A special program held on October 28, 2004 marked the unveiling and presentation of a portrait bust of Justice Thurgood Marshall. Mrs. Marshall and members of the extended Marshall family joined other invited guests for the ceremony.

The Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building had been in service for several years before receiving its distinguished name. Referred to initially only as the Federal Judiciary Building, a number of possible names were discussed. But within a matter of days following the death of Justice Marshall in January 1993, legislation was introduced suggesting the building be named for Marshall. The bill passed unanimously.

Marshall's name seemed a natural choice to be associated with a judicial building, as he had a long and distinguished career in government. He was the first black judge on the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the first black Solicitor General, and the first black Supreme Court Justice. He earned the title "Mr. Civil Rights" during his many years of service as chief of the NAACP's legal defense fund. In that capacity, he is especially remembered for his key role of attorney for the plaintiffs in the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Brown decision, Leonidas Ralph Mecham, Director of the Administrative Offices of the US Courts, asked Laura Minor, one of his assistant directors, to chair a committee to explore the commissioning of a bust of Justice Marshall. Ms. Minor recruited the assistance of two associates, Iris Guerra and Linda Stanton, to assist in the task. After careful review, the committee selected Michael Curtis of Alexandria, Virginia to do the work. Mr. Curtis has been a sculptor for over two decades. His earlier commissions include portrait busts for the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court. He has taught art and art history, and is a frequent lecturer at the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Curtis carefully measured the size and space where the statue would be displayed. He then conducted a detailed study of the Justice's life and personality. After these preparations, Curtis examined photographs and video clips of the Justice and prepared a number of drawings before crafting a working model. Aware that this representation would be closely associated with the reputation and memory of the Justice, his goal was to produce a sculpture that would give an impression of not only the physical aspects of Marshall's appearance, but of the strength of character and commitment that motivated him to overcome tremendous obstacles and achieve success.

On October 28, Ms. Minor welcomed guests to the program and made prefatory remarks, and Director Mecham was introduced. He observed that Chief Justice Rehnquist had been scheduled originally as the principal speaker, but that illness prevented his participation in the program. He noted that the Chief Justice Rehnquist would surely have related some personal anecdotes and experiences since he and Marshall had served together on the Supreme Court for so long.

Continued on page 11
A Letter from the President

The work of our Society is quite varied. It encompasses many kinds of activities, including fundraising, membership recruitment, planning and organizing educational programs, organizing and producing special events, the production of publications, and the acquisition and maintenance of special collections relating to the history and heritage of the Supreme Court. Many individuals contribute their time and talents to bring these projects to fruition, serving in a variety of ways. While it is somewhat of an oversimplification, I have noted that much of the work of the Society is conducted under the auspices of three important committees: Acquisitions, Programs and Publications.

The Supreme Court Historical Society's website has become a valuable part of the Society's overall program and in communicating with the membership. Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff works with Assistant Editor and Trustee, Professor James B. O'Hara, to produce the magazine. Both write articles and perform editorial work and other production chores. In addition to writing book reviews and other articles, Professor O'Hara has authored several very popular Trivia Quizzes. Barrett Prettyman provides important input as well as superb proofreading assistance in the production of the magazine.

I should note that both the Journal and the Quarterly welcome contributions and suggestions from members, so if you have been thinking that you would like to write an article, please consider submitting your work to the appropriate publication. Indeed, this issue contains an article on Holmes' opinion of President Lincoln submitted by Society member Richard Wagner.

Hughes-Gosssett Awards, prizes presented annually to honor the most outstanding article, and student-awarded articles published in the Journal. The Committee has also overseen the development of several topics, including the Journal of Supreme Court History, illustrated volumes on biographies of the Justices, and the production of special collections relating to the history and heritage of the Supreme Court. Many individuals contribute their time and talents to bring these projects to fruition, serving in a variety of ways. While it is somewhat of an oversimplification, I have noted that much of the work of the Society is conducted under the auspices of three important committees: Acquisitions, Programs and Publications. My most recent letter to you has focused on the work of the first two committees, so it seems fitting to turn now to the work of the Publications Committee.

The Society's Publications Committee has been guided by its chairman, E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr., since 2001. Prior to that time, Kenneth Geller provided able leadership in that capacity. The current members of the committee serving under Barrett's capable stewardship are: Donald B. Ayer, Louis Cohen, Charles Cooper, James J. Kilpatrick, Lucas Morel, Luther T. Munford, David O'Brien, Caroline Phillips, Teresa Roseborough, Michael Russ, D. Grier Stephenson, Jr., and Melvin I. Urofsky. They meet regularly four times a year by teleconference and special meetings are scheduled when needed.

