

Chapter 1 : Rockefeller family - Wikipedia

The family of the late Norman Rockwell has taken exception to a new biography of the American illustrator, saying it contains numerous inaccuracies and poses a 'phantom theory' about his sexuality.

Throughout his life, Rockwell was a prodigious worker. He produced 4, original pieces with many of them oil paintings. This article documents how he made his money. It also suggests how he could have made more. We start at the end and work backwards. Most of his assets were put trusts to avoid taxes Transfers During Life to Others. Table 2 Table 2. Table 4 provides a summary of these activities. Often an illustrator is finding a moment in a story or positioning a product for an advertisement. As indicated in the Methodology Annex, I have earnings data by date on 85 of his Post covers. I use these data to calculate the average Post cover payment he received by decade. Of course, the projections are only indicative and probably a bit high. The results are shown in Table 5. The table also indicates what the incomes would be in dollars. His cover earnings appear to have peaked in the decade. It is not altogether clear why this happened. Times were changing, and the Post was following the trend to more photographs and fewer illustrations. This is represented in the somewhat terse letters between Rockwell and the last Post art editor he dealt with Asker Jervild. Table 6 lists the number of ads per decade. These are huge numbers, especially in the early decades when he was not all that well known. Walter Thompson, and Gray and Rogers. How to calculate the income generated? In trying to convince the Post to increase his cover fees, Rockwell claimed that other clients paid him twice as much letter to Post on Jan. But Rockwell also did ads for various government and non-profit organizations. I assume he got paid the same as Post covers for government work, and two thirds as much Post covers for non-profit ads. Of course, as with my cover estimates, these are only intended as rough approximations. The results are presented in Table 8. So for my portrait earnings estimates, I assume he received the same amount for portraits as he did for covers. The resulting earning estimates are presented in Table 9. To generate income estimates, I assumed he got paid one-third of what he got paid for covers for both. In addition to getting paid for each illustration on delivery, Rockwell received royalty income on many of them as well. An extremely hard and productive worker, he made a lot of money. They also said he was very generous " a real philanthropist. Rockwell had an accountant that kept close tabs on his income and expenses. So to investigate these claims, I selected two years and and collected data from his ledgers for those years on both expenses and donations. The results are presented in Table 11 along with their share of his average income for the period. Most critical were who got the painting royalties and who ended up owning the paintings. In a letter dated September 9, to Donne, Stuart said: They auctioned off some of them. The evidence of this comes from a letter from Mrs. Sadly, a lack of clarity on what pictures the Rockwell family legitimately owns continues to this day. Of his more than 4, art works, of them have gone to auction since his death. Of that number, did not sell. Norman Rockwell Museum Auction Database One might wonder if holding on to the paintings would have been worthwhile. Table 14 shows that the compound annual return on paintings that sold more than once at auction was It also clear the deals painters enter into with their clients can have a tremendous impact on the economic well-being of painters and their heirs. Artists should think very carefully about selling off their works. That might sound strange. After all, most non-commercial artists generate most of their income from sales of their works. And certainly, fees for just selling the rights to works will be lower than selling the works outright. But well-established artists can loan their works to museums and galleries for a fee. In sum, there is a growing demand for art as an alternative investment. To take full advantage of this, artists should hold on to their works as long as they can. Covers I have data on what Rockwell got paid for about 85 of the covers he painted for the Saturday Evening Post. This information runs from his first cover to the last. I use this information to project what he got paid for covers in every year. This is probably something of an exaggeration. In addition, he did three different types of ads " for firms, governments, and non-profits. He charged firms 1. Average Post Cover Payments by Decade c. Book and Story Illustrations I assume Rockwell got paid one-third of what he got for covers for both book and story illustrations.

Chapter 2 : Wills and Probate Documents in Stone County Missouri

With less than a month remaining before the Berkshire Museum begins its planned sale of 40 artworks from its collection, a group that includes family members of the artist Norman Rockwell has.

