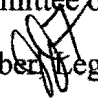


MEMORANDUM

TO: Ad Hoc Committee on Liquor Control

FROM: Justina J. Ferber  Legislative Analyst, Council Staff

SUBJECT: **Worksession – Review of Alcohol Control in Montgomery County
Historical Perspective – “Temperance in Montgomery County”**

Patricia Andersen, Librarian for the Montgomery County Historical Society, has graciously agreed to make a presentation about the history of “Temperance” in Montgomery County.

Below is a brief description from Google of the Temperance Movement and Prohibition:

The temperance movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries was an organized effort to encourage moderation in the consumption of intoxicating liquors or press for complete abstinence. The movement's ranks were mostly filled by women who, with their children, had endured the effects of unbridled drinking by many of their menfolk. In fact, alcohol was blamed for many of society's demerits, among them severe health problems, destitution and crime. At first, they used moral suasion to address the problem.

Temperance efforts existed in antiquity, but the movement really came into its own as a reaction to the pervasive use of distilled beverages in modern times. The earliest organizations in Europe came into being in Ireland in the 1820s, then swept to Scotland and Britain. Norway and Sweden saw movements rise in the 1830s. In the United States, a pledge of abstinence had been promulgated by various preachers, notably John Bartholomew Gough, at the beginning of the 1800s. Temperance associations were established in New York (1808) and Massachusetts (1813). The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance (1826) was interdenominational. Thanks largely to the lead from the pulpit, some 6,000 local temperance groups in many states were up and running by the 1830s.

The movement existed in a matrix of unrest and intellectual ferment in which such other social ills as slavery, neglect and ill-treatment of marginalized people, were addressed by liberals and conservatives alike. Sometimes called the First Reform Era, running through the 1830s and '40s, it was a period of inclusive humanitarian reform.

The first statewide success for the temperance movement was in Maine, which passed a law on June 2, 1851, which served as model for other states. Proponents suggested that it was motivated by a justified concern for the public welfare, but not all agreed.

Prohibition is the legal act of prohibiting the manufacture, storage in barrels, bottles, transportation and sale of alcohol including alcoholic beverages. The term can also apply to periods in the histories of countries during which the prohibition of alcohol was enforced.

In the early twentieth century, much of the impetus for the prohibition movement in the Nordic countries and North America came from moralistic convictions of pietistic Protestants. Prohibition movements in the West coincided with the advent of women's suffrage, with newly empowered women as part of the political process strongly supporting policies that curbed alcohol consumption.

After several years, prohibition became a failure in North America and elsewhere, as rum-running became widespread and organized crime took control of the distribution of alcohol. Distilleries and breweries in Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean flourished as their products were either consumed by visiting Americans or illegally exported to the United States. Chicago became notorious as a haven for prohibition dodgers during the time known as the Roaring Twenties. Prohibition generally came to an end in the late 1920s or early 1930s in most of North America and Europe, although a few locations continued prohibition for many more years.

This packet contains:

Circle #

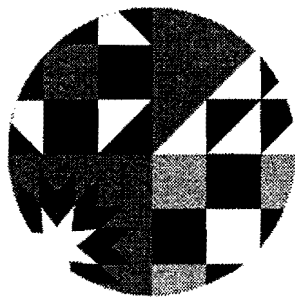
Montgomery County Historical Society PowerPoint Presentation
Montgomery County Liquor Control Records

1
27

Coldwater Apostles

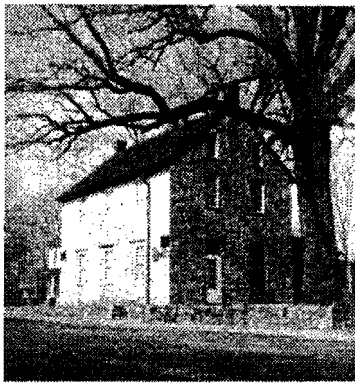
A History of Prohibition in Montgomery County

presented by Pat Abelard Andersen, Librarian



MONTGOMERY
HISTORY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Brookeville Academy – Dry Zone in 1833



- ▶ School founded by Quakers
- ▶ in 1833, Allen Bowie Davis successfully petitioned legislature to make area around school an alcohol free zone.

School Founded in 1810

Allen Bowie Davis of Greenwood (1809–1889) A life-long “dry”

- ▶ Born at Greenwood to Thomas Davis.
- ▶ His father Thomas was one of founders of Brookeville academy, and St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.
- ▶ At his father's death in 1833, Allen Bowie Davis was elected to fill his spot as a trustee of the Brookeville Academy.
- ▶ He was a farmer, and by 1840 president of Agricultural Society.
- ▶ He held positions of honor as a judge and education commissioner in the county and state.

