

CASQ

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This tenth new issue of the CA&SQ (since it was revived in October 2004) is Volume III, no. 2. After brief "News and Notes," we report on more of the editor's research on the "Messengers to Ebby" – who lie behind the very early days of A.A. – and specifically, this time, on some additional material on Rowland Hazard, with a summary of a recorded conversation Cebra G. had with Bill W. in 1954. After that is a section on an overlooked narrative of giving up drinking, by the American journalist Samuel G. Blythe (1868-1947), in his *Cutting It Out* (1912) and *The Old Game* (1914). Then we have a new installment on archives relevant to our pursuits, this being Part I of coverage of the H. Alexander Smith Papers at Princeton, for materials relating to the Oxford Group. This is followed by no. 14 in our continuing series of "Washingtonian Notes and Queries," more material on the 1842 Annapolis Incorporators. Next issue of this newsletter (III, 3) will again see contributions on current work at Brown, plans for future work, and results of past work, from the collections and by those on the KirkWorks listserv – including another installment on the Smith Papers. All those who receive this and other issues are invited to contribute notes, queries, studies, and information on work in progress. – Jared Lobdell, *March 31, 2007*

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NEWS AND NOTES

NEWS: The (Sunday) October 14th 2007 American Studies Association Panel in Philadelphia, chaired by the editor, with papers by Trysh Travis, Brian Herrera, and Jason Lantzer, and commentary by Mark Lender, will take place at 8:00 a.m.

NOTES: Loran Archer, past Acting Director of NIAAA, has raised interesting points and given an interesting invitation in a communication to the Kettil Bruun Society, printed here with permission.

“The recent NIH news release on the lifetime prevalence of alcohol abuse and dependence in the U.S. reports that treatment rates in 2001-2002 [NESARC] were slightly lower than rates in the predecessor survey conducted a decade earlier [NLAES]. The authors of today's study attribute the lower treatment rates to clinical knowledge gaps, inadequate organizational support and low clinician and patient expectations. They recommend ‘an intensive program...to educate the public and professionals about the signs and risk of alcohol dependence, to destigmatize the illness, and to promote understanding of the benefits of intervention.’

”I doubt that intensive education program will significantly change the rate of access to help-seeking/treatment since it is my belief that the ten year trend of declining number of persons seeking help or treatment is associated with the decrease in severity or salience of alcohol problems as the population aged. I base my belief on my earlier findings in 2004 on access to and continuance in Alcoholics Anonymous using data from the NLAES and NESARC data sets for the ten year period from 1990-1991 to 2000-2001. The US population age 18 and older increased by 13% from 1990 to 2000, but the age distribution changed significantly, the age group 18-29 decreased from 26% to 22% and the age group 45-59 increased from 19% to 25%. The impact of the aging US population on alcohol consumption and problems was significant; alcohol consumption fell by 11% and prevalence of alcohol dependence significantly declined from 4.4% to 3.8%.

”In 2004 I noted that the estimated prevalence of past year Alcoholics Anonymous attendance in the US declined slightly from 2,397,000 in 1990-1991 to 2,198,000 in 2000-2001. The decline in past year prevalence was associated with a significant 43% decline in new AA members during the past year, 894,000 in 1990-1991 and 510,000 in 2000-2001. *It was my belief that the decrease in new AA members was associated with a decrease in severity of alcohol problems as the US population aged.* This was based on a finding that AA attendance in 1990-1991 was associated with severity of alcohol dependence, 27 % AA attendance was associated with severe dependence in the alcohol abuse/dependent group vs. 3% AA attendance in the non-severe group.

”I am writing this lengthy posting because I believe that the hypothesis I have proposed is testable, but I am no longer physically able to commute to NIAAA to access the NLAES and NESARC data sets and SAS program and *I would like to interest someone ... in*

continuing this line of research. NIAAA has made the data sets publicly available and has encouraged secondary analysis of the data. I would be glad to provide my notes and suggestions to anyone interested in pursuing this line of research on the access to and continuation in AA. Data on incidence and characteristics of new AA members, discontinued AA members, as well as on-going AA members has not been previously published and is available in these data sets.”

If you are interested you may e-mail Loran Archer at loranarcher@gmail.com

PROGRESS REPORT: THE MESSENGERS TO EBBY

Further Material on Rowland Hazard III

This material concentrates mostly on Yale material and Yale connections. We begin with his biography in the 1903 Class Book: “ROWLAND HAZARD / ‘Ike’ ‘Roy’ ‘Rowley’ / Budded in Peace Dale R.I. October 29th, 1881, prepared at Taft’s, and came to Yale, ‘impelled by a mad desire to investigate the primordial sources of culture,’ and to drink from that well of knowledge personified by Kid Aldrich. Ike has sung a little tenor, baritone, and bass on the Freshman and ‘Varsity Glee Clubs and the chapel choir, and has written drools of a high literary order for the record and New Haven Register. He considers the prominent characteristic of 1903 ‘a high, lofty, noble, inspiring, uplifting ambition that permeates its every act.’ His father, Rowland G. Hazard, is a manufacturer.” Note that this biography leaves out a few items to be found in the Triennial (1906) Record of the Class, such as his membership in Elihu (in its founding year of 1903) and previously in the appropriate sophomore society (Alpha Delta Phi) – appropriate to become a member of Skull and Bones, which he did not.

From the biography, one clue to Hazard’s life at Yale and after comes obviously and immediately to mind. It was unusual for Hazard to mention another member of his class so prominently in his own biography, or for his collaborator (the “biographer”) to mention him. We should be repaid for taking a look at Charles Roberts Aldrich (1877-1933), formerly of 1902, who graduated with 1903. Aldrich was not a connection of the Rhode Island Aldrich family: he was the son of U. S. Solicitor-General (1892-93) Charles Henry Aldrich (1850-1929) of Indiana, who was the son of Hamilton Metcalf Aldrich (1823-1889), who is identified as the son of Asa Aldrich (b 1778), who was the son of Jonathan Aldrich (1749-1815) of Uxbridge MA and VT – no Rhode Island. This may be an Aldridge family respelled: While at Yale, “Kid” Aldrich produced with Lucian Kirtland 1903 an edition of an Elizabethan “novel” by Thomas Deloney – still the standard edition. And lo! and behold! the preface to his 1931 book *The Primitive Mind and Modern Civilization* (his only other book, I think) thanks Rowland Hazard for his support and has front matter by both Carl Jung and Bronislaw Malinowski. I believe that Hazard’s son Charles was named after Charles Roberts Aldrich.

