Editors’ Note: Andrea Comer assisted with the research and preparation of this article.

On October 31, 2005, President George W. Bush nominated Samuel Anthony Alito, Jr., to serve as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the time of his nomination, Alito was a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit where he had served since 1990. Alito’s nomination and subsequent confirmation filled the seat vacated by the retirement of Associate Justice Sandra Day O’Connor. The Senate confirmed Alito on January 31, 2006 by a vote of 58-42.

Samuel Anthony Alito, Jr., was born on April 1, 1950 in Trenton, New Jersey, to Italian-American parents. In 1914, while still a child, Alito’s father, Samuel Alito, Sr., emigrated to the United States. He worked as a teacher for much of his career, but later became the first Director of the New Jersey Office of Legislative Services. Alito commented that his father “overcame many difficulties and made many sacrifices so that my sister and I would have opportunities that he did not enjoy.” The Justice’s father is now deceased. His mother, Rose Fradusco Alito, now 89 years old, has been described by her son as a “very dedicated public school teacher who inspired my sister and me with a love of learning.” Both the Justice and his sister Rosemary completed undergraduate and graduate degrees and chose to pursue careers in the law. Rosemary is a successful and well-known employment lawyer in New Jersey.

Alito graduated from Steinert High School in Hamilton
A Letter from the President

Four times a year, generally in the third or fourth week of January, April, July and October, the Society’s Executive Committee meets to conduct the business of the Society. At these meetings Committee Chairs deliver status reports on such matters as are within their purview, and bring before the Executive Committee any such new items of business as may require approval.

Typically the agenda for the July meeting is the most crowded, as in addition to its usual business, the Executive Committee has to approve the annual budget and such new initiatives as may be contemplated therein. The July 25th meeting was no exception, and because I think it will offer members some considerable insights as to what their Society will be doing in the coming year, I thought I might share some of the highlights of the meeting with you here.

Among the more notable financial matters reported by Treasurer Sheldon Cohen was that the Society finished FY 2006 with an increase of about $2.6 million in net assets, due primarily to the proceeds from the sale of John Marshall coins. Sheldon also observed that the Society posted a modest surplus of $63,000 on its overall operations prior to market value changes in its investment portfolio.

The Program Committee, chaired by Charles Cooper, reported that this year’s Summer Institute for Teachers and the D.C. Area Schools Initiatives—two programs aimed at improving secondary school education about the Court and the Constitution—were successfully concluded in the preceding quarter and recommended continued funding for both in the coming year. It also reported on the successful conclusion of the 2006 Leon Silverman Lecture Series and recommended that the 2007 series should focus upon notable 19th century Associate Justices. It is hoped that at least two of the five or six part series will be scheduled for later this fall.

The Publications Committee, chaired by Professor James O’Hara, reported that the Journal of Supreme Court History continued to be published on schedule, three times annually and that this year’s issue would be mailed in December. Publications Director Clare Cushman also noted that progress was well underway in developing a new special publication tentatively entitled “Court-watching: Eyewitness Anecdotes in Supreme Court History,” that is expected to take approximately two years to prepare.

Because of work associated with the Supreme Court building’s modernization, all of the portraits of the Chief Justices that usually hang in the East and West Conference Rooms have been moved for the summer. The most prominent of these portraits, Chief Justice John Marshall by Rembrandt Peale, painted around 1834, has been placed on public view in the Court’s ground floor exhibition hall. The monumental portrait in its late federal style frame is over eight feet high and portrays Marshall within an oval surround often referred to as a “porthole.” The portrait was painted by Peale in his same style as his famous Patriote Door (Father of his country) portrait of George Washington that hangs in the Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol. Peale tried to sell the Marshall portrait to the Capitol for the Court’s chamber, but was unsuccessful. Eventually, members of the Bar of the City of New York purchased the portrait from Peale’s widow and presented it to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who in turn bequeathed it to the “United States, for the use of the Supreme Court” in 1873. The recently restored portrait will be returned to its traditional location over the fireplace in the East Conference Room by the start of the next Term, so please visit soon for the opportunity to see it up close.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL
by Matthew Heltsham
Associate Curator of the Supreme Court

SAVE THE DATE
November 13, 2006
Brandeis Sesquicentennial Event

Louis D. Brandeis was born on November 13, 1856, in Louisville, Kentucky. His earliest memories were of his mother serving food to Union soldiers in his front yard. He left Louisville and later graduated from Harvard Law School, a brilliant career as a practicing lawyer and advocate on behalf of numerous public causes, and became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, at age 60. He retired from the Court in 1939, and died in 1941. He chose the University of Louisville School of Law as the final resting place for his remains. Although he never returned to Louisville to live, family members and their descendants have remained, and Louis D. Brandeis remained connected to his family, to Louisville, to the University of Louisville, and to the Law School.

