

Part V of V

# Good Fellows: The Walpole Society

by Jeanne Schinto

Photos courtesy the Walpole Society

*"Looking toward strengthening the society's prospects in the future, I feel that it is appropriate for the membership to act to insure our relevance and assure that we continue to enjoy the most loyal, enthusiastic, and uniquely qualified membership in the Walpole Society's next century."*  
— Jared I. Edwards, chairman of the Walpole Society 1992-2013, in a memorandum to all members, May 21, 2010<sup>1</sup>

The members of the Walpole Society, an extraordinarily exclusive men's club founded in 1910 and devoted to Americana, visited Princeton, New Jersey, in the spring of 1995. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Walpoleans John A. Herdeg (Princeton class of 1959), Peter Manigault (1950), Richard H. Randall Jr. (1948), John Wilmerding (a professor of art history at the university), and H. Richard Dietrich III (a parent of a member of the class of 1997). The group was mandated to set an itinerary for the other 25 members of the club, and except for one notable excursion, they filled it with the kinds of things the Walpoleans usually did on their twice yearly weekend trips to see public and private collections and other places of note.

They ate a formal dinner at Drumthwacket. Built in 1835 for Charles Smith Olden, who later became the 28th governor of New Jersey, it is today the governor's official residence. After dinner, over brandy, the Walpoleans conducted their business meeting in the house's library. They visited another historic house too. Called Morven, it was the pre-Revolutionary home of Declaration of Independence signer Richard Stockton. It had been the governor's mansion before Drumthwacket; it now belongs to the New Jersey State Museum. They also visited Wilmerding's house, which was hung with his collection of paintings by Bingham, Peto, Homer, Lane, Heade, Bierstadt, and Church, as well as drawings of Mount Desert Island, Maine, and other seaside views by various Luminists. And they went to the Firestone Library, where a private exhibition had been set up for them. It included printed letters by Amerigo Vespucci, the Eliot Indian Bible, and the earliest American woodcut portrait of Richard Mather, the Colonial minister who was Cotton Mather's grandfather. "The room was also equipped with excellent sherry and Madeira," wrote the designated scribe, who published his report in the *Note Book*, the club's collective journal that has been published annually (sometimes biannually) for members since 1926.<sup>2</sup>

Then the Walpoleans took a left turn, so to speak. They were transported to a converted warehouse, the home of Michael Graves. The Robert Schirmer Professor of Architecture at Princeton University, Graves had been one of the legendary modernists known as the New York Five. Later, in the 1980s, he had become one of architecture's most celebrated postmodernists. When the Walpoleans arrived at his door, he was just a few years away from entering the next phase of his career, his well-known association with Target, for which he designed consumer goods such as teakettles and pepper mills.

"In the 1990s, his partnership with Target defined America's expectation that great design should be available to everyone," says the website devoted to his architectural legacy ([www.michaelgraves.com](http://www.michaelgraves.com)). The alternative view of his Target era was expressed after his 2015 death by Peter Eisenman, another member of the New York Five. "[Michael] chose to go populist and commercial," Eisenman told the *New York Times*.<sup>3</sup> But even that probably didn't matter to the Walpoleans, who seemed determined to broaden themselves aesthetically in the closing years of the 20th century. As nonjudgmentally described by the *Note Book* scribe, the dwelling was a "severely modern setting for a collection of bronzes and classical antiquities, set off by the blond veneer of Biedermeier furniture."<sup>4</sup>

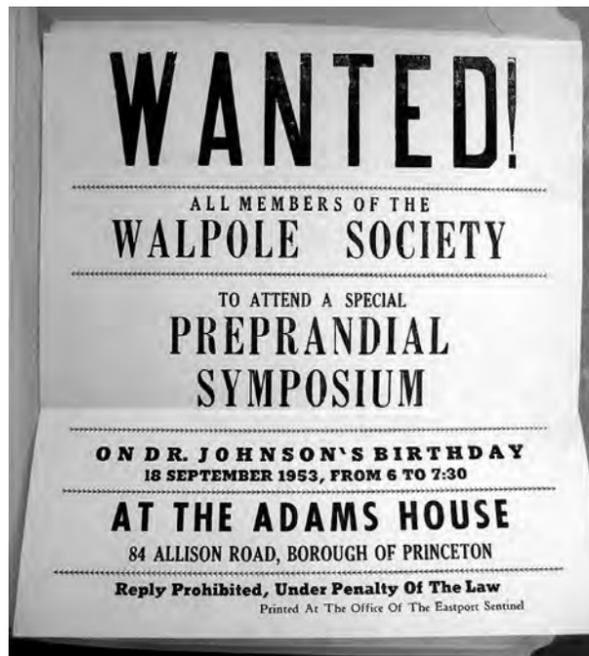
The Walpoleans chose to go to Santa Fe and Albuquerque two years later. New York, New Haven, and Newport had long been their more typical destinations. Now here they were in New Mexico. "Walpoleans found Old Albuquerque to be a foreign place," recounted the *Note Book* scribe in the same tongue-in-cheek manner that club scribes have been favoring since the *Note Book's* inception.<sup>5</sup> "A first exposure to an entire village seemingly composed of adobe walls can be disarmingly novel and enchanting," he wrote archly of the Land of Enchantment.<sup>6</sup> They got "an in-depth introduction to New Mexican colonial life" at the adobe home of a new member, Ward Alan Minge, elected to the Walpole Society the previous year, and his wife, Shirley Jolly Minge. The residence was in the village of Corrales, on the site of

