The traditional day-long annual meeting of the Society took place on Monday, June 5, 2006. All programs were held in the Supreme Court Building in Washington, DC, and presided over by Frank C. Jones, President of the Society, and Leon Silverman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The activities began with the Annual Lecture held at 2 PM in the Supreme Court Chamber. This tradition was established with the first annual meeting of the Society, with early lectures being held in the historic Restored Supreme Court Chamber in the U.S. Capitol Building. Increased membership growth necessitated relocation of the event to a larger space, and for many years the lecture has been held in the Supreme Court Chamber. The relocation has not diminished the popularity of the program and it continues to be one of the cherished events of the day.

This year the Society was honored to have Justice Anthony M. Kennedy as the speaker. Confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate, Justice Kennedy assumed his seat on the Supreme Court bench in 1988, and has provided distinguished service on the Court since that time. Notwithstanding the demands of his responsibilities, he has continued his personal commitment to legal and constitutional education. He has worked with the University of the Pacific’s McGeorge School of Law, teaching constitutional law in a summer program in Salzburg, Austria. Justice Kennedy also has participated in many programs for the Society, introducing speakers during the Silverman lecture series, and hosting receptions or dinners. Of particular note are the lectures he has given for the Society. He was the inaugural speaker in 1991 in the National Heritage Lecture series, and presented a fascinating lecture in San Francisco before an audience of Society members who reside in California. In addition to these programs, the Justice also presented the Annual Lecture before a capacity crowd in 2003.

For the 31st Annual Meeting, Justice Kennedy chose the topic of the Great Chief Justice, John Marshall. He gave an engaging and fascinating presentation, illustrated with visual images. During the presentation, he considered Marshall’s role as Chief Justice, delving into the personal philosophy and performance of this great historic figure, as well as examining the interaction of those early colleagues on the Court.

Following the Lecture, members and their guests were able to tour the Supreme Court Building under the direction of the Office of the Curator of the Court. Tour participants viewed some of the areas of the building not generally accessible to the public. The Society extends thanks to Curator Catherine Fitts and her staff for facilitating these tours and for assistance in providing tours to members of the Society at other times during the year.

Evening events commenced with the Annual Meeting of the General Membership of the Society. President Jones Continued on page 4
A Letter from the President

Though it has been widely publicized, I am surprised by how many people are not aware of the unusual opportunity Congress has afforded potential charitable donors with the passage of the Pension Reform Act in 2006. Many of the Society’s members, myself among them, have reached the age of 70 1/2 and are required to begin taking minimum distributions from retirement accounts and realizing those distributions as taxable income. However, because of the Pension Reform Act’s provisions, through the end of 2007 it is possible to satisfy these distribution requirements by donating funds to an eligible charity without recognizing those funds as income for federal tax purposes. It is among the most attractive inducements Congress has ever provided to encourage public support of charitable organizations—but it only remains in effect through the end of 2007.

Recognizing this opportunity, our own Judge Leon Polsky, a long-time member of the Board of Trustees was the first of the Society’s loyalists to blaze the trail of making a Pension Act contribution—and a very sizeable one at that. He has since been followed by other Society stalwarts, but so far not in the numbers that I would expect given the tax benefits these types of contributions hold for donors.

Equally important to the tax benefits, of course, is the economic vitality contributions of this kind can provide for the Society’s many worthwhile programs. Though I am no doubt preaching to the choir here, as if you are reading this Quarterly you are most likely already a member, I will remind you of just a few of the Society’s endeavors that deserve your support.

Since its inception, the Society has devoted a great deal of its resources to education. The Society’s Supreme Court Summer Institute for Teachers and its outgrowths are examples of those educational efforts. This program, which brings secondary school teachers to Washington to study the Court first-hand, has impacted thousands of students nation-wide. It has since been followed by other Society stalwarts, but so far not in the numbers that I would expect given the tax benefits these types of contributions hold for donors.