Louis D. Brandeis was born on November 13, 1856, in Louisville, Kentucky. His earliest memories were of his mother serving food to Union soldiers in his front yard. He left Louisville and later graduated from Harvard Law School, a brilliant career as a practicing lawyer and advocate on behalf of numerous public causes, and became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, at age 60. He retired from the Court in 1939, and died in 1941. He chose the University of Louisville School of Law as the final resting place for his remains. Although he never returned to Louisville to live, family members and their descendants have remained, and Louis D. Brandeis remained connected to his family, to Louisville, to the University of Louisville, and to the Law School.

With one of the most remarkable records of accomplishment of any American, Justice Brandeis is known for his attention to an enormous number of important issues. November 13, 2006, will mark the 150th anniversary of his birth. The University of Louisville Louis D. Brandeis School of Law will recognize the occasion with a full day program focusing on some of the most significant areas to which he devoted attention.

The preliminary program of speakers for the occasion follows:

**Brandeis Sesquicentennial Program**

**November 13, 2006**

**Brandeis as Lawyer and as a Supreme Court Justice**

**Melvin I. Urofsky—Virginia Commonwealth University**

**Brandeis as Progressive Reformer**

**David W. Levy—University of Oklahoma**

**Brandeis and Free Speech**

**Philippa Straun—Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

**Brandeis on Privacy**

**Ervin Chemersinsky—Duke University School of Law**

**Roundtable Moderator**

**Bob Edwards—XM Satellite Radio**

**For more information on the program, contact Laura Rothstein, Program Coordinator, Professor of Law, University of Louisville at laura.rothstein@louisville.edu.**

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Managing Editor
Kathleen Shurtleff
Advisor Editors
John Q. Barrett
James B. O’Hara
Despite his judicial and academic involvement, Alito has been active in several professional associations: the American Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, and the Federalist Society.

On November 10, 2005, President Bush officially submitted Alito’s nomination to the Senate. On January 31, 2006, the nomination was confirmed. In an informal ceremony, he was sworn in that same day to enable him to attend later that evening the State of the Union address as a member of the Court.

The members of the Supreme Court as of February 1, 2006: (front row, left to right) Associate Justices Anthony M. Kennedy, John Paul Stevens, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. and Associate Justices Antonin Scalia and David H. Souter; (back row, left to right) Associate Justices Stephen G. Breyer, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
his high school class, he had no money for college. And he was set to work in a factory but, at the last minute, a kind person in the Trenton area arranged for him to receive a $50 scholarship and that was enough in those days for him to pay the tuition at a local college and buy some used suits. And that made the difference between his working in a factory and going to college.

After he graduated in 1935, in the midst of the Depression, he found that teaching jobs for Italian-Americans were not easy to come by and he had to find other work for a while.

But eventually he became a teacher and he served in the Pacific during World War II….

His story is a story that is typical of a lot of Americans both back in his day and today. And it is a story, as far as I can see it, about the opportunities that our country offers, and also about the need for fairness and about hard work and perseverance and the power of a small good deed.

My mother is a first generation American. Her father worked in the Rookling Steel Mill in Trenton, New Jersey. Her mother came from a culture in which women generally didn’t even leave the house alone. And yet my mother became the first person in her family to get a college degree.

She worked for more than a decade before marrying. She went to New York City to get a master’s degree. And she continued to work as a teacher and a principal until she was forced to retire.

Justice Alito and his family have lived in West Caldwell, New Jersey during his years of service on the 3rd Circuit Court. The family will relocate to Washington, D.C. in the near future. Since assuming his seat on the Supreme Court Bench, the Justice has been engaged fully in the work of the Court, voting in his first case on February 1, 2006. He delivered his first written opinion for the Court on May 1, 2006, in the case Holmes v. South Carolina.

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 at Opperman House, 224 East Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 or call (202) 543-0400. Donations to the Acquisitions fund would be welcome. You may also reach the Society through its website at www.supremecourthistory.org.

