

Adultery, Drugs, Murder, Untimely Deaths, and Long Island's Prominent Families:

A Tangled Web

by Raymond E. Spinzia

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1. Cicely D'Autremont **Angleton** – living; close friend of Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer; wife of James Jesus Angleton.
2. James Jesus **Angleton** - died of lung cancer, 1987; CIA Chief of Counterintelligence, 1954-1974; retired 1974; possible Soviet mole.
3. Antoinette Pinchot **Bradlee** – Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer's sister; wife of Benjamin Crowninshield Bradlee, Sr.
4. Benjamin Crowninshield **Bradlee**, Sr. – living; managing editor and member of board of directors of *The Washington Post*; Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer's brother-in-law.
5. Cleveland C. **Cram** – died of heart failure, 1999; CIA Deputy Chief-of-Station in Europe; Chief-of-Station in the Western Hemisphere; retired 1975, returned in 1976 to investigate Angleton for CIA.
6. Raymond **Crump**, Jr. - accused of Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer's murder.
7. Allen Welsh **Dulles** – died of natural causes, 1969; longest serving Director of CIA, 1953-1961.
8. Lisa **Howard** – committed suicide, 1965; investigative reporter; host of ABC's "The News Hour with Lisa Howard."
9. John Fitzgerald **Kennedy** – assassinated, 1963; President of the United States.
10. Dorothy **Kilgallen** – committed suicide, 1965; journalist, radio and television personality.
11. Timothy Francis **Leary** – died of cancer, 1996; Harvard professor; a founder of Harvard's Psilocybin Project.

12. Cord **Meyer**, Jr. [IV] – died of natural causes, 2001; CIA Chief of International Organizations Division, 1954-1962; Chief of Covert Action Staff of the Directorate of Plans, 1962-1967; Assistant Deputy Director of Plans, 1967-1973; Chief-of-Station, London, 1973-1977; retired 1977; husband of Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer.

13. Mary Eno Pinchot **Meyer** – murdered, 1964; wife of Cord Meyer, Jr. [IV]; mistress of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

14. Clare Edward **Petty** - member of CIA’s Special Investigation Group of Counterintelligence Section; accused Angleton of being a Soviet mole.

15. Harold Adrian Russell “Kim” **Philby** – died of natural causes in the Soviet Union, 1988; member of Cambridge spy ring; Soviet mole in British intelligence; trained Angleton in counterintelligence.

16. Cornelius Van Schaak **Roosevelt II** – died of natural causes, 1991; grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt; CIA Chief of Technical Services, his department created devices that could be used to kill Fidel Castro; retired 1973.

17. Florence Pritchett **Smith** – died of leukemia, 1965; journalist and television personality; wife of Earle Edward Tailer Smith, Sr.; mistress of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

18. Earl Edward Tailer **Smith**, Sr. – died of natural causes, 1991; United States Ambassador to Cuba, 1957-1959.

19. Michael Whitney **Straight** – died of cancer, 2004; recruited into the Communist Party by a member of the Cambridge spy ring; his second wife Nina Gore Auchincloss Steers was a half-sister of Gore Vidal and step-sister of First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy.

20. Anne Dean **Truitt** – died of natural causes, 2004; close friend of Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer; wife of James Truitt.

21. James **Truitt** – committed suicide, 1981; vice-president of *The Washington Post*; fired by Bradlee.

22. John Garrett **Underhill**, Jr. – committed suicide, 1964; weapons expert.

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It is neither the intention of this article to provide reasons for the following occurrences nor to prove who the perpetrators were but merely to recount the connections of New York’s Long Island families with some very bizarre events.