a 13th-century Pueblo farm occupied by descendants of Don Felipe Gutiérrez, recipient of a township grant in 1704. The Minges had bought the property in 1952 in order to accommodate their growing collection of Hispanic New Mexican artifacts. (They had since sold the place to the city of Albuquerque, and it was being managed and operated by the Albuquerque Museum at the time of the Walpoleans' visit.) The next morning the clubmen went even deeper into a "foreign" culture, when they motored 60 miles west of Albuquerque to the Pueblo of Acoma, where its Native American governor gave them



Some Walpoleans from the earliest days of the club.

Then the Walpoleans took a left turn, so to speak.



Until their visit to Princeton in 1995, the previous time the Walpole Society had been there together was in the fall of 1953, when they had a "preprandial symposium" on September 18, Samuel Johnson's birthday, at Adams House on the university campus. This is the invitation to the occasion—a pre-dinner cocktail party where, given the mid-century date, hard liquor no doubt flowed. Today the alcohol served at society functions is apt to be white wine in moderation.

a talk about himself and his tribe.

Back home, Walpolean William Bradford Osgood of Boston reflected on the trip in a serious mood, writing an eloquent report of his own for the *Note Book*—he who had been deemed too young to have joined the group 40 years earlier in 1957. "What was remarkable about the trip for those of us who have seldom strayed from the confines of the East was sensing the vastness and timelessness of the Southwestern landscape," he said. "The long history of Indians and Hispanics in the West, their pace of life, value systems, and cultural imprint helps us see our own lives and traditions more clearly.... We returned home...energized by a broader perspective on our own country and its peoples. Perhaps we are now better advocates for the arts and for mankind."<sup>7</sup>

Alice Winchester, *Antiques* magazine editor for 38 years, has been quoted as saying that collecting "merely for the sake of possession gets nobody anywhere."<sup>8</sup>

Osgood was saying the very same thing in his own way.

In the first decade of the 21st century the men took more trips to places they had never been before together, including Minneapolis-St. Paul, Santa Barbara, Salt Lake City, Detroit, and Fort Worth. On the Minnesota sojourn, they saw buildings designed by Louis Sullivan, the Saarinsens, and Frank O. Gehry, respectively; they also took in a collection of early 20th-century paintings, along with one of 18th-century Connecticut furniture, the latter assuring that they would keep up their New England Colonial chops. In California, a different kind of colonial arts collection—a Spanish one—and a mission were among the highlights. In Utah, there was yet another first as they discovered places even Walpoleans couldn't get into. The interior spaces of the Salt Lake Temple were closed to non-Mormons (only member Jonathan L. Fairbanks qualified). In Michigan, they saw the original Ford Motor Car Company factory, the Detroit Institute of Arts, Cranbrook House and Gardens, and the Cranbrook Art Museum.

In Texas, they toured the Amon Carter Museum of American Art, designed by Philip Johnson in 1961. They were accompanied by Ruth Carter Stevenson, daughter of its founder and namesake. The black-tie dinner took place there. Sunday morning they visited Stevenson's residence, built in 1957 as an homage to Frank Lloyd Wright's Hollyhock House in Los Angeles. They also went to the home of private collector Anne Bass. That structure was designed by Paul Rudolph in 1970; the grounds, designed by Russell Page, were laid out in the 1980s; and the artworks hanging on the walls had been painted by Frank Stella, Morris Louis, and other contemporary artists. Among them were portraits of Bass and her daughters by Andy Warhol—the equivalent of John Singer Sargent's "swagger" portraits of his day? That trip also included an invitation to dine with Alice Walton at her Rocking W Ranch, near Mineral Wells, where she arranged for the men to see a cutting-horse demonstration, her other great passion besides collecting art.