TWO MEN BEFORE THE STORM
A Book Review by Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard

Two Men Before the Storm: Arba Crane’s Recollections of Dred Scott and the Supreme Court Case that Started the Civil War
By Gregory J. Wallace
Austin, TX: Greenleaf Book Group Press, 2006

This is a fiction-fact story of the relationship between a lawyer and a client in the period immediately before the Civil War. The client is Dred Scott, the real principal in the notorious case that culminated in the Supreme Court decision in Scott v. Sandford. The lawyer portrayed is a true-to-life invention of the author, who is a practicing lawyer specializing in litigation. The invented character and the relationship between client and lawyer are drawn from Mr. Wallace’s experience as a lawyer and from extensive research in archives in St. Louis, where the case arose, and in Washington, where it was authoritatively resolved.

The story includes broad background about the political economy of the country at the time, particularly politics in the Border States. It focuses on the relationships between the white and black communities, then as now a complex and sensitive subject. It then concentrates on the character and personality of the principal figures: Dred Scott the client and “Arba Crane,” the lawyer. The fictional character Arba Crane is that of a lawyer who could well have handled such a case. The form of the narrative is Crane’s recollection of the case as he experienced it.

“Two Men Before the Storm” takes us back to the social and legal ambience of our country just before the Civil War. In that setting it leads us to recognize that all cases involve individual personalities and circumstances of client and lawyer; that a matter for both client and lawyer involves much more than the immediate legal dispute; and, if the case has deep dimensions in these respects, that both client and lawyer will emerge as changed people. The author’s writing is clear and lively, and readily accessible to nonlawyers. It is a good illustration of what lawyers used to do in their work, and which many still do.

The fictional aspect of “Two Men” is entirely plausible, reflecting the author’s experience in life as well as in law practice. The story captures the drama of the case, the technical intricacies involved, and as well the familiar silence and boredom in intervals between stages of litigation. The verisimilitude reminds us that law cases can be important not only to the profession but also to society at large.

Taken together these strands of the book may remind us, however, that decisions of the courts, even in a case as important as Dred Scott, are not the ultimate voice of public authority. James Buchanan, at the time President of the United States, was an able and conscientious lawyer by training and career. He thought and hoped that the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott would put an end to sectional strife by resolving the issue of slavery in favor of a divided system protected by law. Indeed, Buchanan intervened with individual Justices, seeking to assure that the decision could have this effect. Abraham Lincoln, also an able and conscientious lawyer, thought otherwise. He was elected on a platform that our House Divided could not stand, and then presided over the storm that followed.

Mr. Wallace’s book is an illuminating study of the legal calm that came before.

*Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard is the Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School and at University of California Hastings College of Law. Previously, he was a Professor of Law at Yale University, the University of Chicago and the University of California, Berkeley. The author of numerous publications and articles, he is a leading expert in legal ethics.
Vincent Burke, III visit with Dorothy Goldman in the Howard S. and Dorothy Tapper Goldman Library of the headquarters. Following the ceremony, Justice Clarence Thomas and Vincent Burke, Jr. and Celine Burke Reception room. The designation of this room honors the many contributions made to the Society over a thirty-year period. Together, the Burkes supported and promoted the work in many ways, including sponsorship and participation in numerous programs and activities. Their support was vital to the development of the nascent organization. In his remarks, Mr. Jones described the Burke style of leadership as being one centering on "nurturing people, building careers, and cultivating friendships to last a lifetime. Vince, Jr. continues that tradition to this day, as did Celine throughout her lifetime. Together they did much to transform a town often described as transient into a community of people working together to make a better life for everyone living there."

As he continued his remarks, Mr. Jones observed that "Vince has often been described as a friend and counselor to Presidents, Senators, Justices, Mayors, Cardinals, Judges, and the leading businessmen and women of the city. He enjoyed warm friendship with both Chief Justices Burger and Rehnquist. Indeed, when Chief Justice Burger began to formulate plans for founding an historical society in 1974, Vincent Burke, Jr., was among his initial advisors. His assistance was essential in establishing the Society. In 1975, he first became affiliated with the Society's investment and financial team, serving first as Assistant Treasurer, and then as Treasurer. He has served continuously on the Board of Trustees since 1975, and has fulfilled that responsibility with great distinction. Just last year his long and distinguished service was recognized in the Annual Meeting, at which time he was elected to the position of Trustee Emeritus. He graciously recommended participation in the Society to his son Vincent Burke III, who has succeeded him as a Vice President."

