



St. Mary's College of Maryland

at Historic St. Mary's City

Office of Publications

January, 2009

Dear Colleagues,

This style guide will help you as you write – and edit – the written material that goes out from your particular administrative office. It will also ensure professional consistency across the campus.

Its twin is Lee Capristo's "Style Guide for College Logo and Seahawk Mascot" (2007).

This guide on office writing provides two sections that will help you:

Section One (the flip side of this guide) deals with language and writing. In one sense, this should be easier than expected. That's because we use an easy, "talking" voice with our outside readers and at the same time resist any attempt to sound important or authoritarian – which only results in dead, bureaucratic writing. We want our readers to feel helped and enlightened by what we send them. The College follows what is called "plain English," the grammatically correct but everyday language used by *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Section Two (this side of the guide) is an introduction to information about the College. Older employees have picked up this information over a period of time, but newer employees may find it inaccessible and even bewildering. St. Mary's, like all colleges and universities, has its own culture, and it is our hope, as the Office of Publications, that we can explain it to you at the outset and help you to feel not only comfortable but also knowledgeable about the things you have to write about.

Please call the Publications Office whenever you have a question about either the College culture or the kind of language we use in all our writing. Our number is 240-895-4795.

Sincerely,

Janet Haugaard, Editor Emerita
Office of Publications

FAQs

1. Q: How do I get **mailing authorization** for (a) posting to the Web, and (b) mailing out 100 or more hard copies?

A: Go to N:\Publications Office\Publications Forms\Mailing Approval OR on the Web at [www.smcm.edu/publications/Mailing Approval Tracking](http://www.smcm.edu/publications/Mailing_Approval_Tracking). Fill out the form on the computer, except for editor's line. **Fax** to Lee Capristo (4999) in Publications Office. She will sign and fax it back to you. Her phone is 4795.

2. Q: Historic St. Mary's City: how is the College related to it?

A: See **Historic St. Mary's City**.

3. Q: Why don't we give athletic scholarships?

A: See **Ivy League Education**.

4. Q: Is an honorary degree the same as an academic degree?

A: Oranges and apples. See **Honorary Degrees (explanation)**.

5. Q: Wasn't the original Seminary (1840) named for Saint Mary?

A: No. See **Evolution of St. Mary's**.

6. Q: How did the annual Governor's Cup race get started?

A: See **Traditions**.

7. Q: Does the Archives have anything that would interest me?

A: Perhaps. See **Archives** for details of photos, trustee minutes, catalogues and Factbooks, accreditation files, scrapbooks, master plans, copies of College publications (*River Gazette*, *Mulberry Tree*, *Avatar*, *Point News*), faculty and staff handbooks, news clippings, etc.

8. Q: People on campus: how to refer to them formally?

A: See **Titles**.

9. Q: What does it mean when a faculty member is appointed to a "chair"?

A: See **Endowed Chairs and Professorships**.

10. Q: When do we capitalize "honors college"?

A: Almost never. See **Name of the College**.

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NAME OF THE COLLEGE

At First Mention

While there are several colleges across the United States named “St. Mary’s,” there is only one St. Mary’s College of Maryland. Therefore, to avoid confusion, all of our documents should **give the full name at first mention**, somewhere near the opening. **At the same time, immediately provide the abbreviation (SMCM)** because you may want to use it later on if you are writing a contract or legal document.

Example: *St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM) has just announced that it supports the state’s plans to build a light-rail transit from Ridge all the way up to Waldorf. (Unfortunately, there are no such plans.)*

At Second Mention and Thereafter

“The College” (with a capital C) is an easy and pleasant way to refer to St. Mary’s the second time around. For variety, we can also use “St. Mary’s” since we have already made clear in the opening paragraph that we are referring specifically to St. Mary’s College of Maryland.

Unless you are writing a contract or other legal document, try to avoid using the abbreviation SMCM. It works well on a sweatshirt because the College’s full name takes up too much space, but other than that, the abbreviation is ugly. A good rule of thumb is not to put into print anything we would not ordinarily say aloud in conversation. In conversation, one hears either “the College” or “St. Mary’s,” but not “SMCM.”

Example: *St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM) has just announced that it supports the state’s plans to build a light-rail transit line from Ridge all the way up to Waldorf. Even though the College cannot itself contribute to the cost of the line, a **St. Mary’s** spokesperson has pledged that the school will build a 20-person shelter on the edge of Route 5 for persons waiting for the trolley. St. Mary’s should be applauded for such civic cooperation.*

The Honors College

Do not capitalize *honors college* unless it is part of a heading (**as shown on the line above**).

Example: *St. Mary’s was designated Maryland’s public honors college by the Maryland legislature in 1992.*

WHO (OR WHAT) GOVERNS THE COLLEGE ?

St. Mary's College of Maryland is a public institution. Therefore, it answers to the Maryland legislature and its educational arm, the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC, pronounced "em-hek").

However, St. Mary's is *not* part of the University System of Maryland (USM). The USM is governed by a 17-member Board of Regents (trustees) who oversee the System's 11 universities, two regional higher education centers, and two research centers: Bowie State University; Coppin State University; Frostburg State University; Salisbury University; Towson University; University of Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore County; University of Maryland, College Park; University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; University of Maryland, University College; Universities at Shady Grove; University System of Maryland at Hagerstown; University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science; and University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute.

To repeat: while both Morgan State University and St. Mary's College of Maryland are public, neither is part of the University System of Maryland. Both chose, for historical reasons, to opt out. Both institutions answer to the state legislature, and each has its own board of trustees, appointed by the governor. Our board of trustees appoints each new College president.

Our Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College of Maryland is made up of 26 men and women who, by law, must meet four times a year. These quarterly meetings generally -- but not always -- take place on the College campus. At each meeting, the trustees first meet in a closed **Executive Session to discuss legal and personnel matters**, and then they meet in a **General Session whose proceedings are open to the public**. (On the Internet, see the "Open Meetings Act Manual" published by the Office of the Maryland Attorney General.)

The Faculty

The faculty is divided into 17 academic departments (year 2009), all of which report to the provost. Another name for "provost" is "dean of the faculty." This person ranks immediately below the president of the College and assumes command when the president is away. Faculty serve on annual or multi-year contracts. Roughly 60 percent of faculty may eventually receive tenure (permanency).

The Administration

Every administrative office in the College answers to one of the following: (1) the president, (2) the provost, (3) the vice president of business and finance, and (4) the vice president for development. All offices and current employees (including the faculty) are listed at the back of the annual Catalog. **The Catalog is the College's legal document and is updated every year.**

THE EVOLUTION OF ST. MARY'S

St. Mary's College of Maryland was not founded in 1840, and to say so is misleading.

The original **St. Mary's Female Seminary** was founded by an act of the Maryland legislature in 1840. It was not a four-year college but a boarding school that included the elementary and middle grades as well as grades 9-12. **Education did not go beyond the 12th grade.** Occasionally, boys from the neighboring areas were allowed to take classes, but they were excluded from all other activities, including the dining room.

In 1840, the word "seminary" meant only that it was an academy, a high school, not a religious institution. In fact, St. Mary's was established by the legislature to be strictly non-denominational.

The 1840 institution was not named for Saint Mary herself but for St. Mary's City, the colonial site of Lord Baltimore's 1634 experiment in religious toleration.