The Walpole Society's first visit to the region of the country known as the "Big Middle" was prompted by the opening of Walton's Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 2012. They were guided through it by its director and two curators before it opened for the day. That evening, as the men assembled in their hotel's lobby decked out in their traditional black tie and silver gorgets and waiting for their transportation, another hotel guest guessed correctly that their dinner host was Walton.

"What restaurant are you going to?" she asked them.

"We're going to her house, the men replied.

"Wow!" she said. "You must be important."<sup>9</sup>

In the new millennium, the Walpoleans have also taken two trips abroad together. In 2001 they went to England, where they visited many of the sites associated with their patron saint, Horace Walpole. Then in 2011, ten members and their wives and partners went for three weeks to Japan and China. The *Note Book* reports that the trip was



Newton C. Brainard (right) and Joseph Downs at Cogswell's Grant, October 1949.

made possible by "a very generous citizen of Walpoleshire." Until then, the scribe said, "Walpoleans had failed even to consider the Orient as a place to hold a meeting. And it is likely that such an idea would not have occurred to anyone except for the passion of our most widely cosmopolitan connoisseur—Ned Johnson."<sup>10</sup>

No Americana in Asia, you say? Well, that wasn't the point. The appreciation of world culture was. Accordingly, they saw all manner of beautiful objects and places, including, in Japan alone, Kyoto's Golden Pavilion and Silver Pavilion; a contemporary ceramicist's studio; the Isamu Noguchi Museum & Garden; the Chichu Art Museum (water lilies by Monet); a private collection of paintings and sketches by Le Corbusier; a presentation by a Noh actor; the Nishiki Ichiba (shopping arcade); the National Museum of Western Art; and much, much more, going by bullet train up and down the islands.

The trip was truly an unprecedented event in the life of the Walpoleans. The likes of it may never happen again. Even so, it was indicative of something larger that the whole group is apparently trying to cultivate: a new and improved awareness that a love of Americana need not be grounded in a belief in American exceptionalism or nationalistic pride.

And so we have today's Walpole Society, which, minus the Asia trip, isn't very different from many other exclusive groups devoted to American antiques and art who travel together and get special invitations to go behind the scenes with curators and other experts. Just one example is the William Cullen Bryant Fellows at the Metropolitan Museum of Art—founded in 1982.

What does set the Walpoleans apart is their continued male-only stance.

"How can I join your group?" asked the hotel guest who learned they were going to Alice Walton's house for dinner.

You can't, they told her. It's an all-male organization.

"How do you get away with that?" she protested.

"Good question," was the response from one of the men, and as the scribe recounted it, his remark "[struck] a positive chord with many of the members."<sup>11</sup>

But not all. And as recent meeting notes and correspondence in the archives at the Winterthur Library indicate, the society's single-sex issue remains a long way from being resolved. According to Alfred C. Harrison Jr.'s recent history of the club, *The Walpole Society: The Second Fifty Years*, the members did decide one thing: Even if the change eventually were to be voted in, they would wait to implement it until they had several vacancies and then select several women all at once "in order to avoid the charge of tokenism and ease the transition for the new women members."<sup>12</sup> As it stands now, Walpole Society secretary William S. Reese has told me, "the issue of women members remains in abeyance."<sup>13</sup>

Currently, more than a few Walpoleans have wives who share their passion for the arts and antiques. Exemplary is Judith Herdeg, whose husband has been a member since 1974. Together the Herdeg's have restored an 18th-century Georgian brick house in Mendenhall, Pennsylvania, in the Brandywine Valley. Known as the William and Eleanor Peters House, it was originally built in 1750 at Chester Heights, Delaware. In 1963 through 1965, the Herdeg's, who have been married since 1961, dismantled and moved it, then reconstructed it roughly ten miles away. Mrs. Herdeg has studied period textiles; she is also First Regent of the National Society of Colonial Dames, which administers Gunston Hall for the Commonwealth of Virginia, owner of the estate. In 2010, the Walpoleans paid a visit to the Herdeg's whereupon, as described by Alfred Harrison Jr., they "were greeted at the door by Judy who was wearing an antique female gorget—a gorgette?—and though her intent was whimsical, many of us felt that she had earned the right to consider herself a Walpolean—Walpolienne?—since she and John have worked as a team in creating this place of beauty."<sup>14</sup>

Similarly, past Walpoleans have had wives who were collectors or scholars equal or more than equal to them. At the top of that list must go Bertram K. Little's wife, Nina Fletcher Little, who pioneered large swaths of the field of American folk art. Next, surely, is Dean A. Fales Jr.'s wife, Martha "M'Lou" Gandy Fales, an authority on silver and jewelry, who published many works of scholarship, including *Jewelry in America, 1600 to 1900*. Yet another of the most prominent scholarly spouses



