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## Factual Background

On June 16, 1795, Elijah Knowles (1746–1795) of Eastham Massachusetts was formally appointed a Justice of the Peace for Barnstable County. The appointment document is the subject of this research. It is a pre-printed Form for appointing Justices of the Peace with spaces to insert the name, county, and signatures of the officials making the appointment.

Examples of similar legal documents signed by Massachusetts Governor Samuel Adams are shown in this report.

One of the issues in our analysis is the authenticity of Samuel Adam’s signature. In 2013, Michael Risinger published extensive legal research titled “*Cases Involving the Reliability of Handwriting Identification Expertise Since the Decision in Daubert*.” Michael D. Risinger, 43 Tulsa L. Rev. 477 (2013). The issue of reliability of handwriting expertise is a continuous debate. Some courts ignore the reliability issue and accept the “expert” opinion based on the admissibility of testimony rather than reliability. The fact remains that handwriting expertise has not been accepted in the courts as a recognized scientific method. Risinger said, that most use of such handwriting expertise is *unremarked* by the courts or occurs in cases that never generate written opinions. In most of the reported handwriting expert cases, the testimony is merely noted as part of a recitation of facts.

We have had experience over the last forty years of examining autographs, writings, and artifacts said by someone to be guaranteed authentic. We authenticated and valued the only known tea box surviving the Boston Tea Party. There were no comparable tea boxes. We also determined that a Darius Cobb Boston Tea Party Oil Painting offered to the Boston Tea Party Museum was in fact a fake. Similarly, we authenticated and valued an alleged Amedeo Modigliani oil painting for the U.S. Customs and federal attorneys. Eventually through a chain of title we discovered that the Modigliani was a fake in spite of the fact that Christian Parisot, who claimed to personally own the droit moral (French Copyright) and who published the authentic Modigliani catalogue raisonne, had the painting in his catalogue.



The Samuel Adams’ document appointing Elijah Knowles a Massachusetts Justice of the Peace, and that is the subject of our study, was donated to the Eastham Historical Society in 1979 by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Myrick, of Delmar, New York.

There was speculation that the donation to the Eastham Historical Society, the Elijah Knowles family and George C. Myrick family were related and that the document was handed down from the Elijah Knowles family to the descendants of the Knowles-Myrick families.

According to our latest records, September 15, 2021, George C Myrick is 94 years old, born in July 1927 and married to Irene Myrick (age 91). George Colburn Myrick JR lives in Vero Beach Florida and did live at 170 Delaware Avenue in Delmar, New York.

We researched the assumed Adams' document chain of title from George C. Myrick back to Elijah Knowles and from Elijah Knowles to the family of George C. Myrick.

### KNOWLES/MYRICK GENEALOGY 1748 - 1984 STARTING FROM ELIJAH KNOWLES

vi. ELIJAH, b. 6 Feb. 1747/8; d. at Eastham 18 Dec. 1795; m. at Eastham, 2 Apr. 1774, REBECCA HARDING, who was living in 1830. His short life was full of honors. At the time of his death he was town clerk and treasurer, and had been for ten years representative from Eastham in the General Court. As justice of the peace he was much employed by the people of the town. His father's homestead was given him by will, and by his own will he left it to his son Harding.

Elijah Knowles (1747/8 – 1795) married Rebecca Harding in 1774. They had seven children.

5. Elizabeth, b. 5 Aug. 1784; m. at Eastham, 4 Dec. 1803, her third cousin once removed, Jesse Myrick, son of Isaac and Mercy (Knowles) Myrick (cf. 15, i, 2). They had children.

One of their children, Elizabeth Knowles (1784–1855) married Jesse Myrick in Eastham in 1803. He was her third cousin once removed. Jesse was the son of Isaac Myrick (? – ?) and Mercy (Knowles) (1755 – 1837).

**77.** JESSE<sup>6</sup>, son of (*Isaac*<sup>5</sup>) and Mercy (Knowles) Myrick, born at Eastham, Mass. Married Elizabeth Knowles, 1803; she born Aug. 5, 1784; died Aug. 4, 1855. Jesse, the father, died 1869. All the children were born at Eastham, Mass. Mr. George Whitney Myrick, of Melrose, Mass., writing under date of 1899, says: "I do not know where Jesse Myrick was born. He lived at Eastham, where my father, Elisha, was born. He moved to Harvard, Mass., with his family, about 1825, and joined the Quaker colony, at which place he died about 1869. My grandfather on my mother's side was Gustavus Godbold; I think he was born in Boston about 1800; he died in Chelsea, Mass., in 1889." Children of Jesse Myrick—

- i. JOSEPH MAYO, b. Dec. 2, 1804.
- ii. ELIZA, b. Oct. 18, 1806.
- iii. SUSAN KNOWLES, b. July 13, 1808.
- iv. JESSE, b. June 30, 1810.
- v. EDWIN, b. June 24, 1812.
- vi. DANIEL, b. Sept. 14, 1814.
- vii. LUCY, b. Dec. 28, 1816.
- viii. SALLY, b. Feb. 9, 1819.
- ix. SAMUEL HARDING, b. Dec. 20, 1820.
- x. ELIJAH, b. Feb. 18, 1823; d. 1889-90.
125. xi. ELISHA, b. Sept. 19, 1825; d. 1892.

Jesse Myrick and Elizabeth (Knowles) had eleven children. Their last child was Elisha Myrick (1825 – 1892).

**125.** ELISHA<sup>7</sup>, son of (*Jesse*<sup>6</sup>, *Isaac*<sup>5</sup>) and Elizabeth (Knowles) Myrick, born Sept. 19, 1825, at Eastham, Mass. Married, 1861, at Chelsea, Mass., Mary Ann Sweet Godbold, daughter of Gustavus A. Godbold; she born 1827. Children—

- i. LOUIS HERMAN, b. 1862, Chelsea, Mass.; living, 1899, in Philadelphia, Pa.
- ii. GEORGE WHITING, b. 1865; is a shoe buyer for a large wholesale establishment in Boston (1898); lives in Melrose.

Elisha married Mary Ann Sweet Godbold (b1827) in 1861. They had two children, one of which was George Whiting Myrick (1865 – 1952).

George Whiting Myrick married Lillian Baker Littlefield in 1891. They had at least one child named George Colburn Myrick (1903 – 1984). (Source FamilySearch.com).

<b>Spouse</b>	<b>Parents</b>
 <b>George Whiting Myrick</b> 1865–Deceased • Male	 <b>Elisha Myrick</b> 1825–1892 • Male
 <b>Lillian Baker Littlefield</b> 1869–1966 • Female	 <b>Sarah Ann Godbold</b> 1826–1896 • Female
 Marriage 16 June 1891 Melrose, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States	<b>Siblings (2)</b>
<b>Children (1)</b>	 <b>Louis Herman Myrick</b> 1862–1931 • Male
 <b>George Colburn Myrick</b> 1903–1984 • Male	 <b>George Whiting Myrick</b> 1865–Deceased • Male

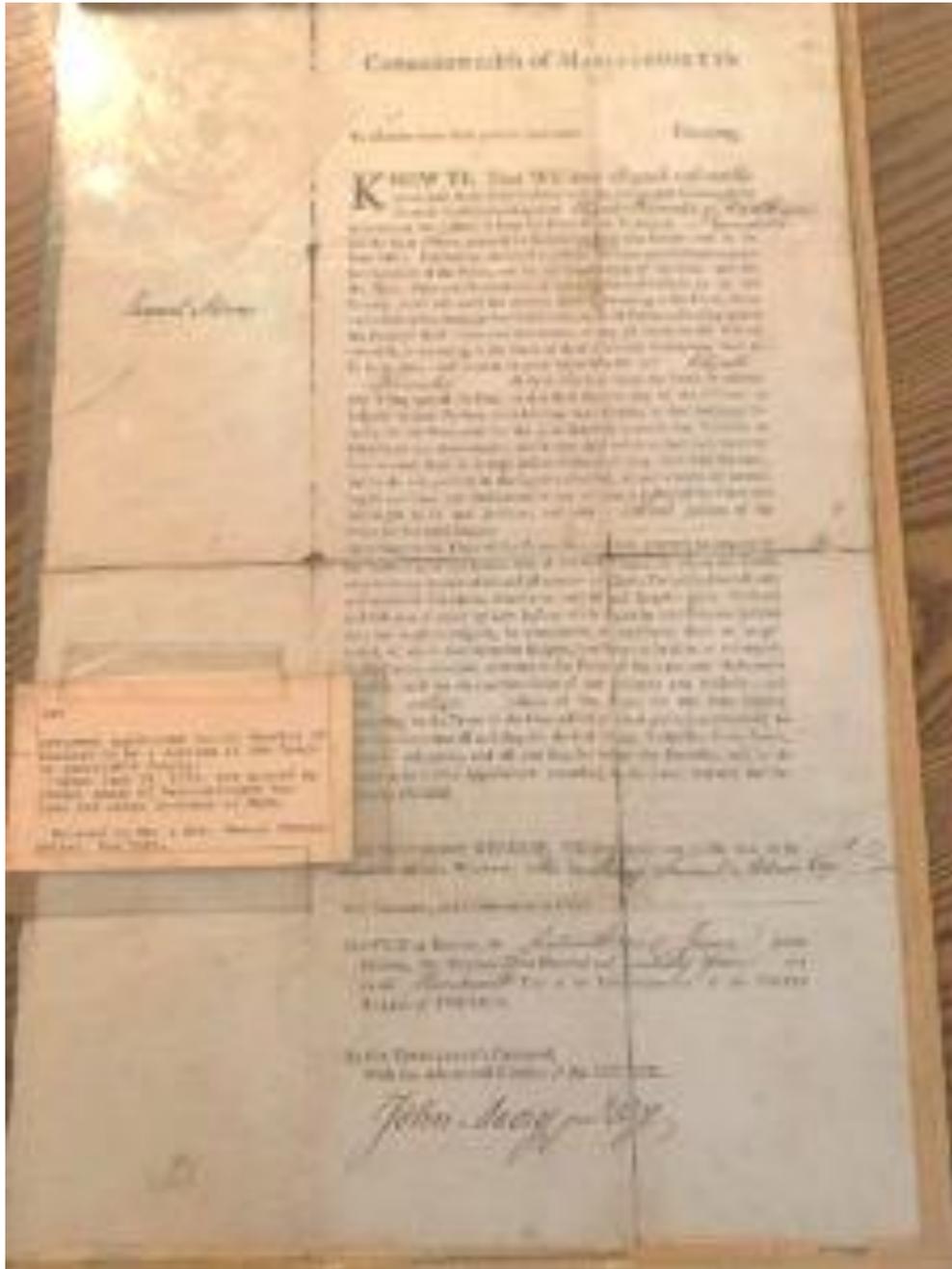
George Colburn Myrick (1903-1984) was born in Melrose Massachusetts. He married Charlotte Babson (1903–2001). He died in September 1984 in Delmar, Albany New York.

According to our latest records, September 15, 2021, **George C Myrick also known as George Colburn Myrick, Jr.** is 94 years old, born in July 1927 and married to Irene Myrick (age 91).

George Colburn Myrick Jr. lives in Vero Beach Florida and did live at 170 Delaware Avenue in Delmar, New York.

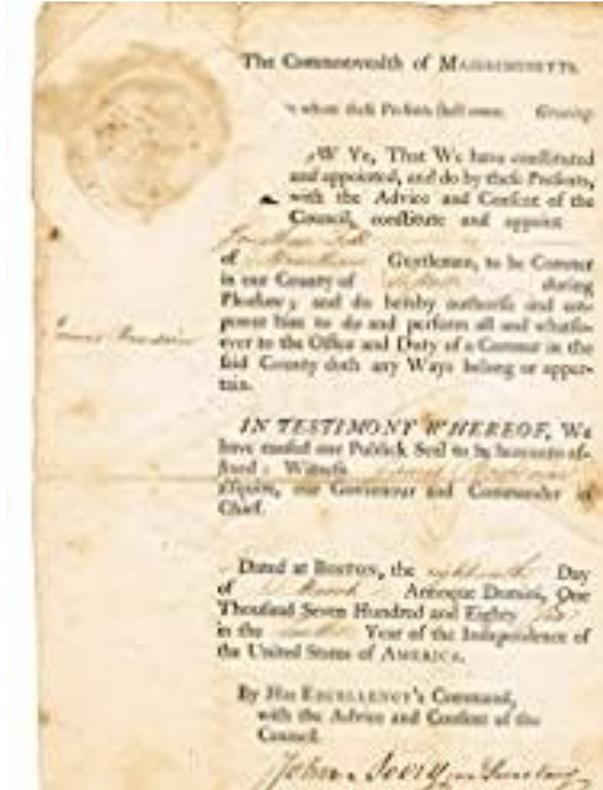
The donor is a direct descendant of Elijah Knowles, the subject of the Samuel Adams appointment document. The roots of the Knowles and Myrick (or Merrick) families are deeply intertwined in Eastham,

THE KNOWLES FAMILY OF EASTHAM, MASS.  
BY CHARLES THORNTON LIBBY, Esq., of Portland, Me.  
[Continued from page 297]  
DEA. EDWARD<sup>3</sup> KNOWLES (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), of Eastham, born at Eastham 7 Nov. 1671, died there 16 Nov. 1740. He married first, at Eastham, 27 Feb. 1699/1700, ANN RIDLEY; and secondly, 27 Feb. 1711/12, SARAH (ELKINS) MAYO, born at Salem, died at Eastham the last of Feb. 1753, daughter of Thomas Elkins of Salem and widow of James Mayo. She married thirdly (intention recorded at Eastham, 24 Mar. 1743/4), as his third wife, Dea. Edward<sup>3</sup> Knowles's first cousin, Hezekiah Doane, whom she outlived,\* son of Ephraim and Mary (Knowles) Doane (*vide supra*, 1, ii, 3).