Vincent Burke, Jr., grew up in Washington, attending Gonzaga High School and then Georgetown University. He entered the US Navy and served there during World War II. After the war, he attended Georgetown Law School. Following graduation he worked as an assistant US attorney for the District of Columbia. He then entered into a private practice where he practiced law briefly before joining Riggs National Bank as an Assistant Trust Officer in 1954.

He spent 30 years at Riggs rising through the ranks, stepping his service by being named President in 1973, and Chairman and CEO in 1975. He has always been actively involved with many charities and has served on the board of many of the leading companies and institutions of Washington. In his retirement, he serves as Chairman Emeritus of the Clark Winchcolle Foundation, a foundation that supports over 200 local charities every year, including very generous grants to the Supreme Court Historical Society. Indeed, this association has enabled the Society to fund much of the cost associated with the relocation of the gift shop to its temporary location. The final and permanent relocation will also be underwritten in large measure, by grant money from the Foundation. Celine Gallagher Burke, or Teeney, as she was affectionately called by family members and close friends, married Vincent C. Burke Jr. in 1946. Only a few months after celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary, Teeney died unexpectedly in January, 1997. She left a legacy of service and commitment to family, friends, community and the Society. As a fourth generation Washingtonian, she was especially interested in preserving the rich history of the city she loved, and the work of the Society fit well with those interests. Together, the Burkes were instrumental in helping the Society become an organization that could accomplish the goals of preserving the history and heritage of the Supreme Court and its justices. They hosted functions supporting the fledging organization, and provided information about the Society to other leading members of the community. Typical of his personal modesty, Vincent C. Burke, Jr., initially was somewhat reluctant to accede to the Society's request to name the parlor in his honor. After some persuasion, however, he agreed when he was reminded of the history of the first thirty years of the Society, the Burke name came to the forefront over and over again. It is for these reasons, and many more, that the members of the Executive Committee determined to dedicate a portion of the permanent headquarters to Vincent and Celine Burke. The selection of that room seems particularly fitting because this is where the Society will carry on the Burke tradition of greeting and making guests welcome and endeavoring to afford them the same warm hospitality that have been the hallmarks of the Vincent and Celine Burke family for half a century.

The Burkes Family and the Supreme Court Historical Society were honored on February 1, 2006, when Chief Justice Roberts, and Associate Justices Breyer, Ginsburg, Scalia, Souter and Thomas joined Officers and Trustees of the Society and members of the Burke family at Opperman House. The occasion was a ceremony to dediicate the Vincent C. Burke, Jr. and Celine Burke Reception room.

President Jones observed in opening remarks that the room was named to "pay tribute to two of Washington's icons, Vincent C. Burke, Jr. and his late wife, Celine Burke." Guests present for the occasion included more than a dozen members of the extended Burke family.

The designation of this room honors the many contributions made to the Society over a thirty-year period. Together, the Burkes supported and promoted the work in many ways,
During law school, Constance Baker Motley served as an intern for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. After graduation, she became an essential member of the team spearheaded by Thurgood Marshall.

Blakelee offered to pay. Musing that since his own son was at Harvard Law, he didn't know why Baker couldn't attend Columbia. (Harvard still didn't admit women).

In 1940, with Blakelee's sponsorship, Motley set out toward that goal. She started at Fisk, a small black college in Nashville, Tennessee. Studying there satisfied what Motley describes as her "burning desire to join the larger black community." Going to the South also exposed her to the indignities of Jim Crow. On her very first trip down to Nashville, all the passengers were required to get off in Cincinnati, and a "colored" car was added to the train into which all the black passengers were loaded for the remainder of the trip south of the Mason-Dixon line. Two years later she transferred to NYU, where she debated the economy, the war, and Communism with white classmates.

Constance Baker started at Columbia Law School in 1943 - not yet a wife and mother. She was surprised that more than twenty other women joined that incoming class. As men were being drafted to serve in WWII, she noted that "suddenly women who had done well in college were considered acceptable candidates for the vacant seats." During law school she started interning for Thurgood Marshall at the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and continued that full-time after graduation. This was before Thurgood Marshall was much known outside of civil rights circles. It was also a time when the legal profession remained virtually closed to women: we know that even several years later top law schools graduated - like Justice O'Connor (Stanford 1955) and Justice Ginsburg (Columbia 1959) - it found difficult to obtain legal jobs because of their sex. Motley appreciated that, as she put it, "Marshall had a liberal view that women ought to have the same chance to become lawyers as men."