By Jennie Nadel What is deaccessioning? The AAMD cites two reasons a museum should consider deaccessioning a work: The AAMD strictly states that works should not be sold for operation costs, endowments, or any reason other than the benefit of the collection. Museums that do deaccession artworks are often scrutinized and frequently criticized if the works selected for sale have a particularly compelling history or the proceeds from the sales are expected to be spent on anything other than collection development. As Michael DeMarsche, founder of DeMarsche Museum and Art Consultancy, and Bob Ekelund, Professor Emeritus of Economics at Auburn University, write, it is the smaller museums with limited resources that get criticized the most, despite their dire financial situations. They argue that there are serious benefits that can come with deaccessioning works of art, namely the preservation of the museum. This, coupled with the high price of maintenance and declining donations, creates an enticing combination for museums to seriously consider deaccessioning as a financial option. In July of , the museum announced that it would sell 40 works from its permanent collection, including pieces by 20th-century artist Norman Rockwell. The museum also announced that they did not intend to use the works to accession new pieces; rather, they planned to use the proceeds to save the Berkshire from permanently closing. Others feared that the loss of these pieces from the museum would result in artworks falling into private hands never to be seen or enjoyed by the public again. The Delaware Museum lost its accreditation , making it harder to receive loans from other museums and isolating it from the museum sphere. The case was scheduled to be heard on November 1, Ultimately, the judge ruled in favor of the museum, stating that the plaintiffs lacked legal standing to challenge the sale of the artworks. The agreement between the AGO and the Berkshire Museum established a mutually recognized plan to ensure the future of the museum. Rather than sell 40 works like the museum had initially intended, the SJC authorized the Berkshire to sell no more than 19 works acquired before to meet its financial goal Read the full press release here. The sanctions would be effective immediately and request that the members of the association refrain from working with the museum, similar to the decision the AAMD made on June 18, , sanctioning the Delaware Museum for deaccessioning art to cover an outstanding debt and build on its operating endowment. The two other pieces from the collection are Qing Dynasty pieces that will be sold during Asia Week sales in September they include a Coromandel screen and a blue and white vase with a dragon motif. Association of Art Museum Directors, Jennie Nadel Johns Hopkins U. She will be pursuing her M.

Chapter 3 : Norman Rockwell's sons file temporary restraining order in Massachusetts court | The Art

The heirs of artist Norman Rockwell have filed a lawsuit and a temporary restraining order against the trustees of the Berkshire Museum in an effort to block the planned sale of two major works by.

