



The Lothrop Family Foundation, Inc. A 503(c) 3 Corp

Newsletter

Autumn 2011

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2011 REUNION IN SALEM, MA: November 4, 5, 6

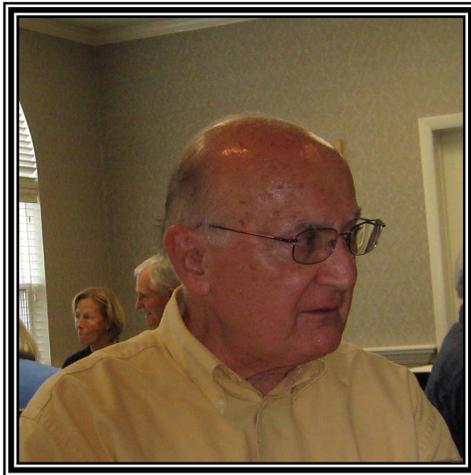
It is not too late to visit your cousins and friends in Salem. You should have received your *Lothrop Family Foundation 2011 Reunion* Package with enrollment information. . We hope that you will be joining us in historic and charming Salem for a really great time with of your cousins.

Reunion forms are still available at our website, www.Lothropp.org Click on the NEWS tab and then scroll to the bottom of the page to “**2011 Reunion Information**” click on read details and all the forms are there. Unfortunately we are not equipped at this time to register on-line. Should that be unsatisfactory send me an e-mail, at GordonLothrop@comcast.net or phone me at 978-744-3191. Also, I should mention the \$129 rate at the Hotel Hawthorne mentioned on the form is for a single person occupancy, a double, or two person occupancy is \$139.

Dan McConnell Passes Away

With great sadness, we report that our Historian, **Dan McConnell** passed away suddenly on September 13, 2011. He served the Foundation in an outstanding manner with both his official duties as well as, “extra tasks”.

Dan had made several contributions, to this *Newsletter* most recently an excellent review of Helene Holt’s updated *Exiled*.



Dan McConnell at the 2009 LFFI Reunion.

Dan was also the President of the *Cape Cod Historical Society* at the time of his death. His contributions there, besides fine leadership, included enthusiastic recruitment of new membership, writing scholarly articles for the Society’s Journal, serving as representative from the Society to the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, providing mentoring sessions for members, and making public presentations on historical and genealogical topics, among others.

Dan leaves behind his wife Elizabeth, (Betsy). A funeral service was held on Sept. 16, in the Brewster Baptist Church, An interment service was held on Sept. 17, at the Orleans Cemetery. The family has requested that any memorial donations be made in his name to the Sturgis Library, 3090 Main Street, Barnstable, MA 02630

Our sincere condolences are extended to Dan’s family. We express our deep appreciation for his leadership, which will be greatly missed.

Ivan and Virginia Lathrop



Ivan Lathrop is a past president of the Lothrop Family Foundation. I asked if he would be kind enough send me some information about his background. The following is his story and I hope that you find it as interesting as I do.

You may be interested to know what we are doing since retirement. I was on staff at our local Church of the Nazarene for several years. Since retiring from that ministry, I have served as president and now secretary of the Oak Harbor Kiwanis Club which keeps me pretty busy. I am also on the district Council of World Missions for the Nazarene Church. Likewise, I am frequently called upon to teach an adult Sunday school class and to lead a midweek Bible study for our local church. Virginia is president of the local chapter of Nazarene Missions International which keeps her pretty busy. I am on her council, and she keeps me working in that area, also. She is also on the council of the local Master Gardeners organization and works very hard there. I think it is not so wise to be quite this involved, but somehow God has given us the strength, and we keep going.

Here is some interesting and exciting background on Reverend Ivan Lathrop which he was kind enough to contribute.

I was born in Stevens (now North Sioux City, SD) on August 24, 1930 to Ivan Ellis and **Continued on P.4**

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From the Editor:

New Member

Barbara Copeland Birkhimer

Litchfield, ME



One more thing to keep track of, I guess, we are now on Facebook.