Sandy Spring Mutual Improvement



Rockville Fair Grounds – 1879

- ▶ Prohibition Speeches and Picnic
 - Allen Bowie Davis, prominent Episcopal layman, county judge
 - Prof. James Hallowell, a prominent Quaker educator from Sandy Spring
 - Rev. James Battle Avirett, serving Grace Episcopal, Silver Spring
- ▶ Promotion of State Alliance for Prohibition
 - County Chapter formed with Hon. Allen Bowie Davis, president; Judge William Veirs Bouic secretary.
- ▶ Local Option Proponents Pass Law in 1880
 - 1880 Md.Laws 475
 - Other counties which went dry included Prince George's Frederick, Carroll, Washington, Allegany Charles, Cecil and Somerset.
 - Brookeville was a previously dry city, as was Hyattsville

State Alliance for Prohibition

- ▶ Vice presidents were appointed for every district, to look after the cause, and at the fall elections, see that the candidates are duly catechized. "Those who will subscribe to these sentiments are to be voted for and the rest scratched, whichever party they belonged to."

One of the Primary Foes of Liquor for Montgomery County



- ▶ Born in 1816
- ▶ Secretary of the State Alliance for Prohibition in 1879

Judge Wm Veirs Bouic



Washington Grove Camp, begun in 1873 ...

Methodists were early supporters of
temperance.

Washington Grove Assembly Hall and Hotel – ca. 1905



Washington Grove prohibitions



Prohibition Party supporters

- ▶ After the civil war the Methodists expanded their work against intemperance, but chose to work for "local option" laws instead of prohibition.
- ▶ A "dry" county was only the first step. A Prohibition Club, supporting the Prohibition Party, was formed in Rockville in the fall of 1886, and the first president was John W. Horner. Frank Higgins served as Vice President and Secretary, and N.J. Wagner as Treasurer. The club adopted the same platform as the party's nominating convention, and called on "temperance workers to unite with them in driving King Alcohol from his strongly fortified entrenchments thrown up by both political parties." "Prohibition club," *The Washington Post*, October 1, 1886, pg 3, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

The International Order of Good Templars

- (I.O.G.T.)
- The Good Templars of Montgomery County held a temperance rally at Washington Grove on August 2, 1888. Two meetings were conducted by Grand Chief Templar Owen of Gaithersburg. Eight hundred Templars, wearing full regalia, were present, representing the 14 lodges which flourished in the county.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, the W.C.T.U.

- ▶ Founded in 1873, by 1901 there were at least 11 unions in Montgomery County, when speeches by the president of the Maryland WCTU addressed meetings in Spencerville, Colesville, Sandy Spring, Brighton, Brookeville, Olney, Potomac, Rockville, Travilah, Darnestown, Gaithersburg, Laytonsville and Kensington.

Takoma Park covenants

- ▶ Benjamin Gilbert, developer, later ran a “Temperance Lunch Room,” in D.C. Believed in healthy Suburban living.
- ▶ He sold lots between 1884 to 1893 and required “that no malt or spirituous liquors shall be manufactured or sold on the premises, that no business shall be carried on that would endanger the health of the community”
- ▶ Hospital founded in Takoma Park in 1907 by Seventh Day Adventists

Anti-Saloon League

- ▶ Became a new and potent force in 1897-1898, with Asa Stabler of the Sandy Spring Quakers serving as president of the group.
- ▶ They worked to secure the defeat of all candidates avowedly nominated by the liquor interest, and sending members to the Legislature pledged to sustain the local option law
- ▶ And they worked at strict and impartial enforcement of the Local Option Laws. In 1901 they claimed the number of county speakeasies had been reduced from 100+ to about 20.