Equally important to the tax benefits, of course, is the economic vitality contributions of this kind can provide for the Society’s many worthwhile programs. Though I am no doubt preaching to the choir here, as if you are reading this Quarterly you are most likely already a member, I will remind you of just a few of the Society’s endeavors that deserve your support.

Another area of focus has been the creation of high-quality publications. Next month, for example, it is anticipated that Columbia University Press will release the eighth and final Volume of the Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800. Volume 8 represents the completion of a 29-year research effort and will join the seven other critically acclaimed books in the series.

In addition, much effort has been devoted to improving the quality and increasing the quantity of other Society publications. As I informed you in my last letter, research is currently underway for a new special publication, tentatively entitled “Court-Watching: Eyewitness Anecdotes in Supreme Court History.” That book will be produced in addition to the now-traditional three issues of the Journal of Supreme Court History. As I frequently mention to members of the Membership Committee, I have found that our publications are wonderful ambassadors for the Society and encourage membership.

These, and the many other activities the Society undertakes, are made possible by the generous support of the Society’s members. As President, I am especially grateful to you who have made gifts above and beyond your membership dues. Annual Fund giving by members has increased each year over the past five years, and the money raised through this program have helped us to meet program goals. I commend you for your generosity, and encourage you to continue this tradition. I hope that you will also consider making the Society a beneficiary of any contributions you may elect to make under the Pension Reform Act. As I noted earlier, this is a unique opportunity to ensure the Society’s economic vitality.

As always, I am grateful for your support of and participation in the Society. We have accomplished much, but there are so many things that we could do with greater support.

PENSION REFORM ACT 2006 UPDATE

The recently enacted Pension Protection Act of 2006 offers a unique opportunity to make tax-beneficial gifts to charities. For this year and 2007, you can make charitable gifts directly from your traditional IRA without incurring income tax on the withdrawal.

Details:
- Donors must be 70 1/2 or older
- Maximum and aggregate amount qualifying is $100,000 in any one year, to one or more charities
- Gifts must go directly from the IRA to qualified charities—contact your plan trustee for information on how to initiate the transfer and make sure that your plan trustee knows that for a deduction in 2006 you must have the transfer completed in 2006
- Gifts may not go to donor advised funds, private foundations, charitable lead trusts or life income gifts such as charitable remainder trusts, pooled income funds, or charitable gift annuities
- No charitable deduction may be associated with the gift but the amount normally taxable will not be taxed
- Charitable transfer will count toward minimum required distribution for the donor’s IRA account

Who will benefit?
- Donors who are required to take mandatory minimum withdrawals, but do not need additional income
- Donors who are subject to the 2% rule that reduces their itemized deductions
- Donors who want to give more than the deductible limit (50% of adjusted gross income)
- Donors whose major assets reside in their IRAs wishing to make a charitable gift during their lifetime
- Donors who choose not to itemize deductions and want to exclude IRA withdrawals as reportable income

Please speak with your IRA trustee or tax advisor to understand how this gift impacts any state or local income tax (there are variances among the states and local taxing authorities) as well as to ensure that this meets your federal tax planning as well as your personal and philanthropic goals.

To discuss a charitable gift to Supreme Court Historical Society, please contact David Pride or Jennifer Lowe at 202-543-0400.

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. 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.

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.
Distributed to members of the Society, law libraries, interested individuals, and professional associations.
Managing Editor Kathleen Shortle
Advisory Editors John Q. Barrett James B. O'Hara
Who will benefit?
- Donors who are required to take mandatory minimum withdrawals, but do not need additional income
- Donors who are subject to the 2% rule that reduces their itemized deductions
- Donors who wish to give more than the deductible limit (50% of adjusted gross income)
- Donors whose major assets reside in their IRAs wishing to make a charitable gift during their lifetime
- Donors who choose not to itemize deductions and want to exclude IRA withdrawals as reportable income

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.
called the meeting to order at 6 PM in the Supreme Court Chamber. Recapping the highlights of the past year, Mr. Jones noted that the Society has continued to seek out significant artifacts and documents pertinent to the history of the Court. Of the many important items obtained during the year, none is more beautiful than the portrait of Chairman Emeritus Dwight D. Eisenhower. This handsome portrait was executed by noted portraitist Ray Kinstler and is now displayed over the fireplace in the Vincent and Celine Burke Reception Room at the Society's headquarters.