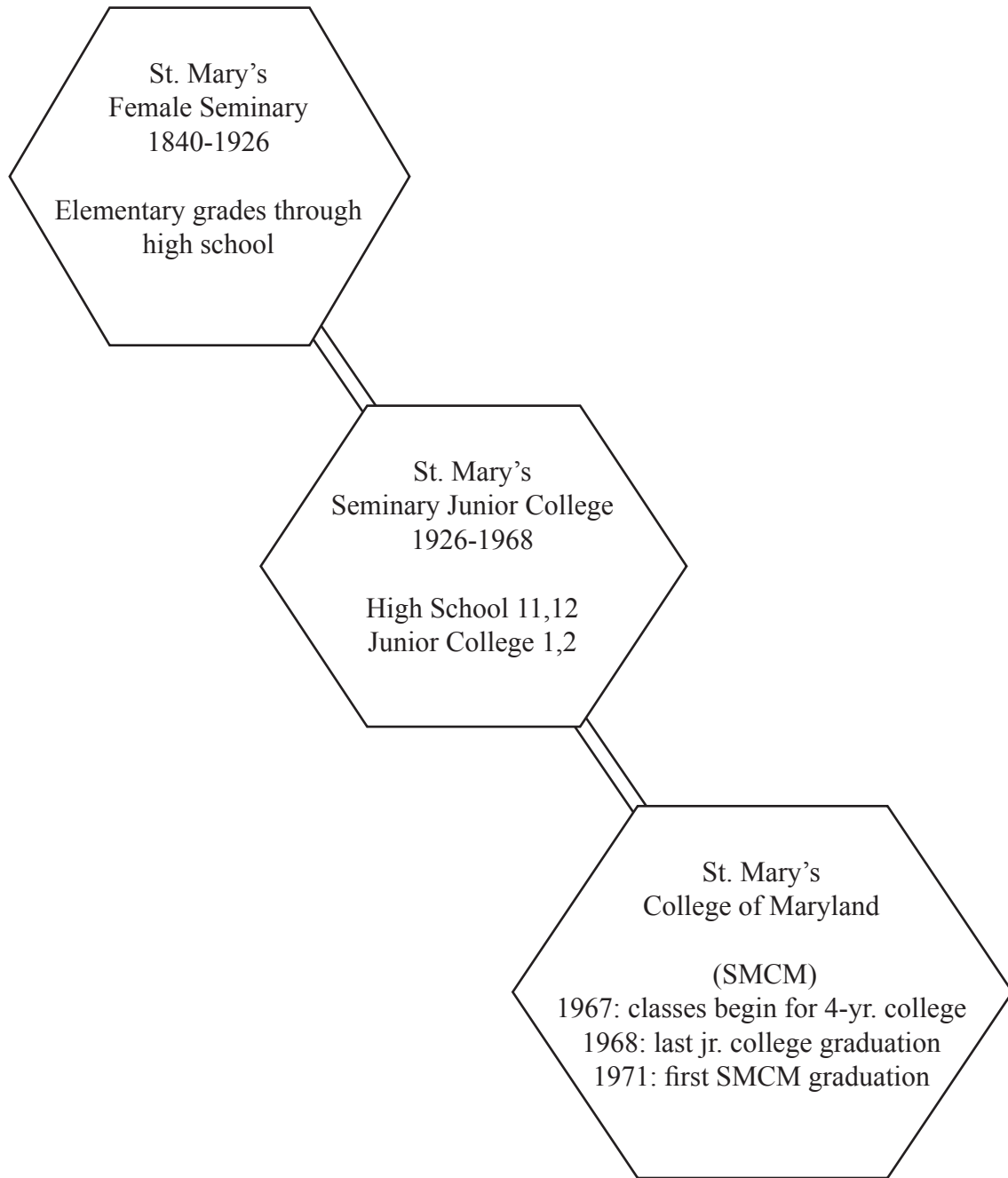
In the 1920s, the Seminary (high school) expanded to include a two-year junior college curriculum. The institution was now called **St. Mary's Female Seminary-Junior College**. The elementary grades were gradually eliminated, as were the first two years of high school. What was left was what the president called "a four-year junior college" – that is, the last two years of high school plus the first two years of college. After finishing at St. Mary's Junior College with an associate of arts degree (A.A.), girls from that period (1926 to 1968) would often continue on to a university, study for two more years, and receive their B.A.

St. Mary's College of Maryland – today's four-year, liberal arts college – came into being by an act of the Maryland State Board of Higher Education in 1966. Because a faculty had to be recruited and a curriculum built, the first bachelor's degrees (B.A. and B.S.) could not be awarded until 1971.

A truthful way of referring to our institutional history is to say something like, "With roots going back to 1840," or "With a history going back to 1840, St. Mary's College of Maryland . . ."

Please see accompanying graphic. →

THE EVOLUTION OF ST. MARY'S



Characteristics, 1840 – present

1. Founding ethic: religious tolerance
2. Public, non-sectarian, economically accessible
3. Independent board of trustees
4. Rigorous classical education

WHAT IS AN “IVY LEAGUE EDUCATION” ??

St. Mary’s is not an Ivy League school. But in October of 1999 a reporter for *The Washington Post* wrote that “St. Mary’s provides an Ivy League education at a public school price.” What did he mean by that? And just who was he comparing us to?

The Ivy League is a group of eight large universities (and their small undergraduate liberal arts colleges), most of them founded in the Northeast in the 18th century. **All are private and well endowed** -- in the high millions and billions. None provide athletic scholarships. All are academically rigorous and highly selective in their admissions policies. **Until the last third of the 20th century, all (except Cornell) were exclusively male.** Finally, all have what one assessor calls “a valuable alumni network.”

<u>School</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>Endowment (as of 2008)</u>
Brown	1764	\$ 2.8 billion
Columbia	1754	\$ 7.1 billion
Cornell	1865	\$ 5.5 billion
Dartmouth	1769	\$ 3.76 billion
Harvard	1636	\$29.2 billion
Penn (University of Pennsylvania)	1749	\$ 6.78 billion
Princeton	1746	\$15.8 billion
Yale	1701	\$18 billion

In response to the no-women policies of the Ivy League, the so-called “Seven Sister” women’s colleges sprang up in the Northeast in the 19th century. Like their male counterparts, they were **private**, stressing a rigorous liberal arts education and featuring valuable alumnae networks. In the last third of the 20th century, when the male Ivy Leagues started admitting women, Radcliffe merged with neighboring Harvard, and Vassar became coeducational. The five remaining “Seven Sister” colleges chose to remain single-sex but began promoting exchange agreements with coeducational institutions.

<u>School</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>Endowment (as of 2008)</u>
Barnard	1889	\$ 205 million
Bryn Mawr	1885	\$ 654.7 million
Mount Holyoke	1837	\$ 516 million
Radcliffe	1893	-----
Smith	1871	\$ 1.13 billion
Vassar	1861	\$ 890 million
Wellesley	1870	\$ 1.67 billion

But when it comes to the **worth** of a college education, the term “Ivy League” no longer refers exclusively to those wealthy institutions just described.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many other excellent universities sprang up, some private and some public: Stanford (private), University of California-Berkeley (public), University of Chicago (private), University of Michigan (public), Johns Hopkins (private), University of Maryland (public), etc.

IVY LEAGUE (continued)

At the same time, all across the United States, **new, small, stand-alone liberal arts colleges sprang up. All were private and well endowed:** Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Pomona, Beloit, Reed, Dickinson, Bowdoin, Kenyon, Swarthmore, etc. Their curriculums match those of the liberal arts undergraduate schools within the large Ivy League universities. As Alan Dillingham, professor of economics at St. Mary's, has put it, "A liberal arts education teaches students to look at the world with new eyes. By teaching them to think critically and solve challenges creatively, we're preparing them for jobs that don't yet exist – the careers they'll invent in a world we can't even imagine."

Because the liberal arts are focused on a broad, classical background, buttressed by the skills of analytical thinking, none of the above private colleges trains for a specific field -- as do Strayer (business), Juilliard (music), and Rensselaer Polytechnic (engineering), nor are they sponsored by any one religion -- as are Georgetown (Roman Catholic), Brandeis (Jewish), and Brigham Young (Mormon).