What is certain is that Aldrich's death had a major effect on his friends, including Rowland Hazard, for reasons that may become clear from the following (abridged) quotation from the Oakland Tribune April 4, 1933 (provided by my friend "Cora Finch"):

"Charles Roberts Aldrich, world-famed psychologist, for weeks before his sudden death last Saturday [at 56] had been examining into his own mind to determine in the name of science the mental reaction of a man he knew was about to die. Not only did Aldrich submit himself to exhaustive psycho-analysis, but he left a record by which his scientific colleagues – who include Prof. C. G. Jung of Zurich, Switzerland – hope to be able to fathom the mental processes of person for whom life is about to end. And Aldrich conducted these experiments on himself, fully confident he was 'doomed' to almost immediate death, despite a thorough physical examination recently which disclosed him to be in perfect condition. These startling disclosures were made today by his widow, Mrs. Wilma Aldrich, who declared that when her husband retired last Saturday night, he knew he was going to die. Aldrich succumbed from a heart attack less than an hour after falling asleep.

"The scientist not only discussed the probability of his death a few days ago with several close friends, but outlined his observations and theories to Professor Jung in a letter dispatched several weeks ago. 'I believe that the banquet of life is left without regret by those who have feasted and drunk deeply,' Aldrich wrote in a final article following his communication with Jung. 'The procrastinator and nibbler dread being torn away from the table.' Aldrich's theory, his wife explained, was that every person, if he cares to probe his mind, can predict his own death weeks ahead. Having concluded that he was about to die, Aldrich placed his business in order last Saturday – the day of his death – walked about Carmel saying good-bye to his friends, and went to bed early for what he was certain would be his last night on earth. A few hours before Aldrich was stricken, the mailman brought a letter from Jung commenting on Aldrich's article on death. 'I congratulate you on your theories,' Jung wrote. 'Your experiments sound remarkable.' Jung also congratulated Aldrich because he had chosen his own death as the theme for other articles. 'It is quite in keeping with the mood of the world,' Jung pointed out."

Here follows a quotation from Aldrich's final article: "As a matter of fact, the will to die co-exists with the will to live; but normally the will to live is conscious up to a certain age, when it begins to fade away, leaving the field to the conscious or sub-conscious will to die. When the time has come, death is usually not fought against or even dreaded, provided that the person is not a prey to superstition, and provided also that one has really lived and has accomplished one's work. On the other hand, people who have not enjoyed the full richness of life, dread leaving it. It has been my opinion that when you come to die, you will compare the shortness of youth with the length and sadness of the years that come after, and you will be thankful if you enjoyed the years that were open to you to enjoy. If you have really lived, you will not mind dying."

To this I would add three quotations from Aldrich's book. From p. 124, "The use of intoxicants to produce states of trance, during which the mystic powers speak through the medium, is practically universal in all stages of culture. The savage knows that alcohol or other drugs free him from his limitations to such an extent that he feels himself possessed by a divine power." From p. 148, "Various drugs, notably alcohol, have the power to produce an illusion of escape from one's limitations and unimportance; and this

temporary illusion of boundless power and happiness would in itself be enough to account for the universal use of them. And from pp. 114-115, "In civilized life a person meets obstacles at every stage ... Normally each serious obstacle calls a halt to progress, during which imagination works upon the problem and energy is gathered to attack the difficulty. If morale fails, and the problem is avoided, the stored-up energy may burst in the form of a neurosis. Or a substitute outlet may be found. This is usually sexuality or alcohol, or both; in short, it is the orgy."

Now this is the view of alcohol in a book by Rowland's closest friend, a book which Rowland supported both financially and (I believe) emotionally. Aldrich was certainly a mystic by most standards, and Rowland would appear to have been one also. It was, after all, in connection that Rowland that Jung issued his "spiritus contra spiritum" dictum. Should we be surprised that upon Aldrich's death, Rowland went on a bender just beginning to end sixteen or eighteen months later, that without "Kid" Aldrich on life his life appeared weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, and that drinking himself into a trance appeared a good thing to do – and that even with the Oxford Group and his career and his children and his wife, nothing seemed as interesting as it used to be? Then young Rowley dies in the War and Peter dies in the War, and within the year Rowland is dead, and his wife Helen within the next year (at 56), and daughter Caroline a few years later, and only Charles – "Kid" Aldrich's namesake – remains, with his children (and Caroline's son Troy, who is killed at 19 in Viet Nam in 1968).

We may go back here to Hazard's failure to be tapped for Skull and Bones. In Owen Johnson's *Stover at Yale* (1911), many of whose characters are based on real students and events on real events, the son of wealthy parents, considered a shoo-in for Bones, is passed over when Stover is (surprisingly) chosen. His name is Joe Hungerford, and in a book where Tom Shevlin is a model for Stover and Jim Hogan for Tom Regan, and Charley DeSaulles for Charley DeSoto, Ike Hazard could be a model for Joe Hungerford. (I was told the names of a few of the students who were "models" for the characters in the book when I was first reading *Stover at Yale* back around 1950 – by a client of my father's named Leavenworth, who attended Yale in that period.) Here's what happens when Stover is waiting with Joe Hungerford for last place in Bones, the greatest honor.

"It was LeBaron [last man for Bones].... Straight to the two he came, never deviating, straight past Dink Stover, and suddenly switching around almost knocked him to the ground with the crash of his blow. "Go to your room!" ... Someone caught Stover. He straightened up, trying to collect his wits, utterly unprepared for the shock. About him pandemonium broke loose. Still dazed, he felt Hungerford leap at him, crying "God bless you, old man. It's great, great – they rose to it. It's the finest ever!" ... The last thing he remembered through his swimming vision was Joe Hungerford, hatless and swinging his arms as though he had gone crazy, leading a cheer, and the cheer was for Bones." (*Stover at Yale*, p. 285)

If Ike Hazard is a model for Joe Hungerford, we can see here the enthusiasm that was one of his characteristics (and if he is not a model, the enthusiasm is still there). Here is what Joe says to Stover at the end: "'Don't speak of it, old fellow,' said Hungerford. 'Now let me talk. I did want to make it, but I know now it's better I didn't. I've had everything I wanted in this world; this is the first I couldn't get. It's better for me; I know it already.'" And right after Tap Day, Ike Hazard and some others who

hadn't been tapped made the Elihu Club into a Senior Society (the sixth), which more than fifty years after still had the reputation as relatively a religiously-inclined ("low church") Senior Society.

One other question arises in my mind about Hazard's Yale career. He apparently never played Yale tennis though he played subsequently at both Newport and Longwood, and indeed was head of the Newport committee for several years before the First World War. (His wife, by the way, was a golfer.) Though he never beat the great California player Maurice ("Red") McLoughlin, he played on the same court with him, and I suspect he was good enough to play at Yale – but perhaps he had more pressing responsibilities. From the fact that he contributed to the *Record* rather than the *Lit*, I suspect his contributions were light-hearted rather than not – and the one "literary" post-Yale item that can be traced to him (though apparently produced under his father's name) *When Robin Hood Once Was a Wait* (Peace Dale 1912), is certainly a light-hearted production, in which the outlaw and a few of his band join the waits in singing Christmas Carols.