Nina Fletcher Little, wife of member Bertram K. Little, with Walpoleans in the background, October 1949. On more than one occasion, the clubmen visited Cogswell's Grant in Essex, Massachusetts, now a property of Historic New England.

was Charles F. Montgomery's wife, Florence M. Montgomery, who taught art history in the Winterthur Program, served as Winterthur's assistant curator of textiles, and published *Textiles in America, 1650-1870*. That volume and her earlier book, *Printed Textiles: English and American Cottons and Linens 1700-1850*, continue to appear on syllabi for courses in material culture and the decorative arts. She is also credited with pioneering the training of museum guides. And Richard H. Randall Jr.'s wife, Lilian M. Cramer Randall, although not an Americanist, was a medievalist who from 1974 to 1997 curated manuscripts and rare books at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

In 1968, although the "ladies" were included on the Walpole Society's spring trip to Bermuda, they were not allowed to attend dinners or the business meeting that took place there.<sup>15</sup> If these women felt slighted, it's not in the records I have read. In any case, things have loosened up considerably in the more than half-century since then. While I assume that nonmembers are still barred from business meetings, not only are spouses invited on trips without restrictions otherwise, but it is the society's practice regularly to invite members' widows along too. Maybe that's one reason for the inertia on the Walpoleans' "woman" problem.

There is, however, another divisive issue—one that is more pressing, because it needs to be addressed each time there is a vacancy in the club, whose constitution caps its membership at 30 active participants. It has to do with the number of professionals versus private collectors who get admitted. Henry Needham Flynt brought up this same subject years ago. As Historic Deerfield's founder told rare-book collector Carleton Rubira Richmond in 1964, he was "personally fond of [Dean A.] Fales [Jr.] and [Nicholas Wainwright] Biddle but [felt] strongly [that] we should strive to get more individuals who are personally collectors, otherwise we had better change to a Curator's Society."<sup>16</sup> At the time Fales, director of the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts, was a candidate, while Biddle, having already been elected a member in 1961, was about to become director of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Some years earlier, it was Chauncey Cushing Nash and Irving S. Olds who had trouble with the preponderance of professionals in the group. As Nash wrote to Theodore Sizer, quoting Olds: "I am somewhat concerned whether the whole Society, the whole character, may not be changed if we have a preponderance of members who are in the professional... rather than the collecting field.' You see Olds feels the same way as I do...."<sup>17</sup> (For the record, Sizer was a professional as the director of Yale University Art Gallery.)<sup>18</sup>

So what happens next? That's anybody's guess. Meanwhile, it's my observation that, rather than the private collectors, it's the professional Walpoleans who are the true renegades in the group today. That's because it is they who are helping publicly to debunk the myths about Americana that, ironically, their Walpolean successors created and promulgated to an earlier public.

True, early Walpolean R.T.H. Halsey was a maverick for having designed and taught a groundbreaking American decorative arts course at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, from 1929 to 1932. But his "Art 41," a survey of high-style architecture, furniture, silver, glass, and pottery, obviously treated only a small, elite segment of our complicated society. Likewise, the Yale course officially called "Arts and Crafts in America 1630-1830" but affectionately known as "Pots and Pans" was inaugurated in 1932 by another Walpolean, John Marshall Phillips, who died at age 48 in 1953. "Pots and Pans" was taught by Walpole Society member Charles F. Montgomery later, from 1970 until his 1978 death. By then, the study of decorative arts in general had evolved, partly in response to the vast cultural upheavals that were taking place in our country. Like those who invented American Studies, decorative arts scholars were beginning to understand that objects of all kinds could be read like "documents." Quilts, folk art portraits, scrimshaw—all were capable of revealing information about our collective past, especially about segments of society that didn't necessarily keep written records.

The courses taught today by Yale's Edward Strong Cooke Jr. go even wider, deeper, and farther in every direction. In addition to surveys of American decorative arts and domestic architecture from the 17th century to the present, he also teaches such things as vernacular architecture and craft and design in post-World War II America. A Walpolean since 2005, Cooke and his like-minded scholars also understand that America is and always has been

part of a global picture. They now study and teach about phenomena such as the 17th- and 18th-century production and circulation of goods throughout the world—in a word, an era of globalization that took place centuries before our own. What is more, while Cooke's predecessors in the Walpole Society often canonized American statesmen and even American craftsmen, newer generations of Walpoleans realize they were all rounded human beings full of just as many foibles as the rest of us.