The easiest way to get to the *Lothrop Family Foundation's* Facebook page is to either type Lothrop in the search window at the top of your personal Facebook page or log on to www.Facebook.com and do the same.

The Mail Bag

Dear Gordon,

Thank you for your inclusion of my Benedict Arnold piece, (Summer 2011 Newsletter). It was a pleasant surprise to see the reprint. In fact, I hadn't read my own version of Arnold for some time and now, upon review, I find my opinions unchanged. To any who find blasphemous with the writing, I suggest the read Kenneth Robert's "Rabble in Arms".

It seems to me that you are doing a great job of editing the Newsletter. I compliment you on your expertise.

Respectfully,

Editor's note: It is always pleasant to receive praise.

Thank you.

A Huntington correction

William H. is listed in the first index as 2241. Actually that is Charlotte, his sister, which is correctly listed as 2241 in the index. William H. is actually 2242.

From Catherine Calvert catherine@finbin.demon.co.uk

Luckily the (Sturgis) library had just gotten one (*Newsletter*). I had no idea you'd just print my scrap of an email (incidentally, when I say I live in Kensington and live near the palace, it's Kensington Palace, not Buckingham, as you put) . I did go from Osterville to look at the library, etc., and had a nice visit. And I think I figured out how those portraits got here--they probably belonged to the woman who donated the original Bible. Makes sense to me anyway.

Have you heard any reactions? I happened to be at a dinner party in Connecticut, and sat next to a Lathrop/Lothrop and told him the tale, and he was so excited, he wanted to buy the pictures. And the library wants to put them on display. I suppose I would rather they be in Lothrop hands. But at the moment they are enjoying London.....cheers, cc

Editor's notes: Catherine was most generous in sending along photos of the paintings of Rev. John Lathrop, (Huntington 235) the 18/19th Century minister from the New North Church in Boston's North End and his first wife, Mary Wheatley, which appeared in the Summer *Newsletter*. I think that her hypothesis as to how the paintings got to England is most likely accurate.

Also, apologies for thinking "the palace" was Buckingham Palace. To my ear, at least, "the Palace" would be just that. I have since learned that it means Kensington Palace if the correspondent is living in the Kensington section of London and mentions that she lives "near the palace".

The Evening News is where they begin with 'Good Evening,' and then proceed to tell you why it isn't.

Have you tried Mocavo?

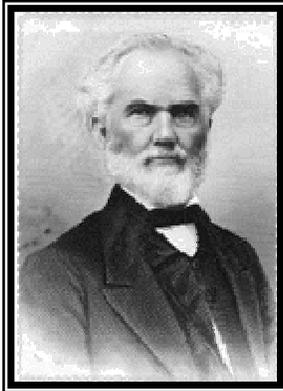
Mocavo.com is a **genealogy search engine** that is available to you at no charge. It searches hundreds of thousands of genealogy web sites, looking for the words that you specify. Web sites searched include thousands of genealogy message boards, society web pages, genealogy pages uploaded by individuals, state historical societies, family societies, Find-A-Grave, the Internet Archive (mostly scanned genealogy books from the Allen County Public Library), the Library of

Congress, several sites containing scanned images of old photographs, and tens of thousands of distinct sites that contain various transcribed records of genealogical interest."

Most folks typically use <http://www.google.com/> as a search engine, but it often brings up more hits than they can handle.

Try **www.mocavo.com** today and you will find that every hit will be a genealogy hit! Not bad when you're trying to work on 6 or 8 different family line like some of us.

Update on John Hiram Lathrop



Ivan E. Lathrop (past President of the LFF) of Oak Harbor, WA (See feature story on Page 1.) wrote regarding the piece I did on **John Hiram Lathrop**. It seems that John Hiram had a "checkered" career, Professor Lathrop was chosen as the first president of University of Missouri in 1841, a position he held until 1849.

In 1849, Hiram Lathrop was elected the first chancellor of the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He resigned in 1858 due to problems with the regents and legislature, but remained the acting chancellor until 1859.

