THE SUPREME COURT *of* OHIO

THE THOMAS J. MOYER OHIO JUDICIAL CENTER

2004
"MAY THE
LIGHTNINGS OF HEAVEN
WHICH SCATHE AND THE
WHIRLWIND AND STORM
WHICH PROSTRATE THE
WORKS OF MAN PASS BY
AND SPARE THIS HOUSE
ERECTED
BY A MIGHTY PEOPLE
AND CONSECRATED TO
SOCIAL AND
CONSTITUTIONAL
GOVERNMENT"

MAUREEN O'CONNOR
Chief Justice

TERRENCE O'DONNELL
SHARON L. KENNEDY
JUDITH L. FRENCH
WILLIAM M. O'NEILL
PATIRCK F. FISCHER
R. PATRICK DEWINE
Justices

INTRODUCTION

The Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center is home to the Supreme Court of Ohio and affiliated offices. The building also is home to the Ohio Court of Claims and the Ohio Judicial Conference. The historic structure, formerly known as the Ohio Departments Building, underwent a meticulous four-year renovation and was reopened in 2004.

For the first time in its more than 200-year history, the court moved into a building devoted solely to the judicial branch, symbolizing the role of the judiciary as a co-equal branch of government.

When the building first opened in 1933, it was referred to as "Ohio's Pride." But over time, its luster faded. For decades, thousands passed by daily not knowing that inside were monumental lobbies, grand hallways and august hearing rooms — all richly detailed with historic art.

Thanks to the vision and hard work of many designers, stone masons, electricians, and artisans, the building was restored to its original glory. Now, when visitors enter this landmark, they are inspired to appreciate the important work conducted within: the peaceful, orderly resolution of conflicts. In 2011, the building was renamed in honor of the late Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer, who led the restoration effort.

The doors are open to all. Citizens are encouraged to visit and admire firsthand the array of murals, bronze sculptures, inscriptions, and symbols. Together, they tell the inspiring story of the people who built Ohio.

This publication was prepared to assist all in learning more about this stately building. To obtain additional copies, contact the Supreme Court Office of Public Information at 614.387.9250.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Because this booklet is designed as a companion for visitors on self-guided tours through the Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center, its layout is a suggested route through the building. The table of contents at right and diagrams on the following page will provide additional guidance.

Some pages include information *in this typeface*, introduced by this icon, ▶, which provides directions to the next public area of interest.

You will find information about the artist whose work you may see wherever you see this icon:

Please remember that while the spaces highlighted here are open to the public, the Moyer Judicial Center is a working office building, so some meeting or hearing rooms may be in use and, therefore, unavailable during your visit. If the Supreme Court is in session, you can enter the Courtroom at the south end. Please see a staff member if you need assistance.

Visitors are welcome and encouraged to take photographs during their visits. However, flash photography is prohibited in the Courtroom when the Supreme Court is in session, and advanced permission to photograph a Supreme Court session must be obtained through the Office of Public Information.