State of Alabama County of Mobile. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Mobile, in the State of Alabama aforesaid, James Conway, of the county of Baldwin, in said State, who made solemn oath, that he was born, and has lived ever since the time of his birth, in that part of the former Spanish territory which is now comprised within the limits of Baldwin county. He was born in the year , and is familiar with all the events and occurrences of the late war which took place in that section of country. He well remember that Joshua Kennedy, now of the city of Mobile, did, in the year , and for sometime previous thereto, own and possess a very valuable set of mills, with all the necessary conveniences attached, situated about one half of a mile east of the Tensaw river, and about a mile and a half below the lower line of demarcation between the United States and Spain. He well remembers, also, that Joshua Kennedy resided at the said mills, and had erected there a dwelling-house and other improvements. This deponent further recollects having heard, sometime in the year , that the said mills were occupied as a fort by the troops of the United States. Shortly after the fall of Fort Mims, this deponent proceeded to Mr. Kennedy, and upon his arrival discovered that the mills, dwelling-house, a cotton-press, and cotton-gin, had been burnt and destroyed. The ruins of the cotton-press and cotton-gin were distinctly visible. A very large quantity of cotton also appeared to have burnt, and some of the cotton, though not entirely burnt, in consequence of close packing, was completely spoiled and injured. Deponent, also, there saw the carcasses of several sheep, butchered and destroyed. This was the universal and acknowledged uncontradicted report of the country, and was confirmed by what he himself saw. There were other mills in the vicinity which were not burnt, or in any manner injured by the Creek Indians, neither were the houses situated above and below Mr. State or Alabama, County of Mobile, Personally appeared before me, Basil Meslier, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Mobile aforesaid, William Kitchen, who made oath that he was well acquainted with Mr. This deponent cannot state, with any degree of certainty, what the said mills were worth, although he knows them to have been very valuable, and that, at the time that the said mills were consumed, he knows that a large quantity of cotton was burnt in the cotton-gin erected at said place, as well as the said gin; but is unable to fix, with any precision, the quantity of cotton burnt as aforesaid, or the value of either the said gin or the cotton burnt therein; that, at the same time, the dwelling house of the said Kennedy, and all his improvements at said mills, which were extensive, were likewise burnt. Further the said deponent saith not. Sworn to and subscribed, this 13th day of May, , before me. State or Alabama, Mobile county, Susan Kennedy, being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that she is the widow of Joshua Kennedy, late of Mobile, deceased; that she was living with her father, the late Samuel Kitchen, sr. There was a fortification around the mill on the west side of the creek, which had been erected three or four weeks previously, and was then occupied by about twenty-five or thirty soldiers; that when the news of the fall of Fort Mims reached them, so great was the consternation that all the soldiers immediately left the post, and embarked in a vessel then lying at the lake and taking in lumber, and the whole population, black and white, fled from the settlement at once. No white man or negro thought of venturing into the country east of Mobile and Tensaw river, to remain, for a long time thereafterâ€”say until the spring following, when the first person she knows of going across the bay to remain was the father of the present Judge Patrick Byrnes, who returned to his residence about five miles above Blakely, and was shot by the Indians a short time after he went over. Two other men were killed at the same time with Byrnes, one of them named Hatcher. She believes all these facts can, in substance, be proved by Mrs. Mary Sturtevant, then Mrs. Hinson, who left the mills, where the fortification was made, a short time before deponent did. Kennedy never had any cotton- gin, or cotton on storage, after his gin house was burnt by the Indians, as before stated. And further this deponent saith not. Sworn to and subscribed before nre, this 19th day of November, Justice of the Peace, Mobile county. In the State Papers, 1st volume Indian Affairs, page , I find a letter from Benjamin Hawkins to the Secretary of War, dated September 21st, , in which, speaking of