After resigning the presidency of Indiana University in 1859, after only one year, he returned to the University of Missouri as a professor of English literature. He was re-elected president in 1865, the only president ever to hold two separate terms, and held that office till his death in 1866.

Editor's comment: I can't help wondering if the professor was both brilliant and difficult?

Famous Descendants

Julia Clifford Lathrop

Born: June 29, 1858, Rockford, IL

Died: April 15, 1932, Rockford, IL

Spouse: Never Married

Parents: Adeline Potter and William Lathrop

Birth order: First of 5

Julia Clifford Lathrop was an American social reformer in the area of education, social policy, and children's welfare. As director of the United States Children's Bureau from 1912 to 1922, she was the first woman ever to head a United States federal bureau.

Julia's father, William Lathrop was a lawyer and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and helped establish the Republican Party, later he served in the state legislature (1856–57) and Congress (1877–79). Her mother was a suffragist active in women's rights activities in Rockford, Illinois.

Julia attended Rockford Female Seminary where she met Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr. After two years, she transferred to Vassar College where she developed her own multidisciplinary studies in statistics, institutional history, sociology, and community organization and graduated in 1880. After graduating from Vassar College, she worked in her father's law office first as a secretary and then studying the law for herself.

Work in Chicago

In 1890 Lathrop moved to Chicago where she joined Jane Addams, Ellen Gates Starr, and other social reformers at Hull House. Julia ran a discussion group called the Plato Club in



the early days of the House. The women at Hull House actively campaigned to persuade Congress to pass legislation to protect children. During the depression years of the early 1890's she served as a volunteer investigator of relief applicants, visiting homes to document the needs of the families.

In 1893 Julia was appointed as the first ever woman member of the Illinois State Board of Charities, beginning her lifelong work in civil service reform where she advocated for training of professional social workers and standardizing employment procedures; this led to opening the labor market for educated women as well as improving social services in Progressive Era cities and towns. **Continues on Page 7**

Ivan Lathrop; Continued from Page 1

and Emma Marie (Lewis) Lathrop. After my father lost his job during the depression we lived for several years on a farm that wouldn't produce due to some very severe weather years. After getting his job on the railroad back in 1938, we moved again to Stevens and from there to Sioux City, Iowa in my twelfth year. I was always an adventurous kid climbing things like trees and windmills that my father had to rescue me from and riding my bicycle to every town within a ten mile radius of our home. In 1947 at age sixteen I moved with my family to Washington State where we discovered my father had lived most of his growing up years with my grandparents. We stayed with my uncle Ted Lathrop for a short time and then moved to Centralia, Washington where my father worked in the railroad yards. I graduated from Centralia High School in 1948

In So. Dakota. we were members of a small Baptist Church. We met our first Nazarene when my father was gravely ill in Sioux City. By chance a Nazarene pastor visited my mother and prayed for my father who had slipped into a coma some days before. He talked and prayed with my mother and then laid his hands on my father and prayed for him. The next morning my father regained consciousness to everyone's amazement. The doctors suggested that they perform surgery on the liver cancer. With mom's consent, they took him for x-rays. Soon they wheeled him back into the room announcing that there was no sign of a tumor. He lived for another 42 years. From our rooms atop the Centralia Hotel we looked directly down on the roof of the Church of the Nazarene. When Sunday came, we visited the Nazarene Church and have been members ever since.

While I was in Centralia, I attended a youth service. I was a sophomore in Seattle Pacific College (now University). While there, I was introduced to a very attractive high school junior whose name was Virginia Steinbach. Two years later she enrolled at SPC. Since I had to take a break from school to earn enough money to pay for studies I had already taken, I was still at the college. We dated for two years. and then I proposed. In a weak moment, she accepted. We married in 1952 and transferred to Northwest Nazarene College (now University). I had been in the religious studies division from the beginning so when I was graduated in 1954, I accepted a church in Yacolt, Washington.

We pastored for eight years in Washington. During that time we both came to believe the Lord was leading us to the mission field. We applied to the Department of World Mission but learned that there was a long delay in being accepted. The Superintendent of the Alaska District asked us if we might come to Alaska to fulfill our call. After prayer, we accepted the call to pastor the church at Ketchikan, Alaska. Six months later we were called by the missions department to go to the country of Jordan. We did stay in Ketchikan for two years after which we traveled to Amman, Jordan.