The Committee oversees a robust publications program. Members will be most familiar with the Journal of Supreme Court History, the Society's flagship trimester publication that is mailed to you in March, July and November. As you know, the Journal features an interesting mix of scholarly articles, including book reviews, and articles about the historv' of the Court that are brought to life by photographs, cartoons and engravings. It also contains useful reviews of recently published books in the Historical Review of the Supreme Court. It is published by Congressional Quarterly (CQ) Press. The Committee also oversees the Society's website and its foray into electronic publishing. Supremecourt.org is designed to satisfy the interest of web-surfers who want to find comprehensive biographical information about the justices, a general history of the Court, samples of great oral arguments, and curriculum materials for teachers. It also boasts trivia quizzes, past articles from the Journal, and the acquisition section that provides information to researchers about where to locate information on any Supreme Court-related topic.

In 2003, thanks largely to a grant from the Hahn Boley Foundation, the Committee authorized the development of a digital documentary, "FDR and the Court-Packing Episode of 1937." This ten-minute web documentary has been used in schools by high school, college and law school teachers, to great acclaim. Teachers appreciate it because students can watch it on their laptops or it can be projected on an overhead screen. Building on its success, the Committee recently approved the development of a second web-based documentary, titled "Five Justices and the Grand Commission; Deciding the Election of 1876" which follows the events surrounding the highly disputed 1876 election between Hayes and Tilden which was ultimately resolved by the joint Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. It will go live this spring on the Society's website.

While the Publications Committee is not charged with the production of the Quarterly Magazine, that is another publication of the Society. More casual in format and briefer in length, it also plays a valuable part in the publications program. This periodical combines news of the Society and its activities, as well as historical articles. Obviously, as I am writing this letter for inclusion in the magazine, I think it has an important role in our overall program and in communicating with the membership. Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff works with Assistant Editor and Trustee, Professor James B. O'Hara, to produce the magazine. Both write articles and perform editorial work and other production chores. In addition to writing book reviews and other articles, Professor O'Hara has authored several very popular Trivia Quizzes. Barrett Prettyman provides important input as well as superb proofreading assistance in the production of the magazine.

I should note that both the Journal and the Quarterly welcome contributions and suggestions from members, so if you have been thinking that you would like to write an article, please consider submitting your work to the appropriate publication. Indeed, this issue contains an article on Holmes' opinion of President Lincoln submitted by Society member Richard Wagner.
A Letter from the President

The work of our Society is quite varied. It encompasses many kinds of activities, including fundraising, membership recruitment, planning, and the administration of educational programs, organizing and producing special events, the production of publications, and the acquisition and maintenance of special collections relating to the history and heritage of the Supreme Court. Many individuals contribute their time and talents to bring these projects to fruition, serving in a variety of ways. While it is somewhat of an oversimplification, I have noted that much of the work of the Society is conducted under the auspices of three important Committees: Acquisitions, Programs and Publications, and the Society’s Publications Committee has been guided by its chairman, E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr., since 2001. Prior to that time, Kenneth Geller provided the leadership in that capacity. The current members of the committee serving under Barrett’s capable stewardship are: Donald B. Ayer, Louis Cohen, Charles Cooper, James J. Kilpatrick, Louis Morel, Luther T. Munford, David O’Brien, Carter G. Phillips, Teresa Roseborough, Michael Russ, D. Grier Stephenson, Jr., and Melvin I. Urofsky. They meet regularly four times a year by teleconference and special meetings are scheduled when needed.

The Committee oversees a robust publications program. Members will be most familiar with the Journal of Supreme Court History, the Society’s flagship publication that is mailed to you in March, July, and November. As you know, the Journal features an interesting mix of scholarly articles about the history of the Court that are brought to life by photographs, cartoons and engravings. It also contains reviews of recently published books in a feature titled “The Judicial Bookshelf” which is written by long-time contributor D. Grier Stephenson, Jr., a professor of government at Franklin and Marshall College. Melvin I. Urofsky provides outstanding service as chairman of the Board of Editors of the Journal. The Journal is designed to satisfy the interest of web-surfers who want to find comprehensive biographical information about the justices, a general history of the Court, samples of great oral arguments, and curriculum materials for teachers. It also boasts trivia quizzes, past articles from the Journal, a section that provides information to researchers about where to locate information on any Supreme Court-related topic.