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On October 13, 1964, Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer, the forty-three-year-old Pennsylvania socialite former wife of Cord Meyer, Jr. [IV], the assistant deputy of plans for the Central Intelligence Agency's world wide clandestine activities, and the mistress of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was murdered in broad daylight while strolling along the former towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Georgetown, VA.¹ Her assailant fired an "execution-style" shot at point blank range into her head just behind her left ear and one into her shoulder blade, which shattered her shoulder blade and severed her aorta.²



murder scene

Within minutes of Mary's murder police arrested Raymond Crump, Jr., a twenty-five-year-old laborer of limited mental ability and charged him with murder. The prosecution's case was, at best, weak. They were unable to produce a connection between Crump and Mary or produce a witness that could place Crump at the scene of the murder. Tests proved that Crump did not have blood stains on his clothes or nitrate powder marks on his hands or clothes. Even though Crump had been apprehended near the murder scene, no murder weapon was ever found despite extraordinary measures taken by law enforcement officials. The search began with a two-day scouring of the woods and the area along the canal by police officers walking four and five abreast. Navy divers were called in but were unable to locate the pistol in the canal or in the nearby Potomac River. The FBI, which technically did not have jurisdiction in the case, then had the canal drained, its mud sieved, and the canal's bed scanned with metal detectors. Crump was acquitted due to the lack of evidence and, notably, without the testimony of the woman with whom he was purportedly having consensual sexual relations in a nearby wooded area just prior to Mary's murder.³ Mary's murder remains to this day an unsolved, inactive, open case.

To explore the various Long Island families associated with this murder a logical point to begin is with the marriage in 1914 of Cornelia Bryce, the daughter of Lloyd Stephens and Edith Cooper Bryce of *Bryce House* in Roslyn Harbor, to Gifford Pinchot of *Grey Towers* in Milford, Pennsylvania.⁴ Pinchot was a noted conservationist in Theodore Roosevelt's

administration prior to being elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Cornelia, an outspoken advocate for social reform and women's suffrage, was no stranger to politics.⁵ Her father was a political advisor to Theodore Roosevelt, New York State Postmaster General, member of Congress, and United States Minister to The Netherlands and Luxemburg. Thus, it is not surprising that at least one of his three children would become interested in politics. Cornelia ran for Congress in 1928 and, again, in 1932, albeit unsuccessfully. She later ran briefly as an independent to succeed her husband as Governor of Pennsylvania but withdrew when it became apparent that she could not garner enough support.⁶

It is into this family of government service and social activism that Gifford and Cornelia's niece Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer was born. The daughter of Gifford's brother Amos, a prominent attorney who had helped Theodore Roosevelt found the Bull Moose Party, Mary showed no interest in government service or social activism preferring to indulge herself in socialite parties in Pennsylvania, Long Island's Hamptons, and, later, in Washington, DC, and Georgetown, VA.



In 1945 Mary married Cord Meyer, Jr. [IV], the son of Cord and Katharine Blair Thaw Meyer III of North Hampton, NH, and the grandson of Cord and Cornelia M. Covert Meyer II of *The Cove* in Kings Point.⁷ The Meyer fortune was originally derived from the Brooklyn sugar refining firm of Dick and Meyer and later supplemented by investments in the banking and construction industries.⁸

Soon after their marriage Cord and Mary went to the San Francisco Conference, Cord as an aid to Harold Stassen and Mary as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. It was at this

Cord and Mary Meyer, 1945 conference, which was charged with drafting the United Nations Charter, that Meyer first met John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Kennedy was hopeful for the long term success of the United Nations; Meyer, who had lost his left eye during the battle for Guam when a Japanese grenade was thrown into his foxhole and whose twin brother Quentin had been killed in Okinawa, argued against the proposed structure for the United Nations. He had been horrified by the use of nuclear weapons against Japan and argued that,

as structured, the United Nations held little hope of preventing a nuclear war.⁹ A pacifist and outspoken advocate of World government, Meyer founded and was elected the president of the United World Federalist in 1947 where he fought for controls on nuclear weapons but he later resigned as Communists began to infiltrate the organization. In 1951 Allen Welsh Dulles of Lloyd Harbor, who was later to become the director of the Central Intelligence Agency recruited Meyer into the agency.¹⁰

Two years later Senator Joseph McCarthy accused Meyer of being a communist. The FBI refused to give him a security clearance and revealed that they had been investigating Meyer and his wife for being members of subversive organizations which included the National Council of the Arts of which Norman Matton Thomas of Cold Spring Harbor, who was co-founder of the Civil Liberties Union and six-time Socialist Party candidate for the Presidency, was also a member. Staunchly supported by Dulles and other senior CIA officials, Meyer was eventually cleared of the charges and allowed to remain in the CIA.

