has emphasized its role as a grantor to support organizations engaged in preserving and interpreting colonial history. Scholarship, Education, and Philanthropy The Massachusetts Society has a long record of undertaking, promoting, and funding projects on colonial history. These efforts have encompassed: Research and Publications In its early years, the Society sponsored an active publications program, issuing some twenty volumes of scholarly and antiquarian articles, transcribed colonial documents, and genealogical charts. More recently, the Society collaborated with the New England Historic Genealogical Society to publish volumes listing service records of thousands of Massachusetts colonial veterans serving in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Erection of Historical Markers The Society has erected a number of monuments and markers commemorating places and events significant to our colonial past. Special Commemorations In the Society returned to its earlier tradition of initiating its own historical projects by taking a leadership role in mounting the 3, square-foot museum exhibition *Siege at Louisbourg, New England and the Struggle for World Empire*. Displayed in National Park Service gallery space at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the exhibit was viewed by nearly 50, visitors during the summer and early fall of . A commitment from Massachusetts

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launched the fundraising effort that made possible the Old State House museum exhibition *A Revolutionary Peace*, which featured an original signed copy of the Paris accord loaned by the British National Archives. The exhibit, which attracted in the neighborhood of 50, visitors during its four-plus month run, lives on in an enhanced digital form at this website. Meetings of the Society.

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Chapter 6 : Order of the Founders and Patriots of America - Wikipedia

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Patriotic Associations of a Hereditary Character September 20, The Hereditary Register of the United States lists hereditary associations, the oldest one founded in and the most recent one in Of course, some are more dynamic than others. They are normally described as cultural, historical, preservationist, and the like. From a certain point of view, the most important of these hereditary associations is the Society of the Cincinnati. Members must be descendants of officers who fought at least three years in the War of Independence or who remained in the army to the end of the war. Moreover, in many states only one member from each qualifying family can belong to the society. The society, composed of officers of the Continental Army, was organized in The society was named after the illustrious Roman Quinctius Cincinnatus, who left his farm to assume temporary leadership of the Roman army to save Rome when it was threatened by its enemies; after the victory, he relinquished his post and returned to his lands. In the early years of Independence, the society was known for the monarchical sympathies of some of its founders and members. According to various authors, they wanted to establish a military nobility in the country. Whether they saw themselves as a nascent or established aristocracy, there was a quality of grandeurâ€”their critics thought pomposityâ€”about many Cincinnati. At its very inception, the society was furiously opposed by liberals like Jefferson, Samuel Adams, and Franklin. As a rule, members only wore the badge of the society in public when they traveled abroad. Candidates to membership must be male descendants of a commissioned officer of the armed forces of the Confederate States honorably separated from the service. They must be members in good standing of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Other associations gather descendants from families who participated in the founding events of their respective states. Admission is restricted to persons who are direct descendants of settlers of Virginia. The University Press of Virginia, , p. Knopf, , pp. The Hereditary Register Publications,], p. As the title suggests, this work is a directory of associations such as those discussed here. Unless otherwise noted, our descriptions of each of these associations are based largely on their respective entries in the Register. The Hereditary Register, p. The Livingstons New York:

Chapter 7 : Society of the Cincinnati | American patriotic and military organization | calendrierdelascience.c

The American historical register and monthly gazette of the historical, military and patriotic-hereditary societies of the United States of America.

Chapter 8 : The Society of the Cincinnati

The hereditary society community is constantly engaged in new projects for the betterment of American society. From the disbursement of scholarships, to significant historical preservation, to leadership in community, state and national patriotic ceremonies, we are serving our fellow Americans on many fronts.

Chapter 9 : Patriotic Associations of a Hereditary Character - Nobility and Analogous Traditional Elites

The Order of Indian Wars of the United States is a sodality that is patriotic, hereditary, historical, social, and charitable. As with many other recognized and distinguished genealogical societies, we have our own ancient insignia inasmuch as we were founded in