"And it not been for Thurgood Marshall," she said, "no one would have ever heard of Constance Baker Motley."

It was in that environment that Motley got the chance to make her Supreme Court arguments.

Motley's first Supreme Court case successfully challenged a constitutional denial of right to counsel. She reckoned that during the oral argument Justice Douglas appeared to be paying no attention - writing letters and doing other work. But Douglas wrote the unanimous opinion in her favor, and noted that his arguments "would place her in the top ten of any group of advocates at the appellate level in this country." Over the next three Supreme Court terms, Motley successfully argued five cases challenging racial discrimination in housing, and two cases challenging segregation in public facilities. The only case she lost was her Arkansas case, Swain v. Alabama in 1964, in which the Court ruled that rural jurors in Arkansas was not unconstitutional without proof that the prosecution typically discriminated by race across all its cases.

In 1964, Motley became the first black woman elected to the New York State Senate. Within weeks of that election, the Manhattan city council elected her to fill the vacant post of Manhattan Borough President. She was the first woman President of any of the boroughs, and was popularly reelected in 1965. She was not in elected office at the time. Attorney General Ramsey Clark had seen her argue in the Supreme Court and recommended her to President Johnson, who nominated her to the Supreme Court in 1965. She was confirmed by the Senate May 1965.

Motley was the second black female judge in the nation, and I believe only the third female Article III judge. She was appointed at a time when women comprised only 3% of the legal profession.

Motley accomplished many things against the odds. Her high court triumphs are emblematic of her importance in our nation, and I believe only the third female Article III judge.

Although Motley did not think Douglas had paid much attention to her during her first oral argument before the Supreme Court, he later wrote in his autobiography that the quality of her arguments "would place her in the top ten of any group of advocates at the appellate level in this country."
Women As Advocates—continued from page 11

years. She made her first Supreme Court oral argument in 1946. Apparently she was a quick study: as she later put it, “I didn’t get very good at it, I don’t think, until my second time around.”

That may sound like a brag, but Bea was quite modest and shunned the limelight. She was a gifted advocate and brief writer, a beloved supervisor, and a generous mentor to scores of young lawyers—most of them men, given the demographics of the profession at the time. One young man who went to work under Bea Rosenberg as a new lawyer in 1968, described her as “a middle-aged lady from New York City, of Jewish heritage, short and pleasantly plump.... a warm, earthy and sometimes caustic person and a fair, but demanding, taskmaster.” Bea was also great at moot courts and shunned the limelight. She was a gifted advocate and
demanding taskmaster. Bea was also great at
teaching advocacy to her staff; “If you could survive a moot with Bea on the panel,” an appellate section alumnus recalled, “you could survive any real circuit judge.”

*Pillard has litigated numerous cases, and has argued eight cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. She thanks Marybeth McMahon for lending her wonderful ear and way with words to help prepare this speech.*
Charles E. Hughes' first major success in public life came in 1905 when, as lead prosecutor for the state of New York, he held public hearings that uncovered financial abuses in New York City's gas utility industry, which in tum led to reform. It was one of the first times legislative investigation was used in this way, and his impact was spectacular. He immediately reprised the same role as state prosecutor in a major investigation into insurance industry corruption, and the dramatic public hearings were major news in the fall of 1905.

Among the reporters who covered these events was Thomas E. Powers (1870-1939), a cartoonist for the New York newspaper The Evening World. In 2003, Hughes' granddaughter, Antoinette Denning, donated two original cartoons through the Supreme Court Historical Society that had been drawn by Mr. Powers about the insurance investigation and the events that would follow. Both cartoons were originally owned by Charles E. Hughes, and were most likely given to him by the cartoonist.

In Powers' highly detailed cartoon "At The Insurance convention," Hughes is shown as he is about to grill an insurance executive on the witness stand. While the insurance companies tried to overwhelm the prosecutor with mountains of paperwork in order to hide their activities, Hughes was unfazed and would emerge successful. His proposals for insurance legislation were adopted, and became the model for many other states.