Where does St. Mary's fit in? We are yet another small liberal arts college, with the same educational focus as the private liberal arts colleges just listed. But the difference is that we are public. And when St. Mary's stopped being a junior college and developed into a four-year institution in 1966, its first president, Ren Jackson, pointed the way by calling us "the public Swarthmore." **Our task has been to make a quality, Ivy-League-type education available to any qualified student from across the social and economic spectrum – and to do it on an endowment only a fraction of that of the Ivy League schools and their fellow private colleges.**

The writer at *The Washington Post* meant that St. Mary's – in spite of its yearly tussle for funds from the Maryland legislature, and in spite of its small alumni base from which to appeal for gifts – that St. Mary's challenges itself at every turn to provide what its wealthier colleagues can provide without turning a hair: a quality, classical education. This means small classes, close faculty-student working relationships, a socially responsible commitment to diversity of every kind, and an individual academic project taken on by students in their senior year.

It is the type of education that has come to be known, in academic shorthand, as "an Ivy League education."

ACADEMIC DEGREES

Academic degrees have been earned through an accredited course of study (curriculum) that usually includes research, papers, labs, and exams. At Commencement, the provost -- as top-ranked member of the faculty and guarantor of the academic curriculum -- awards these degrees to those who have earned them.

(An honorary degree, on the other hand, is only a public gesture. It is not academic and therefore is not awarded by the provost but by the president of the College and the trustees. See page 19, "Honorary Degrees at Commencement.")

Academic Degrees

Below, notice that the name of the degree (or its shortened form) is in lowercase, but the abbreviation for that degree is in capital letters.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a bachelor of arts
a bachelor's
a B.A. | Ex.: He graduated with a bachelor of arts degree.
He got his bachelor's last June.
He has a B.A. |
| 2. a master of arts in teaching
a master's
an M.A.T. | Ex.: Her degree was a master of arts in teaching.
She got her master's last June.
She's working on an M.A.T. |
| 3. a doctoral degree
a doctorate
a Ph.D. | Ex.: That job requires a doctoral degree.
That job requires a doctorate.
I completed a Ph.D. in chemistry. |

Note: "A.B.D." is not a degree. It is informal shorthand that means "All But Dissertation." It refers to graduate students who have completed the required course work, passed their major field exams, and now are working on the required dissertation (a book-length study). Often they are hired by a college at the entry-level rank of "instructor." After they have finished the dissertation, defended it to their graduate faculty, and finally received the Ph.D. or other doctorate, their rank is advanced to "assistant professor." But until then, they are casually known as ABDs and may not be addressed as "Dr." See page 14, "Titles (Faculty)."

MAJORS AND MINORS

All students must choose from one of the College's roughly two dozen **academic majors**. If they wish, they may also **minor** in one of these fields (but not in the same field in which they are majoring).

A. Majors

A full list of majors may be found in the Index at the very back of the College's annual catalog, listed under "Major Fields."

Note: St. Mary's does not offer a major in education. However, students who want to prepare for a teaching career in the schools (K-12) can reach this goal by majoring in one of the many academic disciplines, such as psychology, or Spanish, or physics. After graduating with a B.A., these students then enter a year-long professional program at St. Mary's in which they earn a master of arts in teaching (M.A.T.). This program, approved by the Maryland State Department of Education, leads to immediate certification, not only in Maryland but in many other states with which Maryland has reciprocity.

B. Minors

A full list of minors may be found in the Index at the back of the annual College catalog, listed under "Minors."

This page you are looking at was last updated in July of 2008. The faculty – who plan the curriculum -- can be expected to make changes from time to time, and these will appear in St. Mary's annual Catalog.

ENDOWED CHAIRS AND PROFESSORSHIPS

Endowments for the following chairs and professorships are held and administered by the St. Mary's College of Maryland Foundation, Inc. Fuller descriptions are located in the Office of Development and in the Provost's Office. The chairs and professorships are listed below in the order in which they were established.

The Reeves Chair

The George B. and Willma Reeves Endowed Chair in the Liberal Arts was established in 1997 by Willma Malone Reeves, in memory of her husband. In part, "This position will enable the College to appoint to the chair a distinguished scholar with broad expertise in classical civilization; an eminent scholar and gifted teacher who will provide academic leadership at St. Mary's. He or she will provide support and enrichment to the College's fundamental courses in the humanities which form the foundation of the College's general education curriculum. The occupant will help strengthen the College's offerings in classical education. And as a distinguished scholar whose work and intellectual approach embraces more than one discipline, the professor will play a broad role in building the academic offerings of the college and provide links among the disciplines in the sciences, social sciences, and humanities."

Holder: Henry Rosemont (1997-2000), Philosophy

Jeffrey Hammond (2001-2011), English

(Note: Brad Reeves was a successful farmer in Chaptico and was related to many early students and administrators at St. Mary's Female Seminary-Junior College.)

The Landers Chair

The Hilda Combs Landers Endowed Chair in the Liberal Arts was established in 2000 by the Arthur E. Landers, Jr. and Hilda C. Landers '23 Charitable Trust. In part, "This chair honors a faculty member whose accomplishments in the liberal arts have set him or her apart from academic peers, an eminent and gifted teacher who is prepared to provide leadership for both the students and faculty . . . Moreover, as mandated by the Landers Chair agreement, the scholar will strive to furnish vital support and enrichment to the College's fundamental courses in the arts and letters as well as in a particular area of specialization."

Holder: Lucille S. Clifton (2000-2008), English

(Note: Hilda Combs -- later, Landers -- graduated from St. Mary's Female Seminary in 1923.)

The Yeager Chair

The G. Thomas and Martha Myers Yeager Endowed Chair in the Liberal Arts was established in 2000 by Martha Myers Yeager '41 in memory of her husband. In part, "The distinguished occupant of this position must possess a broad expertise in the social or behavioral sciences and be an eminent scholar and gifted teacher."

Holder: Donald Stabile (2000-2003), Economics

Helen Ginn Daugherty (2003-200_), Sociology

(Note: Martha Myers -- later, Yeager -- graduated from St. Mary's Female Seminary in 1939 and from the Junior College in 1941.)

ENDOWED CHAIRS AND PROFESSORSHIPS (CONTINUED)

The Muller Professorship in the Arts

The Steven Muller Distinguished Professorship in the Arts was established in 2000 by Steven Muller. In part, “The faculty member who holds this chair is a participant in the broader world of art and culture that informs the opportunities for students . . . for their exploration and expression in the creative arts.”

Holder: Michael Ellis-Tolaydo (2000-2002), Dramatic Arts

Sue Johnson (2003-2007), Art

Jeff Silberschlag (2008-____), Music

(Note: After serving as president of Johns Hopkins University, Steven Muller became a trustee at St. Mary's College of Maryland and then chairman of the Board.)

The Muller Professorship in the Sciences

The Steven Muller Distinguished Professorship in the Sciences was established in 2000 by Steven Muller. In part, this chair “honors faculty whose accomplishments in the sciences have established their command of a field of research relevant to our understanding of the world we inhabit. The faculty member who holds this chair will contribute to a vital dialogue among scientists, enhanced by the research contributions of St. Mary's College students.”

Holder: Christopher Tanner (2000-2002), Biology

Robert Paul (2003-2007), Biology

Charles Adler (2008-2____), Physics

(Note: after serving as president of Johns Hopkins University, Steven Muller became a trustee at St. Mary's College of Maryland and then chairman of the Board.)