This is a full run of the Walpole Society *Note Book*. It is sitting on a cart in the library of the American Antiquarian Society (AAS) in Worcester, Massachusetts. Besides being a record of the members' journeys together, the publication has been a venue for short pieces on collecting, collections, particular objects, and other topics written by Walpoleans and a very few non-Walpoleans since its 1926 inception. Full runs are now available to see in four other places besides the AAS. Those other repositories are Winterthur; the New-York Historical Society; the Library Company of Philadelphia; and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Other libraries have batches, left to them by former members or their family members. For example, those of Hollis French are at the Boston Athenaeum.

Besides such classics as "Some Remarks on the Practice and Science of Connoisseurship" by Charles F. Montgomery, published in *Note Book* 1961 and elsewhere, one favorite of mine is a little-known piece from the series by Richard Harding Randall Jr. "Wilhelmina Harris and the Adams National Historic Site" appeared in *Note Book* 1991/1992.<sup>21</sup> It is a charming profile of Harris (1896-1991), who was Brooks Adams's secretary and housekeeper "from an early age," then superintendent of the site in Quincy, Massachusetts, from 1946 to 1986, after it was taken over by the National Park Service. In 1962 Randall, who had a full-time position at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was asked by Harris to catalog the furniture: Abigail Adams's grandmother's London-made clock, John Adams's Hephlewhite glass-doored secretary, a japanned William and Mary high chest of drawers, and so on. Along the way, he discovered that Harris, "an imposing woman with a strong voice and a kind heart," was the "personage...most completely informed on Adams family matters."

J. Hall Pleasants, a Baltimore physician, wrote a scholarly essay especially notable because it is a work of original art-historical research by an amateur rather than one of the professional Walpoleans. In *Note Book* 1939, issued just a year after his election to the club, he published a study of Joshua Johnson (whose name is now believed to be Johnson), claiming him as the earliest documented professional African American painter.<sup>22</sup> Pleasants, whose hobbies were art history and genealogy, based his speculative essay about the identity of the painter of elite late 18th- and early 19th-century Baltimoreans on oral histories. From a close study of 13 paintings, Pleasants tried to puzzle out the details of Johnson's life and work as well as the degree of his blackness and whether he was or had been a slave. The essay has its biases of the period. ("[Johnson] deservedly should arrest the attention, not only of those interested in the history of American painting, but also of students of the cultural development of the American negro.") And there has been scholarly debate about Pleasants's conclusions. But this was the major study of the artist until 1987, when Carolyn J. Weekley published "Joshua Johnson" in *The Magazine Antiques*, an adaptation of a catalog essay that accompanied the 1988 exhibition *Joshua Johnson: Freeman and Early American Portrait Painter*, organized by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center in Williamsburg, Virginia.<sup>23</sup> Schinto photo.

Ned Johnson demonstrated that he knows this only too well, and puckishly communicated the message to his fellow clubmen in the fall of 2003 while they were on a trip to Salem, Massachusetts, that he had helped to organize. At one of the formal dinners, he provided each of them with a silk-covered box containing a porcelain mug in the Chinese export style. Each mug was decorated with a hand-painted scene of a Chinese woman daubing the Walpole Society's books-and-lamp insignia onto a scroll held by an assistant. Chinese characters were written on the bottom of each vessel. The symbols spell out an axiom, a bogus one as it turned out, that translates roughly to this: "A society that considers itself to be of greater significance than it really is."<sup>19</sup>

Jeanne Schinto has been a reporter for *Maine Antique Digest* since 2003. An independent writer since 1973, she has written about art, antiques, and other subjects for a variety of newspapers and magazines. She has also published books, including *Huddle Fever: Living in the Immigrant City* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), a memoir of the ten years she resided in the old textile-mill city of Lawrence, Massachusetts. In the spring of 2015, Schinto spent a month at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts, as the recipient of a 2015 Robert and Charlotte Baron Fellowship in Creative Writing, which helped support this series of articles. For more information, see her website ([www.jeanneschinto.com](http://www.jeanneschinto.com)).



This was a gift of current Walpolean J. William Middendorf II to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York City) in 1968. The circa 1790 miniature portrait in oil on wood of Thomas Mifflin by John Trumbull is hanging in the American Wing today. George Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, Mifflin later became governor of Pennsylvania and a member of the legislature. Schinto photo.



This 1730-60 Boston side chair and this circa 1765 Newport bureau table attributed to John Townsend are on view in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's American Wing. Each is labeled "Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, 1909." All items at the Met labeled as such are part of the 600-piece collection that Walpole Society cofounder H. Eugene Bolles collected, then sold to Sage, who, by design, gifted to the museum. Schinto photos.