A Note from Vermont

Recent research in Vermont has given us the name of Cebra's second wife Lenore Pettit (b. 1907), later a member of the Jackson Pollock world. After her 1933 divorce from Cebe, granted by Magistrate Collins M. G[-----] she m. Howard Baer whom she divorced in 1944. I tried to find a connection with the Margaret Pettit who is listed as the wife of Cebe's eventual brother-in-law Claude Caron and mother of Leslie Caron (b. 1931), but it is apparently a different family. On Lenore Pettit later on, here is an excerpt from the transcript of Tape 2 of an Interview January 14, 1976, with Matsumi (Mike) Kanemitsu (1922-1992) who eventually married Lenore Pettit (transcript in the Los Angeles Art Community Group Project, Smithsonian, Washington DC): "In any case, after Willett Street studio I move to Front Street. Front Street is right off the Fulton Fish Market, between [it and] Wall Street. And I rent the second-floor studio. This lady rent the whole top floor of the building, and I get to know her. We started going together, but we lived in the same building. Her name was Lenore Pettit, and she was a fashion model, and she just get divorced to the senator from Vermont; I forgot his name [State Senator Cebra Q. G.]. Then she married to commercial artist named Howard Baer, and that end in divorce. So we started going together, and she have a house in East Hampton. And so, naturally, I go with her and help her to fix the house, carpentry and all this. And those days, East Hampton is artists move in, and the first person I met is our neighbor, Leo Castelli; later he open a gallery. Leo was there, and Bob Motherwell – he bought a place – and they were our neighbors. And across the pond, called Georgeca-Pond, is Alphonso Ossorio. And in those day, I remember Franz Kline and de Kooning rent house at Bridgehampton, so I get to see them very often in East Hampton in the summertime. Then de Kooning and Franz and Jackson Pollock, I naturally see often there in the summertime. And then [they were] closely associated with Harold Rosenberg, art critic, and Clement Greenberg."

Summarizing Cebra's Recorded 1954 Conversation with Bill W.

Part I: Message to Ebby

A transcript of Bill W.'s conversation with Cebra G. and his (fifth) wife, Lucette, is in the Alcoholics Anonymous General Service Office Archives in New York. By the courtesy of the Archivist, Amy Filiatreau, a copy of the transcript was made available to me. I had previously listened to recordings of several of Ebby T.'s talks in which he claimed, unconvincingly to my ear, that Cebra and Shep, who brought the message to him, were *both* former drinking companions. Cebra's own testimony (in this transcript) says that he was at least a sometime drinker with Ebby: I remain unconvinced on Shep. Here is a summary of the relevant portions of the transcript, not in direct quotation.

Cebra first saw Rowland Hazard at a party at Cebra's parents' house in Bennington in the summer of 1934. Shortly thereafter (perhaps in July) Cebra and his father had an argument, with Cebra's father saying something to the effect of "Bennington is too small for both of us," whereupon Cebra walked out of his office, without even locking the door, and started walking toward Williamstown (Massachusetts). After he reached the next city, Rowland drove up, presumably by accident, and asked where he was going. On finding out that he didn't know, he picked him up and drove him to the house of Professor Philip Marshall Brown, apparently an Oxford Group friend of Rowland's. They talked and the subject of alcoholism came up – and Rowland and Phil Brown virtually guaranteed that if Cebra followed the principles of the Oxford Group, he wouldn't drink alcoholically. He became active in the Oxford Group, toned down his drinking, went down to New York and went to OG meetings there, and after returning to what he considered normal drinking, he went back to Vermont, tried to make amends to his parents and follow the Oxford Group principles.

After this return to Bennington, he visited Rowland in Glastonbury, and at the same time Shep Cornell was visiting there. Shep was very active in the Oxford Group. They were swimming in Rowland's pool, and talking about carrying the Oxford Group message. Ebby came into Cebe's mind – he had played golf (and had drinks) with Ebby in Manchester – and he decided they should carry the message to Ebby. The chronology of Cebe's recollections is not entirely clear, but it would appear that this was after Ebby had come up before Cebe's father in court, and after Cebe and Rowland had gone to Cebe's father to try to explain the Oxford Group principles to Cebe's father and to persuade him not to send Ebby to Rattleboro (jail). Cebe's father apparently said he'd make Rowland and Cebe responsible for Ebby (Rowland was closer in age to Cebe's father than to Cebe). Cebe recalls that he didn't know much about alcoholism at this time and he didn't have the impression that Rowland knew much about it either.

Shep and Rowland were skeptical about visiting Ebby (I would guess Rowland wanted to be out of this), but finally Cebe convinced Shep to come with him to Ebby's house, where they found Ebby on the back veranda, surrounded by bottles, in a filthy suit, holding his head in his hands. So Cebe walks up and says something like, "Hi! Ebby – You having fun?" – to which Ebby responds something like, "Go to Hell!" Cebe answers to the effect that "You don't have to live like this any more." They take his (only) suit down to Manchester Center, rout the tailor out (it's Sunday afternoon), get the suit cleaned, get Ebby cleaned up, take him to a restaurant, and talk to him about the Oxford

Group. This was (by Cebe's guess) in August 1934. [By the way, Cebe's brother Van recalls Ebby as a friend of Cebe's, but not Shep, confirming my impression that when Ebby said in talks he had drinking experience with Cebra and Shep he was overstating it.]

So Ebby went down to New York, to Calvary House (not Calvary Mission, according to Cebe), went to the Meetings, met the Oxford Group people, and joined the Oxford Group. From there Cebra's conversation goes to more of his own and Bill's experience with the Oxford Group and the early days of A.A., including some mention of Ebby later on, but we'll break off here for this issue of *CASQ*.

SAMUEL GEORGE BLYTHE (1868-1947), *CUTTING IT OUT* (1912), AND *THE OLD GAME* (1914)

Samuel George Blythe, who was born of English emigrant parents in upstate New York in 1868, was a newspaper editor, a journalist, a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*, a political correspondent and in the 1930s a foreign correspondent before he settled permanently in Carmel, California, where he was living when he died in 1947. His best-known book is probably *The Fun of Getting Thin, How To Be Happy and Reduce the Waist Line*, but he was a percipient and prolific (though not long-winded author), a *raconteur*, responsible for a number of *bons mots*, and considered by the humorist Irvin S. Cobb as one of the three funniest authors in America. Among his favorite stories was the one Tom Lamont of Morgan told about a conversation at his Harvard class reunion, which may not be out of place here.

