Dinner Honors State Membership Chairs and Endowment Donors

The newly redecorated East Conference Room of the Supreme Court building was the scene of a special dinner held on January 10, 1991 to honor the current State Chairman of the Membership Committee and to honor Leadership Endowment Donors to the Society's Endowment Fund. The event was under the direction of Society President Justin A. Stanley, Chairman of the Board, Erwin N. Griswold, and Honorary Chairman, Warren E. Burger. The Society was honored to have as a guest, Justice David H. Souter.

The focus of the evening was on the membership and endowment fund-raising campaigns. These activities have been the focus of much of the Society's work and efforts during recent months and this occasion was used as a time to commemorate these special efforts. Award presentations were directed by Frank C. Jones, Chairman of the National Membership Committee, and Vincent C. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee. These dedicated members have worked hard to foster the interests of the Society in their respective areas of labor and much of the Society's success in these fields can be attributed to them.

As Chairman of the Membership Committee, Mr. Jones assembles and coordinates a network of some 54 chairmen in each of the states, with vice-chairs in some of the more populous states. These individuals spearhead membership recruitment activities within their own states. Each state chairman sets goals with Mr. Jones and pledges to work to obtain a specific number of members during a one-year period. State chairmen are provided materials and assistance from the Society's main offices and from Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones in turn is assisted at the national level by National Membership Committee members Thomas E. Deacey, Jr., Fulton Haight, James J. Kilpatrick, Harvey Koch, --continued on page four

Above, left: Justice David Souter (left) greets Louisiana State Membership Chairman Harvey Koch (right) as Society Trustee M. Truman Woodward, Jr. (center) looks on. Mr. Koch was recognized for his outstanding service at an award ceremony last year. Mr. Woodward was recognized for his membership recruiting efforts at the dinner. Above, right: Justice Souter (left) presents an Endowment Leadership Award to Society Trustee William T. Coleman, Jr. in recognition of a $25,000 endowment contribution by the firm of O'Melveny & Myers, of which Mr. Coleman is a partner.
A Letter from the President
Justin A. Stanley

In some respects it is fair to say that we started 1991 with a bang. Our membership total climbed to 3,600, a new high, and the pledges and payments to our endowment fund reached $2,000,000. Shortly after the first of the year we distributed our new Journal of Supreme Court History (previously the Yearbook) which was the earliest distribution date that any of us can remember.

On January 3 we gave a small dinner at the Cosmos Club for the Board of Editors of the Journal, at which Chief Justice Burger and Justices O'Connor and Powell were present and on January 10 we gave another dinner, this time at the Court for State Membership Chairmen and Leadership Donors. Justice Souter was there and presented the awards to membership and leadership recipients. This was, for many of us, our first opportunity to meet Justice Souter. We were much taken with his humility, charm and grace and we were complimented to have him join us. Then, to the surprise of most, I announced special awards to Erwin N. Griswold, our Chairman, and to Chief Justice Burger, our Honorary Chairman, who have done so very much for the Society over so many years. Justice Souter presented the marble awards. This is what I said about our two very special honorees:

Erwin, as Chairman of the Society you have done your job with your customary, dedication and skill. Your own firm—Jones Day— is one of our leadership donors. You yourself have performed services in the trenches. There probably are very few, if any, lawyers in the country whose achievements have more closely matched the promise of their early years. Outstanding success has marked every step—

from Cleveland to Oberlin to Harvard, where you are still affectionately known as The Dean—to the Solicitor General’s office—
to Washington as a private practitioner with broad public interests.

I believe you have about as many honorary degrees as Father Hesburgh.

And you have appeared before the Court more than any other living person.

You honor us by your devotion to the Society and we are happy to give you this slight token of our appreciation.

Mr. Chief Justice Burger:

My memory is that at your confirmation hearings you gave recognition to the duty of the Chief Justice to make our system of justice work better and you added that, if confirmed, you would expect to devote “every moment of the rest of your life to that end.”

You have kept that promise, as Vera would attest if she were here. The list of your practical achievements in improving our system is long—too long to recite here. But no Chief Justice has surpassed what you have done.

The good fortune of the Society is that, with remarkable prescience, you saw the great need for our creation and for the work which we are now attempting to do.

You inspired others to help carry out your views, and because of you, we are.

I can only hope that what we are building will constitute an achievement in which you will take pride.

We do not to your debt and so it is appropriate to give you this symbol of our gratitude and of our pride in you.