We crossed the ocean in a very old Liberty ship through hurricane weather. It took 30 days of extreme rolling and pitching across the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea to finally reach Aqaba, Jordan. Besides the heavy seas we also were shot at from a Saudi Arabian port. Welcome to the Middle East! We were met at the port by the missionary from Jerusalem, Jordan (at that time East Jerusalem was governed by Jordan, not Israel). We were dropped at our apartment in Amman, and we were left there alone not knowing a word of Arabic. Soon we found a tutor, and life became a little easier as we began to pick up the language.

I was put in charge of an elementary school, placed as pastor of an English language school, and appointed as treasurer of the mission. We thoroughly enjoyed the Arabic people. They were very friendly and outgoing. We learned to bargain with them in the souk (open market) and made many friends. There was another Nazarene elementary school and a high school in Jordan as well as five churches. I read in an independent poll that the Church of the Nazarene was the largest evangelical Protestant denomination in Jordan at that time. I don't know if that is still true.

From 1964 to 1967 it was very peaceful until the Six Day War broke out in June of that year. God clearly had His hand upon us. We were very near a Palestinian refugee camp. The area of our school's location became dangerous. The American Embassy refused to send a block liaison to our area. We were the only Americans in that area and we were separated by a river and the market from the American area. They not only would not send a messenger to us, but they would not even accept phone calls from us. Fortunately, a United Nations worker promised to come to us if there were something that we needed to know.

In fact, God had already planned it out for us. Due to a missionary in Lebanon failing to return after furlough, the Mission Dept. transferred us to Lebanon to take his place as principal of the high school there. On the last day of May we flew out to Beirut. Six days later, the war broke out. A man from our church stayed in our apartment to protect our things. He told us that the first day of the war the Palestinians came to our door and asked him where the Americans were. Thank the Lord, we were not there. We stayed in Lebanon for the next ten years. During that time I was asked to become responsible for all of the schools and churches in Lebanon and Syria as well as for the other missionaries. It was a great responsibility, but God gave me the strength to fulfill it as best I could.

There were six of us missionaries. One thing we agreed upon was certain; the war clouds were gathering over Lebanon. We worked out a plan to organize the churches and the district which included training lay leaders to teach in Sunday Schools and take responsibilities in the churches. Until now, the missionaries had taken full leadership. It was an ambitious plan including a lot of translation of literature and lessons. **Continues on Page 5:**

Ivan Lathrop; Continued from Page 4

We worked long and hard. We planned to complete the training in six years. God helped us to complete it in three. He knew how much time we had. At the end of the three years our headquarters gave us permission to organize and hold a district assembly to elect national officers in every position including district superintendent. What a blessing and a thrill to carry this plan to fulfillment.

Within the year, the civil war broke out in Lebanon. Many of our people fled, but the church stood firmly. The national leaders continued to encourage the people and hold them together. All of our buildings were destroyed. We missionaries rallied the people to rebuild one of the buildings. They had never done anything like that, but they came and worked and were very proud of rebuilding it themselves with the guidance of the missionaries. We were proud of them also. The war went on for 15 years, but the church is still doing its work with mostly national (Lebanese) leadership.

The General Missionary Director contacted me to say that all missionaries were to leave the country and that I was to meet him at our college in Switzerland. I met him there and we stayed in Germany for a full year waiting for things to clear in Lebanon. While we were there, we pastored an English language church for eleven months. That was one of the highlights of our career. We were asked to stay to continue pastoring the church and to help the Superintendent with the English work, but the Lord would not release us from the Arab work.

We could not return to Lebanon as the war raged on so we returned to Jordan for another 2 1/2 years. We decided to move to the village of Karak rather than the capitol city. It was delightful to spend the last few years in that interesting village. We loved the people and the church. It meant a lot of extra travel for me as I was now the director of all three countries. I traveled in and out and through the war torn country of Lebanon and the tense country of Syria as well as the length of Jordan. There were many dangerous situations that arose as well as legal problems that plagued us, but God saw us through them all.