"Well, old scout," said Lamont as an opening conversational gambit, "how has the world been treating you?"

"Pretty fair, but I'm so darned deaf I can't hear anything."

"Ever do anything about it?" asked Lamont.

"Oh yes. I went to a doctor and he told me if I'd quit drinking I'd hear better."

"Did you try it?"

"Yes, but I found that what I drank was so much better than what I heard that I took up drinking again."

On one occasion, *The Fun of Getting Thin* was reported on in the press in the following words: "A humorous, but practical approach to losing weight. Through teasing, jokes and anecdotes, Blythe talks about simple and effective ways to reduce fat. Blythe does not seek to profound new theories about weight loss neither does he suggest some medication or remedies for combating obesity. He explains the various steps he took to lose weight that anyone can copy. He also believes that any one serious about losing weight can also put them into practice and achieve the great results." And that pretty much describes his approach to stopping drinking in *Cutting It Out* and *The Old Game*. Before exhibiting passages from those books, partly to demonstrate his approach and partly to present a little bit of what was in the air in the days of *John Barleycorn*, I would like to quote two of my favorite political passages from Blythe's writings.

First, on the Republicans in 1919: "You cannot teach an Old Guard new tricks The Old Guard surrenders but it never dies. Right at this minute, the ancient and archaic Republicans who think they control the destinies of the Republican Party – think they do!

– are operating after the manner and style of 1896. The [First World] War hasn't made a dent in them The only way they look is backward."

And second, on FDR's "Brain Trust" in 1933: "A bunch of professors hauled from their classrooms and thrust into the maelstrom of the New Deal. Very self-conscious; ardent seekers after publicity for themselves now that they have a chance to get it; eager self-expressionists basking like cats before a fireplace in their new distinctions; all ex cathedra and mostly as verbose as Dickens; for example, the one who was assigned to rewrite and condense a short section of an act and after a week of intensive labor turned in condensation of 500 words that counted up to 8000 words."

So far as I know, Blythe's last major work was for and in the *Cavalcade of the Golden West*, presented by the Golden Gate International Exposition: Adolph L. Vollmann, producer and general director: written by A. G. Linkletter under supervision of Samuel G. Blythe: music composed and arranged by Emil Gerstenberger. [San Francisco: Mercury Press, 1939]. I do not know how long his abstinence lasted but it may have been from 1912 to the end of his life. *Cutting It Out!* (which first appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, under the title "On the Water-Wagon") begins with Chapter I, "Why I Quit" (*Cutting It Out!* Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1912, pp. 9-19).

"First off, let me state the object of the meeting: This is to be a record of sundry experiences centering round a stern resolve to get on the waterwagon and a sterner attempt to stay there. It is an entirely personal narrative of a strictly personal set of circumstances. It is not a temperance lecture or a temperance tract, or a chunk of advice, or a shuddering recital of the woes of a horrible example, or a warning, or an admonition – or anything at all but a plain tale of an adventure that started out rather vaguely and wound up rather satisfactorily.

"I am no brand that was snatched from the burning; no sot who picked himself or was picked from the gutter; no drunkard who almost wrecked a promising career; no constitutional or congenital souse. I drank liquor the same way hundreds of thousands of men drink it – drank liquor and attended to my business, and got along well, and kept my health, and provided for my family, and maintained my position in the community. I felt I had a perfect right to drink liquor just as I had a perfect right to stop drinking it. I never considered my drinking in any way immoral.

"I was decent, respectable, a gentleman, who drank only with gentlemen and as a gentleman should drink if he pleases. I didn't care whether any one else drank – and do not now. I didn't care whether any one else cared whether I drank – and do not now. I am no reformer, no lecturer, no preacher. I quit because I wanted to, not because I had to. I didn't swear off, nor take any vow, nor sign any pledge. I am no moral censor. It is even possible that I might go out this afternoon and take a drink. I am quite sure I shall not – but I might.. As far as my trip into Teetotal Land is concerned, it is an individual proposition and nothing else. I am no example for other men who drink as much as I did, or more, or less – but I assume my experiences are somewhat typical, for I am sure my drinking was very typical; and a recital of those experiences and the conclusions thereon is what is before the house.

"I quit drinking because I quit drinking. I had a very fair batting average in the Booze League – as good as I thought necessary; and I knew if I stopped when my record was good the situation would be satisfactory to me, whether it was to any other person or not. Moreover, I figured it out that the time to stop drinking was when it wasn't

necessary to stop – not when it was necessary. I had been observing, during the twenty years I had been drinking, more or less, and I had known a good many men who stopped drinking when the doctors told them to. Furthermore, it had been my observation that when a doctor tells a man to stop drinking it usually doesn't make much difference whether he stops or not. In a good many cases he might just as well keep on and die happily, for he's going to die anyhow; and the few months he will grab through his abstinence will not amount to anything when the miseries of that abstinence were duly charged up in the debit column. Therefore, applying the cold, hard logic of the situation to it, I decided to beat the liquor to it.

"That was the reason for stopping – purely selfish, personal, individual, and not concerned with the welfare of any other person on earth – just myself. I had taken good care of myself physically and I knew I was sound everywhere. I wasn't sure how long I could keep sound and continue drinking. So I decided to stop drinking and keep sound. I noticed that a good many men of the same age as myself and the same habits as myself were beginning to show signs of wear and tear. A number of them blew up with disconcerting maladies and a number more died. Soon after I was forty years of age [1908] I noticed I began to go to funerals more often than I had been doing – funerals of men between forty and forty-five I had known socially and convivially; that these funerals occurred quite regularly, and that the doctor's certificate, more times than not, gave Bright's Disease and other similar diseases in the cause-of-death column. All these funerals were of men who were good fellows, and we mourned their loss. Also, we generally took a few drinks to their memories.

"Then came the time when this funeral business landed on me like a pile-driver. Inside of a year four or five of the men I had known best, the men I had loved best, the men who had been my real friends and my companions, died, one after another. Also some other friends developed physical derangements I knew were directly traceable to too much liquor. Both the deaths and the derangements had liquor as a contributing if not as a direct cause. Nobody said that, of course; but I knew it.

"So I held a caucus with myself. I called myself into convention and discussed the proposition somewhat like this: 'You are now over forty years of age. You are sound physically and you are no weaker mentally than you have always been, so far as can be discovered by the outside world. You have had a lot of fun, much of it complicated with the conviviality that comes from drinking and much of it not so complicated; but you have done your share of plain and fancy drinking, and it hasn't landed you yet. There is absolutely no nutriment in being dead. That gets you nothing save a few obituary notices you will never see. There is even less in being sick and sidling around in everybody's way. It's sure as sunset, if you keep on at your present gait, that Mr. John Barleycorn will land you just as he has landed a lot of other people you know and knew. There are two methods of procedure open to you. One is to keep it up and continue having the fun you think you are having and take what is inevitably coming to you. The other is to quit it while the quitting is good and live a few more years – that may not be so rosy, but probably will have compensations.'