Below Associate Justice Sandra Day O’Connor (right) talks with Professor Craig Joyce (center), a member of the Board of Editors for the Society’s Journal of Supreme Court History, and Vance K. Opperman (left), of the firm of Opperman, Hein & Paquin, a Leadership Donor to the Society’s Endowment.

Endowment Fund Donors of $25,000
As of March 20, 1991

Law Firms:

Alberheimer & Gray
Andersen Kill Olick & Oshinsky
Arnold & Porter
Baker & McKenzie
Breed, Abbott & Morgan
Clark, Gagliardi & Miller
Clary, Gorlich, Stoen & Hamilton
Covington & Burling
Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Davis, Polk & Wardwell
Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine
Dykema Gossett
Freeman & Higgins
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Haight, Brown & Bonesteel
Hogan & Hartson
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Individuals:

Mr. S. Howard Goldman
Mr. William T. Gossett
Mr. William J. Harte
Mr. David Lloyd Kreger
Mr. Jeremiah Mandel
Mr. Dwight D. Opperman
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The Supreme Court Historical Society
Quarterly

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The Supreme Court Historical Society
Quarterly
Dinner (continued from page one)


The state chairman's network has recently undergone a substantive change in membership with the result that most chairmen have just set their goals and are now commencing activities to solicit new members. With this in mind, Mr. Jones mentioned some of the special goals that have been set within particular states and then called upon those chairmen who were present to give a short report on membership efforts in their states. All membership chairpersons and their spouses were invited to attend. Membership representatives present that evening were:

Foster D. Arnett, State Chair, Tennessee
William H. Beckett, Co-Chair, New Hampshire
Ratledge C. Clement, Vice-Chair, Louisiana
Raphael Escalera, Vice-Chair, Puerto Rico
Wayne Fisher, State Chair, Texas
Ben J. Quatt, Jr., State Chair, Washington
Joan M. Hall, State Chair, Illinois
Andrew C. Hartzell, Jr., Co-Chair, New York
Paul M. Hawkins, Vice-Chair, Georgia
Harvey C. Koch, State Chair, Louisiana
John T. Marshall, State Chair, Georgia
Jack B. Middleton, State Chair, New Hampshire

As the current network of state chairs was only recently completed, yearly goals have not yet been completed hence those awards could not be made last January. It is Mr. Jones' hope that many of the state chairmen will receive awards for completed membership goals at the Annual Meeting in June. As a special presentation, state chairman for New Hampshire, Jack B. Middleton, was given an award in recognition of his pledge to meet his membership goal for 1991. The award was presented by Justice Souter who, of course, only recently left New Hampshire to join the U. S. Supreme Court bench. Mr. Middleton received the special award made of marble which was formerly part of the Supreme Court building. Justice Souter looked a bit concerned as the source of the marble was indicated. Asked to explain this concern, he indicated that he was not as worried about the marble coming from in the building, so much as he was concerned that the marble might be Vermont marble, rather than New Hampshire marble.

Several good-natured special challenges were issued between state chairmen. Henry Miller of New York pledged to obtain one new member from New York for every five members obtained nationwide. Joan Hall issued a challenge on behalf of Maine that the female Chairs would out-perform their male counterparts on a per capita basis.

The next portion of the program was devoted to recognition of endowment donors. Mr. Burke took the podium to announce these awards. He commenced his remarks by noting that the endowment fund goal is $2.5 million net money. He said the fund now stands at a little over $2 million in payments and pledges. He explained that plans call for completion of the goal by June 1991, but "we will keep working until we accomplish our goal." He added, "Tonight, it is our pleasure to present special marble paperweights to the $25,000 Leadership Donors who have not yet received this token of appreciation from the Society. As was noted by Mr. Jones, the award is crafted from marble which until recently was part of the Supreme Court building and is decorated with a replica of the seal of the Supreme Court of the United States." Assisted by Justice Souter, Mr. Burke presented awards to the following:

John Beasley—representing Mr. Walter H. Alford and the BellSouth Corporation
Paul M. Hawkins—Freeman & Hawkins
Donald Ayer—Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
Adair S. Hardin—Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
Merritt I. Weiss—Milberg, Weiss, Hershkurd, Specht & Lee
William T. Coleman, Jr.—O'Melveny & Myers
Vance K. Opperman—Opperman, Heins & Paquin
William Bradford Reynolds—Roes & Hardies
W. Foster Wollen—Shearman & Sterling
Judge Samuel B. Sterrett—representing J. Evans Attwell of Vinson and Elkins
Gary Fairchild—Winston & Strawn

After the endowment presentations were made, Mr. Stanley made surprise presentations to Dean Griswold and Chief Justice Burger in honor of their years of dedication and involvement in the Society, noting some of their many contributions to the Society. The title of his remarks appears in the "Letter From The President" portion of this issue.