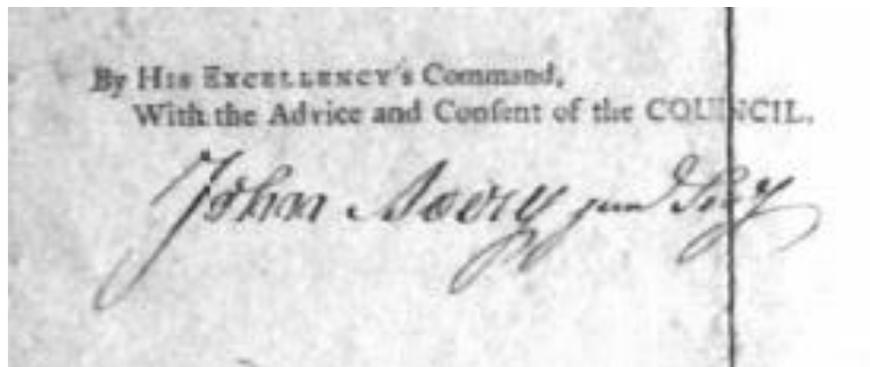
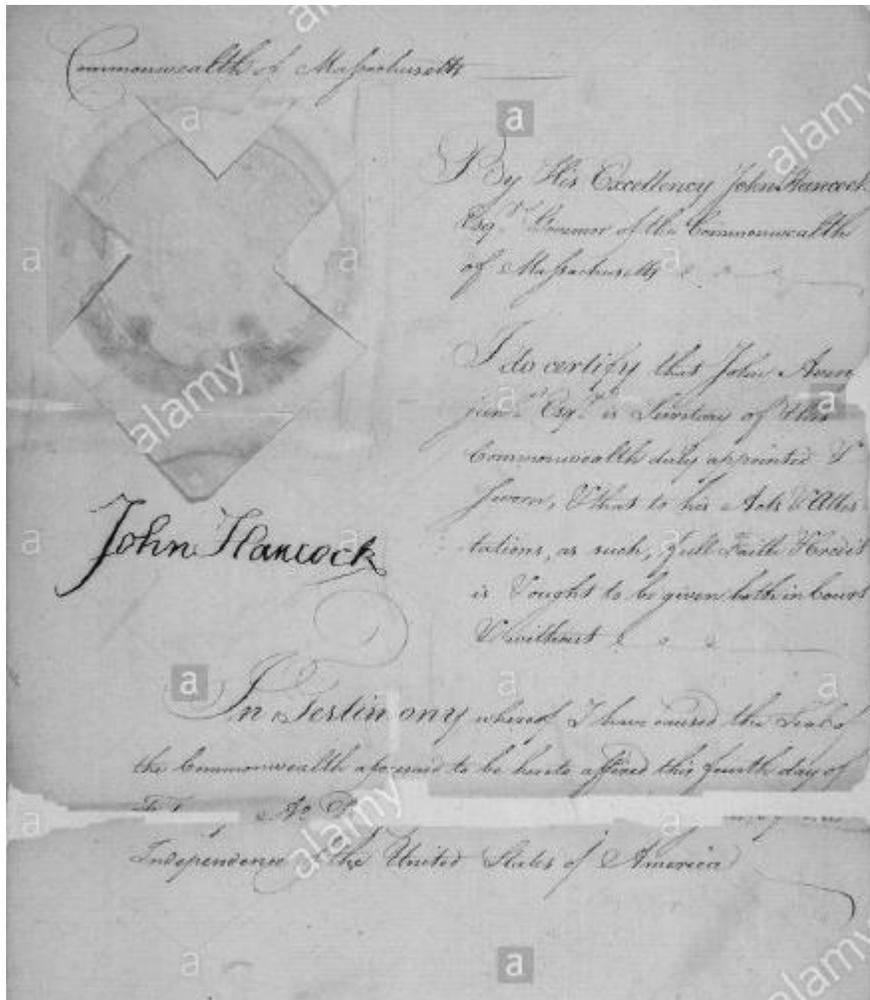


The historical June 16, 1795, document is signed upper left century by Samuel Adams Governor of Massachusetts and on the bottom by John Avery Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Samuel Adams became Governor of Massachusetts in 1794 when he succeeded John Hancock as governor of Massachusetts.

**John Avery, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. January 1,<sup>11</sup> 1780 – June 7, 1806**



**Governor John Hancock's certification of John Avery as Secretary of the Commonwealth**



Proclamation –

**Thanksgiving Day – 1784, Massachusetts**

John Hancock (1737-1793) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution the president of the Continental Congress, and Governor of Massachusetts. It was during his time as governor that he issued the following October 28, 1784, proclamation declaring a day of

Thanksgiving or November 25, 1784. The proclamation text and image are taken from *Thomas's Massachusetts Spy* dated November 11, 1784.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
By His Excellency, JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,  
A PROCLAMATION,  
For a Day of THANKSGIVING.

*It being our indispensable duty as a people, in a public and religious manner, to acknowledge the preserving and Governing providence of Almighty God, and more specially to celebrate the Divine Goodness in the various blessings conferred upon us in the course of the year past.*

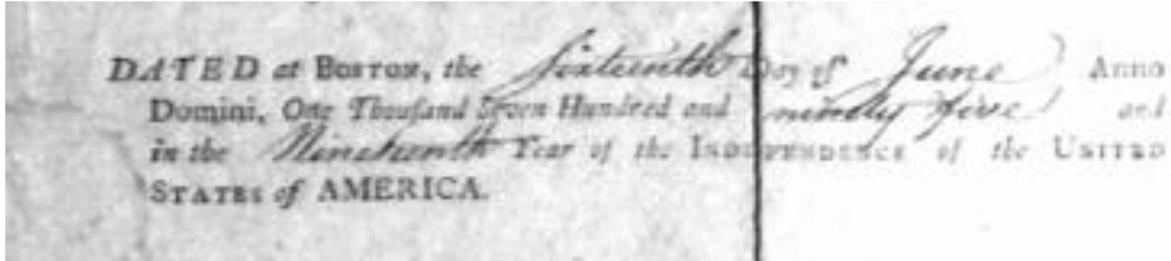
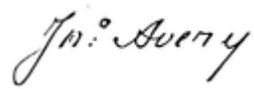
*I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint, and do hereby appoint THURSDAY the Twenty-Fifth Day of NOVEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout this Commonwealth; hereby calling upon Ministers and people of all denominations, in their several assemblies, to unite with grateful hearts in celebrating the Praises of Almighty GOD, of His great goodness and bounty vouchsafed [given] to a sinful and unworthy people; particularly for the great and signal interpositions of His Providence in behalf of the United States in the course of the late contest, and that after being rescued from the dangers and calamities of war; peace has been restored to us, and that our public affairs are in so promising and happy a situation; for granting to us a plentiful harvest in the great abundance of the fruits of the earth; for the general health enjoyed throughout this State during the course of the year, and preventing epidemical and mortal distempers from spreading among us; reviving our trade, navigation and fishery and protecting the same from the insults of Pirates and other disasters; for directing and succeeding our public Councils, and above all for continuing to us the light of the blessed Gospel, and securing to us our religious and civil liberties and privileges. And to join with their praises their earnest and humble supplications to Almighty GOD, for the pardon of our past ingratitude and other transgressions; and that He would grant that all instances of the Divine goodness may have an effectual influence for working a general reformation in all orders of persons among us; that so we may be that happy people, whose GOD is the LORD, and that ALL nations may bow to the scepter of our LORD and SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST, and that the whole Earth may be filled with His Glory.*

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the 28th day of October, in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK. *By his Excellency's Command,*  
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary  
GOD save the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

June 15, 1795

Signature



DATED at Boston, the *fifteenth* day of *June* Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and *seventy seven* and in the *thirteenth* Year of the Independence of the United STATES of AMERICA.



**John Avery, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts also a historical patriot.**

John Avery had served as Deputy Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay under Samuel Adams. John Avery defeated Samuel Adams at the polls to be the first elected Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth.

John Avery was an important active founding member of the *Sons of Liberty*. The Sons of Liberty were the instigators of the “riots” and the Boston Tea Party. John Avery was one of the original *Loyal Nine* members who were the people who planned the Boston Tea Party.

The original secret group known as the *Loyal Nine* consisted of **John Avery**, Steven Cleverly, Joseph Field, John Smith, George Trott, Benjamin Edes, Henry Bass a cousin of Sam Adams, **Thomas Chase, a house painter associate and son-in-law of John Gore, brother-in-law of young 19-year-old Samuel Gore.** The Loyal Nine enlisted Ebenezer Mackintosh to gather large crowds of citizen protesters and provided them with food, drink, and supplies.

### **More Information on the Myrick Family**

The Shakers proselytized throughout New England in the 1820s and 1830s, sending missionaries to Methodist camp meetings, or outdoor worship gatherings, including one in South Wellfleet in 1819 and later Bound Brook Island. From 1828 to 1863, camp meetings were held at Eastham's 10-acre Millennium Grove. The Myricks were, no doubt, moved to join the Shakers after hearing members at an early meeting.

All the Myrick children and their parents, with the exception of Elisha, are buried in Harvard's Shaker Cemetery. They were not the only Myrick relatives to trade Eastham for the industrious, entrepreneurial, celibate community founded in 1792. Buried with them are Jesse's brother Isaac; Elizabeth's unmarried sister Lucy Knowles; her married sister Anna Knowles Mayo and husband Joseph Mayo; and Betsy Doane Knowles (1802-1882), who left Eastham after the death of her husband, Henry Mayo Knowles, in 1854.

Elijah Myrick, the second youngest of Jesse and Elizabeth's children, was an active member of the Shaker community, he patented a metal chimney cap, bottling and marketing medicinal spring water, and eventually becoming a prominent elder. In Elijah's obituary, his younger brother Elisha was described as "one of the world's people." Elisha renounced Shakerism in 1859 at age 33, and, in 1861, married Sarah Godbold, with whom he had two sons.

The grave of Deacon Edward Knowles (1671-1740), grandfather of Elijah Knowles, in the Cove Burying Ground.

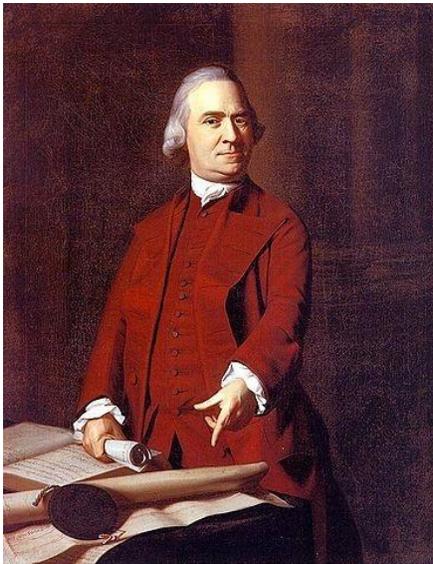
Elisha had worked in the Shakers' lucrative medicinal herb industry. Their medical practices paralleled the botanical remedies developed by Samuel Thomson, who had visited Eastham with his herbal health care system during the 1816 epidemic. Two of Elisha's sisters, Susan and Anna, became Shaker physicians. Elisha Myrick later established himself as a druggist, associated with the Boston firm Cheney & Myrick, whose specialty was pressed herbs and hops. He lived in Chelsea and later in Melrose, where he died in 1892, having "endeared himself to all by his genial and social qualities."

In Eastham, the family of Elijah Knowles was prominent and respected. His grandfather, Deacon Edward Knowles (1671-1740), was a tanner and served as selectman and town treasurer. Edward Knowles Jr. (1713-1799) followed in his footsteps, serving as deacon of the north meetinghouse, as town clerk, and, for two terms, as treasurer. He was among the first to manufacture salt by solar evaporation in Eastham. Married three times, Edward Knowles and his first wife, Ann Doane Knowles, the widow of a Knowles cousin, were the parents of Elijah, born in 1747.

Elijah's short life was full of honors. Continuing a family tradition of community service, he was appointed in 1790 to a committee tasked with drafting a petition to the General Court to regulate fisheries. He served as a state representative in the General Court from 1785 to 1795. He was, as the formal document states, appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor Samuel Adams

He was Eastham Town Treasurer and clerk for several years until his death. In May 1795, he helped complete a survey of the town that now resides in the state archives. That same year, he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Samuel Adams. Just months later, Elijah Knowles died at age 48. In compiling his 1844 history of Eastham, Wellfleet, and Orleans, the Rev. Enoch Pratt included a notice from town records on Elijah Knowles's death: "*He had represented the town nine years in succession in the General Court and was one of the most distinguished men of the town, being often employed in other public offices of trust and importance. His death was deeply lamented by all who knew him.*" Elijah Knowles is buried, with his parents and his son Harding, at the Bridge Road Cemetery, the site of the north meetinghouse from 1720 to 1830. His grandfather, Deacon Edward Knowles, rests in Cove Burying Ground.<sup>1</sup>

### Samuel Adams(1722-1803)



Historians of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century have treated Samuel Adams as a controversial figure who was best known as a prerevolutionary war radical who incited riots including forming the Loyal Nine, the Sons of Liberty, the Stamp Act Protests, the Ebenezer Richardson Event, The Boston Massacre, The Boston Tea Party, and Tar & Feathering tax collectors.

Samuel Adams was a great historical figure and an American Patriot.

Samuel Adams signed the Declaration of Independence, The Declaration has these words, "*And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our*

*Fortunes and our sacred Honor.*"

Samuel Adams dedicated his life, liberty, his energy, and what funds he could muster in the cause of the American Revolution. Samuel Adams was a heroic American Patriot.

Samuel Adams was one of the original signers of the Declaration and the Constitution.

Samuel Adams was 13-years older than his cousin John Adams, (1735 1826). John Adams, historically, is a far more established historical figure than his cousin. John Adams used his literary skill, extensive knowledge of the law, his involvement with the gentile elite of Boston and Pennsylvania to establish himself among the founders of America. John Adams was an American statesman, attorney, diplomat, writer, and Founding Father. John Adams, served as

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<sup>1</sup> *Editor's note:* Amy McGuiggan's article "The Mysterious Cape Cod Epidemic of 1816" was published in our issue of April 30, 2020.

the first Vice President and was the second U.S. president from 1797 to 1801. Benjamin Franklin summed up what many thought of John Adams when he said, "He means well for his country, is always an honest man, often a wise one, but sometimes, and in some things, absolutely out of his senses. John Adams had a long, distinguished, and honorable career in government. He was a great patriot, high integrity, but whose vanity, stubbornness, and cantankerousness often got him into unnecessary trouble.

John Adams was a prudent man by comparison to Samuel Adams. John Adams tended not to be a radical whereas his cousin Samuel Adams was from his college days, the outstanding leader of Boston's radical opposition to George II and George III. Samuel Adams was first notably a ardent rebellious instigator against the Stamp Act. *"Our presses have groaned, our pulpits have thundered, our legislatures have resolved, our towns have voted,"*



Samuel Adams' father Samuel Adams, Sr. (1689–1748) was a devout Puritan, Deacon of the Old South Congregational Church. a prosperous brewer, merchant, and justice of the peace, a selectman, and member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Samuel Adams, Jr., went to Boston Latin, earned a Harvard bachelor's degree in 1740 and a Harvard master's degree in 1743. His political views were clear from the beginning when he argued in his master's thesis, that it was *"lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved"*.



The Loyal Nine (“Loyal Nine”), was well-organized Patriot political organization shrouded in secrecy. It was formed in 1765 by nine like-minded citizens of Boston to protest the passing of the Stamp Act. The Loyal Nine evolved into the larger group *Sons of Liberty*. Very little is known about the Loyal Nine as they operated in complete secrecy. The membership of the Loyal Nine consisted of club secretary John Avery, a distiller by trade, Henry Bass, a cousin of Samuel Adams, Thomas Chase, a distiller, Stephen Cleverly, a brazier, Thomas Crafts, a painter, Benjamin Edes, printer of the Boston Gazette, Joseph Field, a ship captain, John Smith, a brazier, and George Trott, a jeweler. All nine men would become active members of the *Sons of Liberty*, Four of the nine men are documented to have participated in the *Boston Tea Party*. The members were Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, Benedict Arnold, Benjamin Edes, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, John Lamb, William Mackay, Alexander McDougall, James Otis, Benjamin Rush, Isaac Sears, Haym Solomon, James Swan, Charles Thomson, Thomas Young, Marinus Willett, and Oliver Wolcott.

The Stamp Act was passed by Parliament on March 22, 1765, with an implementation date of November 1, 1765. The ramifications affected the American colonies as it was a tax on paper. The Loyal Nine was formed to prevent the Stamp Act from taking effect. The Loyal Nine incited, organized, and managed mob rule in the streets of Boston. They used tactics of fear, force, intimidation and violence to demonstrate against the Stamp Act, and they targeted pro-Stamp Act supporters and officials. The Loyal Nine organized mobs by putting anti-Stamp Act pamphlets and

signage all over the streets of Boston, hanging effigies of public officials who supported the Stamp Act. The establishment of the “Liberty Tree” at Hanover Square that served as a central meeting place for speeches and a staging area for organizing street violence, protests, and demonstrations. The Loyal Nine identified the targets of the mobs and set strict boundaries about how far the violence could escalate on their intended victims. In secrecy, these “actions” were carefully planned, organized, and directed by the Loyal Nine. The intent of the Loyal Nine in the summer of 1765 was not independence, it was focused on repealing the Stamp Act. In August of 1765, the paths of the Loyal Nine and the Sons of Liberty crossed and ultimately merged. The men of the Loyal Nine joined the Sons of Liberty and became an integral part of that organization. Samuel Adams is often credited as being the founder and leader of the Sons of Liberty, and that the Loyal Nine merged into the *Sons of Liberty*.