The Aldom-Plansoen Professorships

The Aldom-Plansoen Honors College Professorships were established in 2003 by the John and Louis Plansoen Trust. The professorships were established, in part, “to be competitively awarded to newly tenured faculty . . . [and to] provide research funds for faculty scholarship to sustain and enrich scholarly contributions.”

Holder: Karen Crawford (2003-2005), Biology

Louis Hicks (2003-2005), Sociology

Chuck Adler (2005-2007), Physics

Chuck Holden (2005-2008), History

Jeff Byrd (2007-2010), Biology

(Note: Jarrod Aldom, the grandson of John Plansoen, graduated from St. Mary's College of Maryland in 1997.)

The Weiner Chair

The Ike Weiner Professor of Judaic Studies was established in 2005 by June Weiner Auerbach. In part, the holder of this chair “will be a distinguished researcher with broad expertise in Judaic Studies; an eminent scholar and gifted teacher who will provide academic leadership; and an individual capable of providing intellectual and cultural leadership in the region.”

Holder: Devorah Schoenfeld (2008-2____), Philosophy and Religious Studies

(Note: June Weiner -- later, Auerbach -- was the daughter of Ike Weiner, a Leonardtown businessman. She graduated from St. Mary's Seminary in 1949.)

EMERITUS ? EMERITA ? EMERITI ? EMERITAE ?

All the above spellings are correct.

But choose the wrong one, and you might be in gender trouble.

In classical Latin, the last letter or two of a noun or adjective indicates that something is either masculine or feminine, either singular or plural.

Emeritus = one male (Bob Goldsmith, professor emeritus of chemistry)

Emerita = one female (Sandra Underwood, professor emerita of art history)

Emeriti = two or more males; also, a mixed male and female group
(Bob Goldsmith, Carol Giesen, and Richard Stark are
all professors emeriti)

Emeritae = two or more females (Sandy Underwood and Jackie Paskow
are professors emeritae)

Faculty who are full-time and currently teaching are listed alphabetically at the back of the College Catalog, under “Full-time Faculty.”

Faculty who have not only retired but *additionally* also been awarded the distinction of emeritus status are listed in the Catalog, immediately following the list of current full-time faculty. See “Faculty Emeriti” in Catalog.

Trustees who have retired may also be *considered* for emeritus status. A list of trustees emeriti follows the list of current trustees located at the back of the Catalog.

TITLES

COURTESY TITLES AND PROFESSIONAL TITLES

Feeling awkward about titles and how to use them?

Look carefully at these two pages, and what you don't find here you will certainly find in a handy paperback in the Office of Publications as well as the Office of Development: *Forms of Address: A Guide for Business and Social Use*, by Andrea Holberg, editor; Rice University Press, 1994. This illustrated, easy-to-use guide deals with business correspondence, social correspondence, and correct style for envelopes, place cards, **and even introductions** for the following persons: governors, senators (state and national), clergy, military, royalty, judges, county commissioners, diplomats, academics, private citizens – and many more. (Should your office order a copy?)

Courtesy Titles

Mr.

Ms.

Mrs. (but only if this person objects to “Ms.”)

St. Mary's students graduate and enter the competitive work world. They should learn (if they don't already know) to address anyone in a supervisory capacity by their courtesy title (Mr., Ms.) – **unless and until they are invited to use the first name**. This will come as a surprise to some St. Mary's students as a few of their professors have asked to be called by their first name. The same use of a courtesy title extends also to older people who may feel disrespected if addressed familiarly.

Professional Titles – In General

1. Professional titles never appear on the same line with their abbreviations. Choose:
 - (a) Either: Joseph Parker, M.D.
Or: Dr. Joseph Parker
 - (b) Either: Sandra Bolton, Ph.D.
Or: Dr. Sandra Bolton
2. Professional titles never appear before a signature in a letter.
 - (a) No: Sincerely,
Dr. Sandra Bolton
 - (b) Yes: Sincerely,
Sandra Bolton, Ph.D.
3. Professional titles never appear in a **self**-introduction.
 - (a) No: Hello, everyone. I'm Dr. Sandra Bolton.
 - (b) Yes: Hello, everyone. I'm Sandra Bolton, professor of geology.
 - (c) Yes: (The introducer says): “Good morning, everyone. I'm happy to introduce Dr. Sandra Bolton.”

TITLES

PROFESSIONAL TITLES – FOR FACULTY

Faculty Ranks, from lowest to highest:

Instructor
Assistant professor
Associate professor
Professor (full)

Where can you find a person's rank?

Look in the very back of the College Catalog under "Faculty." The alphabetical list of all full-time faculty shows (1) the person's rank; (2) the year in which he/she joined the faculty; and (3) all his/her academic degrees. If the last degree listed includes a capital "D," then that person has a doctorate and may be addressed as "Dr."

Example: James R. Anderson, Associate Professor of Geology (1998). B.A., Beloit College; M.A., Ph.D., Cornell University.

Thus, James Anderson may be addressed as "Dr.," but he may also prefer to be addressed simply as "Mr." or "Professor" (as is done in many of the Ivy League universities).

Faculty Without Doctorates

1. Instructors

In general, a faculty member with the rank of instructor is a scholar who (a) does not intend to go beyond a master's degree, or (b) is studying for the doctorate but has not yet received it. This person is addressed as "Mr." or "Ms."

2. Assistant, associate, or full professors who are in the performance fields of music, art, dance, and drama. Because they excel in these fields, they are regularly promoted up through the ranks, and although they cannot be addressed as "Dr.," they may be addressed courteously as "Professor."

Honorary Degrees

Because honorary degrees have not been earned academically, the titles "Dr." and "Professor" should not be used.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS

Resources for Writers

People-specific files in Publications Office

- Lecturer bios for annual lectures like Goodpaster, Bradlee, Woodson, Reeves, Margaret Brent, etc.
- Citations for honorary degrees and Ark and Dove awardees
- Commencement speaker bios
- Student bios (very brief) as they appear in Awards Convocation program
- Searchable summaries for articles appearing in *River Gazette* and *Mulberry Tree*
- Bios and notes on former members of College's Board of Trustees

Where College photos are found

Official College photos are stored as digital files at this campus-share address:

N:\Publications Office\Photographs&Graphics

Images are sorted by category/type and are a mix of print-quality (high resolution) and Web-quality (low resolution) images. The collection on the N: drive is not the complete inventory of the thousands of official College photos we own. The Publications Office has binders of thumbnail prints and high resolution images on CD/DVD, so if you don't find what you're looking for on the N: drive, come to the Publications Office to look through the binders of thumbnail prints. We hope to have a Web gallery of images available later this academic year (2009).

Handy Resources Available to You from Us

Our office bookshelves are a great resource. We don't loan books out but you may come use them in our office!

- Dictionaries in several languages (handy for writing about music)
- Grammar, style, protocol books
- College history
- *Monument School of the People* by Fred Fausz
- *St. Mary's: A "When-Did?" Timeline* by Janet Haugaard and Sue Wilkinson
- *The Golden Run* by Renwick Jackson

Besides housing our College photo collection, our N: drive folder also provides the following useful items:

- N:\Publications Office\Envelopes&Indicia: ready-made business reply envelope files and non-profit permit indicia styled with Seahawk
- N:\Publications Office\Publications Forms: forms for mailing approval tracking, for photographic/illustration release, for publication release
- N:\Publications Office\Logos Wordmarks Seals: source for all official College branding graphics and Seahawk mascot graphics.
- Includes a Powerpoint template with College logo already embedded.
- Includes usage Style Guide (October 2007) for College and Seahawks graphics
- Includes official College and Seahawk colors as PMS
- Includes official College fonts

Help with large mailings using non-profit permit

Our office can help you learn how to use Mailers+4 to prepare your large mailings (200 or more pieces) for posting at non-profit permit rates. It takes time to learn and to process mail this way, so plan ahead! Call at least two weeks before your expected mailing date to give yourself time to learn this system.