The Committee has also overseen the development of several special topic books of general interest that were published by Congressional Quarterly (CQ) Press. The Supreme Court Justices: Illustrated Biographies 1789-1995, edited by Director of Publications Clare Cushman, is comprised of short illustrated biographies of the 108 justices who have served on the Supreme Court up to this date. It was first published in 1993 and reissued in 1995. Most recently, the Committee approved the development of a second web-based documentary, Titled "Five Justices and the Grand Commission; Deciding the Election of 1876" it follows the events surrounding the highly disputed 1876 election between Hayes and Tilden which was ultimately resolved by the Supreme Court. It will go live this spring on the Society’s website.

While the Publications Committee is not charged with producing the Quarterly magazine, that is another publication of the Society. More casual in format and briefer in length, it is also a valuable part in the publications program. This periodical combines news of the Society and its activities, as well as historical articles. Obviously, as I am writing this letter for inclusion in the magazine, I think it has an important role in our overall program and in communicating with our membership. Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff works with Assistant Editor and Trustee, Professor James B. O’Hara, to produce the magazine. Both write articles and perform editorial work and other production chores. In addition to writing book reviews and other articles, Professor O’Hara has authored several very popular Trivia Quizzes. Barrett Prettyman provides important input as well as superb proofreading assistance in the production of the magazine. I should note that both the Journal and the Quarterly welcome contributions and suggestions from members, so if you have been thinking that you would like to write an article, please consider submitting your work to the appropriate publication. Indeed, this issue contains an article on Holmes’ opinion of President Lincoln submitted by Society member Richard Wagner.

Hughes-Gossett Awards, prizes presented annually to honor the most outstanding article, and student-authored article published in the Journal. The Committee has also overseen the development of several special topic books of general interest that were published by Congressional Quarterly (CQ) Press. The Supreme Court Justices: Illustrated Biographies 1789-1995, edited by Director of Publications Clare Cushman, is comprised of short illustrated biographies of the 108 justices who have served on the Supreme Court up to this date. It was first published in 1993 and reissued in 1995. Most recently, the Committee approved the development of a second web-based documentary, Titled "Five Justices and the Grand Commission; Deciding the Election of 1876" it follows the events surrounding the highly disputed 1876 election between Hayes and Tilden which was ultimately resolved by the Supreme Court. It will go live this spring on the Society’s website.

While the Publications Committee is not charged with producing the Quarterly magazine, that is another publication of the Society. More casual in format and briefer in length, it is also a valuable part in the publications program. This periodical combines news of the Society and its activities, as well as historical articles. Obviously, as I am writing this letter for inclusion in the magazine, I think it has an important role in our overall program and in communicating with our membership. Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff works with Assistant Editor and Trustee, Professor James B. O’Hara, to produce the magazine. Both write articles and perform editorial work and other production chores. In addition to writing book reviews and other articles, Professor O’Hara has authored several very popular Trivia Quizzes. Barrett Prettyman provides important input as well as superb proofreading assistance in the production of the magazine. I should note that both the Journal and the Quarterly welcome contributions and suggestions from members, so if you have been thinking that you would like to write an article, please consider submitting your work to the appropriate publication. Indeed, this issue contains an article on Holmes’ opinion of President Lincoln submitted by Society member Richard Wagner.

Special Event to Mark the Launch of the John Marshall Commemorative Coin

Wednesday, May 4, 2005 a brief ceremony will be held in the Upper Great Hall of the Supreme Court Building. The event will mark the production of the new John Marshall Commemorative Coin. Justice Breyer will host the program, accompanied by the Director of the U.S. Mint, Henrietta Fore. In addition, leaders of Congress, key leaders of the Society, and many of the dedicated Society members who worked tirelessly to obtain the legislation authorizing the coin will be present. The short program will provide an opportunity to celebrate the realization of this long-held dream. Immediately following the ceremony, the coins will be available for purchase. Please refer to the article on page 16 for further details. Your support of the sales of this coin will enable provide vital funding to the Society to enable the continuation of our important educational programs and mission.