John Adams attended a Sons of Liberty Meeting in 1766 where all members of the Loyal Nine were present along with Patriot Henry Wells.<sup>2</sup> Adams offers us a rare glimpse into these gatherings: “Jan 15, 1766 – *I spent the evening with the Sons of Liberty at their own appointment, in Hanover Square, near the ‘Tree of Liberty.’ It is a counting-room in Chase and Speakman’s distillery. A very small room it is. There was present **Jon Avery** a distiller, of liberal education, John Smith the brazier, Thomas Crafts<sup>3</sup> the painter, Benjamin Edes the printer, Stephen Cleverly brazier, Thomas Chase distiller, Joseph Field master of a vessel, Henry Bass, Geo. Trott jeweler, and Henry Wells. I was very cordially and respectfully treated by all present. We had punch, wine, pipes and tobacco, biscuit and cheese, etc. they chose a committee to make preparation for a grand rejoicing upon the arrival of the news of the repeal of the stamp act.” I was very cordially and respectfully treated by all present. We had punch, wine, pipes and tobacco, biscuit and cheese, etc.... ~John Adams<sup>4</sup>*

The *Sons of Liberty* were influential in organizing and carrying out the *Boston Tea Party*. Six of the Loyal Nine are documented to have been involved in the Boston Tea Party in one capacity or another. **John Avery**, Thomas Chase, Stephen Cleverly, and Thomas Crafts were present at the first planning meeting of the Boston Tea Party held in a small counting room above Chase and Speakman’s distillery. Henry Bass, Thomas Chase, Thomas Crafts, and Benjamin Edes were present on the night of December 16, 1773, and actively participated in the boarding of the ships and destruction of the British East India Company Tea. New research may eventually reveal Joseph Field, John Smith, and George Trott were involved in the Boston Tea Party. Not all the participants of the Boston Tea Party are known; many carried the secret of their participation to their graves. It is estimated hundreds took part in the destruction of the tea.

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<sup>2</sup> John Adams, aware of his second cousin's role in the group, did not exactly approve of the methods used, and kept his distance from the organization.

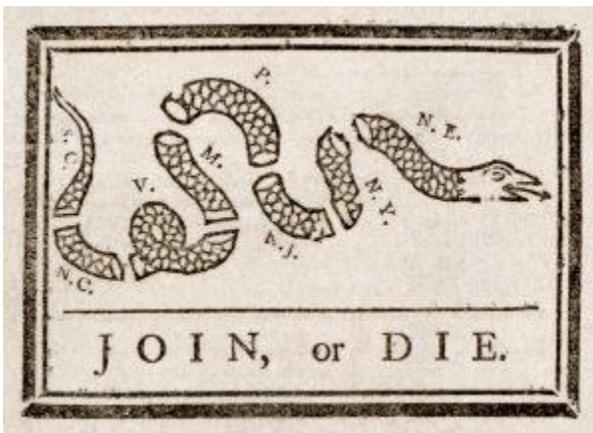
<sup>3</sup> Thomas Craft, a house painter associate and son-in-law of John Gore, brother-in-law of young 19-year-old Samuel Gore.

<sup>4</sup> As time progressed, and frustration with the crown began to heat up in the colonies, the Loyal Nine merged into the more famous organization known as the Sons of Liberty. The members of this group were Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, Benedict Arnold, Benjamin Edes, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, John Lamb, William Mackay, Alexander McDougall, James Otis, Benjamin Rush, Isaac Sears, Haym Solomon, James Swan, Charles Thomson, Thomas Young, Marinus Willett, and Oliver Wolcott.



In 1764-65 Samuel Adams helped to draft protests the Stamp Act. After the Boston Massacre in 1770 (a term Sam Adams coined), Adams formed a petition demanding British troops leave Boston. The Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, eventually removed both regiments of British troops from the city. In 1772, Adams chaired the newly formed committee of correspondence, which was “to keep the other

colonies aware of the British government’s actions against the liberties of the people of Massachusetts.” In this year he wrote The Rights of the Colonists for the committee. Adams organized a group called the "Sons of Liberty," who resisted the tea tax by secretly dumping tea into Boston harbor in the famous "Tea Party." Adams made a case for independence to John Adams, his second cousin, and a wealthy merchant named John Hancock. At the First Continental Congress in 1774, Samuel Adams promoted his ideas for independence, and in the Second Continental Congress, Adams signed the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. After the war, Adams served as president of the Massachusetts Senate. His belief in American independence and ability to persuade others to support this cause earned him the name “The Father of the American Revolution.”



Natural Rights of the Colonists as Men: 1.Right to life 2.Right to Liberty 3.Right to Property with support to defend it 4.Right to enter or leave a society Samuel Adams, The Rights of the Colonists (1772) “Those are evident Branches of...the first Law of Nature— All men have a Right to remain in a State of Nature as long as they please: And in case of intolerable Oppression, Civil or Religious, to leave the Society they belong to, and enter into another.” “All positive and civil laws, should conform as far as possible, to the law of natural reason and

equity.”

The British solution was to forcefully quarter soldiers with American colonists via the Quartering Act. This quartering also increased the required funds needed to sustain the lives of thousands of British soldiers, who also had to be fed, out of pocket, by the colonists. The first of many taxes

forced upon the American people was the *Sugar Act*, which taxed the transport and sale of raw sugar, molasses, and rum throughout the colonies. Smuggling, however, helped to circumvent this tax, but only partly

Additionally, the increased taxation of the colonies combined with the financial hardships of the colonists due to the forced quartering of British soldiers, and the numerous taxes finally boiled over once the British Parliament passed the *Stamp Act*. The Act required an additional tax for a stamp on all paper documents or products; this included items such as deeds and other legal documents, to newspapers, and even playing cards. Because the British, quite literally, found a way to tax every aspect of colonial life, the Sons of Liberty instigated riots throughout Boston, Massachusetts.



Stark, James Henry. Bostonians Reading the Stamp Act. 1882. From "Stranger's Illustrated Guide to Boston and Its Suburbs"

Once the Stamp Act had passed, a secret group called the Loyal Nine, the precursor to the Sons of Liberty, gathered crowds around the famous Liberty Tree in Boston. The crowd, angered by the Stamp Act and provoked by the encouragement of the Loyal Nine, began rioting throughout the streets of Boston. These riots targeted the taxable goods and the tax collectors, which put many colonial officials at risk of being tarred and feathered or even killed. The rioters also destroyed an

immeasurable amount of property. In one case, Boston rioters raided the home of the Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson and stole an estimated £250,000 worth of his possessions. The Loyal Nine, having sparked resistance, turned to publishing patriotic ideas in the Boston Gazette. Eventually, the Loyal Nine began signing their political dissent as 'The Sons of Liberty' thus establishing a much larger resistance group. What was originally organized in Boston by a local brewer turned politician, Samuel Adams, quickly snowballed into a larger network of resistance to the British Crown. With the coordination of various Sons of Liberty chapters, the Stamp Act was repealed within one year of it being enacted. However, this victory came at a price. The British Parliament passed the Declaratory Act when they repealed the Stamp Act. The Declaratory Act was more of a formal threat than an actual piece of legislation, as the Act stated that the British King and Parliament have the power to enact all legislation onto the colonies. This Act only served to reinforce the Sons of Liberty's idea of "*No Taxation Without Representation*," as written by a fellow member, James Otis Jr.

The British Parliament, in desperation, passed the Townshend Acts, which increased taxes and tariffs on numerous products from Britain like lead, paint, paper, ink, porcelain, glass, and tea. Additionally, the Act functioned as a general search warrant, which allowed British soldiers to enter any colonist's home to find and take smuggled goods. As the Sons of Liberty took to smuggling in cheaper goods to avoid British taxes. Eventually, Sons of Liberty member and tea smuggler John Hancock was captured and put on trial by the British. Hancock turned to fellow Sons of Liberty member, cousin of Samuel Adams, and prominent attorney, John Adams. Adams successfully defended Hancock, but smuggling had increasingly become riskier. So, under the direction of the Sons of Liberty, the colonists organized a boycott of all British goods being sold in the colonies.

Under Samuel Adams and other members of the Sons of Liberty, the boycott was enforced throughout Boston and the surrounding Massachusetts area. Anyone who dared to sell British goods risked their store being vandalized or worse. Even their physical safety was at risk as the Sons of Liberty turned to violence to threaten shopkeepers that did not comply with the boycott. As a result of the unrest in Boston, Lieutenant General Thomas Gage, the British Commander of North America, was sent to Boston to control the patriots and the Sons of Liberty. However, the British mission of pacification and peacekeeping failed on the night of March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1770, when eight British soldiers guarding the Customs House in Boston opened fire upon a mob of angry colonists. When the smoke cleared, five colonists were dead, and another six wounded. No one, not even the British soldiers, could recall how the shooting started and if there was even an order given. However, a local Boston silversmith, engraver, and Sons of Liberty member Paul Revere used this massacre as propaganda to fuel patriotic feelings and a general anti-British sentiment throughout the colonies. Soon, news spread throughout the colonies about the massacre with the accompanying engraving depicting the 'complete brutality' and 'barbarism' of the British Army.



"The Fruits of Arbitrary Power, or the Bloody Massacre." Paul Revere

In 1773, the refusal to pay for British tea on behalf of the colonists fell upon deaf ears, and the East India Company's trading ships were to enter Boston Harbor to sell the tea. However, rather than purchase the tea, on the night of December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1773, the Sons of Liberty boarded the trade ships docked in Griffin's Wharf and threw the shipments of tea overboard in an event known as

the Boston Tea Party. Members of the Sons of Liberty allied with local patriot tea merchants, smugglers of Dutch tea, and any patriot infuriated by the taxation without representation to wear traditional Native American garments to signify that these colonials identify more with their American roots rather than their status as British subjects. After three hours, over 342 chests of tea were heaved into the harbor. The destruction of the tea imports cost the British Empire, valued today at over \$1,700,000.



"The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor." *Nathaniel Currier*

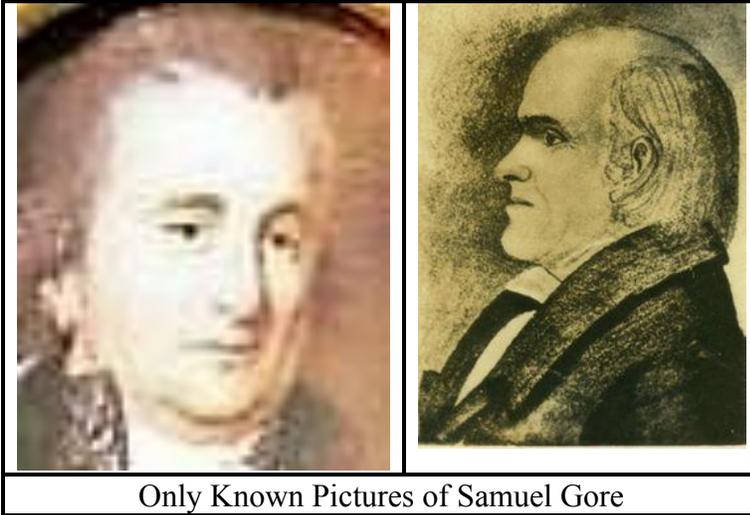
In retaliation, the British Government passed the Intolerable Acts, which were called the Coercive Acts in the colonies. These Acts covered four major points. *The Act shut down Boston Harbor*, suspended trials by jury, prohibited elections and the meeting of the state assembly, and aggressively forced the quartering of British soldiers in private buildings and homes. These Acts punished the Boston Sons of Liberty and the Massachusetts colony, but also inspired increasingly revolutionary ideals. The resistance encouraged other Sons of Liberty chapters to rebel in their own ways. For example, the Maryland chapter of the Sons of Liberty set the trade ship the 'Peggy Stewart' on fire because it was importing British tea.

When lawmakers of Virginia gathered in 1775 to discuss negotiations with the British King, Sons of Liberty member, Patrick Henry exclaimed to the Second Virginia Convention "Give me

*liberty or give me death!*". Thus, cementing the American stance for independence from British rule and initiating the American commitment to the Revolutionary War.

John Adams stated in a letter to Thomas Jefferson on May 27, 1819, Samuel Adams' character "*will never be accurately known to posterity as it was never sufficiently known to its own age.*"

### **Samuel Gore (1751-1831), a True American Revolutionary War Patriot**



Only Known Pictures of Samuel Gore

Samuel Gore is important to a story about Samuel Adams because Samuel Gore was one of those 19-year-old patriots rioters recruited by Samuel Adams' Sons of Liberty. Gore is a classic hero of the American Revolution who was a active combatant and who died in poverty.

He was wounded at the Ebenezer Richardson Event, he participated in the Boston Tea Party Raid, and he was a Sargent in the Revolutionary War Continental Army and fought

in the historically famous Wyoming Valley Massacre Battle of July 1778. .

Samuel Gore, the patriot, came from an influential family. The first member of the family to set foot in America was John Gore (1606–1657). John Gore arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 with his wife Rhonda (1612-1693) and two young sons John (1634- and Thomas. Eight more children were born to the couple in Roxbury. Mary, 1632; Obadiah, (1636-1646); Samuel Gore, Sr., (1638;[19]; Abigail, (1641-1642), a second Abigail,(1643-1671), Hannah, (1645-1653) Obadiah (1649-1653).John Gore and family moved to Roxbury in 1637. In 1643, John Gore was listed as owning 188 acres. At the time of his death om 1657, his estate included 4000 acres a little over six square miles of land.<sup>5</sup>

### **Samuel Gore and the February 1770 Ebenezer Richardson Event – a prelude to the Boston Massacre.**

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<sup>5</sup> John Gore of Roxbury wrote his will "being sicke" shortly before his death on 22 May 1657. He asks that his debts in old and new England be paid, and that the money owed to him be collected. That the remainder of his estate be improved until his son Samuel reaches the age of 23. Daughter Abigail and Hannah are also mentioned as being under 21. He appointed his wife as executrix and named his five children John Gore, Mary Mylame, Samuel, Abigail and Hannah Gore. John and Mary had previously been given their portions of his estate. He asked his beloved brethren Philip Elliot, John Pierpont and Amos Richeson to be overseers. The will was proved 30 July 1657. Inventory was taken 22 June 1657 and valued at £812.07.6.

On February 22, 1770, Samuel Gore, age 19, joined a crowd outside the house of Ebenezer Richardson in the North End. Richardson was a customs agent and informer who profited by uncovering non-taxed goods. The angry mob surrounded the house of Ebenezer Richardson, throwing clods of dirt and stone that broke his front door, windows, and hit his wife. He tried to disperse the crowd Ebenezer went back to his house for his musket. From there he climbed up a two-story building and aimed his musket into the mob and fired at random. He killed 11-year-old Christopher Seider. Samuel Adams called Christopher Seider "*the first martyr to American liberty*".