In 1954 JFK became the Meyers' Georgetown neighbor with Kennedy's purchase of *Hickory Hill*. Mary and Jackie, who would later become one the seven First Ladies associated with Long Island, became friends, albeit not as close as some have suggested.¹¹

Mary Meyer, c. 1960



Divorced from Meyer in 1958, Mary began an affair with JFK in late 1961 which lasted until his assassination. Mary's death occurred eleven months after Kennedy's death and two weeks after the release of the Warren Report. From here on views of events and causes of deaths become muddled by disinformation. The twists and turns, charges and counter-charges, changing stories, and untimely deaths of the participants have obscured the search for the truth.

How or when Mary became involved with drugs is unclear although Timothy Francis Leary asserts in his book, *Flashback*, that Mary approached him in the Spring of 1962 for lessons on how to conduct LSD sessions.¹² In a later meeting, according to Leary, Mary claimed that her group of eight women was having amazing success “turning on” top Washington officials. Their purpose, according to Mary, was to make the government officials less militaristic. Leary further records in his book that a frightened and highly agitated Mary told him that one of the women she attempted to recruit notified the authorities and asked if he would hide her for a few days if the need arose. Leary also asserts that after Kennedy’s assassination an extremely upset Mary telephoned him stating, “They couldn’t control him [JFK] anymore . . . He was changing too fast . . . They’ve covered everything up . . . I’m afraid. Be careful.”¹³ Mary would later file two police reports; one claiming that she believed someone had been in her house while she was away and another stating that she saw someone leaving her house as she entered.¹⁴ Mary’s fear for her life may not have been unfounded. Not only was she the president’s mistress, she also sat in on Kennedy’s strategy sessions with his advisors. Cord and Mary’s close friend James Jesus Angleton, Chief of the CIA’s Counterintelligence Section, at one point suggested that Mary had been murdered because she had somehow discovered the identity of a Soviet mole in the CIA’s hierarchy. In view of the fact that many of the hierarchy were heavy drinkers whose families tended to socialize with each other virtually every weekend, it is not inconceivable that a mole, under the influence of alcohol, may have been indiscrete or that Mary may have heard something at a social gathering or at one of Kennedy’s briefings that aroused her suspicions.¹⁵ Shifting accounts by the participants of exactly what occurred during and after Mary’s murder have further muddled what had already become a tangled web.



Angleton

In his book, *A Good Life Newspapering and Other Adventures*, Benjamin Crowninshield Bradley, Sr.’s account of the circumstances surrounding his sister-in-law’s death and the finding and disposition of her diary and letters has led to some baffling questions. He erroneously contends that Mary “was grabbed from behind, wrestled to the ground, and shot

just once under her cheekbone as she struggled to get free [and] . . . died instantly.” He further states that on the night of Mary’s death he and his wife received a telephone call from Mary’s friend Anne Dean Truitt informing him that Mary asked her to take possession of her private diary if anything should happen to her. The next morning Bradlee and his wife walked to Mary’s house and found the door locked. Upon entering they were amazed to find Angleton looking for Mary’s diary but ultimately agreed that all of them should search the house for the diary. According to Bradlee, later that afternoon, after their fruitless search of the house, he and his wife Antoinette decided to search Mary’s studio. Upon approaching it they found Angleton in the process of picking the padlock. After Angleton left without explanation, Antoinette found the diary and letters. They returned to their house and read them later that night. They were, according to Bradlee, stunned by the revelation in the diary that Mary had been having an affair with JFK. Since, according to Bradlee, Mary had instructed that the diary be destroyed, they gave it to Angleton the next day to be disposed of in a CIA “facility.” Years later the Bradlees learned that Angleton had not destroyed the diary where upon Antoinette demanded that her sister’s diary be returned. After Angleton acquiesced to her demand, Antoinette, according to Bradlee, burned it with a friend as a witness.¹⁶