"I viewed it from every angle I could think of. I knew what sort of job I laid out to tackle if I quit. I weighed the whole thing in my mind in the light of my acquaintances, my experiences, my position, my mode of life, my business. I had often gone on the waterwagon for periods varying in length from three days to three months. I wasn't

venturing into any uncharted territory. I knew every signpost, every crossroad, every foot of the ground. I knew the difficulties – knew them by heart. I wasn't deluding myself with any assertions of superior will-power or superior courage – or superior anything. I knew I had a fixed daily habit of drinking and that if I quit drinking I should have to reorganize the entire works."

THE PRINCETON H. ALEXANDER SMITH PAPERS

PART I

Smith, H. Alexander (Howard Alexander) 1880-1966. Papers, 1897-1966 (bulk 1920-1966) H. Alexander Smith served as the executive secretary of Princeton University and was later elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey. Smith made contributions to United States foreign policy while serving on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The bulk of documentation focuses on his tenure in the Senate and the period immediately after his retirement; reports, correspondence, and printed material from his work at Princeton are also included. The papers contain diaries, correspondence, speeches, notes, photographs, and memorabilia. 283.53 linear feet (665 boxes).

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Princeton, New Jersey 08540 USA

H. (Howard) Alexander Smith served as the executive secretary of Princeton University and was later elected to the United States Senate representing New Jersey. Smith made contributions to United States foreign policy while serving on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But their principal interest here is in Smith's long connection with Frank Buchman and the Oxford Group.

While in Washington with the Food Administration during World War I, Smith developed a renewed interest in his alma mater. Smith was encouraged by fellow alumni critical of current university policy to visit Princeton, and after receiving approval from President John Grier Hibben, he spent two months of 1919 interviewing administration, faculty, and trustees. Shortly after completing this task, Hibben offered Smith a position at the University. Smith spent the next year chairing the Committee on University Organization, which surveyed finances, academics, campus life, the endowment campaign, and the University's future goals, and concluded that the University needed to operate in a more

business-like, streamlined manner. Among the committee's recommendations were plans to overhaul alumni activities, expand fundraising, raise faculty salaries, and reorganize administrative offices and operations. Included in the committee's suggestions for administrative reorganization was the proposal to create the position of executive secretary, a role intended to serve as an assistant to the president. Smith became the first person to hold the position in the fall of 1920, and he spent the next several years attempting to implement many of the committee's recommendations. His relationship with Princeton became strained after he differed with administration's handling of the Philadelphian Society, a campus religious group that fell under the influence of the controversial Frank N. D. Buchman. The basic tenants of Buchmanism preached living a life free of sin while setting aside time each day for quiet reflection in which one searched for divine guidance. However, the Buchmanites tended to be aggressive in their tactics when they evangelized to those they considered sinners. After Buchmanism caused a small national stir in the mid-1920s, President Hibben ordered an investigation of the Philadelphian Society on campus. Hibben concluded that the Philadelphian Society was distracting students from their studies and recommended that the Society's campus activities be scaled back. Smith disagreed, was sympathetic toward Buchman, and felt that President Hibben did not take Buchman's criticism of the University seriously enough. Smith converted to Buchmanism shortly after the controversy. He was a deeply religious person and remained in correspondence with Buchman and other followers of the movement throughout his life. Smith ultimately resigned from his executive secretary position as a result from his dispute with President Hibben but remained at Princeton. In the fall of 1928, he began a new position as a lecturer in the department of politics. Smith's courses focused on international relations and United States foreign policy. However, Smith quickly became disillusioned with the secular direction of Princeton and teaching and left the university in 1930. His political career is less relevant to those studying the Oxford Group – but he remained in contact with Buchman and his movement until his death.

The papers are organized into the following series:

- *Series 1: Education and Early Legal Career, 1897-1924*
 - Subseries 1A: Correspondence, 1906-1924
 - Subseries 1B: Legal Files, 1903-1924
 - Subseries 1C: Education, 1897-1916
- *Series 2: Relief Work and Princeton University, 1915-1934*
 - Subseries 2A: Federal Relief Work, 1916-1932
 - Subseries 2B: General Correspondence, 1918-1932
 - Subseries 2C: Princeton University, Administration and Faculty, 1915-34
- *Series 3: New Jersey Politics, 1919-1945*
 - Subseries 3A: New Jersey State Republican Affairs, 1930-1944
 - Subseries 3B: Personal, 1925-1945
 - Subseries 3C: Public Issues, 1919-1942
 - Subseries 3D: Public Relations, 1934-1944

- *Series 4: Senatorial Career, 1931-1958*
- Subseries 4A: Campaigns, 1943-1958
- Subseries 4B: Correspondence, 1943-1958
- Subseries 4C: Media and Public Relations, 1941-1958
- Subseries 4D: Proposed Bills and Voting Record, 1943-1958
- Subseries 4E: Public Issues, 1944-1958
- Subseries 4F: Senate Committees, 1945-1958
- Subseries 4G: Speeches and Addresses, 1931-1958
- *Series 5: Post-Senatorial Career, 1959-1966*
- *Series 6: Diaries, 1902-1959*
- *Series 7: Miscellaneous, 1917-1965*

A slightly more detailed guide to Series 1 through Series 4 Subseries C is given here:

Subseries 1A: General Correspondence, 1906-1924 (3.45 linear feet in 8.5 boxes)

Subseries Description The General Correspondence Subseries contains the majority of Smith's personal and business-related correspondence, pertaining mostly to his time in Colorado Springs. Letters from and drafts to family and friends are included here. The remainder of the subseries is organized into subjects. The financial correspondence contains drafts and letters with Smith's accountants and business partners. The bulk of the financial material relates to Smith's investment ventures, such as the Costilla Estates, or his personal banking and taxes. The Princeton correspondence deals with alumni matters. Much of it is drafts and letters from members of Smith's graduating class (1901). A portion of the material also relates to "The Rocky Mountain Club," a Colorado club for Princeton alumni, which begins with Smith's arrival in Colorado Springs in 1906 until his return to Princeton University in 1919.

Arrangement The Correspondence Subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject. Arrangement is chronological within each subject.