The *Boston Gazette* stated, "*A youth, son to Captain John Gore, (Samuel Gore) was also wounded in one of his hands and in both his thighs.*" The *Boston Evening-Post* reported: "*Dr. Joseph Warren likewise cut two slugs out of young Mr. Gore's thighs, but pronounced him in no danger of death, though in all probability he will lose the use of the right forefinger, by the wound received there.*"<sup>6</sup>

As it turned out, Samuel Gore would enjoy a long and healthy career as a house painter and manufacturer. In the 1830s a Boston barber recalled that he would show young people his scarred fingers and describe how he had been wounded in the Revolution "with some relish."

Seider's killing and the resultant large public funeral fueled public outrage which reached a peak in the Boston Massacre 11 days later. Richardson was convicted of murder that spring, but then received a royal pardon and a new job within the customs service on the grounds that he had acted in self-defense. This became a major American grievance against the British government.

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<sup>6</sup> Another Version. Lillie's neighbor Ebenezer Richardson approached the scene. Richardson was a known informer for the Attorney General and various Customs officials and a collector of the hated Townshend taxes. Richardson told a man to run his oxcart into the effigy in order to bring it down. When the man refused, Richardson grabbed the reins and attempted to knock it down himself. He failed. The gang of boys taunted Richardson with cries of "informer!" A crowd gathered. An irate Richardson moved towards his home a few steps away. The crowd followed. Richardson and his home became the target of the crowd's abuse. Some boys began throwing trash, sticks, and rubbish after him. The taunting continued. They broke windows. Richardson shouted at the crowd threatening to, "*make the place too hot for some of you before night.*" He said he'd, "*make a lane through ya!*" He had loaded his rifle with 176 pieces of swan shot, a shot usually meant for hunting large fowl or small game. Richardson fired into the crowd. Pellets pierced the hand, chest and abdomen of twelve-year-old Christopher Seider. Also shot was nineteen-year-old Samuel Gore, son of house painter John Gore. Pellets struck Samuel in the hand and both thighs. .



Figure 1 Crowd outside Richardson house

The Seider/Richardson events gave Samuel Adams a powerful tool for kicking the revolutionary propaganda campaign into a higher gear. Christopher Seider died with two bullets inserted in him, one right above the heart and the other in the eye at 9pm that evening. After Christopher was shot the angry mob dragged Ebenezer to jail. Christopher Seider's body was taken to Faneuil Hall.

Samuel Adams arranged for the funeral A funeral procession of several thousand Bostonians took place four days later (February 26, 1770) for Christopher Seider. His casket, inscribed with "*innocence itself is not safe*", was carried from Faneuil Hall, past the Town House where the governor and council met, down to the liberty tree, and to the Granary Burying Ground. His body was laid to rest there.

Eleven-year-old Christopher Seider's death united the citizens of Boston against the British. Within a few days, the British regiments were being constantly pelted with snowballs filled with rocks, then home-made spears, then clubs. The agitation was constant and increasing until there was no doubt of the protester's intention. Finally, The Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, when the protesters charged the infantry line and engaged in hand-to-hand combat.

Testimony from the trial of Ebenezer Richardson described the musket discharge. *"He fired his musket out of window of his house on 22 Feb 1770, as recounted yesterday, that gun was loaded with "Swan shot." Those were lead pellets "about the bigness of large peas"—larger than "Goose shot" and "duck shot" and similar to a typical pistol bullet of the time." Several slugs of swan shot knocked down one of the young boys mobbing his house. The Boston Evening-Post reported, "The child fell, but was taken up and carried into a neighboring house, where all the surgeons, within call, were assembled." Another boy, (Samuel Gore) nineteen years old, was wounded in the hand and thigh. The men gathered on that North End Street had largely been standing back, watching the boys attack Richardson's house. Now they took action. Again, from the Evening-Post: "The people, on hearing the report of the gun, seeing one wounded and another as they thought killed, got into the new brick meeting house and rang the bell; on which they soon had company enough to beset the house front and rear..."*

*According to an anonymous letter sympathetic to Richardson, the "vast Concourse of people...broke down the side of his house & when they had made a breach wide enough several entered."*

*Two witnesses testified that when the crowd yelled at Richardson that he had killed a boy, he answered, "I don't care what I've done." Edward Procter said, He had a Cutlass drawn, and*

*resisted. He said he would resign himself to proper Officer.” But there was no magistrate on the scene, and no police officer in Boston. People expected to band together to capture criminals, just as they all fought fires\_or trained for war. They pressed in.*

*Some men “wrenched a gun” from George Wilmot, the Customs service sailor who had come to help Richardson. They found it “heavily charged with powder and crammed with 149 goose and buck shot.” Wilmot protested that “he could not have fired for the Screw pin was gone.”*

*Soon the crowd dragged Richardson out to the street. According to acting governor Thomas Hutchinson, “The first thought was to hang him up at once and a halter was brought and a sign post picked upon,” even though both of the wounded boys were still alive.*

*But by then William Molineux had arrived on the scene. He was normally the most aggressive of the Whig leaders, but at this moment he saved Richardson from lynching. Even Hutchinson acknowledged, “one who is supposed to have stirred up the tumultuous proceedings took great pains and prevented it.”*

*Molineux convinced the crowd to carry the two men to John Ruddock, justice of the peace and boss of the North End. The Evening-Pos stated that Ruddock was pleased to send them to Faneuil Hall, under a sufficient guard, where three other magistrates, Richard Dana, Edmund Quincy and Samuel Pemberton, Esquires with Mr. Ruddock, took their examination before at least a thousand people and committed them. All those magistrates were solid Whigs.*

*The Boston Newsletter and Boston Chronicle both published issues that Thursday. Their printers—Richard Draper and John Fleming, respectively—scrambled to add the latest news to the bottom of the local round-ups. The 22 February News-Letter stated: “This Instant we hear that one Richardson having attempted to destroy some Effigies in the North End, the Lads beat him off into his House, and broke his Windows, upon which he fired among them, mortally wounded one Boy, & slightly wounded two or three others. Richardson is now under Examination. The Boston Chronicle leaned more to the Crown: “This forenoon, a boy of about 14 years of age, was mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded by a shot from a musket, fired out of a house at the north end.—Two persons, who were in the house from whence the gun was fired, are now under examination at Faneuil Hall.*

*The Chronicle was printed at 2:00 P.M., meaning the magistrates’ proceeding extended well into the afternoon. Already people expected one of the boys to die. Eventually those justices determined there was enough evidence to charge Richardson and Wilmot with a crime—whether assault or murder depended on whether that badly wounded boy lived or died. The next step was to convey the prisoners from Faneuil Hall to the jail on Court Street.*

*According to an anonymous Crown report, “when the Sheriff [Stephen Greenleaf] was carrying them to Goal, several attempts were made to get a Rope round Richardson’s neck. The Evening-Post report obliquely admitted the same: The numberless affronts and abuses both these persons had heaped on the inhabitants, exasperated them to such a pitch that, had not gentlemen of influence interposed, they would never have reached the prison.” At the end of the afternoon, Ebenezer Richardson and George Wilmot were finally in the Boston jail. People turned their attention back to the house where doctors had come to treat the young boy.*

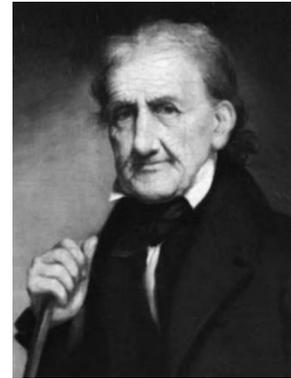
Dr. Warren likewise cut two slugs out of young Mr. [Samuel] Gore's thighs, but pronounced him in no danger of death, though in all probability he will lose the use of the right forefinger, by the wound received there, much important to a youth of his dexterity in drawing and painting". Good news: young Samuel Gore did not lose the use of his hand-at least not enough to prevent him from participating in the Boston Tea Party of 1773 and stealing two cannons from a gun house under redcoat guard in 1774. He had a long career as a decorative painter, paint importer, and glass factory owner in the early republic. Throughout his life Gore enjoyed showing off the scars on his fingers from where he had been shot.

## **Samuel Gore and the Boston Tea Party December 16, 1773 The Last Boston Tea Party Survivor**

No matter how many people are involved in an important event, one of them has to be the last to leave this earth. Here is George Hewes, who not only made history, but got to tell the tale for decades.

### **George Robert Twelves Hewes Last survivor of the Boston Tea party**

George Hewes was born in Boston in 1742 and was a poor shoemaker his whole life. We wouldn't even know his name, if it weren't for the fact that his longevity made him a celebrity in the 1800s.



Hewes was injured in the Boston Massacre and later was a part of the group that threw tea into Boston Harbor. During the Revolutionary War he was both a militia member and a privateer. But after the war ended his life went back to normal. Then, in the 1830s, Americans "rediscovered" the Boston Tea Party and looked for any remaining participants. Hewes became a celebrity, had two biographies published, sat for his portrait, and was the guest of honor at a prestigious Fourth of July celebration. He died in 1840, aged 98.

### **Samuel Gore a Boston Tea Party Participant.**

The story of the Boston Tea Party has been written and rewritten. History writers tend to tell variations of a historical event. The December 16, 1773, Boston Tea Party is sometimes described as an American political and mercantile protest by the Sons of Liberty .Well yes and no. Yes, it was very much political. Some historians argue that it was the Loyal Nine, a group of nine rabblers formed by the Sons of Liberty. The Sons of Liberty were made up of people like John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Benedict Arnold, Benjamin Rush, James Otis, and Paul Revere. The Sons of Liberty were not the people who disguised themselves as Indians. The Loyal Nine members were the people who planned the Boston Tea Party. They included **John Avery**, Steven Cleverly, Joseph Field, John Smith, George Trott, Benjamin Edes, Henry Bass a cousin of Sam Adams, **Thomas Chase, a house painter associate and son-in-law of John Gore, brother-in-law of young 19-year-old Samuel Gore.** The Loyal Nine enlisted Ebenezer Mackintosh to gather large crowds of citizen protesters and provided them with food, drink, and supplies.

Some historians estimate that over a hundred took part in the Boston Tea Party. We do not know. Most of the participants kept their participation a lifelong secret. Part because of fear of British punishment and some from fear of notoriety. The Tea Party Museum shows 116 people documented as having participated. However, not all the participants are known, and many carried the secret of their participation to their graves.

Whenever the momentum towards revolution seemed to slow, Samuel Adams found a way to stir up controversy and incite mobs to action. In 1774, he began publishing anti-British articles in the Boston papers. His writing fanned public fears that the king and Parliament were conspiring to deprive the colonists of their liberty. Having devised the notion of uniting towns through Committees of Correspondence, Samuel Adams drafted declarations of rights and grievances for them to adopt.

After the war, Samuel Adams used his revolutionary credentials to secure positions in the new government. He served a term as senator in the 1780s and as governor in the 1790s, but he was no longer the commanding figure he had once been. He led a quiet life until his death at age 81. His powers of persuasion are remembered in the words he addressed to those of his countrymen who sided with the king:

*"If ye love wealth greater than liberty, the tranquility of servitude greater than the animating contest for freedom, go home from us in peace. We seek not your counsel, nor your arms. Crouch down and lick the hand that feeds you; May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen."*

### **Statement of Assumptions and Limiting Conditions**

An appraisal is an unbiased professional opinion of the value of a property reached through an analysis of that property and of data evidence from the marketplace. The major assumptions and limiting conditions of this appraisal are as follows:

1. The descriptions and opinions contained in this report were based on our examination, notes, and photographs taken at the site as well as market research. If subsequent evidence and or scholarship infer that an item is incorrectly identified, we reserve the right to review such evidence and/or subsequent scholarship.
2. We assumed a merchantable title and render no opinion as to title.
3. The information, estimates and opinions furnished by us were obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

4. Confidentiality. All information you provided to us that is not available in the public sector will remain confidential<sup>7</sup> except as directed by you or in the event of a court order to reveal such confidentiality by a court of law. All notices and reports will be sent to you at the above address.
5. We are not required to give testimony, appear in court, or perform any additional work to support the conclusions except as described in our engagement letter.
6. The client named may distribute copies of it in its entirety to such third parties as the client may select.

### **Effective Date of the Appraisal is November 3, 2021**

#### **Reconciliation and Conclusion**

The appraisal of historical artifacts is a challenge that begins with identifying whether the artifact is in fact authentic. There are many ‘experts’ who that authenticity can be claimed using chemical tests, or handwriting comparisons. The most persuasive evidence of authenticity is a chain of title. We traced the ownership of the Samuel Adams Document through the family of the recipient Elijah Knowles (1746–1795) to the donor George C. Myrick, Jr. of Delmar New York who after 184 years, placed the document back in Eastham where it had originated. Personal property involves a process utilizing generally accepted appraisal standards. The process of valuation begins with the identity of the intended use and intended user(s) of the appraisal and determining the appropriate definition of value. In this instance, an insured replacement value and a most probable selling price market value

In our professional opinion, the market value of the Samuel Adams, Elisha Knowles, John Avery document is unique in that we have a historical chain of title as well as the historical document itself. In our opinion, considering the historical provenance, the insured replacement value is \$12,000 and the market value is \$7,500.

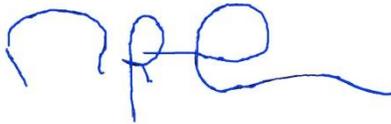
#### **Certification Statement**

- I. hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that the reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions and are our personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions.
- The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct.

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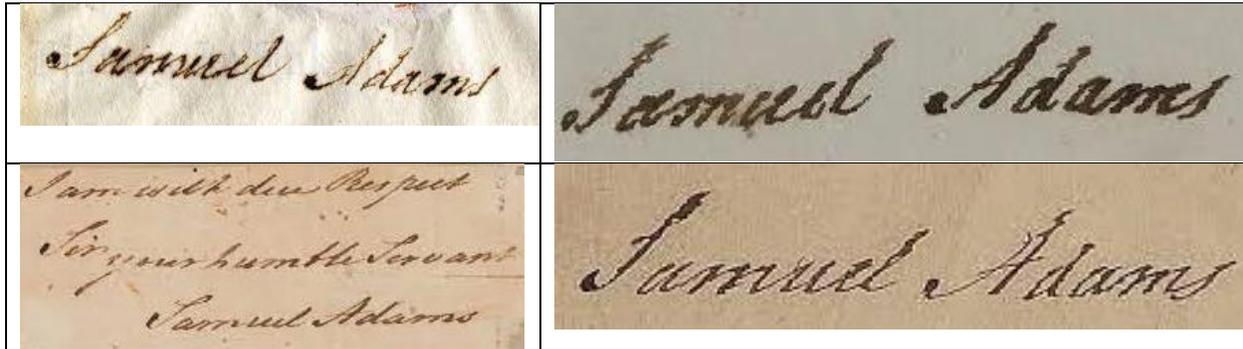
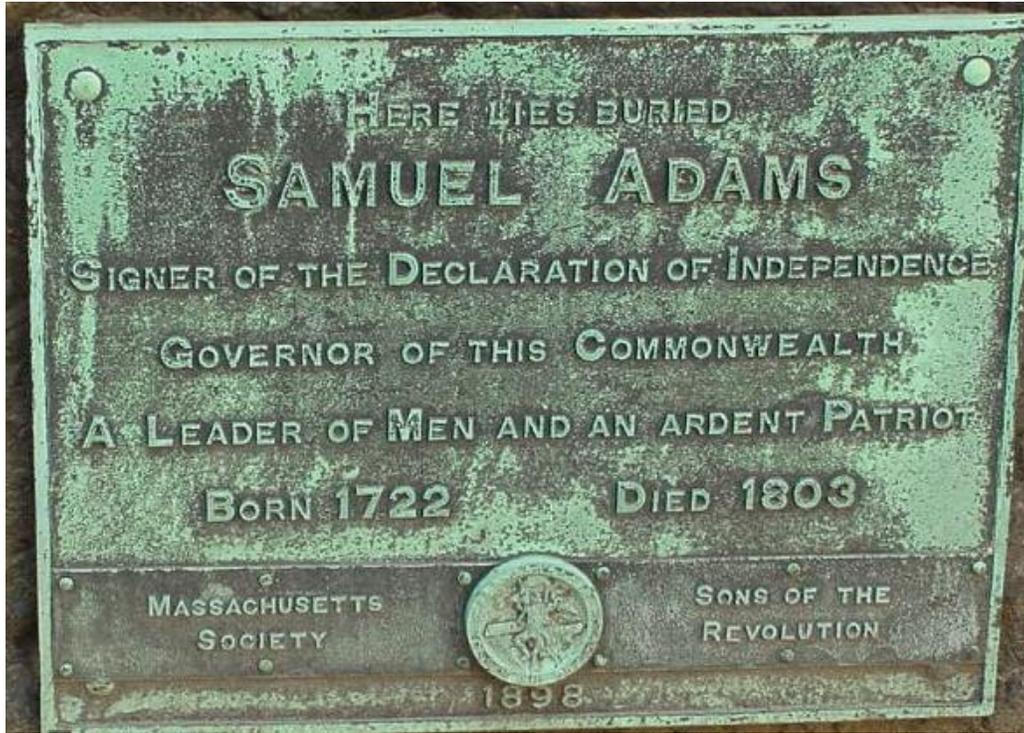
<sup>7</sup> In compliance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, Privacy Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 313 (May 24, 2000).