TRADITIONS at ST. MARY'S (The Origins of Two)

1. Origin of the Governor's Cup Yacht Race ("Gov Cup")

In 1970, when St. Mary's College of Maryland was in its first full year as a four-year college for the liberal arts, then-President Renwick Jackson (1969-1982) secured permission from Governor Marvin Mandel to establish an overnight yacht race from Maryland's present capital, Annapolis, to the old colonial capital, St. Mary's City.

An avid sailor, President Jackson conceived of the race as an opportunity to gain friends for the new college and also provide widespread publicity. In 1973 he approached economics professor Deak Reynolds – who was also the vice president for administration – and asked him to set up the race. Reynolds put this in the hands of his assistant, Jack McJunkin.

In the spring of 1974, Russell Baker '76, assisted by Pete Sarelas '75 and alumnus Dale Raush '71, worked hard to bring the event off. The inaugural race took place on August 23-24 and was an immediate success. It has been held every year since, on the first weekend in August.

2. Origin of the President's Book

Entering students sign the large, leather-bound volume known as the President's Book.

It was created in August of 1987 by then-President Edward T. "Ted" Lewis. The firm that made the book is located in Washington, D.C. and creates products for (among others) the White House.

The book is based on similar books at Oxford and Cambridge universities in England. Since the 15th and 16th centuries, entering students have been required to wear black academic robes and sign the volume on Matriculation Day – an old word for "Registration." Even today, after signing the book, Oxford and Cambridge students go on to an elaborate dinner where they are joined by the faculty.

During President Lewis's tenure (1983-1996), St. Mary's students signed the book as part of their orientation as soon as they arrived at the College. A day or so later, at Freshman Convocation, the dean of students, accompanied by Orientation leaders, ceremoniously carried the book forward to the president, who then thanked the dean and went on to address the new students. In the late 1990s, the ceremony was re-designed, but the focus still remains on the book and its signatures.

When the book is available and open, students enjoy looking through it to find their own names and those of their friends.

FACULTY FULBRIGHTS (as of 2008)

Key: ¹ No longer at SMCM
² Received before coming to SMCM
³ Second Fulbright for this person

1949	John Hirschfield ¹⁻²	History	France
1980	Donald Boomgaarden ¹⁻²	Music	Austria
1982	Henry Rosemont ¹	Philosophy	China
1983	David Froom ²	Music	England
1983	Michael Berger ¹	Education	Portugal
1983	James Kenney ²	Polit. Science	Soviet Union
1983	John Laughton ¹	Music	Brazil
1984	Bruce Wilson	English	China
1985	Bill Clamurro ¹	Languages	Spain
1986	Sam Lambroza ¹	History	Middle East
1986	John Laughton ¹⁻³	Music	Brazil
1986	Bill Roberts ²	Anthropology	Guinea
1987	Dana Greene ¹	History	China
1987	Robin Bates	English	Slovenia
1987	Hans Lofgren ¹	English	Norway
1987	Alan Paskow	Philosophy	Germany
1993	Jorge Rogachevsky	Languages	Guatemala
1994	Jacqueline Paskow	Languages	Germany
1994	Robin Bates ³	English	Slovenia
1999	Ho Nguyen	Economics	Vietnam
2000	Lois Stover	Education	Cyprus
2003	Bill Roberts ³	Anthropology	Gambia
2003	Michael Ye	Economics	South Africa

CITATIONS FOR HONOREES

Over the course of a year, the College confers honors on special individuals. They may be given an **honorary degree** at Commencement (see pp. 19-22), or they may be inducted into one of the College's **four honorary societies** (see pp.27-30). These societies are as follows: (1) the Order of the Ark and Dove, est. 1972 ("for distinguished service to the College"); (2) the Order of the Mulberry Tree, est. 1978 ("for distinguished service to the arts"); (3) the Order of Lord Baltimore, est. 1980 ("for distinguished public service" – men only); and (4) the Order of Margaret Brent, est. 1986 ("for distinguished public service" – women only).

Whatever the occasion, a written "citation" is prepared, printed up on good stock, read aloud to the recipient, and then presented to him/her. If the citation (or "expression of appreciation") is for an honorary degree, it must fit inside the College folder in which it is presented. The folder is 9 x 11½ and available in the Publications Office. If the citation is for one of the four Orders (or any other, more general, occasion) it may also be presented in the regulation folder, but if it is long and has to be printed on stock that is 11 x 17, then the College folder cannot be used.

The official College medallion (bronze, three inches in diameter) is also presented to the honoree on all the above occasions. The recipient's name is usually inscribed on the reverse side. The medallions are currently (2009) available in the Office of Development.

Writing the Citation:

Two questions to be asked before any writing begins:

1. What does the College want to thank this person for?
2. What would the honoree like to hear himself/herself thanked for?

Interview (in person, over the phone, or by e-mail) a few people who know the honoree and have actually worked with him or her. Typically, those interviewees will agree on one or two points, but – always – each person will have his own special insight to contribute, and such individual perceptions help to make an interesting sketch.

Write the citation in Plain English (pp. 2-3, Section One, the flip side of this guide) and make the tone warm -- but not gushy. The Publications Office maintains files of past citations, and it may help to take a look at one that is recent.

Be sure to include **the date** somewhere on the citation. It needs to be signed by the president of the College, and, if it is for an honorary degree, **the chair of the board of trustees** must also sign.

A copy of the citation must be provided to the College Archives.

HONORARY DEGREES AT COMMENCEMENT (*honoris causa* – for the sake of honor)

An honorary degree is just that – honorary, not earned through academic study, papers, or exams. It is really not a degree at all but a written expression of gratitude or admiration from the college or university. Therefore, what is handed to the honoree is not a “diploma” but a “citation.” (To write one, see “Citations for Honorees” on p. 18.) While honorary “degrees” are commonly given at the doctorate level, honorary bachelor’s degrees may also be conferred -- as was done here in 1981 (John Petruccelli); 2003 (Jonathan Sekula); 2004 (Joshua Siegert); and 2008 (Ian Glasgow).

In 1966, Long Island University gave an honorary degree to Kermit the Frog (Doctor of Amphibious Letters) but stopped short of asking him to give the Commencement address.

Possession of an honorary doctoral degree does not enable the recipient to teach on the faculty of an accredited academic institution, nor does it entitle him/her to be addressed as *Dr.* (except in affection – Dr. Kermit the Frog).

Being given an honorary doctorate is similar to being given the keys of the city. The “key” is not real, and the honoree cannot be called *Mayor* (except in affectionate jest).

AT COMMENCEMENT: The **provost**, as dean of the faculty and its academic curriculum) oversees the distribution of **earned degrees** (that is, the B.A.s for students). **He/she is *not* involved in the granting of honorary (unearned) degrees.** That function is reserved for the president of the college and the chairman of the board of trustees.

If honorary degrees have no power, then why do colleges and universities confer them? Honorary degrees are a way in which the educational institution can say, “We admire what you stand for, and we wish to say so publicly. This is our way of doing so.”

Typically, recipients of honorary doctorates run the gamut of educational background: some have been Nobel Prize winners, and others have never gone beyond the third grade. The recipients are being honored for their contributions to the College or to society at large. St. Mary’s usually gives at least one honorary degree at Commencement each year.

Types of honorary doctorates are listed in a small publication put out by the American Council on Education (ACE). The list may also be found by contacting the Provost’s Office and asking them to check with the company that rents and sells academic regalia.