Martha "M'Lou" Gandy Fales, wife of member Dean A. Fales Jr., and Henry Needham Flynt. Many Walpoleans have had collector and/or scholarly wives just as accomplished as they. In addition, several members' wives have been engaged in noteworthy work in other fields. William Davis Miller's wife, Bertha Mahony Miller, cofounded *The Horn Book Magazine*, the first periodical to concern itself exclusively with children's books and reading; she also founded one of the first children's bookstores in Boston. Luke Vincent Lockwood's wife, Alice Gardner Burnell Lockwood, wrote *Gardens of Colony & State: Gardens and Gardeners of the American Colonies and of the Republic before 1840*, published by Scribner's in 1931. It was republished by the Garden Society of America in 2000. Herbert Lee Pratt's wife, Florence Gibb Pratt, was a noted civic leader, active in the campaign for woman's suffrage; instrumental in founding Nassau Hospital on Long Island; the first woman Regent in New York state; and a member of an influential group of Republican women who toured New York state eliciting support for the repeal of Prohibition.

Then there was Tom Streeter's wife, Ruth Cheney Streeter, who became the first director of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Also the first woman to attain the rank of major in the corps when she was commissioned in 1943, she retired two years later as a lieutenant colonel. Back home in Morristown, she served as the first woman president of the Morris County Welfare Board and was appointed a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention. Oh, and she had her pilot's license, owned her own plane, and often flew herself around the country. As Streeter wrote to his fellow bookman, a non-Walpolean, Henry R. Wagner: "Ruth is still going strong with her flying. She had to [set] down twice on her trip to Louisville [Kentucky], once in a wheat field and another time in an alfalfa field so I told her that she ought to take up farming next!"<sup>20</sup> On another occasion he told Wagner of Ruth's flight to Florida to visit friends and do some fishing, praising her for that time taking a copilot along with her instead of going solo.



# The Complete “Who’s Who” of the Walpole Society

Frederick Baldwin Adams Jr., elected 1962/honorary member 1973/died 2001.  
 Vincent Dyckman Andrus, elected 1955/died 1962.  
 William Sumner Appleton, elected honorary member 1943/died 1947.  
 Samuel Putnam Avery III, elected 1910/resigned 1912/died 1920.  
 Edwin AtLee Barber, elected 1910/died 1916.  
 Clifton Waller Barrett, elected 1958/honorary member 1990/died 1991.  
 Francis Lewis Berkeley Jr., elected 1955/honorary member 1991/died 2003.  
 William R. Berkley, elected 2014.  
 Max Nathan Berry, elected 2011.  
 Francis Hill Bigelow, elected 1910/resigned 1929/died 1933.  
 Alfred Elliott Bissell, elected 1969/died 1975.  
 Dwight Blaney, elected 1910/died 1944.  
 Hezekiah Eugene Bolles, elected 1910/died 1910.  
 Morgan Bulkeley Brainard, elected 1927/died 1957.  
 Newton Case Brainard, elected 1946/died 1964.  
 Clarence Saunders Brigham, elected 1941/died 1963.  
 John Carter Brown, elected 1992/died 2002.  
 John Nicholas Brown, elected 1954/died 1979.  
 John Henry Bryan Jr., elected 2009.  
 E. Milby Burton, elected 1956/honorary member 1973/died 1977.  
 Richard Albert Canfield, elected 1910/died 1914.  
 Ralph Emerson Carpenter Jr., elected 1950/died 2009.  
 Herbert Augustine Claiborne, elected 1947/died 1957.  
 Herbert Augustine Claiborne Jr., elected 1975.  
 Thomas Benedict Clarke, elected 1910/died 1931.  
 Alexander Smith Cochran, elected 1915/died 1929.  
 Edward Strong Cooke Jr., elected 2005.  
 Lammot du Pont Copeland, elected 1956/died 1983.  
 George Munson Curtis, elected 1910/died 1915.  
 John Cotton Dana, elected 1910/resigned 1911/died 1929.  
 H. Richard Dietrich III, elected 2010.  
 H. Richard Dietrich Jr., elected 1979/died 2007.  
 George Francis Dow, elected 1916/died 1936.  
 Joseph Downs, elected 1935/died 1954.  
 Henry Francis du Pont, elected 1932/died 1969.  
 William Kemble du Pont, elected 1987/resigned 2006.  
 Jared Ingersoll Edwards, elected 1985.  
 Henry Wood Erving, elected 1910/died 1941.  
 Jonathan Leo Fairbanks, elected 1983.  
 Dean Abner Fales Jr., elected 1965/honorary member 1987/died 1998.  
 Marshall Field V, elected 2000/resigned 2008.  
 Mantle Fielding, elected 1926/honorary member 1939/died 1941.  
 Harry Harkness Flagler, elected 1910/died 1952.  
 Henry Needham Flynt, elected 1951/died 1970.  
 Hollis French, elected 1910/died 1940.  
 Julian Ganz Jr., elected 1987/inactive 2013.  
 Wendell Douglas Garrett, elected 1967/died 2012.  
 Albert Goodhue Jr., elected 1970/died 1992.  
 William Brownell Goodwin, elected 1927/died 1950.  
 Thomas Alexander Gray, elected 2008.  
 Joseph Paul Gromacki, elected 2012.  
 Richard Townley Haines Halsey, elected 1914/died 1942.  
 Ralph Philip Hanes, elected 1965/died 1973.  
 Ralph Philip Hanes Jr., elected 1973/resigned 1983/died 2011.  
 Alfred Craven Harrison Jr., elected 1995.  
 Morrison Harris Heckscher, elected 1980.  
 John Andrew Herdeg, elected 1974.  
 Edwin James Hipkiss, elected 1943/died 1955.  
 Arthur Amory Houghton Jr., elected 1951/honorary member 1968/died 1990.  
 Norman Morrison Isham, elected 1911/died 1943.  
 William Alexander Jackson, elected 1944/died 1964.  
 Macgill James, elected 1943/honorary member 1969/died 1982.  
 Walter Morrison Jeffords, elected 1948/died 1960.  
 Brock William Jobe, elected 2009.  
 Edward Crosby Johnson III, elected 1998.  
 Daniel Porter Jordan, elected 1990/inactive 2011.  
 Franklin Wood Kelly, elected 2008.  
 J. Frederick Kelly, elected 1935/died 1947.  
 Peter Michael Kenny, elected 2008.  
 Henry Watson Kent, elected 1910/died 1948.  
 Russell Hawes Kettell, elected 1937/died 1958.  
 Mark John Kington, elected 2010.