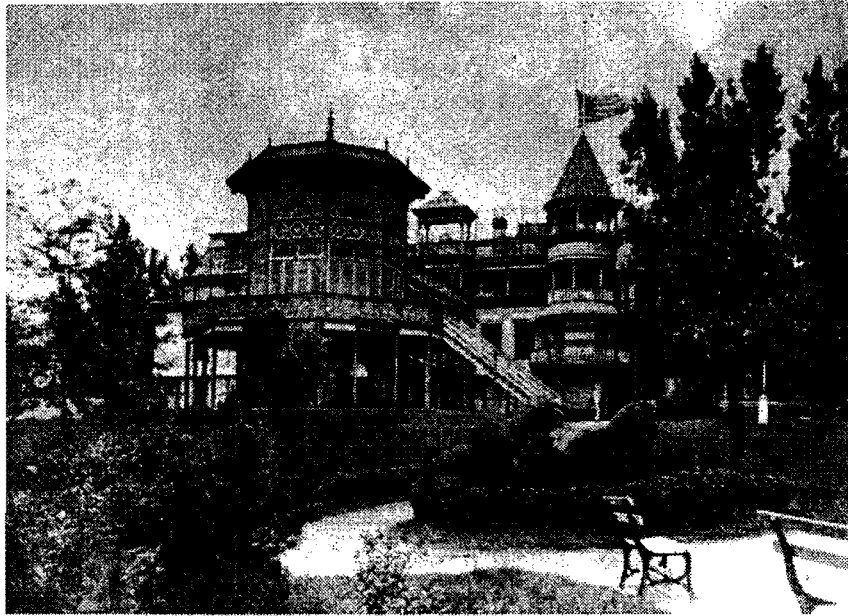
In 1902 Judge Henderson fined:

- ▶ Several proprietors
\$300 each:
 - Sadie Houck, former well
known pro ball player,
running a road house on
Conduit Road
 - John H Kelchner,
proprietor Montgomery
House Hotel
 - William H. Bobinger,
Cabin John Hotel



Montgomery House
Hotel

**In 1903 the grand jury made 137
indictments in local option cases**



Prohibition becomes Law January 16, 1920

- ▶ President Wilson held up the law from 1919, because he badly needed the tax revenue generated by liquor sales.
- ▶ Montgomery County had already been under some forms of prohibition or local option laws since 1833

Law Enforcement Clubs

- Enforcement didn't become easier with national prohibition.
- One of the leaders of this generation was Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson (nee Mollie Davis). She lived for over 50 years in Chevy Chase Md., and was active in many organizations, including the Chevy Chase Branch of the American Red Cross during World War I.
- In 1924, Mrs. Nicholson was the first women appointed vice-chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee for Maryland. In 1926 she criticized Gov. Ritchie's record on "law enforcement"
- Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, State Chairman of the State Law Enforcement Clubs, which embraces 54 women's clubs in the State.

Prohibition Ends – December 1933

- ▶ Approximately 100 years since 1st laws prohibiting sale/consumption of alcohol in Montgomery County
- ▶ Fought by many of the same groups who first supported prohibition laws in the county
- ▶ New laws sought to control consumption

Cullen Act allows beer

- ▶ Meanwhile, the Cullen Act passed Congress, allowing the production of 3.2% beer; this bill amended the Volstead Act, to rule such beverages non-intoxicating. It was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt into law allowing sales to commence on April 7, 1933.
- ▶ One provision of law was a 5% federal tax per barrel providing badly needed revenues.
- ▶ On March 23, 1933 the *Sentine*/reported that "It looks as if beer and wine may be permitted to flow into Montgomery County even if the local option law prohibits the selling of the same here."

The Voters Spoke: 9/12/1933

- In spite of the vigorous campaign by prohibition forces in Montgomery County, the results of the election were as expected; Maryland and Montgomery County, voted overwhelmingly to repeal prohibition. "It has been pointed out that thousands believe that prohibition with its attendant evils, coupled with the vast sums spent uselessly for enforcement, is infinitely worse than a sanely regulated liquor sales law under government supervision.
- As predicted in the Sentinel the previous week, Damascus and Takoma Park remained in favor of retaining the 18th Amendment. Damascus went dry by a surprising 3 to 1 count. In Takoma Park it was 449 "Wet" to 549 "Dry" votes.

George H. Lamar, 1867–1945

- ▶ Primary foe of liquor for Montgomery County was Rockville lawyer, George H. Lamar, framer of local option laws under which the county had been regulated for many years.
- ▶ County Districts retained right of referendum to decide whether private businesses could dispense drinks.
- ▶ Worked on the legislation for Montgomery County's Dispensary System in fall of 1933.

Dispensary System established

- ▶ A special session of the Maryland General Assembly was summoned in November 1933, and a program for the control of liquor in Montgomery County was proposed by the Democratic organization. The only one in Maryland.
- ▶ Signed into law by Governor Ritchie in December 1933. It provided that the suburban section of the county, with the exception of Takoma Park and Kensington will be allowed to purchase liquor from one of three county dispensaries, located at Silver Spring, Bethesda and Rockville; while the rural sections beyond Rockville will continue dry.