the party of Creeks which committed the massacre at Fort Mims, he says: Whether, in fact, this was not the lowest settlement to which the Indians penetrated? An early answer to the above questions will much oblige your humble servant. Washington, February 11, I have received your letter of this date, in which you refer to the letter of Benjamin Hawkins, to be found in the 1st volume State Papers, Indian Affairs, dated the 21st February, , and inquiring of me, from my knowledge of localities in that section, the history of the period and the transactions to which Mr. In speaking of localities, I rely upon an intimate and familiar knowledge, derived from a residence of twenty years in that immediate section of the State of Alabama. In speaking of facts and occurrences connected with the Creek war, I rely upon information derived from the old inhabitants, with many of whom I have conversed, and not from any participation in the scenes of , as I did not go thither until I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, A. Mobile, November 5, I have used the freedom to enclose you a memorial to Congress for the payment of my property burnt by the hostile Creek Indians in the late war, and also to give you a statement of facts relative to the property from the commencement of establishing the same till it was destroyed. In the year , I purchased a valuable tract of land about one mile and a half south of the former line of demarcation between Spain and the United States, and situated on both sides of the Tensaw river. Some time after I had bought said tract of land, and had made a small improvement thereon, in consequence of the proclamation issued by Mr. A part of this last mentioned cotton I bought from Madam Hollinger, your mother-in-law, and for which I gave her a lively family of negroes and six hundred dollars in silver. During the late war, and previously to the massacre at Fort Mims, General Claiborne gave an order to Major Beasley, who commanded at Fort Mims, to station a detachment of troops at my mills, and to occupy them as a fort for the protection of the lower Tensaw settlement; which order, I suppose, got burnt in Mims fort. Major Beasley attended in person at the mills, and accomplished the order of his general, and had the mills taken possession of by a detachment of volunteer troops, and enclosed them in with planks four inches thick, and had the place fortified under his inspection. At the time the mills were taken possession of under the order of General Claiborne, I had them employed sawing lumber to finish the fort at Mobile point, and to repair Fort Charlotte in Mobile. And the troops stationed, and that had taken possession of my mills, under the order of General Claiborne, together with the inhabitants in that neighborhood, retreated also, and abandoned the whole of the settlements on the east side of the Tensaw river. A few days after the troops stationed at my mills retreated, and had left the said mills and property as an unoccupied fort, a party of hostile Indians under the command of Josiah Francis, called the Prophet, and the same scoundrel that was afterwards taken and executed at the Indian fort at the Apalachicola, came to said place, burnt my mills, a quantity of lumber, my houses, cotton-gin, cotton houses, and all my cotton. This claim was filed by me shortly after the loss, and proof of the facts relative to the loss of the same, with Judge Toulmin, and some years thereafter a commission issued, under the authority of the government, to Judge Toulmin and John Pierce, to take testimony. Judge Toulmin took some depositions, but could not procure a copy of the order of General Claiborne to occupy that place as a station or fort. I suppose this order got burnt in Mims fort when Major Beasley fell, who was the officer that had the order complied with. The lands obtained from the Creek nation of Indians by General Jackson during the late war, was ceded by the said nation of Indians to the government of the United States, in consideration of the payment of the expenses of the war incurred by said nation of Indians, and in consideration of the payment of the losses sustained by the depredations committed by that part of the Indians known as the hostile Creeks. Is it not equitable and just that I should be indemnified for my losses by the United States, out of the lands thus ceded by the Creek nation of Indians, or out of the proceeds of those lands, or that the government should procure me the payment of my losses from the Creek nation of Indians? Yours, respectfully, The Hon. The said mills were stationed on the east side of Tensaw river, about a mile below the line of demarkation between the United States and Spain. The said mills or stockade were left as an unoccupied station. Further this deponent saith not. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 7th day of September, The said mills are situated about a mile below the line of demarcation between the United States and Spain. The said mills were occupied as a fort by troops, under the order of General Claiborne, after the fall of Fort Mims. Further deponent says not. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of September, Personally appeared before me, Mrs. Some time after she came to Mobile the Indians destroyed the said fort,

and also burnt the said mills, as she has always heard and believes. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of February, I have always understood and believed the mills, and other property of the late Joshua Kennedy, was burned by the Indians a very short time after the fall of Fort Mims. I believe that they were the first mills destroyed by the Indians after they took Fort Mims, there being United States troops stationed at them about that time. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day February, State of Alabama, Baldwin county, I do hereby certify that I have heard my father, the late Charles Hall, during his lifetime, say that all the inhabitants in this county had to leave it about the time of the massacre of Fort Mims; and that it was believed, by every person that the Indians burnt the saw mills owned by the late Joshua Kennedy. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of November, I do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Gerald B. Hall, son of Charles Hall, deceased, whose signature appears to the foregoing affidavit, and that the same, with that of the attesting justice, are genuine. Hall was the representative of this county, in the General Assembly of Alabama, at its last session. Baldwin county, November 12, State of Alabama, Mobile county, Cornelius Rain, on oath, saith, that he is forty-eight years of age, that he was born in this country about forty-five miles up the river, and. That the said mills and property were burned by the hostile Indians he has no doubt, nor can there be any doubt, for, to the knowledge of deponent, all the inhabitants, white and black, had fled, and it would have been death for any one to have lived in that part of the county at that time. Witness recollects that old Mr. Byrne was, perhaps, the first that ventured over there to stay, and was killed by the Indians. Kennedy rebuilt his mills, witness thinks, in , and that some time, say , they were again burnt by accident. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of February, State of Alabama, Mobile County. Cyrus Sibley, on oath saith, that he was not in this country in ; yet, he came here in , and has been here almost constantly ever since. He has been constantly, for many years, acquainted with and engaged in saw-mills, and is able to speak with confidence of the value of saw-mills and the cost of their building. Witness says, that he was here when the mills of Joshua Kennedy, deceased, were being built, and from his knowledge of their location, he should say that they must have cost at least seven thousand dollars ; that his brother, O. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this C-1 day of April, Be it remembered, that on this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand- eight hundred and twenty-eight, personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, Aaron Barlow, of the county of Baldwin, in the said State of Alabama, who, being first sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say: The mills were occupied by the troops, as this deponent has always understood and believed, and as was generally reported by an order from General Claiborne; that, shortly after the fall of Fort Mims, the troops which had occupied the mills, apprehensive of danger from the large force of Indians which was said to be approaching the mills with the determination to attack it, retreated from the mills, leaving the mills entirely abandoned as an unoccupied fort, and proceeded to Mobile. This deponent knows that the mills, occupied and burnt as aforesaid, with the buildings attached, were the property of Joshua Kennedy, now of the city of Mobile, in the State of Alabama. This deponent cannot undertake to say what was the amount of loss sustained by the said Joshua Kennedy, in consequence of the destruction of his property by the Indians, but cannot estimate it at less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. The mills were very large and complete, and decidedly the best mills which this deponent has ever seen in this State. The cotton-gin and press were new and but just finished, and very excellent and costly. There was, too, in the different houses, a very large quantity of bale and seed cotton. The establishment was altogether very complete and costly. This deponent resided on the Tensaw river, and within the vicinity of the site of the mills for ten years previous to their destruction, and is familiar with all the events of the last war which took place in the southern country. Sworn to and subscribed, on this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, before me, BENJ. The above named Aaron Barlow being further questioned, answereth and saith, that he is convinced that the mills and other property, mentioned in his foregoing affidavit, would not have been burnt and destroyed had they not been occupied by the United States troops, as no other private property in the neighborhood, either above or below the mills, was destroyed; and he knows not why Mr. Sworn to and subscribed before me, BENJ. The State of Alabama, County of Mobile. Personally appeared before me, William Hale, judge of the county court for the said county of Mobile,