We returned to America in 1978, I hardly knew what to do with myself. I did not want to take a church in case the Lord would open the door to return to the Middle East. I couldn't just drop the church. I decided to return to Seminary as I had desired to do years before. I became the oldest student to graduate with a Master's Degree and then with a doctorate. We did ultimately take a pastorate while I was in the seminary.

Later I was asked to go to Canada, Quebec. How different to be in a French speaking country although Lebanon used French as their second language. We had a delightful church in Montreal. It was exactly 50% white and 50% black. They worshipped together in good harmony. There were nineteen different nationalities in the congregation

that were first generation Canadians. I reported to the District Assembly that our church was exactly what heaven would be like. After six years we were called to a church in Glendale, California.

Five years later we received a request to teach in our college in Chiba, Japan. They were pleased to have another doctorate on the faculty. Japan is a very calm, peaceful country which was quite a change from the excitement of the Middle East. I, personally, struggled at first with the question of why, after learning the language of the Middle East and having some understanding of the culture, did the Lord want us to come to this new land with its strangeness, but soon it became clear that it was in God's plan. We spent six very pleasant years in that environment getting to know some wonderful people that we still hear from at times. God is good. It has been difficult, rewarding, dangerous, exciting and very interesting to serve Him for a lifetime. He has given me a wonderful life partner who has followed me all over the world without a complaint and has loved me in spite of all I have asked her to go through.

We have four children. Mark is 57 years old. He is a chemist and lives in Encinitas, CA. Mark's wife, Kit, is a Psychiatric Nurse. They have no children. Maritha is 55. She is an artist and has owned a gallery in Idyllwild, CA. She and her husband are presently on an around the world trip. Her husband, Don, is an RN and has been a supervisor of nurses in a large hospital in Palm Springs, CA. Marla is 53 and owns a Curves Exercise Gym in Cashmere, WA. Marlin is 50 and is a computer programmer but is presently attempting to develop a profitable website of some kind. Marlin is not married and has no children. Maritha (Mimi) has two children. Her eldest is married and has three children, two are twins. He is a journeyman electrician. His younger sister is presently in the Peace Corps on the island of Dominica. She has a BA in Micro Business. Marla has seven children. The eldest has an AA in Bus. Administration and is presently working in a Coffee Shop in Wenatchee, WA. He is planning to marry in June. His sister also has an AA but I don't know in what. The next daughter is a senior at Western Washington University. The next two boys are in High School and the next two are in elementary school. Marla's husband, Larry, is a very popular teacher in Leavenworth High School. They are all very good looking and brilliant. That is by dad and grandpa's unbiased observation, of course.

*Sincerely,
Ivan Lathrop*

Editor's note: While Ivan and Virginia were back in the states, Ivan was president of the *Lothrop Family Foundation* for four years from 2001 to 2005, we are grateful and blessed by his leadership to our foundation

Tell me and I forget, teach me and I remember, involve me and I learn!" **Benjamin Franklin**

More Lothrops in Art.

Here are a couple of treasures in our *National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC*



By John Durand (artist) 1731 - 1805
American, active 1765/1782
John Lothrop, Painted c. 1770
oil on canvas overall: 35 3/4 x 27 13/16 in
National Gallery of Art. Washington, DC
Gift of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch

John Lothrop, Born April 4, 1738, D. 1789 New Haven, CT. Graduated Yale College, 1762 Settled in New Haven, Married Mary Jones on October 31, 1764. Huntington reports that he was a man of note as well as education as evident by the records of that city. He was prominent during the Revolutionary period for promptness and efficiency with which he acted in the American Cause
His most notable son was John Hosmer Lathrop, J.657, who married Jerusa, daughter of Rev Samuel and Jerusa (Bingham) Kirkland. John H. made his fortune in Georgia and retired to Utica, NY

This John La/Lothrop is J. 303, from Benjamin, J.128, from Hope, J.39, from Joseph, J.8, from John Lothrop