Program accomplishments for the year include the 2006 Leon Silverman Lecture series that focused on “Dissents and Dissenters.” Additionally, this year the Society was the principal sponsor of the National Heritage Lecture. This took the form of a reenactment of the Aaron Burr Treason Trial, presented over by Justice Antonin Scalia. Featuring leading members of the Bar participating as counsel for the trial, the final volume will take place in early 2007. The Amicus Curiae program for corporate general counsel and managing partners of major law firms also provides vital support. Gifts and Grants from public-minded foundations also provide a significant source of funding for programs.

Mayopolous, Sally Rider, Nicole Seligman, Dennis R. Suplee and W. Wayne Withers. Further, the Committee nominated William Bradford Reynolds and Frank Boardman as Trustees Emeriti in honor of their long and loyal service to the Society. All candidates were elected unanimously.

On behalf of her Committee, Mrs. Daly nominated the following persons for election to initial three-year term of service on the Board of Trustees: Beth Brinkman, Harlan Crow, Kenneth S. Geller, Robert J. Gray, Jr., Timothy Gundlach, Jerome Libin, Maureen Mahoney, Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Michael Mone, James Morris III, James B. O’Hara, Jonathan Rose, Jay Sekulow, Foster Wollen and Donald Wright. All were elected unanimously.

Following the elections, President Jones concluded the meeting, and ceded the podium to Leon Silverman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees who convened the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Citing Mr. Jones' report on the status of the Society, Mr. Silverman made brief remarks and moved to recognition of contributions to the Society during the year.

The first order of business was the report of the Nominating Committee to present that report. The following individuals were nominated for election to the positions as indicated: Vincent C. Burke III, for a three-year term as Vice President; Jerome Libin, Mrs. Thurgood Marshall, James Morris, Theodore B. Olson, Leon Polsky, Terresa Wynn Roseborough, Larry Thompson, Seth P. Waxman and Agnes Williams for a one-year term of service as At-Large member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Silverman called for a vote and all candidates were elected by unanimous vote.

Mr. Silverman then announced presentations relating to the Membership Campaign for the year. Under the capable direction of Frank G. Jones of Houston, Texas, the campaign was highly successful. Mr. Silverman thanked Mr. Jones for his outstanding efforts, recognizing his co-Chair, Joan Lukey was recognized for her work as state membership chair for Massachusetts.
Annual Meeting—continued from page 5

Gregory Michael, personal and Morgan Stanley; Joseph Moderow, personal; Michael Mone, personal; Michael Mone, personal; Eida Barrett & Esdaile; Charles Morgan, personal; Theodore B. Olson, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP; Dwight D. Opperman, personal; Bernard Reece, personal; Richard Schneider, King & Spalding, LLP; Jay Sekulow, American Center for Law and Justice; Seth Waxman, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr LLP; Agnes Williams, personal; Donald Wright, personal.

At the conclusion of the presentations, Mr. Silverman adjourned the meeting and invited all holding reservations to move to the East and West Conference Rooms for the reception preceding the Annual Dinner. Music was performed during the reception by string quartets of the US Air Force Band. The music added greatly to the enjoyment of the event.

Guests adjourned to the Great Hall of the Building where dinner was served. The hall was decorated with flags of all 50 states, with a large American flag suspended between the columns near the front entrance to the room. Following custom, the Chief Justice offered a toast to the President of the United States prior to dinner service.