In his 1951 book review of Merlo Pusey's two-volume biography on Hughes, Justice Robert Jackson wrote about these events that Hughes "...relentless, but scrupulously fair and accurate, exposure of the alliance between crooked finance and corrupt politics discredited more than a few leaders of his own party..." With election day only weeks away, the local Republican bosses tried to derail Hughes' investigation by nominating him as mayor of New York City. Hughes did not take the bait. But by this time, he was famous and his successes as prosecutor won him wide respect for being tough, fair, and eminently ethical. All together, these helped propel him into the governor's mansion the following year.

By Franz Jantzen*

Both original cartoons will be on display at the Supreme Court Building in late summer 2006.

*Mr. Jantzen manages the Court's collection of photographs.

Triva Quiz: Before and After
By James B. O'Hara*

This quiz is a little different from the previous quizzes published. There are some Justices whose life after leaving the Court mirrors what another Justice had done before joining it. Can you make the matches?

1. Governor of New York.
2. Law School Dean.
3. Secretary of State.
5. United States Senator.

Answers on pages 18 & 19
NEW SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS
JANUARY 1, 2006 – MARCH 31, 2006

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Sharon Davis, Tucson
Brian McCrory, Scottsdale
William N. Poole III, Tucson
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Bradley J. Dixon, Boise
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Zachary Aaron Basom, Kansas City
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James Flack, Bolter
Heather Ingram Gipson, Lee’s Summit
Sarah Hamilton, Kansas City
Andrew Hossell, Jefferson City
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Shawn MichaelJordan, Jefferson City
Lisa D. McLaughlin, St Louis
Daniel McKinney, Kansas City
Miki Rhoades, Kansas City
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Charles M. Rogers, Kansas City
Michael J. Spilane, Jefferson City
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ANSWERS
1. Charles Evans Hughes was Governor of New York from 1907 until his appointment as an Associate Justice in 1910. John Jay resigned as Chief Justice in 1795 to become Governor of New York.

2. Several Justices served as Law School Deans before joining the Court: Horace Lurton (Vanderbilt); Wiley Rutledge (Washington University in St. Louis and University of Iowa); Harlan Fiske Stone (Columbia); and William Howard Taft (University of Cincinnati). Justice Owen Roberts became Dean at the University of Pennsylvania after leaving the Court in 1948.

3. John Marshall and William Rufus Day were Secretaries of State prior to their service on the Supreme Court, and John Jay was Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Articles of Confederation before the Court was established. James Byrnes became Secretary of State under Truman after his brief tenure as a Justice. Charles Evans Hughes was Secretary of State after serving as an Associate Justice, but before his appointment as Chief Justice.

4. William Howard Taft was the Republican nominee in 1908. He was, of course, elected, defeating William Jennings Bryan. In 1912, he ran for reelection and was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. Taft was appointed Chief Justice in 1921. Charles Evans Hughes resigned from the Court after he was nominated in 1916 by the Republican Party as the Presidential candidate. Hughes was also defeated by Wilson. He rejoined the Court as Chief Justice in 1930.

5. A dozen Justices had previously served in the United States Senate prior to their nomination to the Supreme Court: Hugo Black, Harold Burton, James Byrnes, Salmon P. Chase, Oliver Ellsworth, Howell Jackson, Lucius Q. Lamar, Stanley Matthews, William Paterson, George Sutherland, Edward White and Levi Woodbury. Only David W. Davis was elected to the Senate after his service on the Court.

President William Howard Taft (third from left seated figure) visited Governor Charles E. Hughes (seated next to Taft) in 1909. Taft had asked Hughes to be his running mate in the election, but Hughes declined and was reelected Governor of New York.

William Rufus Day (first row, right) served briefly as Secretary of State in the cabinet of his friend, President William McKinley (front row, left).

James F. Byrnes, (second from right) served as Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, and was an important confidante of the President.

Woodrow Wilson, shown shaking hands, defeated both William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes in presidential elections.

*Professor James B. O'Hara was a professor and administrator at Loyola College of Maryland. He is currently Chairman of the Society's Publications Committee.
2006 Supreme Court Ornament

The 2006 Supreme Court Marble “Building” Ornament represents the façade of the Supreme Court main entrance.

This ornament is made of cast resin, which includes particles of pulverized marble that was removed from the West Plaza for replacement. Great care was taken to include the eight (of the sixteen) visible columns, and the details of the figures in the frieze above the “Equal Justice Under Law” pediment.

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