The honorary doctorates that St. Mary’s has given in the past are Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.), Doctor of Humane Letters (D.H.L.), Doctor of Laws (LL.D.), Doctor of Science (Sc.D.), Doctor of Fine Arts (D.F.A.), and Doctor of Education (Ed.D.). See pp. 20-23, “Recipients of Honorary Degrees.”

RECIPIENTS
of Honorary Degrees (at Commencement)
Awarded by St. Mary's College of Maryland (updated 2008, jbh)

The first commencement of the new, four-year, liberal arts college did not take place until **1971**. Before that time, President Renwick Jackson (1969-1982) conferred honorary degrees at convocations and other special occasions. (See his *Golden Mile*, 2002.)

The information below was culled from various sources: (1) Typed lists maintained by Mickie Snyder, personal secretary to presidents May Russell, Ren Jackson, Dick Weigle, and Ted Lewis; (2) copies of degree citations kept in the Archives as well as the Publications Office; (3) Ren Jackson's *Golden Mile*; (4) minutes of the Board of Trustees; and (5) *The Mulberry Tree Papers*.

Unless stated otherwise, copies of the citation on each honorary degree have been found and are available in both the Archives and the Publications Office. These citations often provide useful information about the person being honored, as do also the brief biographies in the Commencement programs.

For an explanation of honorary degrees, see p. 19, "Honorary Degrees."

For suggestions on how to write the citation for an honorary degree, see p. 18, "Citations for Honorees."

Below, the honorary-degree recipient who gave the Commencement address that year appears in "**BOLD**."

Occasionally an honorary degree has been given posthumously -- that is, after death ("*post.*").

1970 No graduation this year. But honorary doctorates were conferred on the following:

Robert D. Cross (President, Swarthmore)	Litt.D.	Citation not found.
J. Dudley Digges (Court of Appeals)	LL.D.	"
Robert E. Hogaboom (St. Mary's City Comm.)	LL.D.	"
Russell E. Train (E.P.A.)	Sc.D.	"
Wilcomb E. Washburn (Am. Studies, Smithsonian)	Litt.D.	"

1971 This was the first graduation of the new St. Mary's College of Maryland:

William V. Shannon Citation not found.

1972 **May Russell** (Degree not given; see 1984.)

1973 Felix Johnson LL.D. Citation not found.

J. Glen Beall Citation not found

1974 J. Millard Tawes LL.D. Citation not found.

William Alexander Loker LL.D.

E. Brooke Lee LL.D.

Marvin L. Kalb Litt.D.

RECIPIENTS
of Honorary Degrees at Commencement (continued)

1975	Meredith Capper	LL.D.	
	Homer L. Dodge	Sc.D.	
	Richard D. Weigle	Litt.D.	
1976	Reginald Francis Arragon	D.H.L.	
	Edwin W. Beitzell	Litt.D.	
	Thomas G. Pullen	LL.D.	
	Edward B. Fiske		Citation not found.
1977	Paul C. Harbeson		Citation not found.
1978	Robert E. King	LL.D.	
	David B. Quinn	D.H.L.	
	James H. Foxgrover		Degree not conferred.
1979	John Hanson Briscoe	LL.D.	
	Timothy S. Healy, S.J.	Litt.D.	
	Blair Lee III	LL.D.	
1980	Daniel J. Boorstin	Litt.D.	
	Paul S. Sarbanes	LL.D.	
1981	Everett Ross Clinchy	Litt.D.	
	H. Chandlee Forman	Litt.D.	
	Malcolm C. Moos	LL.D.	
	John Petruccelli (post.)	B.A.	
1982	Mark Curtis		Degree & citation not found.
1983	Harry Hughes		Degree & citation not found.
1984	O. B. Hardison, Jr.	D.H.L.	
	A. May Russell	D.H.L.	(on May Russell Day, Oct. 6)
	Abel Wolman	Sc.D.	
1985	Claiborne Pell	LL.D.	Citation not found.
1986	Austin H. Kiplinger	D.H.L.	
	Parren J. Mitchell	D.H.L.	
1987	Melvin A. Steinberg	LL.D.	
	John A. Murphy	D.H.L.	
1988	Kenneth B. Clark	Litt.D.	
	Anne D. Truitt	D.F.A.	
1989	Henry Rosovsky	Litt.D.	
1990	Steven Muller	Litt.D.	
1991	Benjamin C. Bradlee	Litt.D.	
1992	Sharon Pratt Kelly	D.H.L.	
1993	Steny H. Hoyer	D.H.L.	
1994	Stanley Kunitz	Litt.D.	

RECIPIENTS
of Honorary Degrees at Commencement (continued)

1995	Thomas S. Foley	LL.D.	
1996	Edward T. Lewis	D.H.L.	
	James P. Comer	Sc.D.	
1997	Huston Smith	Litt.D.	
1998	Deborah Tannen	Litt.D.	Citation not found.
	J. Frank Raley	LL.D.	
1999	Rita Rossi Colwell	Sc.D.	
2000	Katherine Palmer Daugherty	D.H.L.	
	James Alexander Forrest	D.H.L.	
	Nancy S. Grasmick	D.P.A.	
	Howard P. "Pete" Rawlings	LL.D.	
	Richard W. Riley	-----	Declined honorary degree.
2001	Lucille Clifton	D.H.L.	Citation not printed.
	Edward T. Lewis	-----	See degree conferred in 1996.
	Daniel J. Boorstin	D.H.L.	Not printed. See 1980.
	Lois Green Carr	D.P.S.	Inaccurate degree.
	Esther L. Coopersmith	D.P.S.	Inaccurate degree.
2002	Michael R. Beschloss	Litt.D.	
	Norton T. Dodge	Litt.D.	
	Andrew J. Goodpaster	LL.D.	
	Alice R. Waldschmitt	D.H.L.	
2003	Anthony K. Lake	D.Pol.Sc.	
	Edward Brooke Lee III (post.)	D.H.L.	
	Jonathan Sekula (post.)	B.A.	
2004	Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh	Ed.D.	
2005	James H. Billington	Litt.D.	
	Joshua Siegert (post.)	B.A.	
2006	Edward "Ted" Koppel	Litt.D.	
	Harvey "Bud" Meyerhoff	D.H.L.	
	Terry Meyerhoff Rubenstein	D.H.L.	
2007	Steny Hoyer	-----	(see 1993)
2008	Richard Moe	Litt.D.	
	Agnes Kane Callum	D.H.L.	
	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend	D.H.L.	
	C. Bernard "Bernie" Fowler	D.H.L.	
	Ian Glasgow (post.)	B.A.	
	Muhammad Yunus	D.H.L.	
	James Kenney	Litt.D.	

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND ARCHIVES

Contact: Kat Ryner, Coordinator of Cataloging & Archival Services, Library
khryner@smcm.edu, 240-895-4196, <http://www.smcm.edu/archives/>

The College Archives provides for the acquisition, organization, description, preservation, and availability of unique materials, most of which document the history of this school.

While the Archives is organizationally part of the Library, it is physically located in Calvert Hall, ground floor, room 009. The Archives is generally "open" Mondays and Thursdays, but contacting me before planning a visit is always a good idea. The College also has material stored off-site at a facility in northern Virginia.

Archival materials are of permanent, historic value; they are rarely of recent vintage. The bulk of our material is school-related and dates from 1924 to the mid-1990s. We also have a collection of oral history transcripts and audio recordings related to the history of St. Mary's County in the 20th century (the Slack-Water Archive). And we hold the personal papers of a former state senator and Board of Trustee member, whose collection relates to the history of St. Mary's County and Maryland from the 1960s through 2000 (the Papers of J. Frank Raley, Jr.).

Listed here are some of the school-related materials housed in the Archives. Unless otherwise noted, records are not necessarily complete. For material that is "also housed in Library," check the Library catalog for Library holdings.