In response to Bradlee’s book, two of Mary’s friends Cicely D’Autremont Angleton, the wife of James Jesus Angleton, and Anne Dean Truitt, the wife of James Truitt, gave their version of what happened in a letter to *The New York Times* book review editor. In their account Anne had a telephone conversation with James Angleton, who happened to be at the Bradlees’ at the time, and informed him that it was Mary’s wish that he take possession of the diary for safekeeping. Consequently, “those present” agreed to search Mary’s house in the presence of the Bradlees. Cicely and Anne agree that Antoinette later found the diary and loose papers [letters] in the studio and that Antoinette gave them to Angleton and asked that they be burned. Angleton did burn some of the letters but Anne and Cicely insist that Angleton fulfilled Mary’s instructions to safeguard the diary by not having it destroyed. They further state that some years later Antoinette burned the diary in the presence of Anne Truitt.¹⁷ Why the Bradlees felt that they needed the assistance of the CIA to destroy a book and some letters is a perplexing question as is the contention by Cicely and Anne that Angleton should take possession of the diary. Given Mary’s outspoken criticism of the CIA and its activities, it would be reasonable to assume that she would not have wanted the agency to take possession of her diary.

Several other Long Island families became ensnared in the events that occurred during and immediately following the Kennedy assassination. John Garrett Underhill, Jr. was said to have had an encyclopedic knowledge of weaponry. As such, he was sought out by the military and the CIA, with whose hierarchy he had established close personal relationships. Underhill's Long Island connections go back to the Dutch colonial era of New Amsterdam. His grandparents Francis French and Frances Bergen Underhill were Brooklyn residents as were his parents Professor John Garrett and Mrs. Louisa Mann Wingate Underhill, Sr. His maternal grandfather General George Wood Wingate was a founder of the American Rifle Association. After graduating from Harvard, John married Patricia Semple Dunkerson, the daughter of Casselberry Dunkerson of Louisville, KY. During World War II Underhill was a member of the OSS. He later worked as a free-lance writer, *Life* magazine's editor on military affairs, and was reputed to have been a contract employee of the CIA and the Pentagon.

Underhill claimed that JFK's assassination was connected with the CIA's attempts to kill Castro. He also maintained that the president had been killed before he was able to expose his recently acquired knowledge of a rogue faction within the CIA that had been involved in gun-running and contraband in the Far East. Fearful for his life, Underhill spoke of leaving the country. In May of 1964 he was found dead in his Washington, DC, residence. The police ruled his death a suicide but the question still remains as to why would the right-handed Underhill, who was fearful for his life, have shot himself behind his left ear.¹⁸

Journalist, radio and television personality Dorothy Kilgallen, also a former Brooklyn resident, was a dedicated investigative crime reporter and gossip columnist for *The New York Journal-American*. In 1959 she became the first journalist to imply that the CIA and organized crime were working together to assassinate Fidel Castro.¹⁹ In 1962 she broke the story of Marilyn Monroe's affair with JFK. Within forty-eight hours of its publication the actress was found dead of a drug overdose. Not long after JFK's assassination Kilgallen managed to obtain a copy of the original Dallas Police Department's log which showed markedly divergent accounts of the events than later police pronouncements as to the origin of the shots that killed Kennedy. During Jack Ruby's trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, she was granted a private interview with Ruby and later obtained Ruby's secret testimony to the Warren Commission. Obsessed with Kennedy's assassination, she told several people that she was on to something big and was going to crack the Kennedy case wide open. In 1965 Kilgallen was found dead on the third floor of her five-story Manhattan town-house on

Thirty-fourth Street. The New York City medical examiner listed the cause of death as “acute ethanol and barbiturate intoxication, circumstances undetermined.” A later test in 1968 showed she died from a deadly mixture of secobarbital, amobarbital, and pentobarbital.