- The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions and are my personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and no (or the specified) personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- I have performed no services, as an appraiser or in any other capacity, regarding the property that is the subject of this report within the three-year period immediately preceding acceptance of this assignment.
- I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment.
- My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the development or reporting of a predetermined value or direction in value that favors the cause of the client, the amount of the value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event related to the intended use of this appraisal.
- My analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.



Roger P. Durkin, JD, MS, FASA

Research Sources Consulted





*Samuel Adams*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the SELECTMEN of the TOWN of *Punnettboro'* in the FIRST EASTERN

District :

Greeting :

THESE are in the name of the Commonwealth, to will and require you, in manner as the Law directs for calling Town Meetings, to cause the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Punnettboro'* duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on *Wednesday* the tenth day of *May* next, to give in their votes for one Representative, that is an inhabitant of the said District, to represent them in the Congress of the *United States of America*, to the Selectmen who shall preside at the said Meeting ; and you, the said Selectmen, or the major part of you, shall, in open Town-Meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the Persons voted for, with the number of votes for each Person set against his name—and shall make a public declaration in Town-Meeting, of the names of the Persons voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have ; and shall in open Town-Meeting, seal up the said list, certified by you, and transmit the same within fourteen days next after such meeting, to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff of the County in which the said town lies, who is hereby directed to transmit the same to the Secretary aforesaid, on or before the nineteenth day of *June* next.

Given at the Council Chamber, in BOSTON, this 23<sup>d</sup> day of March, Anno Domini, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Twenty first Year of the Independence of the United States of AMERICA.

ATTEST

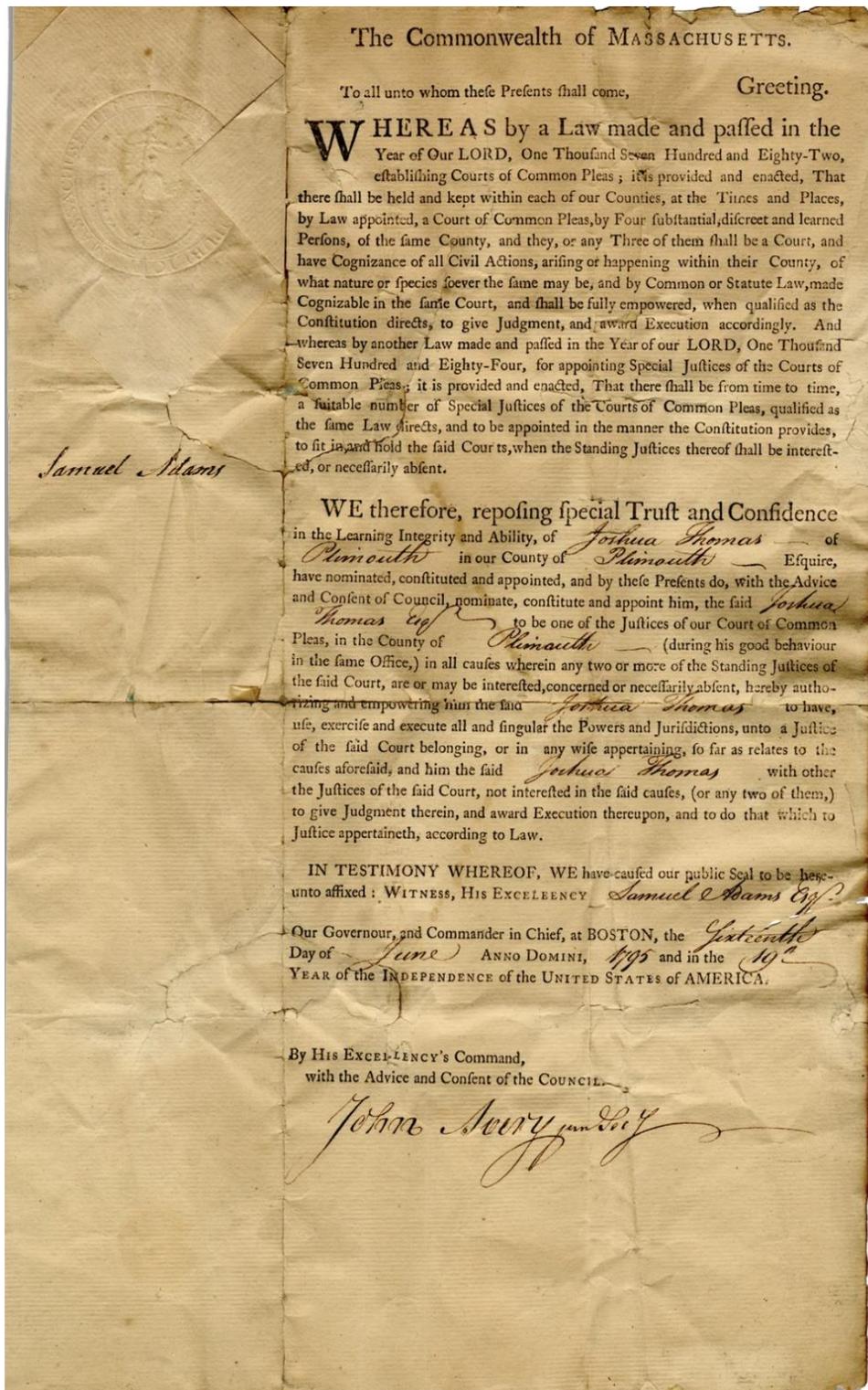
*John Quincy Adams*

THESE certify, that the returns from the several Towns within the First Eastern District, for Representative to represent the said District in the Congress of the United States of America, have been examined agreeably to an Act of the General Court, passed the 27th of *June*, 1794, by which it appears that the following persons were voted for, and had the number of votes set against their names in the returns from the said District, in which there is no choice, viz.

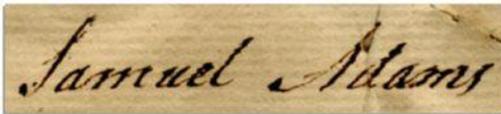
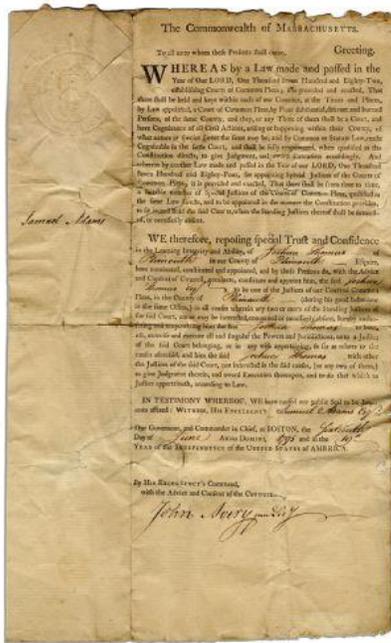
Hon. Henry Dearbon,  
Isaac Parker, Esqrs.  
Jonathan Bowman, Esqr,

787  
1125  
420

*John Quincy Adams*



### Comparable Sales

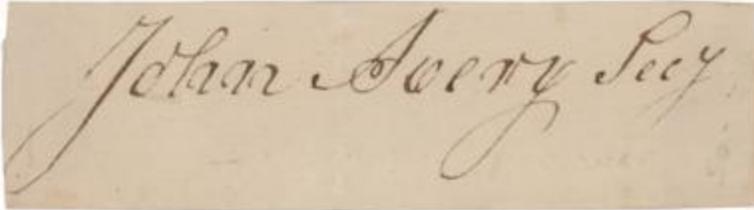


**FEBRUARY 2013 6TH**, Auction #616 - September

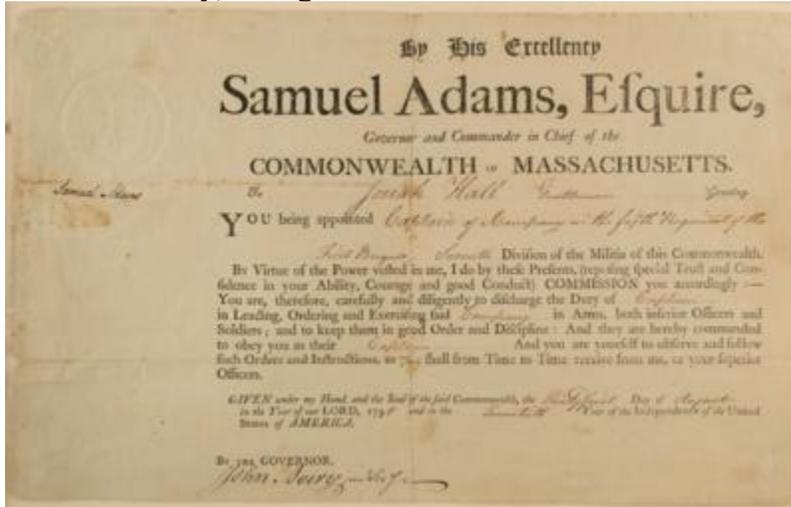
15, 2021 Closed Lot #888: Samuel Adams 1795 Document Signed as Governor of Massachusetts Document signed "Samuel Adams" as governor of Massachusetts, dated 16 June 1795. Partially printed "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" document appoints a Joshua Thomas a Justice of the Court in the county of Plymouth. Document is signed "Samuel Adams" clearly along the left side. Measures 9.5" x 15.5" with splitting at folds and some closed tears throughout. Good condition overall which will frame very nicely. Final prices include buyer's premium. **.\$1,934**



**127. Samuel Adams Signature Sold For: \$2,250 (w/BP) Auction #616 September 15, 2021**



338. John Avery, Jr. Signature **Sold For: \$250** Auction #612 - July 14, 2021

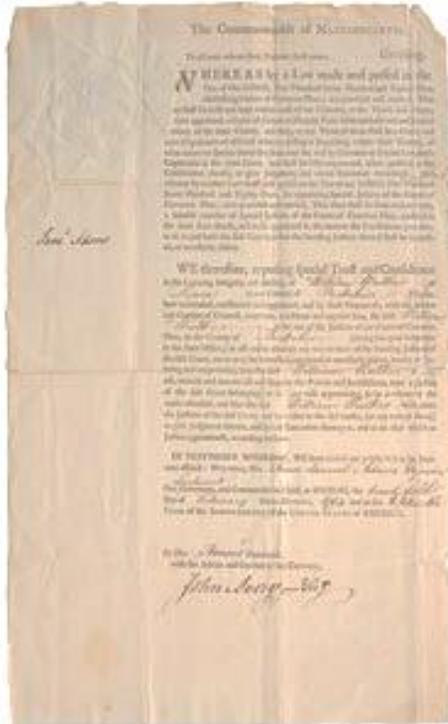


235. Samuel Adams Document Signed **Sold For: \$2,500** (w/BP) Auction #612 - July 14, 2021



136. Samuel Adams **Sold For: \$2,069** (w/BP) Auction #589 - August 12, 2020

Samuel Adams Document

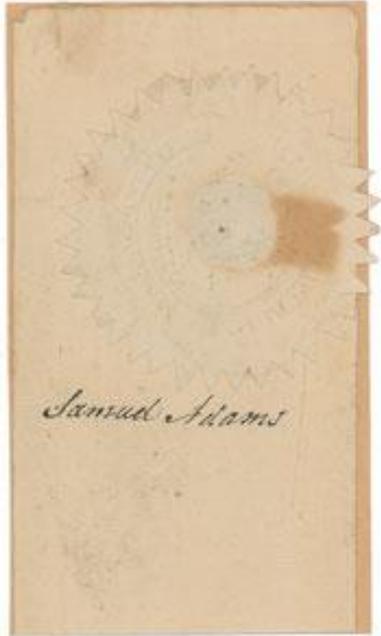


238. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$3,025 (w/BP) Auction #512 - November 8, 2017d

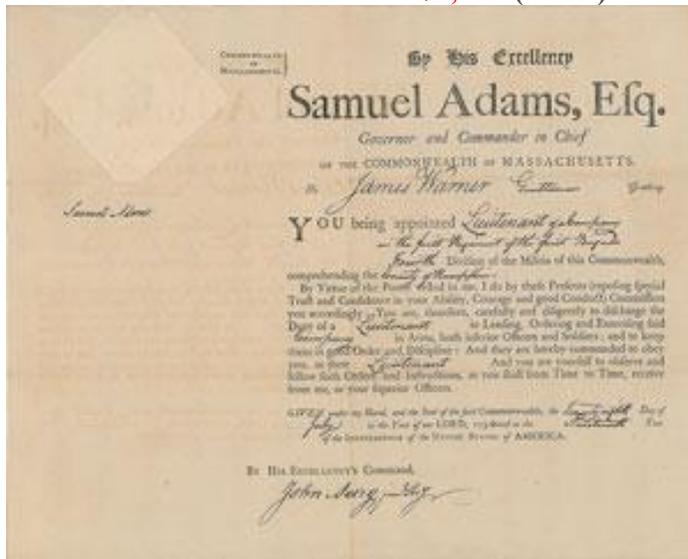
191. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$3,419 (w/BP) Auction #576 - February 5, 2020d