Mills Bee Lane IV, elected 1973/resigned 1990/died 2001.  
 Dwight Pierson Lanmon, elected 1993/inactive 2013.  
 Reginald Minturn Lewis, elected 1952/honorary member 1956/died 1960.  
 Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis, elected 1951/died 1979.  
 Bertram Kimball Little, elected 1949/honorary member 1987/died 1993.  
 Luke Vincent Lockwood, elected 1910/died 1951.  
 Augustus Peabody Loring, elected 1946/died 1951.  
 Augustus Peabody Loring Jr., elected 1957/died 1986.  
 DeCourcy Eyre McIntosh, elected 1975, emeritus 2007-2011/regular membership resumed 2011.  
 Robert Lincoln McNeil Jr., elected 1970, died 2010.  
 Peter Manigault, elected 1970/honorary member 1998/died 2004.  
 Paul Mellon, elected 1970/resigned 1970/died 1999.  
 John William Middendorf II, elected 1958.  
 William Davis Miller, elected 1932, honorary member 1955/died 1959.  
 Ward Alan Minge, elected 1996/resigned 2006.  
 Christopher Pruyn Monkhouse, elected 1992.  
 Charles Franklin Montgomery, elected 1955/died 1978.  
 John Hill Morgan, elected 1919/died 1945.  
 Charles Allen Munn, elected 1915/died 1924.  
 Chauncey Cushing Nash, elected 1929/died 1968.  
 Frederick Doveton Nichols, elected 1963/honorary member 1992/died 1995.  
 Irving Sands Olds, elected 1952/died 1963.  
 Andrew Oliver, elected 1965/died 1981.  
 William Bradford Osgood, elected 1957/died 2013.  
 Stephen Davies Paine, elected 1987/died 1997.  
 George Shepard Palmer, elected 1910/died 1934.  
 Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, elected 1910/died 1915.  
 J. Gilman D’Arcy Paul, elected 1945/honorary member 1969/died 1972.  
 Robert McCracken Peck, elected 2003.  
 Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell, elected 1937/died 1950.  
 Joseph Peter Pellegrino II, elected 2006/died 2011.  
 Bruce Coleman Perkins, elected 2011.  
 Marsden Jasiel Perry, elected 1912/died 1935.  
 Harry Twyford Peters, elected 1945/resigned 1947/died 1948.  
 John Marshall Phillips, elected 1941/died 1953.  
 Charles Eliot Pierce Jr., elected 1990/inactive 2011.  
 Albert Hastings Pitkin, elected 1910/died 1917.  
 Charles Adams Platt, elected 1910/resigned 1912/died 1933.  
 J. Hall Pleasants, elected 1938/died 1957.  
 Earl Alexander Powell III, elected 1979.  
 Frederick Bayley Pratt, elected 1918/died 1945.  
 Herbert Lee Pratt, elected 1918/died 1945.  
 Alfred Coxe Prime, elected 1926/died 1926.  
 Jules David Prown, elected 1985.  
 William Hutchinson Putnam, elected 1943/died 1958.  
 Richard Harding Randall Jr., elected 1968/died 1997.  
 William Sherman Reese, elected 2002.  
 Charles Russell Richards, elected 1914/died 1936.  
 Carleton Rubira Richmond, elected 1939/honorary member 1972/died 1975.  
 Alfred Francis Ritter Jr., elected 2006/resigned 2010.  
 Jaquelin Taylor Robertson, elected 1985/resigned 1991.  
 George Dudley Seymour, elected 1918/died 1945.  
 Theodore Sizer, elected 1939/died 1967.  
 Philip Leffingwell Spalding, elected 1915/died 1938.  
 Joseph Peter Spang III, elected 1983.  
 Frank Sherwin Streeter, elected 1970/died 2006.  
 Henry Schofield Streeter, elected 1974/died 2001.  
 Thomas Winthrop Streeter, elected 1945/died 1965.  
 Charles Hitchcock Tyler, elected 1910/died 1931.  
 William Mitchell Van Winkle, elected 1935/died 1965.  
 Alexander Orr Vietor, elected 1958/died 1986.  
 Nicholas Biddle Wainwright, elected 1961/honorary member 1982/died 1986.  
 Frederick Scott Wait, elected 1910/died 1910.  
 Guy Warren Walker Jr., elected 1953/died 1978.  
 Anthony William Wang, elected 1999/resigned 2010.  
 Thomas Tileston Waterman, elected 1947/died 1951.  
 Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, elected 1932/died 1948.  
 John Wilmerding, elected 1967.  
 George Parker Winship, elected 1911/died 1952.  
 Samuel William Woodhouse Jr., elected 1926/died 1943.  
 Heathcote Muirson Woolsey, elected 1954/died 1957.  
 Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, elected 1910/died 1929.  
 Lawrence Counselman Wroth, elected 1935/honorary member 1964/died 1970.  
 Philip Martin Zea, elected 2013.