1st Floor

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Exterior

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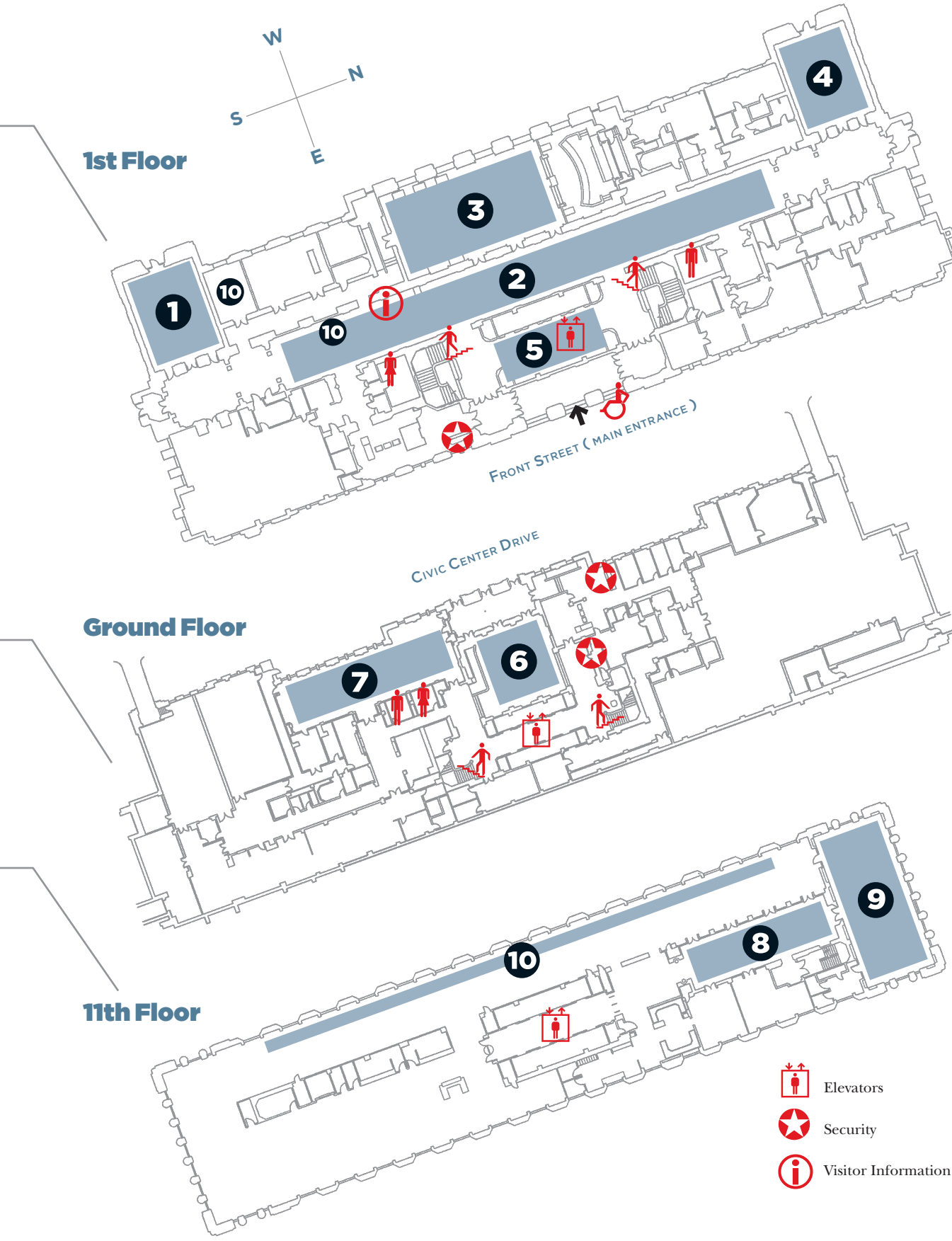
W
N
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1st Floor
1
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10
10
Front Street (main entrance)
Civic Center Drive
Ground Floor
6
7
11th Floor
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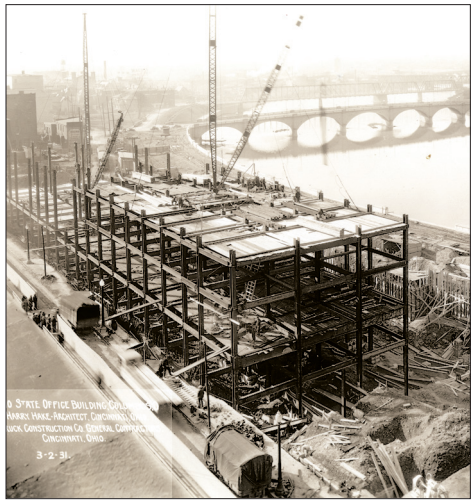
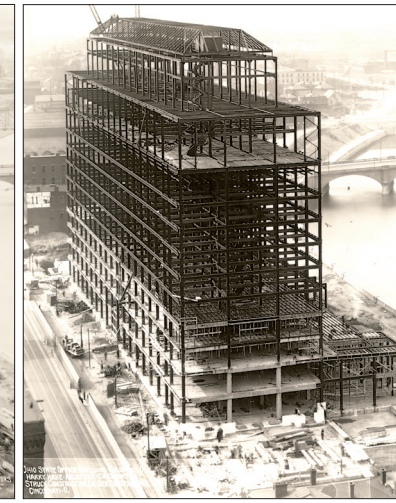
Elevators
Security
Visitor Information

THE THOMAS J. MOYER OHIO JUDICIAL CENTER





At the beginning of the 20th century, Ohio's population and economy were booming. State government also was thriving, adding more employees and eventually outgrowing the Statehouse.