By John Durand (artist) 1731 - 1805
American, active 1765/1782
Mrs. John (Mary Jones) Lothrop, c. 1770
oil on canvas
overall 35 13/16 x 27 7/8 in
National Gallery of Art. Washington, DC
Gift of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch

And in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, NYC



By John Durand (artist) 1731 - 1805
American, active 1765/1782
Mary Boticon Lathrop, c. 1770
or sometimes listed as Susannah or Mary Bontecou
oil on canvas
overall 20 x 24 in

Huntington implies that the above John Lothrop may have been involved with two women. He is J.303 and his children are Fanny, J.655; Mary, J.656, John Hosmer, J.657 and Henry, J.658 “a half-brother to John H(osmer)”
Could this Mary be Henry’s mother? No mention of Mary Jones Lothrop’s death in Huntington. And, I can’t find a reference to Mary Boticon.
The children mentioned above were born in 1765, 1767, 1769 respectively, with no date of birth for Henry

Although these poses are similar, close scrutiny will show they are not the same woman.

Can anybody shed light on this mystery?

Julia Clifford Lathrop from Page 3. Over the next few years she helped introduce reforms such as the appointment of female doctors in state hospitals and the removal of the insane from the state workhouses.

Director of US Children's Bureau

Reacting to pressure from Progressive women reformers for the appointment of a woman for the newly created Children's Bureau, in 1912 President William Taft appointed Julia its first bureau chief. Over the next nine years Lathrop directed research into child labor, infant mortality, maternal mortality, juvenile delinquency, mothers' pensions and illegitimacy.

The Children's Bureau under Julia Lathrop (1912-21) and her successors became an administrative unit that not only created child welfare policy but also led its implementation. For many conservative women, the Bureau's focus on maternal and child welfare gave them a role in politics for the first time -- something that the suffrage or women's rights movements had not offered them. The Bureau expanded its budget and personnel to focus on a scientific approach to motherhood in order to reduce infant and maternal mortality, improve child health and advocate for trained care for children with disabilities. Julia modeled the Children's Bureau investigations from the work she did while at Hull-House in Chicago. The Bureau also lobbied to abolish child labor. Scientific language became critical to the reform efforts such as the baby-saving campaigns in towns with large working class and immigrant populations where the middle class maternalists battled contemporary beliefs in the inevitability of high infant mortality rates. "Mother-work in the community" meant that women educated in the latest scientific theories about children's health and safety would lead the movement for child welfare reform.

In her first annual report for the agency, Julia described the plans for expansion: promotion of birth registration, infant mortality field studies, production of instructional pamphlets and reports, expand the study of child labor laws, explore issues regarding mothers' pensions, and study the status of "dependent, defective, and delinquent children." Lathrop wrote in 1914: "Work for infant welfare is coming to be regarded as more than a philanthropy or an expression of good will. It is a profoundly important public concern which tests the public spirit and the democracy of a community."

Julia Lathrop's leadership of the Children's Bureau relied on her belief in the New Woman's right to freedom for individual development and opportunities, including a college degree of equal merit to men's and a decent job. However, she was careful to insist that motherhood was "the most important calling in the world". This way Julia could avoid controversy even while she built public support for the new agency.

Julia argued in an address before the American Public Health Association's 1918 meeting in Chicago that U.S. leaders needed to address the reasons for poverty in order to address children's health needs -- that high infant mortality among the poor and working class in American cities was not just due to ignorance or laziness. Julia asked: "Which is the more safe and sane conclusion! That 88 per cent of all these fathers

were incorrigibly indolent or below normal mentally, or that sound public economy demands an irreducible minimum living standard to be sustained by a minimum wage and other such expedients as may be developed in a determined effort to give every child a fair chance?"

The attitude of most of the staff in the Children's Bureau and other government agencies however, was that women -- especially with children -- should not work outside of the home even if impoverished. Any connections between children's health and such issues as expansion of workers' insurance, minimum wage or sanitation systems lost credence. The popular strategy remained focused on "Americanizing" immigrant workers and teaching white mothers how to take care of babies. It is important to note that the Bureau chose not to address the horrifyingly high mortality rates among babies in families of color. In the South, much of the public health campaigns were undertaken by African-American, Hispanic or White clubwomen working in their own segregated communities.