## Notes

- Jared I. Edwards, “A Sense of Recent Discussions on Walpole Society Membership and Other Matters,” May 21, 2010, Records, Walpole Society (U.S.), Call No.: Col. 386, Winterthur Library.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 1997/1998, p. 16.
- Robin Pogrebin, “Michael Graves, 80, Dies; Postmodernist Designed Towers and Teakettles,” *The New York Times*, March 12, 2015.
- Ibid.*, p. 20.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 1997/1998, pp. 23-24.
- Ibid.* “Land of Enchantment” has been put on New Mexico license plates since 1941. It became the official state nickname on April 8, 1999.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* , 1997/1998, pp. 35-36.
- James Morton Smith and Charles F. Hummel, “The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum,” *The Magazine Antiques*, June 1978, p. 1270.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 2012, p. 63.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 2011, p. 31.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 2012, p. 64.
- Alfred C. Harrison Jr., *The Walpole Society: The Second Fifty Years* (The Walpole Society: 2010), p. 91.
- E-mail to the author from William S. Reese, July 24, 2014.
- Alfred C. Harrison Jr., op. cit., p. 90. After a fire almost destroyed the structure in 1961, the Herdegs bought it, moved it to its present location, and restored it. They also landscaped it according to designs by William Kent and Lancelot “Capability” Brown.
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 1968, inserted itinerary, unpaginated: “Note to the Ladies: Members’ wives who accompany their husbands to Bermuda are invited to all events except the dinner and business meeting on Saturday evening and the dinner on Sunday evening.”
- Henry Needham Flynt to Carleton R. Richmond, December 18, 1964.
- Chauncey Cushing Nash to Theodore Sizer, October 28, 1957. Theodore Sizer papers, Boston Athenaeum Library. I have not found the other end of the correspondence.
- Sizer was also a Monuments Man, along with two other Walpoleans, John Marshall Phillips and John Nicholas Brown.
- Letter from Jared I. Edwards to all members, June 17, 2010.
- Thomas W. Streeter to Henry R. Wagner, June 26, 1941. Thomas Winthrop Streeter papers, American Antiquarian Society (AAS).
- The Walpole Society *Note Book* 1991/1992, pp. 71-77.
- J. Hall Pleasants, “An Early Baltimore Negro Portrait Painter: Joshua Johnston,” *The Walpole Society Note Book* 1939, pp. 37-48.
- Carolyn J. Weekley, “Joshua Johnson,” *The Magazine Antiques*, September 1987, pp. 524-537.