in the State of Alabama, aforesaid, Samuel Kitchen, who made oath that u detachment of United States troops or forces, under the command of Major Beasley, a very short time previous to the fall of Fort Mims, in the present county of Baldwin, in said State, which took place in the latter part of August, eighteen hundred and thirteen, occupied the mills of Joshua Kennedy, situated to the south of Fort Mims, aforesaid, about fourteen miles; that the said troops at that time, besides occupying the said mills of the said Kennedy, enclosed the same in, and stockaded the front part thereof. This deponent further saith, that the said mill, cotton-gin, and cotton of the said Kennedy, of which there was at the time at said mills a large quantity packed and unpacked, all of which was burnt and destroyed by the said Creek Indians, shortly after the fall of Fort Mims, as aforesaid, were worth, at a very low estimate, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. This deponent lastly states, that he is neither directly nor indirectly interested nor does he expect to be in the claim about to be preferred by the said Kennedy, against the United States, for compensation for the loss he sustained, as aforesaid, during the last war, by the hostilities and incursions of the Creek Indians, as aforesaid.

Chapter 4 : How Rockwell heir Cathy Raphael launched her own philanthropic efforts | Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Rockwell meticulously reproduced the myriad details of Shuffleton's barbershop, but what fixates the eye is the back room of the shop in which an elderly group of men are playing musical instruments bathed in a rich inner light matching the glow from a wood-burning stove.