When Kilgallen’s husband Richard Kollmar was asked what happened to Dorothy’s files concerning JFK’s death, he replied, “I’m afraid that will have to go to the grave with me.” On another occasion his reply to the same question was, “I’m going to destroy all that. It’s done enough damage already.” Richard died in 1971 from an over-dose of drugs. Four years after his death his son Richard (Dickie) was questioned by FBI agents about his mother’s papers to which Dickie steadfastly denied any knowledge. To this day Dorothy’s files on the Kennedy assassination have never surfaced.²⁰



Dorothy Kilgallen

Earl Edward Tailer Smith, Sr., who resided in Palm Beach, Florida, and at *Iradel* in Sands Point, was a financier, industrialist, and United States Ambassador to Cuba from 1957-1959. As such, he witnessed the fall of the Batista government and the assumption of power by Castro. Married four times, Smith’s first wife was Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of William Kissam and Virginia Graham Fair Vanderbilt, Jr. of *Deepdale* in Lake Success.²¹ His third wife, Florence Pritchett, was a television personality and colleague of Dorothy Kilgallen at *The New York Journal-American* but unlike Kilgallen’s investigative reporting, Florence’s columns were devoted to food preparation. The Smiths were close friends of their Palm Beach neighbors the Kennedys, who resided at the adjoining estate, and were frequent guests at the White House during the Kennedy administration. Smith’s first-hand knowledge of the situation in Cuba, as well as his belief that Castro could not have come to power without the aid of the United States, surely must have added valuable insight for Kennedy’s secret negotiations for a rapprochement with Cuba. In another odd twist of fate in this ever-twisting story, Florence, who had been Kennedy’s mistress for a number of years, succumbed to leukemia a few days after Kilgallen’s death in 1965.

In April 1963 Lisa Howard of East Hampton, an actress who had become an investigative journalist and anchor of ABC television’s noontime program “The News Hour with Lisa



*Howard with Castro
during one of her two trips to Cuba*

Howard,” went to Cuba to film a documentary on Fidel Castro. Just prior to her trip Special Assistant to the President for National Security McGeorge Bundy had suggested to Kennedy that there should be a gradual accommodation with Castro. To this day it is not clear if Howard’s trip to Cuba was a coincidence or if she had been chosen by Kennedy to approach Castro on his behalf.²² During her private interviews with the Cuban leader, Castro indicated that he was willing to secretly discuss a rapprochement with representatives of the American government. The State Department and the CIA, the latter of which had recently resurrected its assassination plots against Castro in direct violation of Kennedy’s orders, tried unsuccessfully to block the airing of Howard’s documentary and strongly opposed Howard’s involvement in any negotiations.²³ In September 1963 Howard went public with Castro’s desire for negotiations in an article she wrote for the journal *War and Peace Report*. Whether she took this action alone or whether it was an attempt by Kennedy to circumvent the State Department and the CIA is also unclear. In September Deputy United Nations Ambassador William Hollingsworth Attwood had a long telephone conversation with Howard where upon he asked for and received permission to instigate direct clandestine contacts with the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations and later secretly met with Castro. Attwood was scheduled to report to Kennedy on his negotiations with Castro upon the president’s return from Dallas.²⁴

In July 1965 the thirty-five-year-old Howard became disoriented in the parking lot of an East Hampton shopping center and asked two passing friends for help. She died shortly after reaching the East Hampton Medical Center. Her death was ruled a suicide by drug overdose. Officials theorized that she had become despondent over a recent miscarriage and the loss of her job at ABC News.

The obvious connecting thread that persists is that Underhill, Kilgallen, Howard, and E. T. Smith have each, in their own way, a connection with Cuba and with JFK.

With the information currently in the public domain, it is impossible to determine why Mary was murdered or who murdered her. C. David Heymann states in his book *The Georgetown Ladies' Social Club*, in 2001, six weeks prior to his death, Meyer refuted the publication-approved statement in his 1983 CIA-censored book, *Facing Reality: From World Federalism to the CIA*, that he was satisfied by the conclusions of the police that Mary had been killed by a sexually motivated assailant. When Heymann asked Meyer, "Who killed Mary?" Meyer responded, "The same sons of bitches that killed John F. Kennedy . . ."²⁵

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ENDNOTES

1. It was not unusual for prominent families to add Junior to the son's name when in fact he may have been the third, or the fourth, etc. Case in point, President Theodore Roosevelt [Jr.] was the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt, Sr. yet the president did not use the designation Junior for himself and named his son Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. rather than the third.