Following dinner, Annual Meeting Chair Theodore Olson thanked the participants to that point, acknowledging with gratitude the sponsorship of Chief Justice Roberts and the assistance of Marshal Pamela Talkin and the members of her staff. After a gracious expression of thanks to the members of the Society's staff, he introduced the remainder of the program. This consisted of a choral concert provided by the Sea Chanters of the United States Navy Band. Organized in 1956 as an all-male chorus specializing in songs of the sea, the group was later expanded to include women and the repertoire of music performed was broadened accordingly. Currently, this 17-voice chorus performs a variety of music ranging from traditional choral music, including the sea chantey, to Broadway musicals.

At the conclusion of the concert, Mr. Olson thanked everyone for their participation, offering special thanks to the Military District of Washington for providing the musical performers for the evening. He then declared the meeting adjourned until June 2007.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The Sea Chanters under the direction of Chief Musician Keith D. Hinton performed an engaging concert for dinner guests at the 36th Annual Meeting.

Photograph of Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes Walking, 1945

According to the donor, Susan Rosenblatt, her father, a local Washington photographer named Henry Gichner (1906-1994), saw the former Chief Justice and his wife, Antoinette, out for their daily walk. Gichner asked if they would agree to be photographed, to which the Hughes acquiesced. Soon thereafter, Mrs. Hughes became ill and died, and this became one of the last photographs taken of the couple together.

Mr. Gichner was a resident of Washington, DC and was the president of a family business, F. S. Gichner Iron Works, Inc. Photography was his hobby, and he took many pictures of famous Washingtonians during his lifetime and became quite an accomplished photographer. The ironworks company performed work for the White House and other important Washington landmarks, and reportedly created iron gates for the White House. Mr. Gichner was involved in the community as well, and served as the Chairman of the DC Recreation Board during the 1950s, when the playgrounds in Washington were desegregated.

Mr. Gichner had a talent for capturing the essence of Washington landmarks, and his work captures the spirit of the capital city. His photographs have been featured in various publications and exhibitions, and he is recognized as a significant figure in the history of Washington photography.

Mr. Gichner's work continues to be celebrated and appreciated, and his photographs serve as a testament to the rich history of Washington, DC. The Society is grateful for the contributions of Mr. Gichner and his family, and for the support of the Gichner Iron Works.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

The Sea Chanters under the direction of Chief Musician Keith D. Hinton performed an engaging concert for dinner guests at the 36th Annual Meeting.

Photograph of Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes Walking, 1945

According to the donor, Susan Rosenblatt, her father, a local Washington photographer named Henry Gichner (1906-1994), saw the former Chief Justice and his wife, Antoinette, out for their daily walk. Gichner asked if they would agree to be photographed, to which the Hughes acquiesced. Soon thereafter, Mrs. Hughes became ill and died, and this became one of the last photographs taken of the couple together.

Mr. Gichner was a resident of Washington, DC and was the president of a family business, F. S. Gichner Iron Works, Inc. Photography was his hobby, and he took many pictures of famous Washingtonians during his lifetime and became quite an accomplished photographer. The ironworks company performed work for the White House and other important Washington landmarks, and reportedly created iron gates for the White House. Mr. Gichner was involved in the community as well, and served as the Chairman of the DC Recreation Board during the 1950s, when the playgrounds in Washington were desegregated.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.