The presentation of the special awards concluded the evening's program.

Above: Associate Justice Souter (right) and Joan Hall, the Society's State Membership Chairwoman for Illinois, listen as other state membership chairpersons exchange special challenges in their efforts to out-perform each other in this year's membership drive.
Above: Membership Committee Chairman Frank Jones addresses guests at the January 13th dinner in the Supreme Court building honoring State Membership Chairs and Endowment Leadership Donors. Mr. Jones is also a Vice President of the Society and a member of the firm of King & Spalding, one of the Leadership Donors to the Society's Endowment.
Left, facing page:
Special Gifts Committee Chairman Vincent C. Burke, Jr. describes the Society's endowment campaign to guests at the January 13th dinner. Below: Associate Justice Souter (left) presents an award to Jack Beasley in recognition of BellSouth Corporation's endowment contribution. The marble awards given to State Chairs who reach their annual goals and Endowment Leadership Donors are actual pieces of the Supreme Court building affixed with the Seal of the Supreme Court. This marble paperweight is given to the $25,000 Leadership Donors who
John Rutledge:

Confirmation Without Service, Service Without Confirmation

John Rutledge's tenure on the Supreme Court was highly unusual: although twice appointed to serve on it he never attended a formal session of the full Court. He also has the distinction of being the only Justice to have resigned from the Supreme Court to become a state court judge, and the only Chief Justice of the United States to hold an interim appointment to preside over a summer term but fail confirmation by the Senate when it reconvened in the fall. Rutledge is best known as a South Carolina native who served his state in nearly every top post and represented South Carolina at the major colonial congresses and the Constitutional Convention. Although primarily an advocate of the interests of his colony's privileged planter class, he was instrumental in rallying Southern support for independence and the Constitution.

In September 1739 John Rutledge was born in Charleston to fifteen-year-old Sarah (Hest) Rutledge, an extremely wealthy South Carolina heiress, and Dr. John Rutledge. His father, a physician who had emigrated from Ireland at a young age, died in 1750. He left his widow, then only twenty-six, with six children. Young John studied law in the office of his uncle, Andrew Rutledge, who was Speaker of the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly. Following his uncle's death, he read law under prominent attorney James Parsons before setting sail for London to attend the Middle Temple. After three years of study, on February 17, 1790, he was called to the English bar.

Within four months of his return to South Carolina he was admitted to the state bar and elected to the provincial legislature. Thanks in part to his family's wealth and political connections, he quickly developed a prestigious and lucrative law practice in a colony renowned for the quality of its bar. In 1763 he married Angelina Grimke, daughter of a venerable Charleston family and aunt of Angelina and Sarah Grimke, sisters who would become A powerful public speaker, Rutledge was appointed Attorney General in 1766 by the Royal Governor in a not altogether successful bid to secure his allegiance to the king against the rebellious provincial assembly. Rutledge's political career got a boost ten months later when he was sent as South Carolina's delegate to the State Assembly in Philadelphia. As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Rutledge, the youngest delegate, drafted a respectful appeal to the House of Lords for repeal of the burdensome stamp tax. The request was met within the year.

In 1774 Rutledge was elected to head the South Carolina delegation to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He united with other conservatives against complete independence from England, but spoke out for colonial rights. While most delegates urged a commercial embargo with the mother country, even though it would entail considerable sacrifice, Rutledge stood firm for his home province's economic welfare. In the interest of unanimity, the Congress conceded to Rutledge's demand to exempt one commodity from their embargo—rice—the principal export of South Carolina. Rutledge then managed to convince both the late South Carolina radicals and the indige
grouers that his stand had saved the colony from ruin, and urged rice planters to pay compensation to other growers.

Returned to the Second Continental Congress the following year, Rutledge was partially swayed by the movement toward independence. After the Congress adjourned, he helped stabilize conditions in his colony by drafting a new state constitution providing for an independent government. When the new state assembly convened in March 1776, it elected John Rutledge the first president of the South Carolina Republic. He addressed the assembly at its spring adjournment:

"Let it be known that this Constitution is but temporary, till an accommodation of the unhappy difference between Great Britain and America can be obtained; and that such an event is still desired by men who yet remember former friendships and intimate connections, though for defending their persons and properties they are stigmatized and treated as rebels."