Mary filed for divorce in 1958 but never remarried. Two years after Mary's murder Cord Meyer, Jr. [IV] married Mary Starke Patteson, the daughter of Alan Patteson of Memphis, TN.

2. Katie McCabe and Dovey Johnson Roundtree, *Justice Older Than the Law: The Life of Dovey Johnson Roundtree* (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2009), pp. 190-91, and Nina Burleigh, *A Very Private Woman: The Life and Unsolved Murder of Presidential Mistress Mary Meyer* (New York: Bantam Books, 1998), p. 232.

3. McCabe and Roundtree, pp. 191, 193, 195, 204.

Mary's body was identified by her brother-in-law Benjamin Crowninshield Bradlee, Sr. Bradlee would eventually rise within the structure of *The Washington Post* to become its managing editor during the newspaper's investigation of the Watergate scandal. In 1979 Bradlee purchased *Grey Gardens*, the East Hampton estate of Edith Ewing Bouvier Beale, the aunt of First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy. Edith Ewing Bouvier Beale was the daughter of John Vernou and Maude Sergeant Bouvier, Jr. of *Lasta* in East Hampton. See Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, forthcoming) – Beale, Bouvier, and Bradlee entries.

4. For information on Bryce's Roslyn Harbor estate, see Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes*, vol. I (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2006) – Bryce entry.

5. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot was so outspoken in her concern for social issues that she was considered second only to First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt in her pursuit of social reform. *Dictionary of American Biography*, Supplement 6.

For information on *Half-Way Nirvana*, the Salisbury, Long Island, residence of Eleanor Roosevelt's parents, see Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2010) – Roosevelt entry. For a discussion of her father's problems, see Raymond E. Spinzia, "Elliott Roosevelt, Sr. – A Spiral Into Darkness: the Influences." *The Freeholder*, Fall 2007, pp. 3-7, 15-17.

6. In 1949, as a delegate to the United Nations Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources, Cornelia jarred the conference members by attacking United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lee for refusing to allow the conference to have policy-making responsibilities. Her comment, "What upside-down Humpty Dumpty nonsense is this," sent shock waves through the United Nations. *The New York Times* September 10, 1960, p. 21.

For additional information on Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, see Judith Ader Spinzia, "Women of Long Island: Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Feminist, Social-Activist – The Long Islander Who Became First Lady of Pennsylvania." www.spinzialongislandstates.com.

7. Prior to her marriage, Mary was an attendant at the wedding of Anne Woodin Miner of *Gray Wing* in East Hampton, the granddaughter of William Hartman and Annie Jessup Woodin, Sr. of *Dune House* in East Hampton. See Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton . . .* (forthcoming) – Miner and Woodin entries. For additional social events which Mary attended in the Hamptons, see *The New York Times* September 5, 1936, p. 12, and January 5, 1937, p. 20.

The noted architect Stanford White of *Box Hill* in St. James was murdered by Cord Meyer, Jr. [IV]'s great uncle Harry K. Thaw.

For information on Meyer's estate *The Cove*, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families . . .* vol. I – Meyer entry.

8. The Cord Meyer Development Company, was a major construction firm in the Long Island communities of Elmhurst and Forest Hills. Indeed, Meyer's firm was so influential in the development of Queens County that it was Cord Meyer II who chose the name Forest Hills for the Queens community. Harry W. Havemeyer, *Along the Great South Bay: From Oakdale to Babylon, The Story of a Summer Spa 1840-1940* (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 1996), p. 264.

For Meyer's Long Island partners in the sugar refining business and the Cord Meyer Development Company, see Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2007) – Dick entries.

9. Quentin Meyer's namesake, who was the son of President Theodore Roosevelt, was killed in World War I.

10. For information on Long Island residences of Allen Welsh Dulles and that of his brother John Foster Dulles, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families . . .* vol. I – Dulles entries.