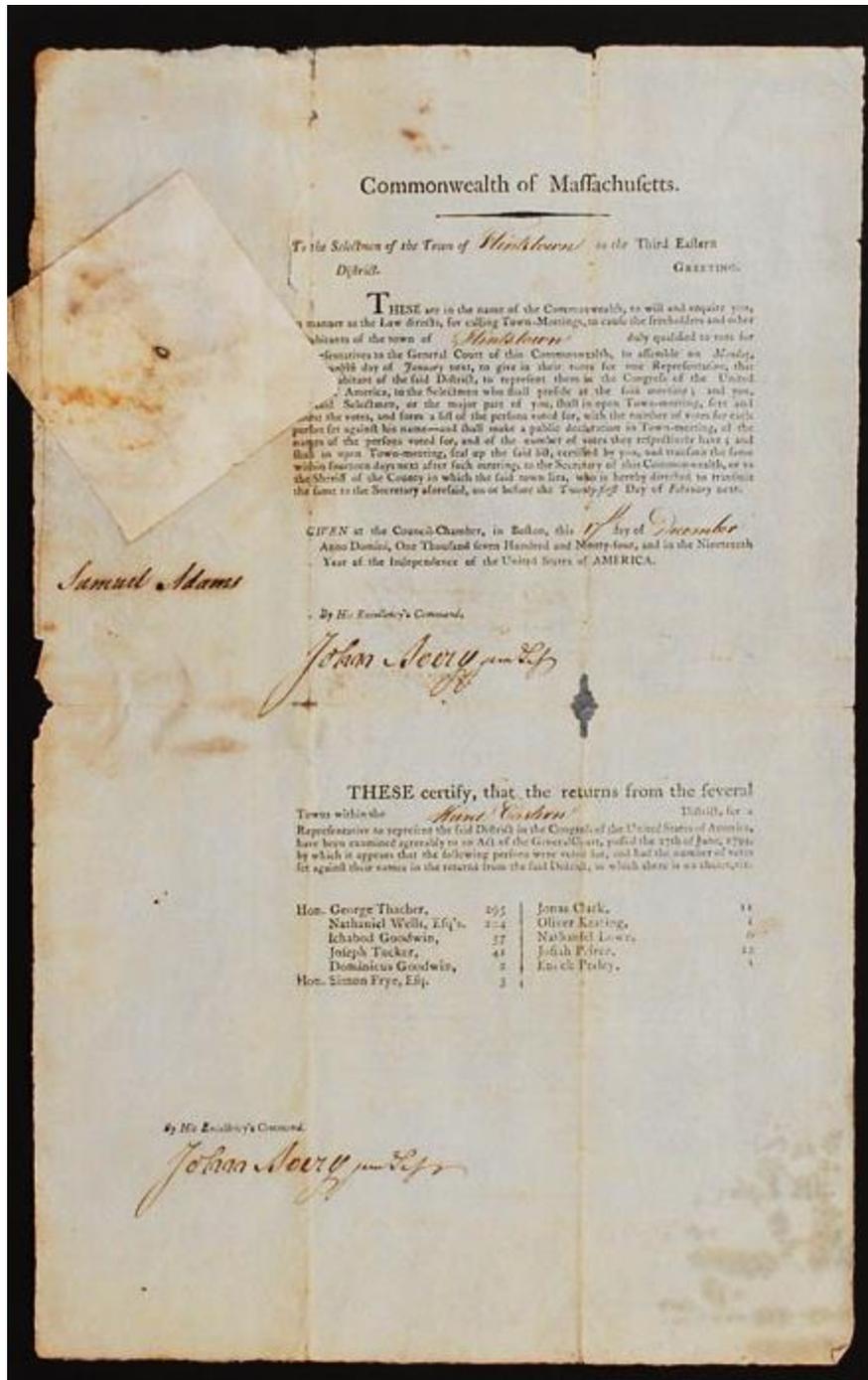
2. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$2,701 (w/BP) Estimate: \$2,000+ Auction #531 - July 11, 2018d



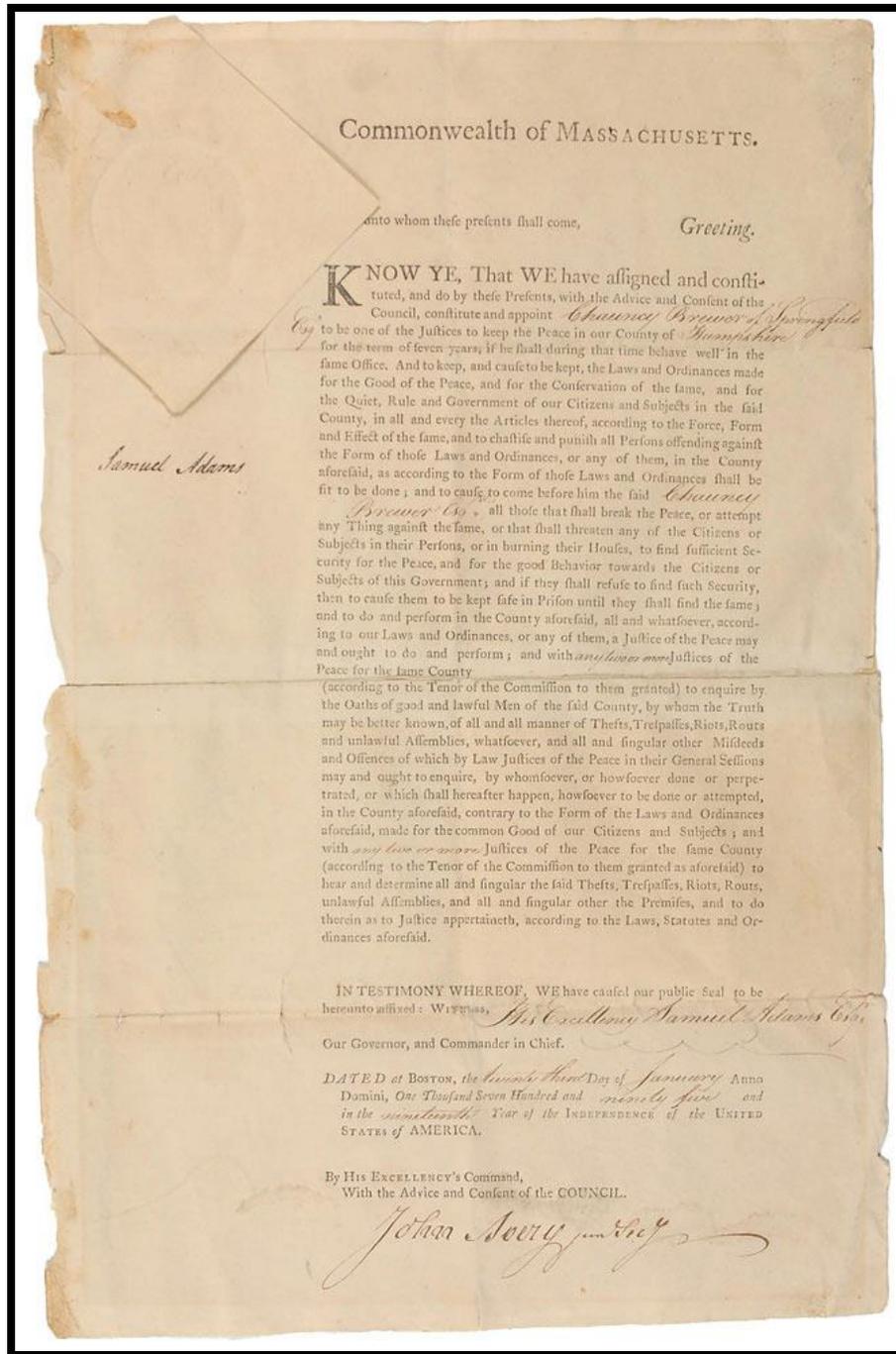
301. Samuel Adams **Sold For: \$2,701** (w/BP) Auction #523 - March 7, 2018



302. Samuel Adams **Sold For: \$4,729** (w/BP) Auction #523 - March 7, 2018d



162. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$2,450 (w/BP) Auction #466 - December 9, 2015



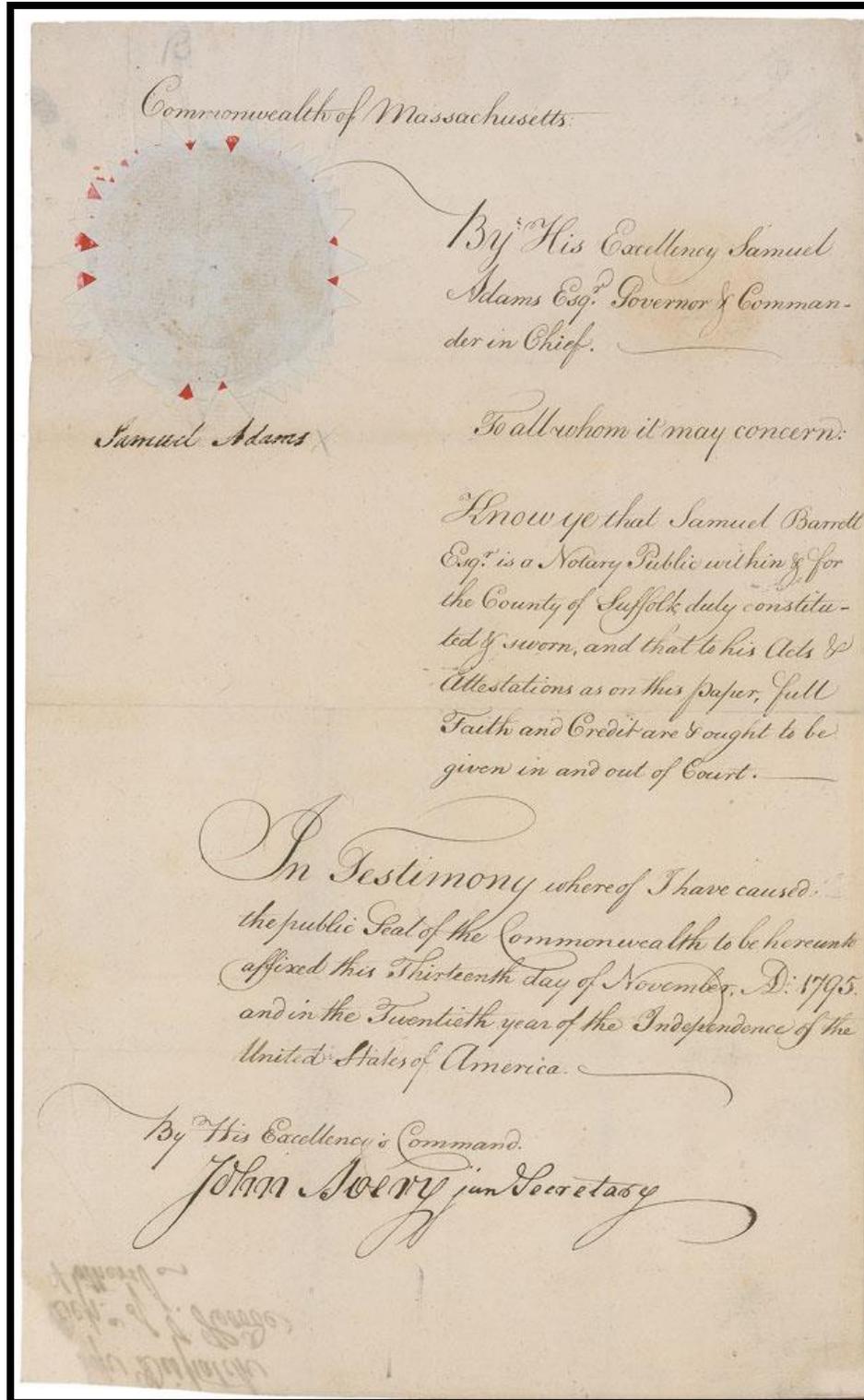
128. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$2,499 (w/BP) Auction #450 - April 15, 2015

To the Magistrates of the County of Lincoln

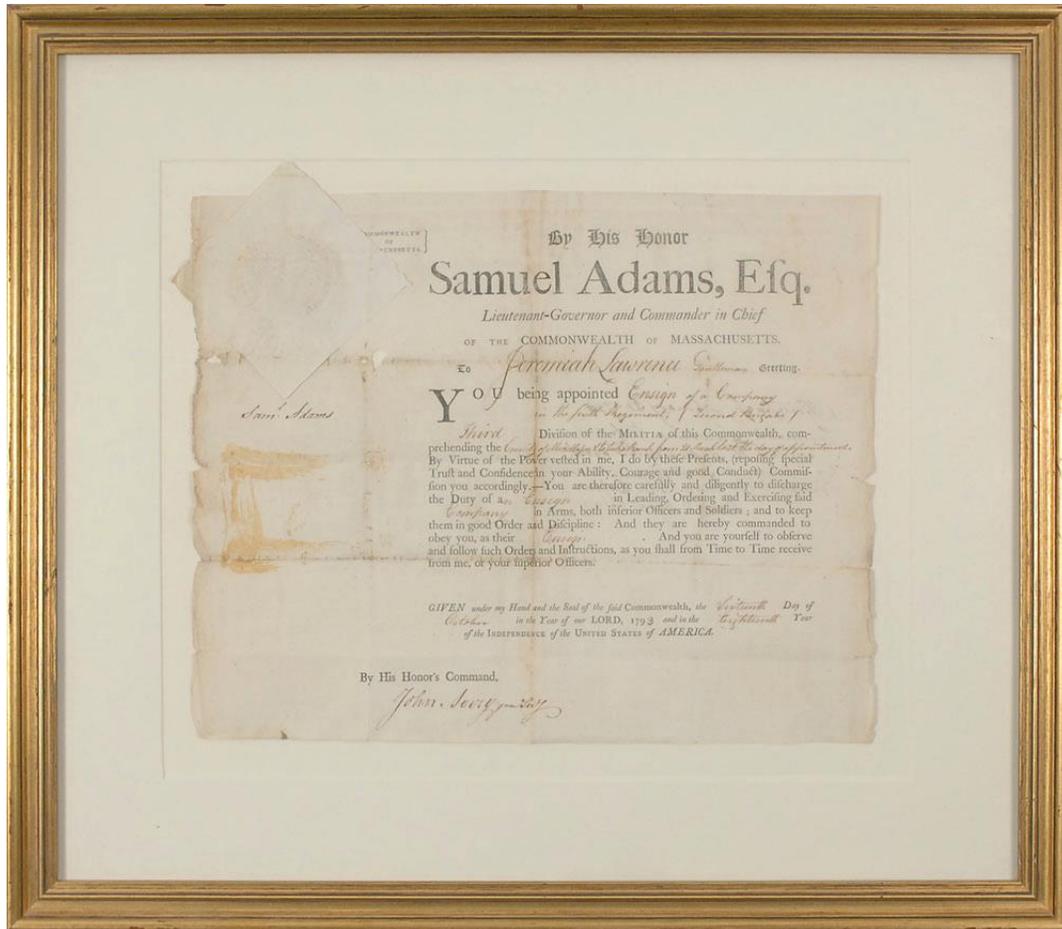
Samuel Adams

The Legislature of the Commonwealth being desirous to bring to an end, those litigations respecting Land titles in the County of Lincoln, which have for a long time embarrassed, & retarded the settlement & cultivation of that part of the Commonwealth has taken measures to define & fix the claims arising, either upon ancient Patents, or conveyances from the Natives. The Power of the Government in regard to the property of individuals is reasonably limited by our free & happy Constitution. By affidavits now before the Supreme Executive, copies of which are inclosed, it appears that certain persons within the said County, where you are Magistrates have, either from the want of proper information, or from the instigation of wicked & designing men, in an unwarrantable & violent manner, interrupted the progress of this business, by assaulting the persons employ'd by Government in running the lines between the land of this Commonwealth & divers Nations thereof. The Government is moreover inform'd, that no legal proceedings have been instituted to bring those offenders to justice, & thereby to support the just & necessary authority established by the Laws. — The necessity of suppressing disorders in a free Government is very obvious because every opposition to the power of it if not immediately restrain'd furnishes an argument against the practicability of permanently establishing civil Governments under, & directing them by the Authority of the People. Relying upon the Wisdom, Prudence & Humanity of the Justices of the Peace for said County to take such measures as shall effectually restore peace & good order in the County & prevent, or subvert all unlawful combinations against the authority of the Commonwealth. — It is with the advice of the Council, that I address you on this important subject. The Supreme Executive cannot admit the idea that the execution of the Law has been for a moment restrain'd