Three months after his election, the British navy gathered forces to attack Fort Sullivan, a palmetto log fortification that protected Charleston harbor. Convinced of its strategic importance, Rutledge boldly countermanded the order of General During the Revolutionary War John Rutledge served as the chief executive officer of South Carolina. His powerful influence earned him the nickname "Dictator John." During the Constitutional Convention he was adamantly opposed to the idea that the new executive branch of the United States government should be given any power to "protect the rights and liberties of the people." He believed in a government of limited powers, and fought against any measure that he thought would grant the federal government too much power.

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Item 306 Matching Walnut Pen Caddy with two inch gold plated medallion of the seal of a h. Supreme Court. This piece stands five inches high, and is large enough to hold an ample supply of writing instruments. A perfect companion piece to the pen set, above, it is similarly fitted with felt pads on its base. $38.00. $20.40.

Item 356 Quill Ballpoint Pen Our finest ballpoint feels extremely comfortable and glides effortlessly across your documents. The body has a smooth matte black finish with gold accents. Etched into the cap in gold is "Supreme Court of the United States." Our pen is gift boxed, and in black ink and refill can be obtained from any stationery store. Made in the U.S.A. and guaranteed for life. $24.95. $19.95.

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Item 343 Walnut Constitution Our most impressive gift item, this limited edition stainless steel Constitution is very distinctive. Measuring 16 x 22 inches, the unabridged Constitution of the United States is etched into a stainless steel plate which is then mounted on a hand rubbed walnut plaque. This piece is suitable for an attorney's office. $217.95. $174.35.

Glass Items
Item 415 Lead Crystal Box measures two and three-quarter inches square and is acid-etched with the seal of the Supreme Court of the United States on the top panel. Useful for keeping small items on a desk; and the two halves can be used separately. This item is gift-boxed for convenient gift giving. $10.95. $8.75.

Item 405 Glass Set This is a set of four double old-fashioned sized glasses. The seal of the Supreme Court of the United States has been acid-etched onto each glass. $14.95 $11.99.

Item 420 Crystal Inkwell A true Victorian reproduction handblown into an original 19th century mold. The inkwell is handblown into a clear or cobalt blue glass. Totally functional and beautiful, each comes with a hand made, polished pewter cover. Excellent value at $48.95. $39.15.

Item 413 Glass Suncatcher The suncatcher is a striking lead crystal diamond shaped piece that measures 2.5x2.5 inches and has the seal of the Supreme Court acid-etched in its center. The beveled edge creates dazzling effects when struck by light. This lovely design comes with a ribbon to so that it may be used as a Christmas ornament, or use the enclosed suction cup to hang in a window and enjoy all year. Individually boxed. $5.95. $4.80.

Item 413 Glass Paperweight is circular and has a delicately etched edge. The seal of the Supreme Court is acid-etched in the center of the piece. A popular item, this unusual paperweight measures almost four inches in diameter. $7.98. $6.40.

Item 411 French Crystal Vase is an elegant and impressively designed gift. The Supreme Court seal is hand engraved on the front of the one foot tall piece. $25.00. $20.00.

Ornaments
Item 352 Finished in 24K gold, these 3 by 1/2 inch oval, metal cutwork ornaments are available in three designs: the Supreme Court building, the seal of the Supreme Court, and the figure of Lady Justice. Each is presented in a folio which includes a short history of the design. $7.95 or $6.35 each. Please specify design.

Item 344 The Justices on Circuit, 1790-1804, details the early workings of the federal judicial system. The documents in this volume also touch on topics that figured prominently in the law and politics of the era: neutrality, the boundary between state and federal crimes, and others. Volume III, the Justices on Circuit, 1795-1800, examines the practice of sending Supreme Court Justices around the country to serve as judges at sessions of the various federal circuit courts. Each volume: $85.00. $65.00.

Item 261 The Supreme Court at Work This book, written by Congressional Quarterly, covers in depth the first and second century of the Court's history by tracing its development from its origins of power to the contemporary Court of today. Represented in the text are the operations and traditions of the Court, the Justices and their supporting personnel, biographies of each Justice, and major decisions of the Court. $17.95 $14.35.

Jewelry
Jewelry with the seal of the Supreme Court. Each piece features a highly detailed medallion of the Court seal in a heavy gold plate.

Item 349 Gavel Pencils This unique pencil has a double-headed eraser which gives it the look of a gavel. The barrel is inscribed with the words 'With Liberty and Justice for All', and 'The Supreme Court of the United States.' The pencils are available in cream, metallic gold, and silver colors. 65 each or $7.50 per dozen. Members: $5.25 each and $4.25 per dozen.