Subseries 1B: Legal Files, 1903-1924 (21.06 linear feet in 50.5 boxes)

Subseries Description The Legal Files Subseries documents Smith's legal career in Colorado, particularly his involvement in real estate investment in Southern Colorado and his work with the firm of Smith and Knowlton, which specialized in public and private utilities and property rights. The bulk of the documents are correspondence; also included are numerous legal documents such as briefs, memos, affidavits and wills. The subjects are typically private investors, utilities or companies that were represented by Smith and Knowlton. This subseries offers a glimpse of the growing Mountain West and offers insight into that area's key issues of the early twentieth century, including public and private disputes over ownership of land and natural resources. Although several documents pre-date Smith's arrival in Colorado, the bulk of the material covers the period in which Smith practiced law in Colorado, 1909-1918.

Arrangement The Legal Files Subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject and alphabetically by document type within the sub-groupings.

Subseries 2A: Federal Relief Work, 1916-1932 (5.63 linear feet in 13.5 boxes)

Subseries Description The Federal Relief Work Subseries documents Smith's involvement with post-World War I relief agencies. Contained within are documents related to the American Relief Administration, Commission for Relief in Belgium, United States Food Administration, and War Sufferers Relief Committee. The bulk of the documents are correspondence and reports. Other documents include office memoranda, newspaper clippings and photographs. The earliest documents in the subseries date from 1916 when Smith worked for the War Sufferers Relief Committee in Colorado. The bulk of the material pertains to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in which Smith remained active through his time at Princeton. There are also several folders related to the Commission for Relief in Belgium in Series 3: New Jersey Politics. Smith also created a scrapbook with World War I relief work-related correspondence, located in Series 6: Diaries.

Arrangement The Federal Relief Work Subseries is organized alphabetically by relief agency. Subjects are organized alphabetically within each agency.

Subseries 2B: General Correspondence, 1918-1932 (8.76 linear feet in 21 boxes)

Subseries Description The General Correspondence Subseries consists of Smith's personal and private business correspondence. It covers the period of his federal relief work and his tenure at Princeton. The correspondence pertains mostly to matters not related to Smith's administrative or faculty affairs at Princeton. Subjects include national and local politics, investments and financial matters, and personal letters between friends and family. A bulk of the correspondence is between Smith and his former Princeton classmates from the Class of 1901.

Arrangement The General Correspondence Subseries is organized alphabetically by subject and chronologically within each subject.

Subseries 2C: Princeton University, Administration and Faculty, 1915-1934 (11.05 linear feet in 26.5 boxes)

Subseries Description The Princeton University Subseries documents Smith's service on the Committee on University Organization, as Executive Secretary to the University President, and as a lecturer. Smith's Princeton records hold special significance because University President John Grier Hibben's papers are scarce due to the destruction of his records. Thus Smith's records provide the only insight into the Hibben administration during the 1920s. The bulk of the material covers Smith's time on campus from his 1919 arrival to his 1931 departure. The documents consist of office-related materials,

correspondence, memoranda, and meeting minutes. The Committee on University Organization section includes documents created while Smith chaired the committee, which attempted to determine the efficiency and structure of the University and offer recommendations. The bulk of the material consists of drafts, reports, surveys, and correspondence with university employees and administration. The Endowment Fund/Princeton Fund section covers the time Smith spent leading fund-raising operations for the Princeton Fund. The bulk of the material consists of meeting minutes and correspondence with prospective donors. The Executive Secretary section documents a wide variety of issues about Princeton during the 1920s. Items of interest include numerous documents concerning proposed changes to the university's administrative structure, to fundraising efforts, and to academic departments. Also included is correspondence with university administration, committees, and departments as well as various surveys and feedback from students and faculty. Documents of interest include reports from the committee assigned by President Hibben to monitor the Philadelphian Society and Smith's letter of resignation and statement of reasons for leaving the university. Some printed matter included, mostly in the form of annual reports from University committees and departments. Documents related to Smith's time as a faculty member are also contained within the Executive Secretary section. Due to the nature of Smith's personal file organization, it is impossible to extract the lecturer records from the executive secretary records.

Arrangement The Princeton University Subseries is divided into three sections: Committee on University Organization, Endowment Fund/Princeton Fund, and Executive Secretary. Folders are arranged alphabetically by subject within each section.

Series 3: New Jersey Politics, 1919-1945 (50.46 linear feet in 121 boxes)

Series Description The New Jersey Politics Series documents Smith's time as a private citizen after leaving his position at Princeton and before he held elected office. Smith worked as a lawyer during this period and remained actively involved in the New Jersey Republican Party. The bulk of the material in this series relates to Republican Party affairs in New Jersey. Also included are personal documents such as correspondence, financial papers and materials related to Smith's legal career.

Arrangement The New Jersey Politics Series is divided into four subseries: New Jersey State Republican Affairs, Personal, Public Issues, and Public Relations. The subseries are arranged alphabetically.

Subseries 3A: New Jersey State Republican Affairs, 1930-1944 (27.52 linear feet in 66 boxes)

Subseries Description The New Jersey State Republican Affairs Subseries consists mainly of documents created while Smith was chairman of the 2nd Region Program Committee of the Republican Party and the treasurer of the New Jersey Republican State Committee. As a result, this subseries offers a unique perspective on the history of the New Jersey Republican Party from the New Deal era through the start of World War II.

Documents include meeting minutes, memoranda, press releases and reports discussing platforms and strategy, campaign literature, correspondence between Smith and local Republican candidates running for elected office, correspondence to and from the New Jersey constituency and party members, and correspondence and printed matter related to national candidates. Many of the key issues of the day are discussed at length including the Republican Party's policies on labor, social security and civil rights, the party's anti-New Deal efforts, America's place in relief efforts abroad, amendments to New Jersey's state constitution, and prohibition in New Jersey.

Arrangement The New Jersey State Republican Affairs Subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3B: Personal, 1925-1945 (11.26 linear feet in 27 boxes)

Subseries Description The Personal Subseries consists of material that was not created as a result of Smith's professional duties. The bulk of the subseries consists of correspondence with family, friends, fellow alumni and associates. The volume and quantity of the correspondence between Smith and Princeton alumni and the University in general shows his continued interest in University affairs despite his resignation in 1930. Also included are notes and drafts of writings Smith had published and documents related to financial matters and personal business. Subjects of the financial and personal matters include family vacations, home matters, private investments, and Smith's legal work with Dominick and Dominick. Other correspondence of interest includes letters both to and from Herbert Hoover and members of the Oxford Group, including its founder, Frank Buchman.