In coordination with the Supreme Court's curatorial staff, the Society assisted with the following acquisitions for the Court's collection. While the Society encourages members and other interested parties to make donations to the collection, the curatorial staff also reviews upcoming sale and auction catalogs to locate artifacts that may enhance the existing collection. These acquisitions are made to add objects in areas that may be lacking, such as the two 19th-century photographs illustrated here, or help round out an area of the collection. Anyone considering a donation or who becomes aware of Supreme Court material that is available is encouraged to contact the Society or the Curator's office.
Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown

Brown enjoyed his position on the district bench, as it was a better fit for his personality than was private practice. "Part of the reason was that Brown did not thrive on competition. He writes, "I was glad to take refuge in the comparative leisure of the bench," even though doing so meant giving up two thirds of the income he had made working in private practice. As a judge, Brown believed he was enacting "justice," although remorseful upon hearing the news of Judge Longyear's death, "at once entered on an active canvass for the position of United States District Judge," for which there was little competition. Brown's close friend, Charles Kent, recalled, "I do not remember that there were other candidates. The salary of a district judge was then but $3500.00 per annum, an amount too small to attract competent lawyers, who were dependent on their earnings." Brown, who was well respected in the Detroit legal community, in short time received the appointment from President Ulysses Grant and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. However, Kent noted, "I do not think that either [Brown] or his best friends thought him more deserving of judicial honours than others. His great distinction was that he had a great ambition to be a judge and was able to accept the position with the small salary then paid." Brown cherish his free time. Thus, one of the most appealing aspects of the district judgeship to him was the ability to handle a steady workload in a timely fashion. He stated, "I found that I could easily dispose of the business in nine months of the year, and that there was always an opportunity for a summer's outing." Brown valued his free time so much that he once resigned for a summer's outing. After calling Cooley's works some of the best the country has ever seen. Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever seen, Brown observed that, "Judge Cookey's works some of the best the country has ever see
of admiral covering as it does the vast tonnage of our western lakes and waters, and also in the more technical field of patent law, has given him such an experience and familiarity with the legal rules and principles governing these important branches of legal inquiry that they cannot fail hereafter to strengthen him in his work and in these respects to aid also his associated of the Supreme bench.

Brown's name had been given to President Harrison a year before Justice Miller's death to replace Justice Stanley Matthews, but President Harrison passed over Brown in favor of his Yale classmate, Justice David Brewer. Thus, when the opportunity arose to appoint another Supreme Court Justice, President Harrison already knew about Judge Brown and his expertise, making the choice of Judge Brown a logical one. Regardless of the President's reasons, the Senate unanimously confirmed Brown's nomination, and everyone familiar with Judge Brown, including the Detroit Bar Association, was content with the President's choice.

Justice Brown valued his time on the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was not without some remorse that he gave up his life and career as a district court judge. In his Memoir he wrote, "If the duties of the new office were not congenial to my taste as those of district judge, it was a great advantage of the opportunity to retire with a full salary and enjoy the rest of his life free from work. He explained, "I had always regarded the act of Congress permitting me to retire upon a full salary as a most beneficent piece of legislation, and have only wondered that more judges have not availed themselves of it." In explaining the choice to retire at age seventy Justice Brown wrote, "While many, if not most, justices made the age of seventy, very few who remain upon the bench survive another decade. During that decade the work of the Supreme Court tells heavily upon the physique of its members, and sometimes incapacitates them before they are aware of it themselves." Brown had always believed that the "scarcity of men of ability and reputation" to fill the position of far more dignity, was better paid and was infinitely more gratifying to one's ambition. Moreover, he found solace in the knowledge that his name had been given to President Harrison a year before Justice Miller's death to replace Justice Stanley Matthews, but President Harrison passed over Brown in favor of his Yale classmate, Justice David Brewer. Thus, when the opportunity arose to appoint another Supreme Court Justice, President Harrison already knew about Judge Brown and his expertise, making the choice of Judge Brown a logical one. Regardless of the President's reasons, the Senate unanimously confirmed Brown's nomination, and everyone familiar with Judge Brown, including the Detroit Bar Association, was content with the President's choice.