The Supreme Court Historical Society Quarterly

Published four times yearly in Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter by the Supreme Court Historical Society, 224 E. Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Tel. (202) 543-0400, www.supremecourthistory.org

Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff
Assistant Editor James B. O’Hara

WANTED

In the interest of preserving the valuable history of the highest court, The Supreme Court Historical Society would like to locate persons who might be able to assist the Society’s Acquisitions Committee. The Society is endeavoring to acquire artifacts, memorabilia, literature and any other materials related to the history of the Court and its members. These items are often used in exhibits by the Court Curator’s Office. If any of our members, or others, have anything they would care to share with us, please contact the Acquisitions Committee at the Society’s headquarters, 224 East Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 or call (202) 543-0400. Donations to the Acquisitions fund will be welcome. You may also reach the Society through its website at www.supremecourthistory.org.
The cases in which Justice John Marshall Harlan’s dissent raised awareness of the inequity of the doctrine of “separate but equal.”

John Marshall Harlan’s dissent raised awareness of the inequity of the doctrine of “separate but equal.”

His conviction, in an opinion full of sentiments that will, he hoped, seem terrible and foreign to your young ears. It held that laws requiring the separation of the races “do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other” and were normally within the power of states to enact. As examples, the Court offered state laws segregating schools and forbidding intermarriage. It was unconstitutional as applied to public schoolchildren. It struck down the legal fiction that children of different races were equal before the law. The sole dissent came from Centre College’s own John Marshall Harlan. Although it was only one of many dissenting justices, he ordered reargument, but suffered a heart attack before it could occur.

During his brief tenure prior to his unexpected death, Chief Justice Fred Vinson authored three important opinions in the struggle for racial equality.

The lives of Justice Harlan and Chief Justice Vinson illustrate the sacrifice that is sometimes part of public service, and show that we cannot expect that our efforts will win immediate success. But the ever-present understanding that you are a part of something bigger than yourself, that your efforts are paving the way for those who will follow, makes a life of public service worth the bumps along the way. Justice Harlan passed away before he could see his prophetic words become law, but if he had not taken up his pen against injustice, our nation might have taken a slower path to equality.
By their contemporaries. However, as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes did not have a high of like many other Bostonians, Holmes did not have a high of Democratic party met, first in Charleston, South Carolina, and then would not seek or accept re-nomination. When the Demo- eral managers followed a strategy of persuading delegates who posed a threat to his candidacy, they turned to Lincoln. He did not have the votes to beat Seward and get the nomination, his supporters would shift to Lincoln.

The convention itself was not an elegant affair likely to impress people like Holmes and his upper class Bostonian friends. It was held in a large wooden fire trap known as the "Wigwam." Each candidate tried to fill the hall with supporters by his good friend at Harvard College, Penrose Hallowell. As a result, Holmes' enthusiasm may have with an abolitionist flavor and to include abolitionist articles in the Harvard Magazine of which he was one of the editors. In addition, Pen Hallowell and his brother persuaded Holmes to support the abolitionist agitator Wendell Phillips. After returning from giving the oratory for John Brown, Phillips made a speech in Boston that so inflamed the unionists that there was a near-riot afterwards. Phillips was not intimidated and planned to make more speeches. Holmes, armed with a
Lincoln's View of Lincoln—continued from page 7

billy club, "was one of a little band intended to see Wendell
the mayor had ordered the building closed and Holmes' ca
Anti-Slavery Society [at the Tremont Temple]." However,
the Harvard faculty voted to inform him that he could still
in the bottom half of his class due to the fact that he had been
absent from his classes for over a month. Dr. Holmes pro
private in the Fourth Massachusetts Battalion of Infantry "ex
ing the rebels he found himself guarding a cold fort in Boston
in Massachusetts 20th Volunteer Regiment.

Holmes felt he was embarking on a modern day "Chris
crusade" against the corrupt power that controlled the South.
"We believed that it was most desirable that the North
should win; we believed in the principle that the Union is
dissolusible; we, or many or us, at least, also believed that
the conflict was inevitable and that slavery had lasted long
enough." Holmes' mother wrote: "I only hope and pray that
he had had enough. He wrote his parents that "I am not
any man who lives in the same world with most of us can
The Democrats had nominated General George B.
probable that this administration will not be re-elected."
Holmes' View of Lincoln—continued from page 9

Already standing head and shoulders taller than many of his contemporaries, Lincoln in a top hat would have made an easy target on the battlefield.