Arrangement The Personal Subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3C: Public Issues, 1919-1942 (10.43 linear feet in 25 boxes)

Subseries Description The Public Issues Subseries consists of documents related to issues that Smith was both involved with and interested in, although the bulk is not directly related to Smith's involvement with the New Jersey Republican Party. Many of the issues included are causes Smith became involved in while working for the Food Administration and Princeton University. Materials of interest include documents related to the Herbert Hoover presidential campaigns, the Foreign Policy Association, Smith's opposition to the New Deal, his association with Frank Buchman and the Oxford Group, his economic survey of Turkey, and his continued involvement with the Commission for Relief in Belgium and other foreign aid missions. Documents include correspondence, memos, newspaper clippings, and printed material.

Arrangement The Public Issues Subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject.

Subseries 3D: Public Relations, 1934-1944 (1.25 linear feet in 3 boxes)

Subseries Description The Public Relations Subseries includes material detailing Smith's relations with the media, vis-à-vis the New Jersey Republican Party, through newspaper clippings, press releases and press statements. The bulk of the subseries consists of newspaper clippings, whose content relates to either Smith or the New Jersey Republican Party and their activities. The press releases and press statements are all from the New Jersey Republican Party.

Arrangement The Public Relations Subseries is divided into three groups: Newspaper Clippings, Press Releases and Press Statements, arranged alphabetically by group. The newspaper clippings are arranged alphabetically by subject. The press releases and press statements are arranged chronologically.

Series 4: Senatorial Career, 1931-1958 (159.67 linear feet in 376 boxes)>

Series Description The Senatorial Career Series documents Smith's tenure as a United States Senator from New Jersey and is the largest series in the collection by far. This series reflects Smith's devotion to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and his general interest in Communism and Far East Asia. Domestic issues of interest to Smith included labor and management relations and projects related to his home state of New Jersey. Documents include campaign literature, correspondence, press releases, newspaper clippings, legislation, reports, and memoranda. Some photographs are also included.

Arrangement The Senatorial Career Series is divided into seven subseries: Campaigns, Correspondence, Media and Public Relations, Proposed Bills and Voting Record, Public Issues, Senate Committees, and Speeches and Addresses. The subseries are arranged alphabetically

Subseries 4A: Campaigns, 1943-1958 (6.67 linear feet in 16 boxes)

Subseries Description The Campaigns Subseries documents Smith's senate campaigns, most notably the campaigns of 1944, 1946 and 1952. Also included are documents related to various Republican campaigns in New Jersey. Correspondence constitutes the bulk of the documents. Notable correspondence includes letters between Smith and local and national party leaders discussing strategy and platforms. Also included are numerous letters of congratulations. Other documents include election returns, data, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, and posters.

Arrangement The Campaigns Subseries is arranged chronologically by election year.

Subseries 4B: Correspondence, 1943-1958 (18.35 linear feet in 44 boxes)

Subseries Description The Correspondence Subseries contains Smith's personal and business correspondence. The bulk of the material is not directly related to Smith's work in the Senate but covers the same timeframe. Some of the material does relate to issues and causes that Smith was involved in through the Senate. The subjects of most of the

correspondence include letters related to Princeton, letters to and from family members, cards, and documents related to personal finance.

Arrangement. The Correspondence Subseries maintains Smith's original arrangement into sections organized chronological by year. Folders are arranged alphabetically by subject or correspondent within each section.

Subseries 4C: Media and Public Relations, 1941-1958 (13.51 linear feet in 24 boxes)

Subseries Description The Media and Public Relations Subseries includes the majority of the material related to Smith's public relations efforts. The bulk of the material is newspaper in the form of loose clippings or scrapbooks. The loose clippings cover a variety of subjects; some mention Smith directly while others appear to be subjects that held his interest. The clippings in the scrapbooks, however, appear to have been gathered by a clippings service and all mention Smith directly by name. Also included in this subseries are photos and press releases. The bulk of the photos are public relations photos of Smith, but a small amount are personal and seem to have been taken by Smith himself. Although the time period includes dates before Smith took office, the bulk of the material covers Smith's activities in the Senate.

Arrangement The Media and Public Relations Subseries is divided into document type groups and arranged alphabetically. The Newspaper Clippings section is arranged alphabetically by subject. The Photographs, Press Releases, and Scrapbooks sections are arranged chronologically.

**WASHINGTONIAN NOTES & QUERIES No. 14:
FURTHER DATA ON THE ANNAPOLIS INCORPORATORS**

Hyde Ray Bowie [1813-1858]: A brief biographical note for H. R. Bowie is in *CA&SQ* 2,6, and Professor James Baumohl at Bryn Mawr has now confirmed to me the appearance of the Bowie name in papers related to the Dashaways in San Francisco.

Edward Brewer (of John): As noted, he is in the Census for Annapolis in 1840, as between the ages of 30 and 40, and in the 1850 Census as Edward Brewer, b. about 1804. So far no additional material has been found. Further research is needed.

William Bryan (1801?-1886): Like Edward Brewer, he is in the 1840 Census as between 30 and 40. As we noted before, in the 1850 Census he is William Bryan, b. about 1803, Sheriff, in 1860, William Bryan, b. about 1803, Merchant, in 1870, William Bryan, b. about 1803, Register of Deeds, in 1880 Census, William Bryan, b. about 1803, Auctioneer. He is presumably the William Bryan who was Mayor 1845-1846. Since his wife's name is Rebecca he is the William Bryan who married Rebecca Gassaway in 1837, when he was 33 and she was about 18. The Archives of Maryland Biography shows William Bryan, born June 2, 1801 in Annapolis, Maryland. Married Rebecca

Frances Gassaway (c. 1817-1882) on February 23, 1837. Died in Baltimore, June 3, 1886. Buried in St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland. Mayor of Annapolis, April 1845 to April 1846. Auctioneer. Anne Arundel County sheriff. School commissioner. Anne Arundel County register of wills. Annapolis city tax collector. Census taker, 1860 census. Annapolis alderman. Annapolis city commissioner. Member, Odd Fellows.

Jonathan Button: This may be the John Button given as between 30 and 40 in the 1840 Census. No record has been found so far of any Jonathan Dutton, Butten, Buttin, Burton, or Rutton. Further research is needed.

James Callahan: This is likely to be the James Callahan given as between the ages of 30 and 40 in the 1840 Census. Further research is needed.

Daniel Caulk: In the 1870 Census there is a Daniel Caulk, b. about 1811, and in the 1880 Census a Daniel Caulk, b. about 1812. He received funds for repairs at the State House in 1868. Back in 1840 he had served two days as Sergeant-at-Arms for the House of Delegates. The *Anne Arundel County Maryland Directory 1878* lists as County Commissioners Daniel Caulk, Annapolis, George N. Potee, Brooklyn, and Allen Warfield, Odenton. Further research would be useful. (Note: he is living at the time of the 1880 Census.)