- Board of Trustees minutes, 1845 to current (most current housed in Library)
- presidential papers (correspondence, memoranda, reports, etc.), 1925 to 1991
- minutes of faculty and other campus committees, 1950 to 1999
- faculty and staff handbooks, 1957 to 1990
- accreditation files (Middle States), 1928 to 2005
- school catalogs, 1858 to current, mostly complete since 1940 (also housed in Library)
- commencement programs, 1886 to current, mostly complete since 1924
- *Factbook* (annual statistical report), 1985 to 2006, complete (also housed in Library)
- master plans, 1971 to 1990
- student records (restricted access), 1885 to 1987
- admissions viewbooks and brochures since ~1930
- records (minutes, newsletters, etc.) of the Alumni Association, 1927 to 1992
- brochures, posters, calendars on musical and theatrical events, special events, academic events, since 1923
- records of student government and student clubs since 1939
- student handbook, 1945 to current (also housed in Library)
- yearbook, 1948 to current, complete (plus 1925) (also housed in Library)
- *Point News* and student newspaper predecessors, 1940 to current (also housed in Library)
- *Mulberry Tree* (SMCM magazine), 1972 to current, complete (also housed in Library)
- *River Gazette* (SMCM newspaper), 2001 to current, complete (also housed in Library)
- *Avatar* (student literary magazine), 1971 to current, complete (also housed in Library)
- weekly bulletin (events and news), 1966 to 2002
- news clippings (school-related), 1932 to current, bulk 1948-1980 and 2000-current
- faculty articles and monographs (housed in Library; search catalog by author)
- honors theses, 1983 to 2001 (also housed in Library; search catalog by author)

- St. Mary's Projects, 1998 to current
- St. Mary's-related donations from alumni including scrapbooks, photo albums, memorabilia (clothing, dishes, jewelry, postcards, etc.), 1845 to current

The Archives holds many thousands of school-related **photographs** including prints, slides, negatives, and born-digital files. These images portray St. Mary's people (students, faculty, staff), places (buildings, grounds) and events (commencement, Governor's Cup, etc.). Approximately 14,000 images have been preserved and cataloged; a partial list can be found at N:\Library\Archives. We also have many thousands of images from the 1980s and 1990s which are not yet cataloged. Most of the images dating from the late nineteenth century through the 1970s have been scanned.

Using the College Archives

- **Please contact me with your research needs. The more I know about your project (including your deadline), the more likely it is that I'll be able to help you.**
- Depending on your request, I will supply information to you or ask you to come to the Archives to work with me.
- I usually open the Archives on Mondays and Thursdays (check Web site).
- No pens, drinks or food are allowed in the Archives.
- Photocopying is generally allowed, except when material is fragile.

HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY

Picture it:

While Catholics and Protestants were busy savaging each other as blood sport in 17th-century England, a mixed group of Catholic and Protestant adventurers set sail for the New World -- bent on establishing a good fur trade -- and therefore they agreed to disagree on religious matters. For the sake of establishing a financially successful colony, they consented to put up with each other's strong religious convictions and called the experiment "religious toleration."

Their vessels, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, sailed up the St. Mary's River and dropped anchor at a woodland site that the adventurers named St. Mary's City. The year was 1634. Quite possibly their experiment in mutual forbearance could have succeeded – but they were, after all, only a little colony that had to obey whatever commands came from England, the "mother country." Soon enough the commands came thick and fast: now you must be Protestant, now you must be Catholic, and the resulting battles that took place in tiny St. Mary's City (the capital of this new Maryland province) echoed the major civil war battles raging in England.

By 1695 it was all over, both in England and in the Province of Maryland: the capital (now permanently Anglican) moved up to Annapolis, and with it went the lawyers and businessmen. The "City" was abandoned, and the largely wooden buildings sank back into the soil from which they had risen. What remained were tobacco fields and a few farming families.

A century and a half later, a Baltimore novelist by the name of John Pendleton Kennedy visited the abandoned site and imagined what the colonial period might have been like. His novel, *Rob of the Bowl* (1837), ignited sudden interest in the buried "City" and its early experiment in religious tolerance. As a consequence, three prosperous men from the County pushed a bill through the Annapolis legislature to create a seminary (boarding academy) for schoolgirls. The intention was that the girls would become well educated and at the same time learn religious forbearance, passing it on later to their own children. **St. Mary's Female Seminary was described as "a living monument" to the old colonial experiment in tolerance, and it was specifically charged with collecting "relics" of the colonial past.**

The first classes were held in 1846, and in the following century the Seminary developed into a junior college (1926), then finally into a coeducational, four-year liberal arts college (1964), re-named St. Mary's College of Maryland. See the graphic on p. 5.

But while New World settlers were preoccupied with establishing themselves and *building up* this new America, Europeans were becoming interested in the burgeoning science of archaeology – which meant *digging down* to find lost history. This new interest had begun with the accidental discovery of Herculaneum on the coast of Italy in 1738; the town had been buried by pyroclastic flow from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. One decade later (1748), digging began also at nearby Pompeii. Perhaps even more dramatic than these two archaeological sites was Heinrich Schliemann's "dig" on the plains of Troy in 1873. Over time, what emerged from the rock and sand was the ancient city that had been the focus of the Trojan War, memorably recounted in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, longtime required reading for young boys in their classical studies.

In the New World, the science of archaeology came to St. Mary's City in 1936 in the person of Henry Chandlee Forman. Forman would have been acutely aware of the "lost city" at St. Mary's during Maryland's 300th anniversary celebration, held on land next to the Seminary in 1934. By 1938 he had figured out where the colonial Catholic chapel must have stood and set about unearthing its brick, cross-shaped foundation for all to see. Forman's was the first "dig" in St. Mary's City, and he incorporated his findings in *Jamestown and St. Mary's: Buried Cities of Romance* (1938).

Here and there, a spark was struck. In 1951, radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. (who lived in Hollywood, Maryland) suggested that "Old St. Mary's City should be rebuilt, with the buildings serving as dormitories, classrooms, and laboratories for St. Mary's Seminary." Nothing came of this, but in the Maryland Senate, Daniel D. Brewster introduced a bill (S. 2089) "to establish the Saint Mary's City Memorial Commission" to determine the feasibility of operating a restored site by the National Park Service. That was 1963. Again, nothing came of it, but two years later Governor Tawes appointed a committee – led by State Senator Louise Gore (R-Montgomery County), second cousin to Al Gore, Sr. – to study the possible restoration of St. Mary's City.

Finally, in 1966 the Maryland General Assembly created a new state agency, the St. Mary's City Commission. **Like the 1840 Female Seminary, it too was described as a "monument," and – similar to the Seminary's original mandate from the legislature – it too was to become caretaker of the original City and its "sacred" lands.** From the 1960s to the present, the Commission (eventually to be re-named Historic St. Mary's City) hired archaeologists and threw itself into wide-ranging archaeological exploration, some of it on the College campus. For its part, the new four-year college was intent on making an academic reputation for itself and tacitly relinquished its 1840 mandate to care for the colonial past. (See the "*When-Did?*" *Timeline* by Haugaard and Wilkinson, 2007.)

In 1997, the Maryland General Assembly approved **an affiliation (not a union)** between St. Mary's College of Maryland and Historic St. Mary's City (Senate Bill 393). The two entities were tasked with engaging in joint educational programming, but they were also required to maintain separate budgets and separate governance.