In his retirement, Justice Brown continued to travel, mostly in Europe. He writes, "I left Washington soon after my resignation and spent a year in foreign travel. I was received with great courtesy by our own representatives abroad, and accumulated a fund of information which has been a never failing source of pleasure." Starting in 1906, he went to Italy, Austria, Germany, and France. After another four trips to Europe, ten of which were completed during the fifteen and half years he sat on the Supreme Court. His frequent trips to Europe helped him gain insight into American society, because he was able to develop a better understanding of the unique tensions and relationships in America by comparing American and European society. On his trips, Justice Brown Chair would insist on everything tourists usually see, and especially in becoming acquainted with distinguished men. However, on a trip in 1901 his wife died. Justice Brown, in a letter, wrote, "Her death puts an end to nearly forty years of the most unalloyed marital bliss that was ever accorded to man... life will never be to me again what it has been in the past." Yet, Justice Brown found the strength to remarry, in 1903 to his cousin's widow, Mrs. Josephine Tyler, who had lived with the Browns after her husband's early death. According to Kent, "They lived with the same harmony which had characterized Justice Brown's first marriage. After his marriage Mrs. Brown never separated from her husband... She waited assiduously on every want [and]... The portrait of the first Mrs. Brown was the most conspicuous object in the family parlour.

Upon his retirement from the Supreme Court in 1906, Justice Brown was given a public dinner in Washington, D.C., attended by President Theodore Roosevelt, Chief Justice Fuller, and the other seven Justices of the Supreme Court. Speaking at his retirement dinner, Justice Brown in his usual lighthearted manner announced, "While it involves a good deal of a wrench to break up the habits of thirty years, and turn my back upon the genial and accomplished gentlemen who for more than fifteen years have been my daily associates, and wander in the land of the lotus eater where it is always afternoon, I feel there is at least some compensation awaiting me in the absolute freedom from all cares not voluntarily assumed. There is no one to say, and no inner conscience even to suggest, that it is your duty to be in Court at twelve o'clock; to keep track of the cases, if not your eyes, open, however much you may prefer a Stealthy nap, until four thirty; to listen to arguments for hours, when in fact, you made up your mind in four minutes; and to be prepared at the next Saturday's Conference to give an opinion, which your Associates will probably overrule.

In his retirement, Justice Brown continued to travel, mostly in Europe. He writes, "I left Washington soon after my resignation and spent a year in foreign travel. I was received with great courtesy by our own representatives abroad, and accumulated a fund of information which has been a never failing source of pleasure." Starting in 1906, he went to Italy, Austria, Germany, and France. After another four trips to Europe, ten of which were completed during the fifteen and half years he sat on the Supreme Court. His frequent trips to Europe helped him gain insight into American society, because he was able to develop a better understanding of the unique tensions and relationships in America by comparing American and European society. On his trips, Justice Brown Chair would insist on everything tourists usually see, and especially in becoming acquainted with distinguished men. However, on a trip in 1901 his wife died. Justice Brown, in a letter, wrote, "Her death puts an end to nearly forty years of the most unalloyed marital bliss that was ever accorded to man... life will never be to me again what it has been in the past." Yet, Justice Brown found the strength to remarry, in 1903 to his cousin's widow, Mrs. Josephine Tyler, who had lived with the Browns after her husband's early death. According to Kent, "They lived with the same harmony which had characterized Justice Brown's first marriage. After his marriage Mrs. Brown never separated from her husband... She waited assiduously on every want [and]... The portrait of the first Mrs. Brown was the most conspicuous object in the family parlour.

Justice Brown remained unassuming and modest throughout his life, and always sang the praises of his comrades. He accomplished much during his life span. Charles Kent argues that Justice Brown's life "shows how a man without perhaps extraordinary abilities may attain and honour the highest judicial positions by industry, by good character, pleasant manner and some aid from fortune."
THREE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS BRING THE SUPREME COURT TO CLASSROOMS

By Meg Hanson*

Through three separate seminars this year, Street Law, Inc. and the Supreme Court Historical Society will train 105 teachers from across the country to better teach about the Supreme Court. The nation-wide Supreme Court Summer Institute has completed 12 successful years, and, through expansions over the past several years, robust programs are now underway in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area (in its eighth year) and in New York City (in its third year.) Building on the success of the national program and adding some specific modifications targeted at regional teachers, we are reaching more teachers and students than ever.