Laski and Lewis Einstein clearly place Holmes at Fort Stevens at the time of Lincoln’s visit, several of Holmes’ biographers have expressed skepticism about whether Holmes was the soldier who spoke to Lincoln. They point out that while Holmes supposedly told Laski, Felix Frankfurter and Alger Hiss, who was one of Holmes’ law secretaries, that he was the soldier in question, he did not tell the story to many of the other friends and law secretaries that he took to his private show. In addition, despite several references in his correspondence to seeing Lincoln at Fort Stevens, Holmes never wrote that he spoke to Lincoln. They also contend that it is unlikely that Holmes would not have recognized the distinctive President. This has led biographer Sheldon M. Novick to speculate that Holmes may have heard the story and added it to “his repertoire” when speaking to young people of whom he was fond. However, as Professor Novick notes, Holmes’ military service in July 1864. As General Grant closed in on the Confederate capital at Richmond, Robert E. Lee ordered Confederate General Jubal A. Early to proceed through the Shenandoah Valley and threaten Washington D.C. Although Washington was protected by a string of fortresses, the city was thrown into panic when Early’s troops came within sight of the Capitol dome. To reinforce the capital, Grant sent troops including Holmes’ 20th Massachusetts Volunteers to Washington. On July 11 and 12, Lincoln went to Fort Stevens to observe the fighting. Lincoln’s secretary, John Hay, noted in his diary that Lincoln told him after wards that while he was standing on the parapet, a soldier “ruggedly” told Lincoln to get down. The story has come down that the soldier was Holmes who, without recognizing the tall civilan, told him: “Get down, you damn fool, before you get shot.”

When he was on the Supreme Court, Holmes liked to take visitors, especially female friends, to the ruins of Fort Stevens. Holmes called it his “private show” - “a hidden spot that few knew...” “It is an old earth work hidden behind houses, but rather interesting for a last survivor to take a dame to.” Holmes explained that Fort Stevens was “where I saw Lincoln when the big guns were firing and our skirmishers going up the opposite slope and the enemy got their nearest to Washington.”

While Holmes’ correspondence with his friends Harold

Mrs. Marshall applauds the statue of her husband immediately following the unveiling.

He also expressed the warm appreciation of his family to those present and extended best wishes to the Chief Justice for his prompt recovery.

A choir comprised of employees of the Administrative Offices provided special musical numbers during the program, opening the event with a beautiful rendition of “Blest Hymn of the Republic.” The closing number was “From a Distance,” and conveyed a message Justice Marshall would have found particularly appropriate. The music added a very personal aspect to the program. Indeed, it seemed more like a group of friends and family had converged rather than an official and formal event.

At the conclusion of the program, a short video presentation about the construction of the bust was shown. The film documented milestones in the creative process, and showed the artist at work in his studio, and included interviews with artisans who assisted with the final sculpture in the foundry.

The statue is now displayed at the entrance of the building’s atrium. It is a fitting memorial to one of the greatest legal figures in our country’s history.

*Richard Wagner is an attorney in New York state. His avocation is history, and he has written a number of historical articles on judges, Lincoln and other topics. He is the editor of The Log, the journal of the Navy League Council of New York.
THE SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE ROBERT H. JACKSON CENTER

Cordially Invites you to Attend

Special Events Commemorating

The 50th Anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education II

A 50th Anniversary Reconsideration of Brown v. Board II (1955)

Tuesday, May 17, 2005

“Segregation in South Carolina,”

A presentation by Ophelia DeLaine Gona

7:00 PM in the Jackson Center’s Carl Cappa Theater Free of Charge

Wednesday, May 18, 2005

10:30 AM: A Roundtable discussion of Brown II with Four Attorneys who served as Law Clerks During the Supreme Court October Term 1954. Elizabeth S. Lenna Hall, Chautauqua Institution Free of Charge

The 50th anniversary examination of the Supreme Court’s decision defining the remedy for unconstitutional school segregation, is cosponsored by the Supreme Court Historical Society and the Robert H. Jackson Center.

6:00 PM: Dinner honoring the Brown II Event Guests

Speaker: William T. Coleman, Jr.

Former Secretary of Transportation and former Naaccp Legal Defense & Education Fund Inc. Attorney

Athensaeum Hotel, Chautauqua Institution

A fee will be charged for the dinner.

Society members will receive a formal invitation approximately three to four weeks prior to these events.