THE HONORARY SOCIETIES

Order of the Ark and Dove, est. 1972
Order of the Mulberry Tree, est. 1978
Order of Lord Baltimore, est. 1980 (men)
Order of Margaret Brent, est. 1981, 1986 (women)

Background

Renwick “Ren” Jackson was appointed the first president of the newly created St. Mary’s College of Maryland in 1969. He not only drew up its academic blueprint but also created socio-academic celebrations and rituals that go with colleges and universities (including the awarding of honorary doctorates at Commencement).

In his account of his presidency at St. Mary’s, *The Golden Run* (self-published, 2002), Jackson describes his intentions when creating our honorary societies: “Remembering the Order of the Garter, other heraldic orders and their colorful pageantry during my study at Oxford, I established the Order of the Ark and Dove at St. Mary’s. Named for the two pinnacles which brought the first settlers to St. Mary’s . . . it enables us to honor persons who give distinguished service to the college.”

- The Order of the Ark and Dove (“**for distinguished service to the College**”) was created by Jackson in 1972.
- The second order he created (1978) was for persons who give “**distinguished service to the arts.**” He singled out, among others, Leonard Bocour, who gave the College its start-up collection of paintings, as well as Alec Wilder, one of whose pieces was performed at a concert on campus as recently as 2005.
- The third order he created (1980) was for men who give “**distinguished public service,**” among whom the College has honored Mac Mathias, John Hanson Briscoe, and Louis Goldstein.
- As Jackson was leaving the College, the fourth and last order was created (1981, 1986), this time for women who give “**distinguished public service**” (among them Patricia Schroeder, Rosa Parks, Shirley Chisholm, Helen Thomas, and Barbara Mikulski).

All previous lists of honorees should be destroyed. They are incomplete and occasionally inaccurate.

Note: Files kept in the Archives and in the Publications Office usually hold a copy of the written citation that was read aloud to each inductee. These citations often provide useful information. **Suggestions on how to write up a citation may be found on p. 18 of this section of the style guide (“Citations for Honorees”).**

ORDER OF THE ARK AND DOVE (est. 1972)
“For distinguished service to the College”

Ark and Dove is the best known of our four orders. The two historical ships, *Ark* (cargo) and *Dove* (passengers), brought the first settlers to Maryland in 1634, where they established the little river port of St. Mary’s City. The honorary society named for those first colonists is democratic in its designation of individuals who have given “distinguished service” (money not a factor) to the College.

During the ceremony of induction, the honoree receives both a written citation of appreciation as well as the College’s 3” bronze medallion. See p. 18 of this section, “Citations for Honorees.”

In the year 2007, James Muldoon, chairman of the Board of Trustees, urged the College to call attention to this honorary society by placing a mounted model of the *Ark* (cargo) and the *Dove* (passengers) in the Campus Center. The model (1/64th scale) was created by Raven Arts of Puget Sound and was dedicated on May 11.

1972	R. Bascom Broun, Jr. Felix L. Johnson A. May Russell George L. Radcliffe	Trustee Trustee Past president, SMCM Trustee
1973	Hilda Cronise Hoke Kent Roberts Mullikin	Trustee Trustee
1974	Meredith Capper Wm. Alexander Loker	Past president, Foundation Trustee, past chairman
1975	None	
1976	Frank J. Barley	Trustee
1977	Anne Weems Ewalt ’25 Merriam H. Trytten	Trustee Trustee
1978	Sarah Ethel Chance	Administrator (30 years)
1979	Geneva Jenkins Boone Henry J. Fowler	Trustee Maryland state senator (past)
1980	F. Elliott Burch, Sr. Henry P. Walters	County businessman Trustee
1981	Aurine Boyden Morsell	Trustee
1982	John William Quade	Maryland state delegate (past)
1983	Jean Noble Chaffinch ’35 James A. Wood ’61 Harry Hughes Richard D. Weigle	Trustee Alumni Council, president Governor (declined medallion) Interim pres. SMCM; also trustee
1984	C. Bernard Fowler	State senator
1985	Esther L. Coopersmith Redmond C. S. Finney T. Hammond Welsh, Jr.	Trustee Trustee Trustee
1986	M. Wayne Munday Mary Alice Waesche Benson ’50	Trustee Alumni Assoc., past pres.
1987	Clementine L. Kaufman R. Douglas Mathias ’75 Mildred “Mickey” Snyder	Trustee Trustee Admin. asst. to four SMCM presidents: May Russell, Ren Jackson, Dick Weigle and Ted Lewis

1988	Meyer Emanuel, <i>post.</i>	Trustee
1989	G. Thomas Yeager	SMCM Foundation, outgoing pres.
1990	Rupert G. Curry	Trustee
	Lucy F. Spedden '16, <i>in absentia</i>	Alumna
1991	None	
1992	None	
1993	Eleanor Digges Harrington	Trustee, past chairman
1994	Edward O. Clarke, Jr.	Trustee, past chairman
1995	None	
1996	None	
1997	None	
1998	None	
1999	Patrick Jarboe	Medical service to County; joint ceremony w. United Way
2000	Ben Bradlee	Trustee
	James Kenney	Foundation, past pres.
2002	Terry Meyerhoff Rubenstein	Trustee
	Parris Glendening	Governor
2003	None	
2004	Steven Muller	Trustee
	Martha Myers Yeager '41	Alumna
2005	Virginia Burnside Cox '49	Alumna
2007	William Donald Schaefer	Trustee

ORDER OF THE MULBERRY TREE, 1978

“For distinguished service to the arts”

(This Order is not to be confused with The Mulberry Tree Society, the planned-gift club established by the Office of Development in 1995.)

1978	Leonard Bocour	Artist
1978	Alec Wilder	Musician
1983	George A. Perret	Artist
1985	Alex Redein	Artist

ORDER of LORD BALTIMORE, est. 1980

“For distinguished public service” (men)

1980	Wm. P. Chaffinch	Banker
	Sheldon H. Knorr	State Bd. Of Higher Education
	F. Elliott Burch	Businessman
	Frederick Breitenfeld, Jr.	Maryland Public Broadcasting
1981	Charles E. Fenwick	St. Mary's City Commission
	James L. Fisher	Past president of CASE
1982	John Hanson Briscoe	Past Speaker, Md. House of Delegates, Past chairman, HSMC
1985	Chas. McC. “Mac” Mathias, Jr.	Past U.S. senator
1990	Louis L. Goldstein	Comptroller, State of Maryland

ORDER OF MARGARET BRENT

“For distinguished public service” (women)

Over the years, the original difference between the Order of Margaret Brent (est. 1986) and the annual Margaret Brent Lecture Series (est. 1981) has become obscured. Since the mid-'80s they have been treated as one and the same (that is, as lecture plus induction). Rosa Parks did not lecture in 1987 but did speak a few words as she was being inducted.

From the wording on some of the programs in the lecture series, one can infer that the speaker in the Series was often given the bronze College medallion by way of induction into the Order of Margaret Brent.

Speakers in the Margaret Brent Lecture Series

February 1982	Jessie Bernard
April 1983	Shirley Chisholm
April 1984	Barbara Bergmann
April 1985	Carolyn Forché
March 1986	Patricia Schroeder
April 1986	Helen Caldicott
November 1986	Eugenie Clark
March 1987	Rosa Parks
February 1988	Susan Stamberg
October 1989	Johnnetta Cole
April 1991	Grace Paley
April 1993	Rozanne Ridgway
October 1993	Rita Colwell
October 1994	Gerda Lerner
February 1996	Jane Holmes Dixon
April 1997	Betty Friedan
February 1998	Ellen Malcolm
November 1998	Rigoberta Menchú Tum
January 2000	Helen Thomas
February 2001	Barbara Mikulski
February 2002	Suzanne Bianchi
October 2002	Toni Morrison
November 2003	Judy Woodruff
November 2005	Anne Fausto-Sterling
February 2008	Maureen Dowd