Club & Restaurant Restrictions

- ▶ A club license allowing the retail sale of wine, beer and hard liquor for a \$500 annual fee, could only be issued to a club which prior to repeal had maintained a golf course of nine or more holes and two tennis courts for benefit of a bona fide membership of 50 or more.
- ▶ In 1955, hard liquor was still served only in country clubs and three large restaurants, Old Anglers Inn near Cabin John, Normandy Farms at Potomac, and the Olney Inn at Olney.
- ▶ A county-operated dispensary system, the only one in Maryland, holds a monopoly over off-sale of hard liquor.

1962 Defenders of L.C. Law

- ▶ "We're snotty," explained William R. McCaullum, president of the Allied Civic Group, Inc. ... "We think of our county as a bedroom community rather than a center of revelry. Besides, we can always go to the District for a drink with dinner."
- ▶ Mrs. William Garrett, vice president of the County League of Women Voters, said "the Law is an element of good planning, which makes Montgomery County a more desirable place in which to live."
- ▶ Maryland Appeals Court Judge, Stedman Prescott, who was a county delegate in 1933, when repeal happened, recalled "We wanted to make Montgomery County an attractive place for high class people to come and live."

2015

LIQUOR CONTROL RECORDS HELD AT THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARCHIVES

PREPARED BY

LINDA M. KENNEDY, MLS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARCHIVIST

AND

BRIDGET HURLEY

RECORD GROUP 1 EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Assistant Chief Administrator

Series I, Robert Passmore

Subseries 2, Department Files,

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Control Department 1973-1975

- 1975 Management Audit Team Report
- Delineating of Financial Responsibilities between Liquor Control Department and the Department of Finance
- Completion of the 1975 Management Audit Team Report Changes
- Composition of the Advisory Board on November 20, 1975

Series IV, Lewis T Roberts,

Subseries 2 Department Files,

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Control Department, 1979-1982

- Policy statement for the Department Of Liquor Control as of December 17, 1979
- Order to develop purchasing guidelines and appropriate controls for the Department Of Liquor Control
- 1980 application for Deputy Director of the Department Of Liquor Control for Mr. Irwin Feldman and documents detailing the ensuing issues
- Report information on the investigation of Frank C Orifici's appointment as the Department Of Liquor Control's Deputy Director

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Control Investigation, 1981, A1c

- Letters requesting information for the investigation

Series II, David Collier

Box 3, Folder: Liquor Control Department, 1970

- Notes, letters, and documents pertaining to sales figures, the opening of new locations, and lease renewals on existing locations

Series V, Alastair McArthur

Box 11, Folder: Merit System Review, hiring Liquor Control Director

- Final Report on the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations on the Hiring of a Deputy Director for the Department Of Liquor Control
 - Contains pertaining documents as an appendix to the report

Chief Administrative Officer

Series II, General Department Files,

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Control Department 1977-1984

- Comments and recommendations on the Office of Legislative Oversight Report #78-5

RECORD GROUP 1 EXECUTIVE BRANCH (cont'd.)

Chief Administrative Officer

Series VI, Lewis T Roberts,

Subseries 1, Subject Files,

Box 4, Folder: Liquor Warehouse Change Order Appeal, 1975-1976

- o Entire folder deals with warehouse issues

Subseries 2, Department Files,

Box 11, Folder: Council Correspondence, 1980-1981

- o Additional work request for the Touche Ross and Co. report
- o Approval for an annual audit between the County Council and Touche Ross and Co.
- o Information on the creation of a Task Force to consider a County Government Philosophy for Liquor Control
- o Mr. Colodny's 1980 report on the Department Of Liquor Control
- o Information on the 1980 Department Of Liquor Control Probe Mr. Colodny was involved with
- o Packet with the Chamber of commerce Report on the Department Of Liquor Control, Matters Relating to Consultant, Press Clippings, and Performance Audit of Department Of Liquor Control Stores [Gaunt Report]

Box 11, Folder: Executive Branch Correspondence 1979-1981

- o Nothing pertinent

County Attorney

Series I, McKernon

Subseries I, Public Hearing Files

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Warehouse, 1972-1973

- o All information on a warehouse between Shady Grove Road and Gude Drive

Subseries 2, Subject Files

Box 2, Folder: Department of Liquor Control, 1976

- o Documents focus on a few of the different dispensaries in Montgomery County

Subseries 2, Subject Files

Box 2, Folder: Alcohol Beverage Advisory Board 1977-1978

- o Nothing pertinent

County Executive,

Series I, James P. Gleason,

Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control Board 1976-1978

- o Alcoholic Beverage Advisory Board's opposition to HB 860
- o Memo of Understanding about the Allocation of Responsibilities for the Administration and Enforcement of Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws in Montgomery County

RECORDS PERTAINING TO LIQUOR CONTROL HELD AT THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARCHIVES

RECORD GROUP 1 EXECUTIVE BRANCH (cont'd.)