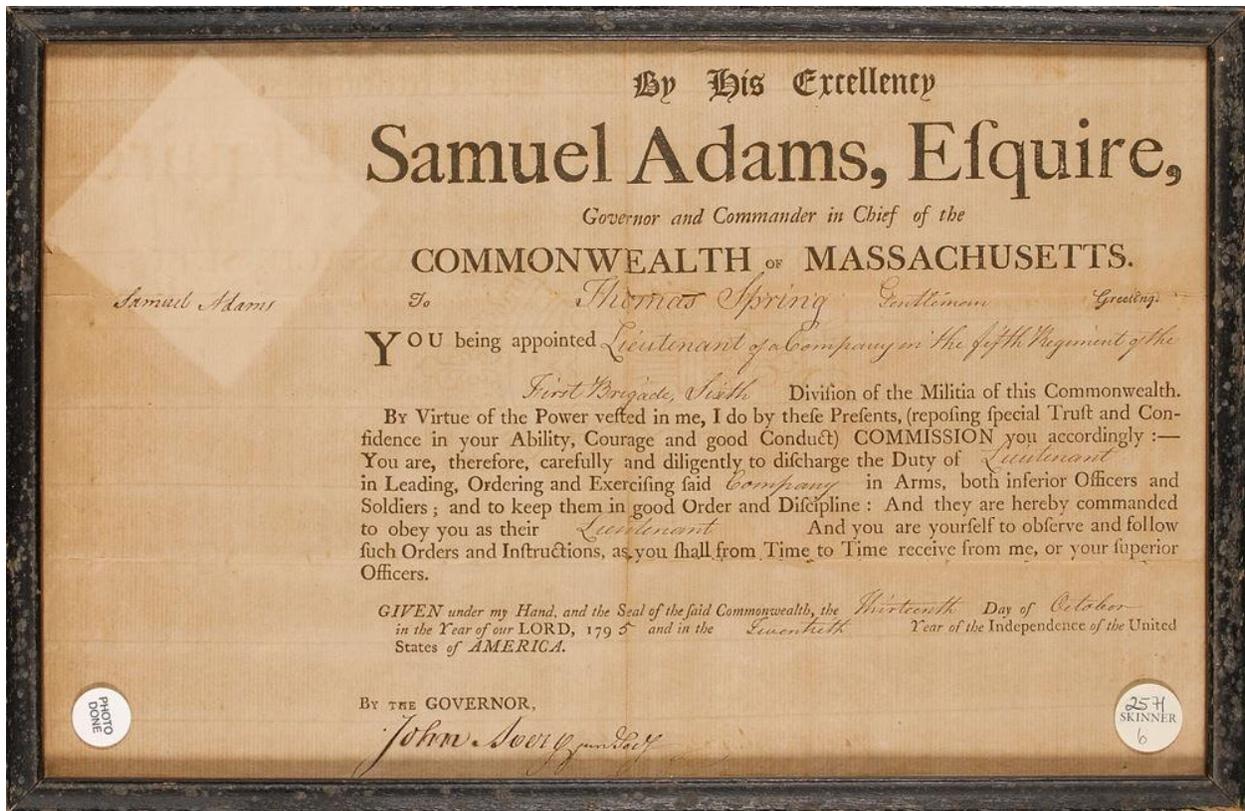
[200. Samuel Adams Sold For: \\$6,210 \(w/BP\)](#) Auction #436 - September 10, 2014



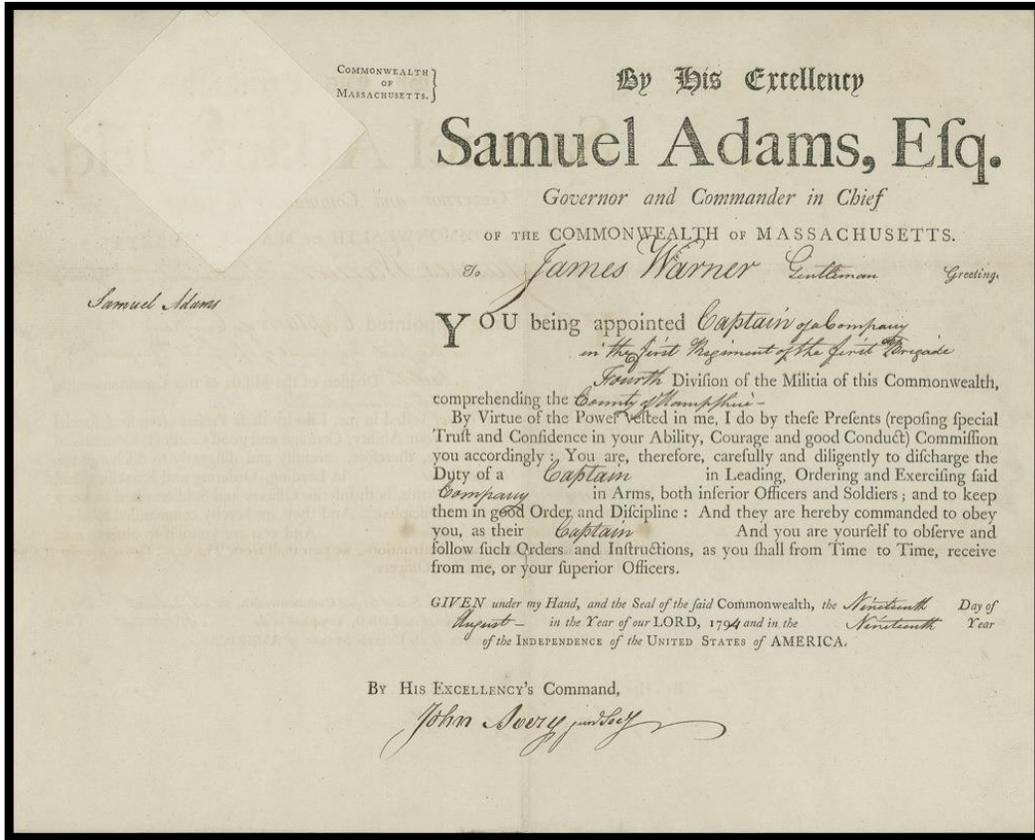
170. Samuel Adams **Sold For: \$3,660 (w/BP)** Auction #432 - July 16, 2014



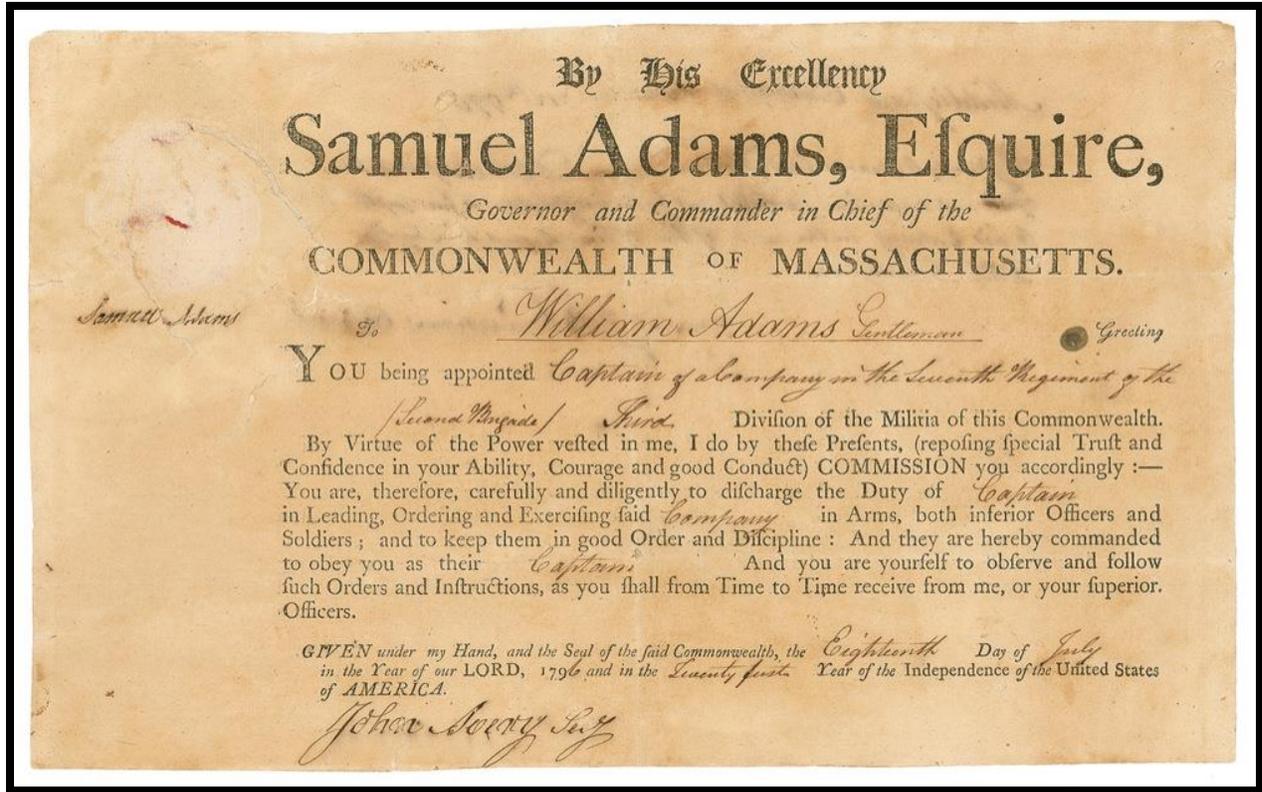
**161. Samuel Adams** Sold For: **\$2,064** (w/BP) Auction #428 - May



135. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$2,064 (w/BP) Auction #384 - March 22, 2012



153. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$3,025 (w/BP) Auction #370 - May 11, 2011 Closed



207. Samuel Adams Sold For: \$2,499 (w/BP) Auction #358 - June 16, 2010 Closed



### **Handwriting Expertise is a questionable Art.**

In 2013, Michael Risinger published his extensive research titled “*Cases Involving the Reliability of Handwriting Identification Expertise Since the Decision in Daubert*.” Michael D. Risinger, 43 Tulsa L. Rev. 477 (2013).

The issue of reliability of handwriting expertise is a continuous debate. Some courts ignore the reliability issue and accept the “expert” opinion based on the admissibility of testimony rather than reliability. The fact remains that handwriting expertise has not been accepted in the courts as a recognized scientific method.

Risinger said, that most use of such handwriting expertise is *unremarked* by the courts or occurs in cases that never generate written opinions. In most of the reported handwriting expert cases, the testimony is merely noted as part of a recitation of facts. These cases include substantial numbers of civil cases, often involving challenged signatures on wills or deeds, or insurance and other contract cases, but not uncommonly involving more complex issues. The volume should not be surprising. Estimates of the number of persons who offer such testimony in court, at least on occasion, ranges up to 5,000 or more, with some hundreds who do so regularly. The range of credentials and experience exhibited by these witnesses is startling. Testimony that occurs in American courtrooms is by persons whose training and experience would be looked down upon by the accrediting body of the Osbornian establishment, the American Board of Forensic Document Examiners (ABFDE).

*People v. Kelly*, 549 P.2d 1240 (Cal. 1976), California's wellspring case on expert admissibility. Originally a straightforward adoption of the Frye approach, it has become an idiosyncratic doctrine best characterized as a combination of Frye and Daubert-like sub doctrines.

*People v. Scott*, 2007 WL 404782 (Cal. App. Feb. 7, 2007), a case in which the defense objected to the expert testimony explicitly because it was not over-claimed. The document examiner utilized the ASTM 9-point scale and testified to conclusions of level 3 (authored) and level 4 (indications of authorship). The defense moved to exclude such non-positive conclusions as "irrelevant" or "without foundation." These grounds were properly rejected. Assuming the existence of the claimed expertise, the most serious problem for its forensic use is the temptation to overclaim its certainty or meaning, and the legal system could never hope to get control of that problem if a claim of perfect certainty were required as a condition precedent to any admissibility. See discussion of similar issue regarding *U.S. v. Mornan*.

his appendix seeks to collect and separately describe and analyze every explicit decision by an American court on the reliability of handwriting identification expertise since the decision in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* 509 U.S. 579 (1993). Some prefatory explanations of methodology and criteria of inclusion are in order. First, the cases listed here are by no means all the cases since 1993 in which handwriting identification testimony by putative experts has been proffered or accepted. A search of the Westlaw "Allcases" database using an appropriate search

string2 will reveal a couple of thousand cases where claimed handwriting identification expertise has played a role, and that is just cases which generated opinions that showed up on Westlaw.

*State v. Cooke* 75 6 (Del. Super., Herlihy, J.) The case of *State v. Cooke*, a Delaware case where defendant James Cooke was charged with a series of crimes. The trial judge on a complex motion in limine directed to numerous issues raised regarding a variety of areas of forensic science.

The only challenged technique that had a clearly incriminatory result was *handwriting identification*. The handwriting identification testimony grew out of the fact that in the Bonistall murder and in the Harmon burglary the perpetrator left hand-printing on the walls.

After Cooke was arrested based on other evidence, samples of his handwriting were obtained from various sources, such as employment applications and other documents. It is not clear if any of these exemplars were hand-printed, but in any event, they were insufficient in the opinion of the expert, Georgia Carter of the Delaware State Police Crime Lab, and she obtained demand exemplars from Cooke at the Gander Hill Prison where he was incarcerated. The hand-printing sample was "practically illegible," and Carter opined regarding "Mr. Cooke attempted to disguise and distort his natural hand printing style." Nevertheless, Carter felt she had enough to conclude that "there are strong indications that Mr. Cooke probably prepared" the writings found at the Bonistall site, based on "several individual hand printing characteristics" and "the presence of the same significant grammar error" in both the known and the questioned writing.<sup>8</sup> However, in regard to the printing at the Harmon site, all Carter concluded was that it "is not possible to determine with any degree of certainty if Mr. Cooke did or did not prepare" the Harmon site printing. However, she went on, "because there are some general features in agreement, Mr. Cooke cannot totally be ruled out."

d the court, earlier in its opinion, indicated its understanding that Delaware follows *Daubert* and *Kumho Tire* (though the judge's understanding of *Kumho Tire* was superficial at best). However, when the court takes up the defendant's objections, it summarizes them as follows: "One, he challenged her qualifications. Two, he questioned her methods and whether those methods could reliably form the basis of her conclusions." The court then addresses the question of expert qualifications before looking at the reliability of the expertise itself. Having decided (albeit with some reservations<sup>9</sup>) that Carter was an acceptable expert, the court had put the rabbit in the hat regarding the (global) existence of the expertise. As to that, this is what the court says: Handwriting

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<sup>8</sup> he problematical meaning to be assigned to grammar and spelling, and whether any such meaning is within a document examiner's expertise, is dealt with in connection with *U.S. v. Paul*, 175 F.3d 906 (case 7, supra).