Item 400 Magnets Crafted of ironstone for durability, the magnets are cobalt blue with the Supreme Court building traced in gold. The rim is trimmed in gold for an added touch of class. $6.49. $5.20.

Item 341 Small Scales Sealed of Justice These beautiful scales are made of solid brass, have brass ropes, and are capped with a majestic eagle. They are available in two sizes: the smaller is 11 inches tall, the larger is over 15 inches in height. Small: $21.95. $17.55. Large: $42.95. $34.25.

Item 720 Supreme Court Building Model Perfect for children or attorneys of any age. Our wooden model of the Court building measures 9 inches long and 2 3/4 inches tall. A highly detailed rendition of the front of the Court looks equally 'Supreme' in the playroom or on any office bookshelf. Crafted of solid wood in the U.S.A. $59.90. $11.00.

Item 335 Bookmarks are finished in 24K gold over intricate metal designs. Measuring 16 x 22 inches, the unabridged Constitution of the United States is etched into a stainless steel plaque. The book mark is then mounted on a hand rubbed walnut plaque. The books are available in boxes of 12 with envelopes, it bears the inscription: 'Warm Greetings and Best Wishes for a Joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year.' 85. $7.95.

Photographs
Photos of the current Justices as individuals and as a group are sold in black and white and in color. All individual portraits are matted and measure 8 x 10, including the matte. Color group photos may be purchased mounted (10x16) or unmatted (13 x 19). Glossy black and white photos are available in 8 x 10 only. Please call for availability and pricing on all photos.
Charles Lee, Commander of the Southern Continental Army, to evacuate the vulnerable fort. Firepower from the fort and considerable good luck repulsed the British fleet, driving it from South Carolina's coast for nearly three years. A week after the battle was won, Rutledge's younger brother, Edward, who was a delegate at the Second Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

In March 1788 a new South Carolina constitution called for changing the republic to a state, the president to a governor without a legislative veto power, and for the popular election of both houses. Rutledge at first opposed it. Averse to simple democracy, he feared that the constitution was too liberal and precluded the possibility of reconciliation with Great Britain, but he resigned rather than fight it. His resignation was short-lived. The onslaught of British troops a year later prompted his election as governor and he was trusted with broad emergency powers.

When the British captured Charleston in 1780, Rutledge escaped to Philadelphia to fetch military aid. After reinforcements arrived, the British, led by Lord Cornwallis, were driven out of the Carolinas to Virginia, where they finally surrendered. Governor Rutledge quickly reestablished order in his state and, unable to succeed himself as governor, was elected to Congress in 1782. After a term in Congress, the well-respected lawyer got his first exposure to the judicial bench when he was appointed chief judge of South Carolina's new court of chancery. He had resisted many prominent Southerners already in the new government, the seat was offered to John Jay instead. A disappointed Rutledge settled for an appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court which he declined. Had he accepted, two attempts to draw him back to the Confederate government, namely offers to serve as a federal judge or as minister to the Netherlands, because his private affairs had suffered greatly during the war and needed attention.

Although only one of a group of delegates sent by his state to the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Rutledge's vast experience in government gave him a place of honor. William Pierce, a delegate from Georgia, described him as 'a distinguished rank among the American Worthies... a Gentleman of distinction and fortune... but too rapid in his public speaking to be denominated a great orator.' Rutledge was chairman of the Committee on Detail that proposed the first draft of the Constitution, and, with future Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, helped negotiate the compromise between large and small states.

Rutledge objected to strongly democratic proposals that allowed for direct representation by the people and he suggested that the number of representatives in the lower house correspond not to population but to "quotas of contribution" or taxes each state paid the national government. He supported property qualifications for elected officials, and opposed paying salaries to the upper house so that only the wealthy would serve there. Rutledge fought the ban on the slave trade by saying it was a question of commerce, not morality, and of "whether the Southern states shall or shall not be parties to the Union." When the final draft was completed, however, Rutledge heartily endorsed the Constitution and helped secure its ratification by a substantial majority in South Carolina.

President Washington seriously considered Rutledge for the post of Chief Justice on the newly-created Supreme Court. With many prominent Southerners already in the new government, the seat was offered to John Jay instead. A disappointed Rutledge settled for an appointment as the senior of five Associate Justices, and he took office on February 15, 1790. But, due to a debilitating attack of gout and a lack of cases before the Court, he never attended its first sessions in New York. He died, however.