County Executive

Series III, Executive Correspondence Control

Subseries 1, Chronological Files 1973,

Box 3, Folder: Wildwood Liquor Dispensary, 1973

- Documents deal with the proposed opening of the Wildwood Dispensary location and the public opposition

Series VII, Sidney Kramer

Subseries 2, Agencies,

Box 9, Folder: Liquor Control 1989

- Nothing pertinent

County Manager

Series I, Subject Files, 1948-1970

Box 3, Folder: Liquor Control 1954-197

- Information on leases of select stores and their expiration

Series I, Subject Files, 1948-1970

Box 4, Folder: Monthly Reports and Rockville Dispensary 1958-1960

- Nothing pertinent

RECORD GROUP 2 COUNTY COUNCIL

Rose Crenca

Series III, Subject Files

Box 5, Folder: Liquor board Scandal 1980-1981

- More information on the Liquor Board Scandal including newspaper clippings regarding telephone threats to Colodny and a loan to Gerard Evans
- Also contains material related to Mr. Trout's retention as Special Legal Counsel

Gail Ewing

Series II, Public Safety,

Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control Department of - General Correspondence and Memoranda 1991

- Information regarding the privatization of the Department Of Liquor Control and selling to the highest bidder
- OLO Report No. 90-7: Description and Evaluation of Inventory Accountability and Control for the Montgomery County Alcoholic Beverage Warehouse Operation

RECORD GROUP 2 COUNTY COUNCIL (cont'd.)

Gail Ewing

Series II, Public Safety,

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control Department of - General Correspondence and Memoranda
1991 (Cont'd.)**

- OLO Project No. 91-4: Feasibility of Contracting or Privatizing Elements of the Department of Liquor Control Operations (Includes additions, corrections, recommendations, and a request by the Public Safety Committee for more information as well)
- The Montgomery County Restaurant, Hotel, and Licensed Beverage Association, Inc. point of view on privatizing the Department Of Liquor Control
- Letters about the privatization

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control, Department of – General Correspondence and Memoranda
1991-1992**

- Response to OLO No. 91-2: Feasibility of Contracting or Privatizing Elements of the Department of Liquor Control Operations

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control Department of - General Correspondence and Memoranda
1993**

- Council Resolution No. 12-144: CY1991 Work Program of the Office of Legislative Oversight
 - “This study was designed as a first step to appraise the Council of the feasibility and applicability of contracting or privatizing strategies for the Department Of Liquor Control operations”

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control, Department of – General Correspondence and Memoranda
1994**

- Recommendations for OLO No. 91-2
- Letters about privatization
- Public Safety Committee recommendations relating to OLO No. 91-2
- Follow-up information on Liquor Control Policy Committee Report on Pilot Study on the Department Of Liquor Control Retail Contracting
- Governor and Director hall status report on the Liquor Store Privatization efforts
- *Montgomery Journal* article on the privatization
- Office of Legislative Oversight Memo Report: Activities and Progress of the Council’s Liquor Control Task Force

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control, Department of – General Correspondence and Memoranda
1994**

- Report on the Task Force to Monitor and Evaluate a Pilot Test of Contracting Department Of Liquor Control (DLC) Retail Stores and to Consider Further Privatization and Contracting Strategies for Department Of Liquor Control Operations
 - Additional documents associated with
- Financial information on the pilot test stores

RECORD GROUP 2

COUNTY COUNCIL (cont'd.)