11. Burleigh, p. 203.
For information on Norman Matton Thomas' Cold Spring Harbor residence, *see* Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families . . .* vol. II – Thomas entry.
12. Timothy Francis Leary, the director of research projects at Harvard University, was a multi-year guest at the Milbrook, New York, estate of Thomas Hitchcock III. While at the estate, Leary continued his research into the uses and effects of LSD.
Thomas Hitchcock III's half-brother Alexander married Judith Walker, the daughter of Delos and Nina Sebring Walker of East Hampton and resided in East Hampton. He was the son of Alexander and Margaret Mellon Laughlin of Pittsburgh. After her husband's death, Margaret married Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the son of Thomas and Louise Eustis Hitchcock, Sr. of *Broad Hollow Farm* in Old Westbury, and resided in Sands Point and, later, at *Broad Hollow Farm*. *See also* Burton Hersh, *The Mellon Family: A Family Fortune in History* (New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc., 1978), pp. 480-81, 483.
For information on the Hitchcock's Long Island estates, *see* Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families . . .* vol. I – Hitchcock entries; for information on Laughlin's East Hampton estate, *see* Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton . . .* (forthcoming) – Laughlin entry.
13. Timothy Francis Leary, *Flashbacks* (Los Angeles: J. P. Tarcher, Inc., 1983), pp. 154-56, 179, 187-88, 190-91, 194.
14. According to Joan Bross, whose husband John, a former Long Islander, was the CIA's Chief of Covert Action Section for Eastern Europe, James Jesus Angleton, the chief of the CIA's counterintelligence section had placed listening devices in Mary's bedroom and telephones after she divorced Meyer.
15. C. David Heymann, *The Georgetown Ladies' Social Club: Power, Passion, and Politics in the Nation's Capitol* (New York: Atria Books, 2003), pp. 154, 166.
16. Benjamin C. Bradlee, *A Good Life Newspapering and Other Adventures* (New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1995), pp. 266-71.
Angleton was a member of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II when he received his initial training in counterintelligence from Harold Adrian Russell "Kim" Philby, who was later proven to be a Soviet mole in the British intelligence service and a member of the notorious Cambridge spy ring.
In 1948 Angleton became a member of the CIA. In 1954 he was chosen by Allen Welsh Dulles to be the Chief of the Counterintelligence Section and tasked with the investigation of Philby's activities. Ignoring the evidence against Philby, he gave him what amounted to a "clean bill of health."
Harold Philby, Guy Burgess, Anthony Blunt, John Cairncross, and Donald Maclean were members of the Cambridge spy ring. While a student at Cambridge, Michael Whitney Straight, the son of Willard Dickerman and Dorothy Payne Whitney Straight of *Elmhurst* in Old Westbury and the grandson of Secretary of the Navy William Collins Whitney of Old Westbury, was recruited into the Communist Party by the Cambridge spy ring. *See* Raymond E. Spinzia, "Michael Straight and the Cambridge Spy Ring." *The Freeholder*, 5 (Winter), 2001:3-5. For the Long Island estates of Straight and Whitney, *see* Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families . . .* vol. II – Straight and Whitney entries. For additional information on spies associated with Long Island, *see* Raymond E. Spinzia, "Society

Chameleons: Long Island's Gentlemen Spies." *The Nassau County Historical Society Journal* 55 (2000):27-38.

Angleton was later placed in charge of the CIA's investigation of the Kennedy assassination and became the CIA's liaison to the Warren Commission and the FBI for the exchange of information on the assassination. During his investigation of the events surrounding Kennedy's death Angleton focused exclusively on Oswald's involvement and refused to follow other leads.

In 1970 CIA agent Clare Edward Petty, who had discovered that Heinz Felfe was a Soviet mole in the West German intelligence agency, produced a report which accused his boss Angleton of being a possible mole. Petty was not the first to accuse Angleton; it had been previously suggested by CIA agent William King Harvey. In spite of the mounting concerns about Angleton's loyalty, CIA director William Colby refused to fire him. David C. Martin, *Wilderness of Mirrors* (New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1980), pp. 212-13. It should be noted that while Martin's book lacks footnotes and fails to name sources, CIA agent Cleveland C. Cram said it was invariably accurate.