---continued on page eight---
ride the first southern circuit with Associate Justice James Iredell, to consider motions for admissions of lawyers to the federal bar.

Lack of business before the Court, the long-distance travel required of circuit riding, and lingering irk at having been passed over for Chief Justice, combined to cause Justice Rutledge to question the wisdom of leaving his privileged position in South Carolina. He resigned in March 1791, to become Chief Justice of the South Carolina Court of Common Pleas. President Washington immediately tendered an unusual offer: in a joint letter he asked Rutledge's brother Edward, and C.C. Pinckney, son of another powerful Charleston family, if either would replace John. In a joint reply to the President, both declined to serve.

As the prestige of the Supreme Court increased and Rutledge grew tired of bearing routine debt and estate cases, he began to regret his resignation. His wife had died suddenly in 1792, and he suffered serious financial reverses from unwise investments in merchant ships. Anticipating Chief Justice John Jay's imminent resignation from the Court, Rutledge offered his services to President Washington in a letter of June 12, 1795: "[When the office of the Chief Justice of the United States becomes vacant, I feel the duty which I owe my children should impel me to accept it, if offered to more arduous and troublesome than my present station, because more respectable and honorable.]" Washington gladly tendered him an interim appointment, noting that he would get his temporary commission when he arrived in Philadelphia for the Supreme Court's August Term.

On July 16, 1795, probably before hearing of his appointment, Rutledge made a serious political gaffe that cost him dearly. In a meeting at St. Michael's Church in Charleston on July 16, 1795, he publicly denounced the treaty, saying, "I feel the duty which I owe my children should impel me to accept it, if offered to me more arduous and troublesome than my present station, because more respectable and honorable." Washington gladly tendered him an interim appointment, noting that he would get his temporary commission when he arrived in Philadelphia for the Supreme Court's August Term. On July 16, 1795, probably before hearing of his appointment, Rutledge made a serious political gaffe that cost him dearly. In a meeting at St. Michael's Church in Charleston on July 16, 1795, he publicly denounced the treaty, saying, "I feel the duty which I owe my children should impel me to accept it, if offered to me more arduous and troublesome than my present station, because more respectable and honorable." Washington gladly tendered him an interim appointment, noting that he would get his temporary commission when he arrived in Philadelphia for the Supreme Court's August Term.

Rutledge's Nieces: An Historical Footnote

The Senate's refusal to confirm Chief Justice Rutledge was largely speaking, the consequence of his outspoken advocacy of the unpopular Jay Treaty. As a result, in a series of public controversies, Rutledge and his family endured personal attacks and hardship. The couple and their two daughters, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, were known for their prominence in the abolition and women's rights movements during the 1830s. Their actions were often met with strong opposition from those who believed in the traditional roles of women. Sarah, in particular, was a powerful orator and wrote extensively on the subject of women's rights. Her powerful oratory and writings were instrumental in bringing women's issues to the forefront of the abolition movement.

By the end of the year, the sisters began lecturing on the subject of women's rights, and their speeches were met with great interest and support. They became prominent figures in the abolition movement, and their work helped to spread awareness of the injustices faced by enslaved Africans and the need for immediate emancipation.

Angelina Grimke married in 1826, and although both she and Sarah continued to support the abolition movement and women's rights, they faced resistance and adversity. Sarah died at age 83 in 1875, while Angelina lived until 1879. Both sisters were committed to the cause of women's rights and the abolition of slavery, and their dedication and efforts continue to inspire those who fight for justice and equality today.
Membership Update

The following members have joined the Society between January 1, 1991 and February 28, 1991. Names and honorifics appear as they do on membership applications.

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Robert R. Sacherer Esq., Cincinnati
Thomas L. Stachler Esq., Cincinnati

Pennsylvania
Mr. Warren M. Ballard, Philadelphia

---continued, next page---
New Members (continued from page eleven)

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Mr. Larry King, Arlington
Mr. Thomas A. Loftus, Arlington
Ms Carolyn P. Peyton, Harrisonburg
Washington
Ben J. Gant Jr. Esq., Seattle

Correction:
In a previous issue of the Quarterly we incorrectly reported the Term that C. Dickerman Williams clerked for Chief Justice Taft. Mr. Dickerman clerked for Chief Justice Taft during the 1924 Term.

The photographs used in the article on Chief Justice Rutledge are part of the Library of Congress collection. All other photographs in this issue of the Quarterly are taken from the Society's files.