Philip C. Clayton: In the 1840 Census there is Philip C. Clayton, between 20 and 30, in the 1870 Census Philip Clayton, b. about 1813. This would be the Philip C. Clayton who was the son of Capt. Philip and Mary Ann Brewer, b. 1812, from *Maryland Heraldic Families* (1935), and thus the Philip Coleman Clayton, b. 7 Nov 1812 Annapolis, Anne Arundel County MD, d. 19 Feb 1882 Annapolis, Anne Arundel County MD, and buried St Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis MD. He m. Catherine Galst Schwrar b: 2 Feb 1819 in Annapolis. Date of marriage 8 Nov 1837 in Annapolis. He was a master mason.

William S. Clayton: In the 1850 Census we have William Clayton, b. about 1815, in the 1860 Census William Clayton, b. about 1816. He appears as receiving payment for work on the furnace at the Capitol or State House in 1856, on the same page as payment for repairs to John E. Stalker. This is the William Samuel Clayton b. 26 Oct 1816 in Annapolis, d. about 13 Jun 1897 in Baltimore MD, the slightly younger brother of Philip Coleman Clayton, their parents being Philip (1786-1868) and Mary Anne Brewer Clayton, originally of Culpepper VA, who came to Annapolis. William S. Clayton m. Eleanor Connor 30 Apr 1840.

Richard I. Crabb: The name is given as Richard J. Crabb, aged between 40 and 50, in the 1840 Census. With William Bryan and John E. Stalker he was an Assessor for the 2nd District of Anne Arundel County in 1852. In 1842 he was succeeded as Deputy Postmaster at Annapolis by George McNeir. There was a Captain Richard J. Crabb involved in the Hanson Riots in Baltimore in 1812. Further research would be useful.

David Hanlon: There is no record of any David Hanlon in Maryland in the 1840, 1850, or 1860 Census. But there is a David Hanlin, 39, in Baltimore in the 1850 Census, and there was a David Hanlon who married Harriett Moss in Anne Arundel County February

27, 1808. This David could be their son. On the other hand, there is a William Hanlon (aged 50-60) in Anne Arundel County in 1840 with one free white male in the household between 30 and 40. Further research is needed.

M. Curran Karney: There is M. C. Karney, b. about 1813, in the 1850 Census for Annapolis. He was a Captain in Annapolis Artillerists about the time the Washingtonian Temperance Society of Annapolis was incorporated, and had served briefly as a Clerk to the House of Delegates in 1834, when he was 21. His brother, Thomas Karney, was the long-time Librarian at the Naval Academy.

Philip A. Magruder: This could be Philip Magruder (1807-1860), of Prince George's County, son of Sen. Alexander Contee Magruder. He is in the 1850 Census as Phillip Magruder, in Prince George's County, but Alexander C. Magruder is in the 1830 Census in Annapolis with two free white males in the household between 20 and 30. Alexander Contee Magruder (c. 1779-1853) was Member of Governor's Council, 1812-15, Mayor of Annapolis, 1840-43, Maryland Senate, Anne Arundel County, 1838-41, and Judge, Court of Appeals of Maryland, 1844-51

George McNeir (1795-1857): The 1840 Census gives George McNeir (on the same page with Philip C. Clayton), as between the ages of 40 and 50, with two males 20-30, three males 15 to 20, and one male under five years of age. He removed from the state in 1846, at which time a successor was appointed as Trustee of the Annapolis & Elkridge RR. In 1850, President Fillmore nominated him to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Washington in the District of Columbia, having previously nominated William McNeir through a clerical error. He was a principal in the long-lasting Chancery case of Simpson vs. O'Hara. Also, in 1842, he succeeded Richard J. Crabb as Deputy Postmaster at Annapolis.

William McNeir (1798-1865): The 1840 Census gives William McNeir, as between the ages of 40 and 50, with two males under five and one between five and ten. The 1850 Census gives William McNeir, b. about 1798. This is presumably the William McNeir (1798-1865) who m. Mary Ann Maccubbin (1798-1856) in 1821. He was erroneously nominated as J.P. in George's stead in 1850.

John Miller: There is a John Miller between the ages of 40 and 50 in the 1840 Census, and a John Miller, aged 57, in the 1850 Census. This may be the John Miller who was Mayor 1837-1840, before Alexander Contee Magruder. If so, he was born c. 1794, m. Margaret Schurar on June 28, 1818. Six children included a son born between 1821 and 1825, daughter Margaret (born c. 1827), Mary (born c. 1829), Sarah (born c. 1832), Isabella (born c. 1835), and another daughter born between 1835 and 1840 (died young). He d. March 12, 1856. He was a merchant in Annapolis besides serving as mayor from 1837 to 1840. In the early 1840s, Miller sold his lots in Annapolis and moved to rural Anne Arundel County, just south of the current Howard County line, in order to engage in farming. Late in life he joined the Protestant Episcopal Church.

John Mitchell: There are at least two possible John Mitchells in the 1850 Census, b. 1802 and 1810. The 1810 (or 1809) Mitchell m. in 1829. The Mitchell family is reported in 1896 (in the *Manual*) as one of the oldest in the State, having lived there for more than two hundred years, though in Dorchester County, not Anne Arundel. Further research is needed.

Joseph J. Nicholson: This is most probably the Joseph Nicholson, of Annapolis, between 20 and 30 in 1840, and may be the Joseph J. Nicholson of Mobile AL, b. about 1819 in Maryland, in the 1860 Census: this Mobile Joseph J. Nicholson was the (Episcopal) Rector of St Mary's Church in the Summerville District of Mobile and a volunteer weather observer for the Smithsonian in 1859. This is the Nicholson of Nicholson Manor, of the family of Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Francis Scott Key's brother-in-law, the man to whom the MS of "The Star Spangled Banner" was given, descendants of Governor Francis Nicholson of 1698. Further research is needed.

Martin F. Revell: In the 1840 Census we find Martin F. Revell, between the ages of 40 and 50. Note also Martin F. Revell, Anne Arundel County. Marriage: 1825, May 6, in *Anne Arundel County Marriage Record 1810-1845*, p.65. In the Ridout Papers in the Maryland Archives there are records of payment to Martin F. Revell, PM, which I take to be Postmaster. Further research is needed.

Richard Sands: This is almost certainly the Richard Sands (b. about 1811) of Annapolis in 1850 and Baltimore (b. about 1810) in 1860 and 1870. Further research is needed.

John E. Stalker: In the 1840 Census for Annapolis we find John E. Stalker, between the ages of 50 and 60, on the same page with the Hon. E. J. Stansbury, whom we have met already as Incorporator of the Washingtonian Society of Baltimore. He may be the John E. Stalker who became Sheriff on March 25, 1865. Further research is needed.

Note

Some additional information has been gathered on the eighteen Annapolis Incorporators, but it will be noted that at least ten should be the subjects of further research.