ALABAMA
Valerie L. Alcott, McCalla
Kevin Clark, Hoover
Gregory R. Jones, Daphne

ALASKA
Lloyd B. Miller, Anchorage
Jimmy E. White, Anchorage

ARIZONA
Karen Rushing, Phoenix

CALIFORNIA
Chris E. Calderone, Stockton
Guy DeLong, Downey
Donald A. English, San Diego
Rose Marie Gallegos, Whittier
Don Hernandez, La Canada
Laila Jacobim, La Habra
Paul Kronenberg, Sacramento
Jay Krumholtz, Riverside
Dianne Lumadaine, Downey
Octavia T. Parker, San Diego
Thomas S. Pattison, San Francisco

COLOMBIA
Maria Puente-Porras, Bogota
Dorena Schulte, Woodland Hills
Mark D. Segelman, San Francisco
Margaret Smith, San Francisco
Nancy Speeder, San Diego
Eva G. Steward, Costa Mesa
Edward L. Stoller, Victorville
Dennis Sullivan, La Jolla
Ron Tassoff, Encino
Ronald Weinark, Anaheim

COLORADO
Noel C. Lindenmuth, Boulder
James R. Walker, Denver

CONNECTICUT
James and Barbara Lukaszewski, Danbury
Douglas Milan, Greenwich
Christopher C. York, Old Greenwich

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Linda Bishai
Alan L. Blagov
Carole H. Hartlin
Richard A. Haueter
Onor Kerr
Edwin S. Kneedler
Kim Knight
Spring Lynn
Meghan H. Magrude
Rakesh H. Mehra
Dan Myers
Susan O’Malley
Gene C. Schaeerr

Terry Seale
Steven Simon
Arti Tann
J. Brent Walker
Todd C. Zuber

FLORIDA
Steve Abernathy, Tallahassee
Jeffrey Bowdon, Ponte Vedra Beach
Scott Neil Brown, Aventura
Claude Du Pont, West Palm Beach
W. Guy McKenzie, Tallahassee
Evelyn Moya, Sarasota
Richard G. Poland, St. Augustine
Joel Stewart, Fort Lauderdale
Christopher J. Wilson, Tallahassee

GEORGIA
Thomas C. Arthur, Atlanta
Jack K. Berry, Savannah
Sylvia Brown, Atlanta
A. Todd Marolla, Atlanta
Charles E. Taylor, Atlanta

ILLINOIS
Gary Charletz, Chicago
Debra Darran, Batavia
Debra D. Dotson, Chicago
David A. Dotson, Chicago
David R. Hendron, East St. Louis
Anne Mc, Chicago

INDIANA
Paul Martin Lake, Marion
Douglas B. Morton, Rochester
Hudspeth P. Pflffer, Indianapolis
Daniel Wilton, Fishers

MAINE
Teresa M. Cloutier, Portland
Tenenese O. Garvey, Saco

MARYLAND
Terry A. Berger, Westminster
Philip T. Edgerton, Crofton
Brian M. Fish, Edgewater
Rova B. Lavinhon, Pikesville
Arthur T. Montrell, Baltimore
John S. Pontius, Rockville
Nancy Nagelhout, Bethesda
Luke Wilbur, Bethesda

MASSACHUSETTS
Samuel Adams, Boston
Charles K. Bergin Jr., Springfield
Thomas P. Burle, Duxbury
James M. Campbell, Boston
Richard P. Campbell, Boston
Mark S. Croquette, Quincy
Philip J. Croke, Jr., Boston
William J. Dailey Jr., Boston
Suzanne V. Del Vacchio, Hingham
Lewis C. Eisenberg, Quincy
Patricia Freeman – Ford, Tewksbury
Michael J. Harris, Boston
Robin Horng, Haverhill
Joseph L. Kocialkes, Boston
Joan A. Lukan, Boston
Elizabeth N. Mulvey, Boston
Anne Peters, Boston

OHIO
John P. Ryan, Boston
David W. Suder, Boston

MICHIGAN
Cindy Casey, Detroit
Michael Lind, Battle Creek

MISSOURI
Jerilee Hendrlen, Kansas City

NEVADA
George T. Bohanas, Las Vegas
Mark Brandenburg, Las Vegas
Eric Brent Bryson, Las Vegas
Morgan K. Dorsey, Las Vegas
Karen M. Harrison, Las Vegas
Robert J. Johnston, Las Vegas
Paul S. Lyshyk, Las Vegas
Nancy Queen, Las Vegas
W. Leslie Sulty Jr., Las Vegas