All three seminars accept secondary school law, government, and history teachers and teach about the history, operations, and significance of the Supreme Court. With the assistance of expert resource people (attorneys, judges, journalists, political commentators, and educators), the teachers learn about the certiorari process, key constitutional issues, and important cases from the current term. The seminars also focus on training the teachers in interactive and cooperative learning teaching strategies like moot courts.

This past June, the Summer Institute taught 60 teachers from 30 different states in two groups – June 15-20 and June 22-27. These teachers, guided by facilitators Lee Arbetman, of Street Law, Inc.; Professor Diana Hess from the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Barbara Perry from Sweet Briar College, spent six days exploring the Court's workings and current term. They concluded their week with a visit to the Court to hear decisions announced, and a reception at the Court.

A popular new session this year focused on the impact that interest groups have on what cases the Court hears and how they decide those cases. Robin Conrad, Senior Vice President of Wisconsin, and Professor Barbara Perry from Sweet Briar College, spent six days exploring the Court's workings and current term. They concluded their week with a visit to the Court to hear decisions announced, and a reception at the Court.

A popular new session this year focused on the impact that interest groups have on what cases the Court hears and how they decide those cases. Robin Conrad, Senior Vice President of Wisconsin, and Professor Barbara Perry from Sweet Briar College, spent six days exploring the Court's workings and current term. They concluded their week with a visit to the Court to hear decisions announced, and a reception at the Court.

The participants in the Supreme Court Summer Institute were able to reach out to other teachers to train them in the content and methodology they learned while in Washington, D.C. Last year, the teachers trained 797 other teachers who will reach a combined total of more than 66,000 students across the country. Additionally, the Summer Institute continues to be extremely popular among social studies teachers, and demand for the available slots remains high. We typically have two applicants for every space we have in the Institute, and continue to hear from our teachers for years after their participation. Recently, a teacher from the 2005 Institute wrote to say, "I can't thank Street Law and the Supreme Court Historical Society enough for the opportunity to participate in the Institute. The experiences, knowledge, and insight I got there greatly enhanced my teaching this year and for all years to come."

* Meg Hanson is a Program Coordinator for U.S. Programs at Street Law, Inc., and is responsible for coordinating the Supreme Court Summer Institute as well as the New York City Teacher Institute. In addition, she coordinates the Corporate Legal Diversity Pipeline Program for Street Law.
In 2005, the United States honored Chief Justice John Marshall with a commemorative coin in celebration of the 250th anniversary of his birth. The Chief Justice John Marshall Silver Dollar not only pays tribute to the Supreme Court of the United States, but also recognizes the entire judicial branch of government. This is the first time a United States coin (regular issue or commemorative) has featured a Supreme Court Justice or the Supreme Court as an institution.

Designed by United States Mint sculptor/engraver John Mercanti, the obverse of the Chief Justice John Marshall Silver Dollar features a rendition of a portrait of John Marshall originally executed by French painter Charles-Balthazar-Julien Fevret de Saint-Memin in March of 1808. The reverse, by United States Mint sculptor/engraver Donna Weaver features a view of the Old Supreme Court Chamber, located inside the Capitol building, on the side that houses the United States Senate.

The Chief Justice John Marshall Silver Dollar is available in both proof and uncirculated condition. Each coin is placed in a protective capsule and is accompanied by its own official Certificate of Authenticity signed by the Director of the United States Mint. The proof coin is mounted in a handsome satin-lined velvet presentation case. The high quality uncirculated coin is packaged in a premium gift box with tray and sleeve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proof Item # 051423</th>
<th>$39.00</th>
<th>Members $35.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncirculated</td>
<td>Item # 051430</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td>Members $33.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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