Gail Ewing

Series II, Public Safety

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control, Department of – General Correspondence and Memoranda
1994**

- Letters about the privatization
- Copy of Chip Berman's presentation of the Liquor Task Force Report on September 9, 1993 and additional information

**Box 4, Folder: Liquor Control, Department of – General Correspondence and Memoranda
1994**

- Report of the Public Safety Committee on the Recommendations of the Liquor Task Force
- Amendment #4 to the Council's Contract with KPMG Peat Marwick for additional professional services to assist in the creation of and advise upon scenarios of change for the Department Of Liquor Control
- Information on the pilot stores including budgeting and sales

Box 4, Folder: Study of Contracting and Other Scenarios for change, 1994

- Drafted Report and Final Report of the Briefing Report for the Montgomery County Public Safety on "Study of Contracting and Other Scenarios for Change at the Department Of Liquor Control" by KPMG Peat Marwick

**Box 4, Folder: Task Force to Monitor and Evaluate a Pilot Test of Contracting Department
Of Liquor Control Retail Stores 1992-1993**

- Report of the Task Force to Monitor and Evaluate a Pilot Test of Contracting Department Of Liquor Control Retail Stores and to Consider Further Privatization and Contracting Strategies for Department Of Liquor Control Operations

COUNTY COUNCIL

Printed Material

Box 7, Folder: Audit Committee Department of Liquor Control 1981

- Contains the complete file
- Audit Committee of Montgomery County Council's Report on the Operations Review of the Montgomery County Department Of Liquor Control

**Box 7, Folder: Exhibits to Report of Special Counsel in the Matter of Montgomery County
Department Of Liquor Control [2 folders]**

- Folder 1 contains exhibits 1-25
- Folder 2 contains exhibits 26-62

**Box 8, Folder: Report of Special Counsel in the Matter of the Montgomery County
Department Of Liquor Control 1981**

- Contains the entire report

**Box 8, Folder: Report of Task Force to Consider a County Government Philosophy on
Liquor Control 1982**

- Contains the entire report

RECORDS PERTAINING TO LIQUOR CONTROL HELD AT THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARCHIVES

COUNTY COUNCIL

Printed Material

Box 10, Folder: Report of the Montgomery County Liquor Control Policy Committee on a Proposed Test of Contracting Operations of Selected Department Of Liquor Control Retail Stores

- Contains the entire report

RECORD GROUP 4 OFFICE OF MANANGEMENT AND BUDGET

Series I: Administrative Records

Box 1, Folder: Liquor Department 1981-1982

- Information on 1981-1983 budgeting and finances

RECORD GROUP 6 PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Department of Transportation,

Series I Capital Improvement Projects,

Box 34, Folder: Liquor Warehouse Access Road 1974

- Contains the winning bid by John Driggs Company Inc.

Folder: 1974-1975 [4 folders]

- Information pertaining to the Liquor Warehouse Access Road including letters, invoices, surveys, plans, and inventories

RECORD GROUP 9 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Series I, Health Systems Planning,

Subseries 2, Alcohol and Drug Abuse,

Box 2, Folder: Task Force to Consider a Government Philosophy on Liquor control 1982

- Council Report
- Interim Activity Report

RECORD GROUP 13 INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Office of Public Information

Series I, Audio Tapes

Box 10, Reel: Liquor Control with A. Dernick

- Audio: *Montgomery County Comments* (Radio Show), 1977 Nov 3

Box 14, Reel, Liquor Control with M. Constible

- Audio: *Montgomery County Comments* (Radio Show), 1980 Jul 6

RECORDS PERTAINING TO LIQUOR CONTROL HELD AT THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARCHIVES

RECORD GROUP 14 LIQUOR CONTROL

Printed Material

Box 1, Folder: Cost Comparison of the Department of Liquor Control with Those of Other Jurisdictions that Control Sales of Alcoholic Beverages, 1981

- Complete report by Touche Ross and Co.

**Folder: Department of Liquor Control Systems Requirements Volume 1, 1981
(2 folders)**

- Complete report by Touche Ross and Co.

**Box 2, Folder: Department of Liquor Control Systems Requirements Volume 2, 1981
(3 folders)**

- Complete report by Touche Ross and Co.

Folder: Report on Findings Related to a Review of the Special Consultant's Study of Department of Liquor Control Practices, 1981

- Complete report by Touche Ross and Co.

RECORD GROUP 17 PERSONAL PAPERS

Harold P Morris

Series I, Montgomery County Civic Federation

Box 1, Folder: MCCF 1941-1959

- Letter to: Harold P. Morris from Charles M. Ireland, Montgomery County Attorney, 1955 Mar 15 thanking the MC Civic Federation for supporting the Liquor Dispensary system.
- *History of the Creation of Montgomery County's Wholesale Beer Monopoly* by Eugene J.C. Raney, n.d. (cites 1941 sources)