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Michael R. Callahan, Concord
Bruce W. Fermy, Manchester
Colin J. Green, Manchester

NEW JERSEY
Louis D. Duffy, New Providence
Eric C. Francis, Short Hills
Christopher J. Hanon, Freehold
Barbara A. Hopkins, Kelsey, New York
John A. Lawer, New Providence

NEW YORK
Paul A. Engelmaryer, New York
Michael Hart, Mt. Vernon
Edward J. Mitchell, Bayport
Alyssa Kato Ogiwa, Binghamton
Emile Simone, Queens Village
James Peter Turley, Forest Hills
Robbin D. Weaver, New York

NORTH CAROLINA
Bill Ives, Chapel Hill

OHIO
Louis Andreozzi, Miamisburg
Ruth Link Gelles, Cleveland
Christopher L. Muzze, Cincinnati
Eline Crisp Poppe, Wapakoneta
Matt Shuler, Cincinnati
Robert E. Whisthich, Lima

OREGON
Patty Feola, Creelwell
Diermund F. O’Scannland, Portland

Pennsylvania
William S. Bahr, Towanda
Michael Kimmel, Litz
Lowell A. Reed Jr., Philadelphia

TENNESSEE
Timothy Bostel, Memphis
Thomas L. Moore, Dresden

Continued on page 15
of activities that called attention to himself and "bucked" the chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and in that capacity, he and other leaders met with President John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office. In 1963, at the age of 23, he helped organize the massive March on Washington. This March attracted to the ground of the Lincoln memorial, one of the largest and most historic demonstrations in all of American history. The focus, of course, was a demand to strike down segregation in American society. Lewis himself was a speaker at the event. President Kennedy lent his support to the March and greeted the leaders in the White House at the end of the day.

In 1964, with the passage of the Civil Rights Act, Lewis noted that a "climate...was created in the heart of the South...by these young people...standing up," for what was right. He characterized the Act as providing "a stamp of approval of what the Movement had been demanding for so long" and further, as a "nonviolent revolution in America—a revolution of values, a revolution of ideas under the rule of law." Lewis observed that the South has changed as a result of this Act. The transformation is in some cases difficult to identify, but he said that as a result, there is now more hope. Some of the more easily identified victories include not only desegregation of public transportation, eating places, hotels, schools and organizations, but also the fact that Lewis himself was elected to Congress as a representative of Georgia's Fifth District.

Throughout a lifetime of experience and dedication to the cause of equality, Lewis has persevered in spite of more than 40 arrests, physical attacks and serious injuries. He was, and has remained, an impassioned advocate of nonviolence.

Responding to those who tell him that nothing has really changed, Lewis says, "Come and walk in my shoes, and I'll show you it's a different nation. We live in a different world." In his closing remarks, Lewis challenged the group: "Don't give up. Don't give in. Keep the faith. Keep your eyes on the prize. Walk with the wind. Let the spirit and history of our country be your guide."

"The Editors wish to thank the staff of the US Capitol Historical Society for their assistance in preparing this article."
The 2005 commemorative silver dollar honoring Chief Justice John Marshall is now available for sale through the U.S. Mint. This coin commemorates the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall and is the first coin ever issued to honor a Supreme Court Justice. The obverse is a portrait of Marshall based on a sketch by Charles de Saint-Memim, while the reverse shows the Restored Supreme Court Chamber designed by Benjamin Latrobe located in the US Capitol Building. Marshall presided over sessions of the Court in that chamber.

You can support the Society and be a part of history by purchasing coins. The Society will receive a portion of the sales price for every coin sold. For information about the coins and ordering, contact U.S. Mint Customer Service at 800 USA Mint (872-6468), or go to www.usmint.gov. Reduced pre-issue prices are currently available.

If you prefer, orders can also be placed through the Society's Gift Shop by calling (202) 554-8300, (800) 539-4438, or by faxing orders to (202) 554-8619. Please be advised that the pricing of the coins is set by the Mint in conformance with their requirements, and as a result, we cannot offer the customary member discount. However, members will be able to purchase coins from the Gift Shop at the reduced pre-issue price throughout the sale of the coin. Please take advantage of this unique opportunity to support the Society and participate in this once-in-a-lifetime endeavor.

Supreme Court Historical Society  
224 East Capitol Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
www.supremecourthistory.org