In 1921 the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act became the first federally funded social welfare measure in the United States. The law provided federal matching grants to the states for prenatal and child health clinics, visiting nurses for expectant and new mothers, distribution of information on nutrition and hygiene as well as midwife training. Contrary to Julia's original ideas, the final version of the law did not provide any financial aid or medical care.

The first thirty years of the twentieth century marked a transition between traditional social medicine that included the use of relatives or local midwives and the rise of a modern medical management of childbirth and childrearing by experts outside the family and home. However, as the federal bureaucracy blossomed in the years after World War II, sadly, the only agency focused solely on children lost its power and influence.

Juvenile Justice

As early as 1898 at the third Annual Illinois Conference on Charities, organized by the philanthropist Lucy Flower and Julia Lathrop, reformers called for a separate system of courts for children. Julia's experience at the Hull House and as a Charities Board member had given her firsthand knowledge of the conditions for children in county poorhouses and jails. Prior to the reform era, children over the age of seven were imprisoned with adults. Lathrop helped found the country's first juvenile court in 1899, and the Chicago Woman's Club established the Juvenile Court Committee (electing Julia Lathrop as its first president in 1903) to pay the salaries of fifteen probation officers and run a detention home located at 625 West Adams Street.

By 1904 Julia Lathrop helped organize and then became the president of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute. The director was psychologist William A. Healy who led scientific studies of the physical and mental health of the children, shifting away from the belief that environment alone was responsible for a child's delinquent behavior. Together with members of the National Congress of Mothers **Continues on Page 8**

Julia Clifford Lathrop from Page 7: Julia worked to organize the juvenile court movement nationally with justice law reformers such as Judge Ben Lindsey (who later chaired the National Conference of Charities and Correction's juvenile court subcommittee).

Later life

In 1918 President Woodrow Wilson sent Julia Lathrop and Grace Abbott to represent the U.S. at an international conference on child welfare. There she consulted on the formation of a childcare bureau in the newly formed country of Czechoslovakia.

After her retirement from the Children's Bureau in 1922, Julia became president of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

She also helped form the National Committee of Mental Illness. In 1925 Lathrop represented the U.S. in Switzerland at the Child Welfare Committee established by the League of Nations.

Honors

There is a residence hall at Rockford (Illinois) College and an elementary school in Rockford named after Julia.

Editor's notes. I was unsuccessful in finding Julia Clifford's genealogy in the Huntington Memoir. I since learned that her parents were immigrants from England

In researching information on Julia Clifford Lathrop, I came across the following info.

Vassar College

Lathrop House, a residence hall was built in 1901 and was modeled after the already existing Strong and Raymond halls. The third of the Quad houses, it was built with college funds and named after Dr. Edward Lathrop*, a charter trustee whose daughter, Julia Lathrop, class of 1880, was a prominent alumna. Its current capacity is 180 students.

Until recently, Lathrop House was famous for waging marshmallow wars on neighboring Raymond House. When the friendly combat escalated into pitched battles involving discharge of fire extinguishers, the house fellows brokered a permanent and lasting peace over baked s'mores.

*Obviously there is some confusion about Julia's father's name.

SOME CLOSING THOUGHTS

"What is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

"If we were supposed to talk more than we listen, we would have two mouths and one ear."

Mark Twain

"Thinking is the hardest work there is, which is probably why so few people engage in it."

Henry Ford

"When you get to the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on."

--- **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Light travels faster than sound. This is why some people appear bright until you hear them speak

Anonymous

Do not argue with an idiot. He will drag you down to his level and beat you with experience.

A man's reputation is what his friends say about him. His character is what his enemies say about him."

Nostalgia isn't what it used to be. **Anonymous**

You do not need a parachute to skydive.

You only need a parachute to skydive twice.

Anonymous

To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism.

To steal from many is research. **Anonymous**



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