<sup>9</sup> The court observes that Carter testified and explained her background. It includes being a forensic document examiner for 20 years, attending a Secret Service school on document examination, taking several forensic document courses, being qualified in the United States District Court in 1989 and, in the last 18 years, having testified 27 times in her expert capacity in various courts, including this one. On voir dire from Cooke, she testified that she is the State Police's only document examiner, has no supervision from another examiner, neither she nor the State Police lab are accredited, that she has no manual or other documentation for her methodology. The voir dire also revealed there is a large element of subjectivity in her field. *Id.* The court also later reported: "Carter testified that she is unaware if theories of handwriting comparison have been tested or subjected to peer review, that she has no knowledge of the potential error rate of examiners and that there are no standards for making comparisons."

comparison is beyond a lay person's general knowledge. As the Court in Jones said, echoing the earlier bench ruling in the other case, handwriting analysis is a special skill not a science. It, therefore, does not fit neatly into all the Daubert/Kumho holes of 1. Whether a theory or technique has been tested; 2. Whether it has been subjected to peer review and publication. 3. Whether a technique had a high known or potential rate of error and whether there are standards controlling its operation; and 4. Whether the theory or technique enjoys general acceptance within relevant scientific community.<sup>10</sup> And that is the complete extent of what the court has to say on issues of handwriting identification expertise reliability, global or specific (independent of issues of the particular expert's qualifications), under Delaware's interpretation of Daubert and Kumho Tire. **Enough said**

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<sup>10</sup> Cooke, 914A.2dat 1101.

## Roger Durkin J.D., M.S., FASA Statement of Qualifications

### Specific Experience Relative to Appraisal Theory, USPAP and Appraisal Review

Durkin was an AQB certified instructor who taught the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) for over 20 years. Durkin has taught for several appraisal associations including the International Society of Appraisers, (ISA) the American Society of Appraisers (ASA), the Society of Accredited Marine Surveyors (SAMS), the National Auctioneers Association Appraisal Program (NAA), the Rhode Island Association of Realtors, and the American Academy of Real Estate, and the National Assoc. of Professional Appraisers (NAPA). He continues to teach the American Society of Appraisers Appraisal Review Seminar and ASA's four 30-hour Appraisal Review courses #ARM201, 202, 203 and ARM#204. He authored two appraisal review textbooks. He has taught appraisal standards and appraisal review throughout the U.S., and in Canada, Mexico, Lithuania, and Slovenia.

### Major Tax Assessment Assignments

- Trans Alaska Pipeline \$15 Billion Assessment Dispute, Consulting Review-Appraiser for the appraisals prepared by government plaintiffs and pipeline owners.
- Appraisal Reviewer for Ernst & Young opposition appraisal in \$6 Billion Assessment Dispute of all Verizon owned real and personal property in California.

**Specific Qualifications Personal Property.** He holds five professional designations with the American Society of Appraisers, including antiques and decorative arts and has extensive experience in the appraisal of significant quantities of decorative art, fine art, and antiques throughout New England, New York, Florida, Arizona, and Colorado. He was the U.S. Customs appraiser (15 years) for the Port of Boston, Hartford, Port of Baltimore, and Buffalo for seizures of coins, oriental rugs, fine art, jewelry, and antiques. U.S. Customs employed him in determining the value and provenance in *United States v. Arnold Katzen* 2004 and Shirley Sack wherein two art dealers attempted to sell an Amedeo Modigliani and Edgar Degas painting for \$4 million cash to undercover Customs Agents. *Levin v. Dalva Brothers, Inc.*, 459 F3d 68 where the federal trial and appeal involved \$8 million in rare French furniture, fine art, and decorative accessories. He valued the extensive fine art collection contained in the 11-story US Trust headquarters in Boston; the entire furniture and art collection at Aetna's Insurance Hartford headquarters; the entire art collection for the Phoenix Insurance art holdings in Albany New York and Hartford Connecticut. All the property contained in 34 offices of the Old Stone Bank Providence and Warwick Rhode Island for the FDIC; all personal property contained at Babson College including the Sir Isaac Newton collection. He is the contract appraiser for the U.S.S. Constitution Ship holdings, the FBI, Secret Service in seizures, for the IRS (Whitie Bulger Property) and for the Postal Inspection Service relating to seized art, antiques, and related property. Valued the only know western hemisphere pirate treasure from the ship Whydah sunk in 1717. \$75K Chickasaw Chief Colbert Bandolier for Alabama museum donation. Valuation of Titanic Artifacts in U.S. Bankruptcy Ct,

Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville. In re: RMS Titanic, Inc. Chapter 11, Case No. 3:16-bk-02230-PMG

### **Specific Appraisal Experience Relative to Plaintiff and Defendant Insurance Issues.**

Fire destroyed an art collection in Erika Jansson Brown & Alan Brown v Shelby Vesta Fire Insurance Company. For Vesta, Attorney Richard L. Burpee, Smith & Brink, P.C., A fire and explosion case Lewiston Radiator Works, et, al v. Northern Utilities, Inc. for the defendant, Attorney Eric R. Passeggio of Brickley, Sears & Soret, P.A. Silverman v. Patrons Mutual Insurance Company, Civil Action 99-1336A for the defendant Payton Insurance art and antiques, Attorney Robert M. Payton, Burke, McMenimen & Payton, P.C. TCM Distributors v Kemper National Insurance, 1998, For defendant in comic book wholesaler warehouse fire . Michael McGough v Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, 1999, for the defendant Dominion, stolen sports memorabilia collection. Vamco Industries v. Travelers Sept. 1998, Destroyed jewelry manufacturer, for defendant Travelers. Benedict v. Booska, Mayflower, et al. 1998, balee tort personal and intangible property, for the plaintiff, Attorney Stephen Ellis, Springfield, VT. Yvon & Yolaine Beaulieu et al. v. P.M. MacKay and Sons, Inc. and ServPro of Derry/Londonderry, Inc. and Royal Indemnity Company, insured loss, for Royal Indemnity, Attorney Courtney Merrill, Merrimack NH. Yaqin Li et al. v. Board of Governors University of RI, et al., 2003, personal property bailment tort, RI, for plaintiff, Attorney Noelle Clapham, South Kingston, RI. Expert for the plaintiff counsel Clark, Sawyer & Phillips, P.C., and insured in the Water Street, Danvers port Real Property Explosion against Verlan Fire Insurance Company, in Insurance Settlement Negotiation. Appraisal Umpire for Union Mutual Fire Insurance v. Anthony and Susan Pate Civil Action Rhode Island Bristol County Superior Court No.CA 13-1620

### **Formal Education and Advanced Study:**

- BA, Merrimack College, Andover, MA
- Master of Science in Valuation Theory, Lindenwood University, St Charles Mo.
- Juris Doctorate, Massachusetts School of Law. Andover, MA

**Specialized Appraisal Education** with the American Society of Appraisers 30-hour courses; PP201, M&E 201, RP201, RP202, BV 201, 202, 203, and BV205 (Professional practices). ASA Conference Seminars since the early 1980's. Real Property State License required 45 hours CE every two years. I held that state general certification license from 1992 to 2013 or 21 years and therefore had 472 hours of specialized courses in environment issues, capitalization rate, discounted cash flow, markets, micro and macroeconomics, eminent domain issues, easements, financial statement analysis, and standards of practice.

### **Professional Associations**

- American Society of Appraisers, Fellow Member, has five individual appraisal designations including appraisal review, two in personal property and two in real property.
  - Past president Boston ASA Chapter,
  - Former ASA Regional Governor and International Governor at Large,

- Former Member (6-years) International Ethics (Peer Review) Committee, Examining Committee, Real Property Committee, Bylaws and Constitution Committee,
- Immediate past chair of the Appraisal Review & Management Committee.
- National Association of Independent Fee Appraisers, Senior Member
- National Association of Professional Appraisers, Designation Senior Professional Member
- Former Member Institute of Business Appraisers, (2010-2012)
- National Auctioneers Association, Master Personal Property Appraiser (MPPA)
- American Arbitration Association, Panel of Arbitrators.
- Massachusetts *Board of Bar Overseers*, Six years as a Hearing Officer, Suffolk County
- Licensed Attorney, Massachusetts [www.durkinlawpc.com](http://www.durkinlawpc.com)
- Former Licensed General Certified Real Estate Appraiser Massachusetts, Utah, Maine, Illinois, Arizona, and Alabama.
- Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange, Former Member.

### **Published Five Appraisal Textbooks.**

- Personal Property Appraisal Standards, Theory and Methods,
- Narrative Appraisal Report Writing,
- The Appraiser as Expert Witness
- Marketing Appraisal Services
- Appraisal Review, How to Develop and Communicate a Professional Review.
- Authored the American Society of Appraisers 30-hourcourse textbooks for Appraisal Review 201 and 204.

### **Appraisal Instructor**

Durkin has taught for the International Society of Appraisers, (ISA); American Society of Appraisers, (ASA) the Society of Accredited Marine Surveyors, (SAMS); National Association of Marine Surveyors; (NAMS); National Association of Professional Appraisers, (NAPA); and the National Auctioneers Association Appraisal Program, (NAA).

- Taught the accepted national appraisal standards Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) from 1994 to 2013. U.S., Toronto, Mexico City, Kaunas Lithuania
- Narrative Appraisal Report Writing,
- Valuation Theory and Practice
- The Appraiser as an Expert Witness, from the view of the court
- ASA's 30-hour Appraisal Review courses ARM201, ARM203 (business valuation) and ARM204, include teaching International Valuation Standards, the AICPA Standards, and ASA business valuation appraisal standards.
- Taught two-day Appraisal Review Course in U.S., Canada, and Slovenia
- He taught a concentrated 14-day business valuation course at Kaunas University in Lithuania helped set up a master's degree program at the university

### **Expert Witness Experience.**

- Middlesex & Suffolk County Superior Courts and Probate Courts, Plymouth, Norfolk, Barnstable Probate Courts, Massachusetts Land Court, Lowell, Wrentham District CT's,

Rockingham County (NH) Superior Ct, District of Massachusetts U.S. Federal Court and U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

- Specifics include Plymouth Probate Moneghan v Moneghan Business Valuation.
- AAA Arbitration Nelson v Riccio dental practice valuation.
- AAA Arbitration, San Diego Mailboxes Etc., Inc. v. Armstrong, Business Valuation
- AAA Arbitration, New York, Krasavat v. Jesse Bands, Inc. Jewelry shareholder dispute
- U.S. Bankruptcy Ct, Judge C. J. Kenner, Bus. Valuation
- Brockton Probate Court Business Valuation, Traychek v Traychek.
- Brocton Probate Wise v. Wise, law practice valuation
- Suffolk Superior, Judge M. Lopez legal Malpractice damages business Val In Re Zachera.
- Suffolk Probate, Guendouz v. Guendouz, Physical Therapy Business Val, Judge Smoot
- Plymouth Probate Stockbridge v. Stockbridge, expert book-of-business
- Alameda County Superior Court California Tower Acquisition v. Grace Sweningsen Trust, 3-Miles Buried Power Cable.
- Michaels et al v. Lakeside Cemetery Corporation Land Court Misc. No. 282161
- Pilgrim Nuclear Plant. Christine A. Bostek, et al., v. Entergy Nuclear Generation Company, et al. CA No. 13 MISC 47028-RBF. Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant.
- Steven Rabinowitz v. Robert Connelly, Binghamton, New York Supreme Court.
- Suffolk Superior Greenleaf Arms Realty Trust I, LLC, Joseph P. Baglione, And Faye P. Baglione, Plaintiffs, V. New Boston Fund, Inc., Jerome L. Rappaport, Jr., Jerome L. Rappaport, Sr., James W. Rappaport, Janet F. Aserkof. Real Property Contamination Issue
- Norfolk Probate, Beacham v. Beacham, Business valuation, Divorce
- Middlesex Family Court, Levine v. Levine, Business Valuation, Divorce

**Work Experience:** Attorney and Appraiser. 1974-Present Durkin Valuation Consultants in real, personal and intangible property. Durkin Law, PC provides legal services in trademark, copyright, art law, shareholder buy-sell agreements, wills, trusts, probate administration, provides defense for licensed real estate appraisers before the Board of Registration of Real Estate Appraisers. Plaintiff counsel for suits against appraisers. Past President of R. P. Durkin & Company, Inc., (1968-1974) investment banking, Member of the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange; Associate Member Boston, Montreal, Pittsburgh Cincinnati Exchanges. Underwriting new issues, Securities market maker NASDAQ, O-T-C market, and president of venture capital company Synercap Corporation 1969-1979.

### **Articles Published in New England Real Estate Journal**

**Appraisal Theory and The Advent of Quantum Computers - by Roger Durkin** There is a radical rapid change coming to appraisal methodology in the form of quantum computers, algorithms, and artificial intelligence. Appraisers need to get up to date with statistical modeling and away from cookie-cutter appraisals.

**How the legal environment endangers appraisal practice -by Roger Durkin**

This article is directed at all appraisers including real estate appraisers, business appraisers, art, antique, machinery, equipment, sports memorabilia, jewelry, coin, or collectibles. An appraiser is a person who provides a defined economic exchange value

### **The Appraiser as An Expert Witness - by Roger Durkin**

This article is a taste of information about what an appraiser should and should not do as an appraisal expert witness. Every lawsuit is more about money than justice. Appraisers provide the money figures. And every lawsuit that involves professional

### **The Write Stuff - by Roger Durkin**

Successful narrative appraisal report writing is based in the recognition that the appraisal report is an argument. An argument is a set of assertions supported by logic and evidence. According to USPAP and Black's Law Dictionary, the term credible means worthy of belief.

### **Recognition That Appraisal Reports Are an Argument - by Roger Durkin**

Successful narrative appraisal report writing is based in the recognition that the appraisal report is an argument. An argument is a set of assertions supported by logic and evidence. According to USPAP and Black's Law Dictionary, the term credible means worthy of belief.

### **Let's Talk About the Reality of Shareholder Disputes - by Roger Durkin**

Let's talk about the reality of shareholder disputes. Shareholder disputes can occur because of a myriad of business risks. Corporations have shareholders, and LLCs have members. LLCs are managed by members as a group or by electing one or two as managers.

### **The Appraiser as an Intellectual Idiot - by Roger Durkin**

I was intending to talk to you about the appraisal of esoteric complex properties like Whitey Bulger's liquor store, value of the only known tea box from the Boston Tea Party, the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant nuclear waste issue, the Quincy Shipyard \$100 million bankruptcy

### **Appraisers Should Unite to Rid the Profession of Fannie Mae - by Roger Durkin**

Roger Durkin, JD, MS, FASA is an attorney and appraiser with Durkin Law PC, Boston, Mass. 1. State of Alaska, et al. v. Kim Wold, Alaska.

### **The Law of Appraisal: A Common Definite Objective - by Roger Durkin**

Appraisers and appraisal organizations must unify with a common definite objective to reform and reduce the growing quagmire of the appraisal regulatory system?

### **Appraisal Associations May Be Shooting Themselves in The Foot - by Roger Durkin**

I am sure some appraisal associocrats at ASA, AI, MBREA, honestly believe their proposal is truly virtuous.

### **Faulty Appraisals and Need to Revisit Appraisal Basics: Part 1 & 2- by Roger Durkin**

Legend has it that Coach Vince Lombardi, while addressing his Green Bay Packers at half-time,

### **Appraisers Are Lemmings, Self-Destructing and Irrational - by Roger Durkin**

Too many appraisers applaud when they hear a fellow appraiser was sanctioned by the state appraiser regulator...

### **The Theory and Practice of Appraisal Review Differs Among Practitioners - by Roger Durkin .**