Petty

In 1974 Seymour Hersh of *The New York Times* reported that the CIA was engaged in illegal surveillance of United States citizens. The operation involved the interception and photographing of over 215,000 letters annually and the creation of a computerized data bank of over two million names. Among those whose correspondence was scrutinized was a member of the Rockefeller family, congressmen, senators, and presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon. Martin, p. 70.

It was only after the operation had been exposed that Colby asked Angleton, who had been conducting the surveillance of over 10,000 citizens since the 1950s, to resign.

In 1975 Cleveland C. Cram was called out of retirement to examine Angleton's activities in the CIA. Cram's six-year investigation culminated in the twelve-volume *History of the Counterintelligence Staff 1954-1974*, which still remains classified. In 1993 Cram completed a monograph *Spy Stories Of Moles and Molehunters: A Review of Counterintelligence Literature, 1977-1992* in which Cram, on page 131, states that by 1980 Petty had concluded that Angleton was either a giant fraud or a Soviet mole.

17. *The New York Times* November 5, 1995, p. BR5.

James Truitt was the assistant to *The Washington Post* publisher Philip Leslie Graham and later rose to become the newspaper's vice-president. In 1976 Truitt gave an interview to *The National Enquirer* in which he made public Mary's affair with JFK. Truitt was killed in 1981 by a shotgun wound to the head. His death was deemed a suicide by the police. Truitt's wife at the time, Evelyn Patterson Truitt asserted that CIA agent Herbert Burrows stole Truitt's personal papers which included a copy of Mary's diary. Burleigh, p. 288.

18. *The New York Times* May 17, 1927, p. 29; May 4, 1937, p. 22; May 4, 1940, p. 20; and May 17, 1946, p. 22.

19. As a youth Dorothy Kilgallen resided in an Irish-Catholic neighborhood off Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn. She attended P.S. 119 and was a graduate of Brooklyn's Erasmus Hall. Lee Israel, *Kilgallen* (New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1979), pp. 20-21.

Cornelius Van Schaak Roosevelt II was the son of Theodore and Eleanor Butler Alexander Roosevelt, Jr. [III] of *Old Orchard* in Cove Neck. [For information on *Old Orchard*, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families* . . . vol. II – Roosevelt entry.] Cornelius rose in the structure of the CIA to become the Chief of Technical Services. It was during his tenure that technical services devised several methods to attempt to kill Fidel Castro. Some of the more creative ideas were cigars, handkerchiefs, and a swim suit treated with bacteria; highly toxic shellfish poison on a pin; and botulism pills to be dissolved in Castro's drink.

20. Israel, pp. 354-58, 390, 410, 424, 426-27.

21. Earle Edward Tailer and Consuelo Vanderbilt Smith, Sr.'s daughter Virginia married William Langdon Hutton, the son of John Laurence and Katherine Lyon Hutton, Sr. of *Peep O'Day* in East Hampton, and resided at *Peep O'Day*. See Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton* . . . (forthcoming) – Hutton entries. Virginia later married Edwin Marston Burke, Sr. with whom she resided in Far Hills, NJ. After the Vanderbilts' divorce, William resided at *Eagle's Nest* in Centerport while his wife resided in Brookville and at *Fairmont* in Manhasset. See Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families* . . . vol. II – Vanderbilt entries.

22. In the course of events Lisa Howard made two trips to meet with Castro.

23. William Averell Harriman of Sands Point and Old Westbury was Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at this time. For information on Harriman's Long Island residences, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families* . . . vol. I – Harriman entries.

24. William Hollingsworth Attwood had dated Mary Eno Pinchot [Meyer] during their prep school and college years. Burleigh, p. 57, and Heymann, p. 155. He later became United States Ambassador to the United Nations in the Kennedy administration. After leaving government service Attwood was the publisher of the New York edition of *Newsday*.



Mary Eno Pinchot, college years

25. Heymann, p. 155.

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