Kounzel Sizemore and John C. Sander and Peter M. Sanders, all of Stone Co. Malitia Clinkenbeard living in Camden Co. John Short, William Steel, A. Hale and Henry Musgrove page 29 Rufus A. McCullah, surviving partner of said Rufus, appt 13 Sept. Thomas Hambree and John T. Wasson page 31 Adm. Webster page 38 William H. Samuel Smyth and Patrick C. James Baker and F. Carr page 43 John W. Cox and Samuel Shumate bond filed 14 Aug. Sarah Ann Smith appt. Garrison and James Gipson page 49 Hizicah D. Granville Gipson, Joseph M. Jones and John Sullivan page 50 Adm. William Kandall and Lewis Hembree, bond filed 15 Aug. Williams and Mary E. Williams, minor heirs of John Williams, deceased Sec. Berry, bond filed 15 Dec. Cox and Alexander B. Cox, bond filed 16 Nov. Jones, bond filed 23 Nov. Blythe, guardian and curator of Sarah E. Pitts, minor heir of William Pitts, deceased Sec. Sewell Smyth, Granvill Gipson, P. Berry page 61 Asa G. Cox page 62 Adm. William Kindall and Alexander B. Cox page 63 Francis M. Lewis Hembree and William Kendall, bond filed 5 Mar. Lewis Hembree and F. Carr, bond filed 5 Mar. Horn, minor heirs of Oliver Horn, deceased Sec. Joseph Philibert and John M. Williams, bond filed 15 May page 65 John A. William Edwards and James A. Milton, bond filed 14 May page 65 Adm. Cox, John Rhodes page 66 Adm. Wilson and John Rhodes page 68 Adm. Lazarus Haynes, John Rhodes and Wm. Kindall page 71 Adm. James Baker and E. Stallions page 72 Adm. Lewis Hembree and A. Bowman, bond filed 15 Aug. Rubin Mabry and John Bowman, bond filed 12 Aug. Granville Gipson and James A. Melton, bond filed 13 Nov. Melton and Henry Baker, bond filed 13 Nov. Allen Gentry and J. Kelly, bond filed 17 Dec. Shannon, bond filed 18 Dec. James Wilson, John M. Williams and John Miles page 79 Andrew J. David Leonard and E. Melton, bond filed 11 Feb. Hooten, curator of Rebecca J. Hooten, minor heir of Benjamin H. Benjamin Kimberling and Wm. Grisham, bond filed 15 Feb. Lee and Joel D. Melton, bond filed 25 Feb. Thomas Baker and William Kindall page 83 Adm. Wright and John H. Anderson page 85 George R. Joseph Philebert and J. Horn and Joseph F. Horn, minor heirs of Elivus Horn, deceased Sec. Johnston, curator of estates of Luther D. Johnston and Leander A. Carr and James W. Butler page 88 A. Gonce, curator of estates of Rebecca S. Harris, minor heirs of Calib Harris Sec. William Kendall and James W. Butler, bond filed 20 Oct. Webster page 89 Adm. Bowman, Rubin Mabry and John B. Patty page 90 Adm. Nelson and William Kindall page 91 Adm. Lazarus Haynes and E. Edwards page 92 Adm. McCullah, curator of estate of James M. Ohler, minor heirs of Isaac Ohler, deceased Sec. Lee and James A. Melton, bond filed 9 Feb. McCullah, guardian and curator of John A. McCullah, minor heirs of John W. McCullah and James A. Melton, bond filed 8 Feb. Carmicle, guardian and curator of Margaret Carmicle, minor heir of James C. Bowman, Lewis Hembree and J. Kindall page 95 Green Mathis, guardian and curator of Franz S. Headrick, minor heir of J. Benjamin Kimberling and Samuel Gentry, bond filed 9 Feb. Stalions, appointed Public Administrator 9 Mar.

Chapter 5 : Rockwell (musician) - Wikipedia

Introduction. From very early on, Norman Rockwell wanted to be an artist. At 14, he took classes at the Art Students League of New York and later at The New York School of Art.

Chapter 6 : ART BRIEF - Artillery Magazine

Following our recent post on the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, legal action has now been taken by Norman Rockwell's heirs against the Museum in relation to the upcoming auction sale of works from the collection.

Chapter 7 : Berkshire Stock: Much to do about Deaccessioning

DOWNLOAD PDF ROCKWELLS HEIRS.

Men controlled the money in Cathy Raphael's family when she was growing up. But as an adult.

Chapter 8 : Legal action brought by Rockwell heirs against Berkshire Museum | Institute of Art and Law

The fake - a copy of Rockwell's "Breaking Home Ties" - had hung for years in the Norman Rockwell Museum in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Chapter 9 : Rockwell heirs seek to block sale of artwork - The Boston Globe

Heirs of Norman Rockwell are arguing he wanted the paintings kept in the community. There is some circumstantial evidence to that effect, but no clear contractual commitment.