The idea to construct a new office building to accommodate this growth first surfaced in 1913, igniting a debate spanning 16 years. As the government expanded, the discussion shifted from whether to build, to where and how to finance the construction. The tipping point came in 1929 when the city of Columbus donated 2.1 acres for new state offices on Front Street.

Harry Hake, a prominent Cincinnati architect, was hired to design the building. His 292 pages of specifications called for 415,000 square feet, which was considered sufficient space for the next decade. The $5 million project, including $1.5 million to purchase additional property, was financed by a statewide property tax.

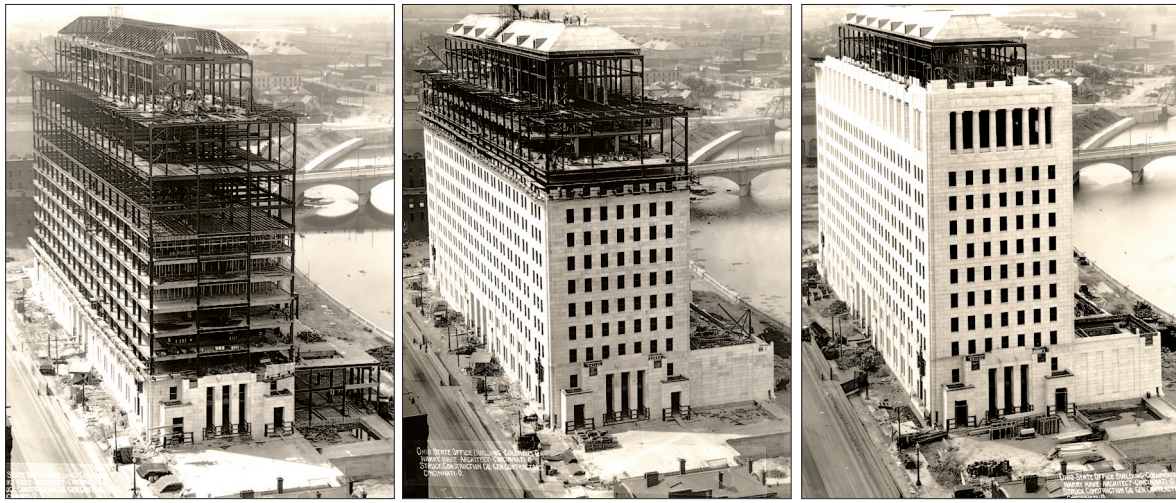
Construction of the building, which would be known as the Ohio Departments Building, came at a tumultuous time. It was the tail end of the Roaring '20s and Hake was hired just three months before the October 1929 stock market collapse. Construction began in 1930, but was frequently delayed by labor disputes.

With the project almost complete in April 1932, a natural gas explosion at the site killed 11 workers and injured 50 others. Windows were blown out of their frames, staircases up to the 5th Floor were destroyed and the monumental bronze doors on the west side were blown off their hinges.

Workers immediately started repairing the damage, at a cost of $750,000, and the building was ready in March 1933. Initial tenants included the Industrial Commission, the State Library and the departments of Aeronautics, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health, Highways, Public Welfare, Public Works, Industrial Relations, and Taxation.

In addition to housing various departments of state government over the years, the Ohio Departments Building also was home to the Ohio House of Representatives during the Statehouse renovation in the early 1990s.

In 1998, the General Assembly agreed to fund renovations to the original Ohio Departments Building, transforming it into a new home for the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Columbus architectural firm Schooley Caldwell Associates was selected to carry out the historic renovation, which began in 2001. The architects faced



the daunting task of restoring the building to its past splendor while updating it for today's office needs. Construction involved a complete restoration of the Grand Concourse and the original hearing rooms — the largest serving as the Supreme Court Courtroom. The former State Library was converted to the Supreme Court Law Library. The building also includes a Visitor Education Center, versatile meeting rooms and office space to meet the immediate and foreseeable needs of the court and its affiliated offices.

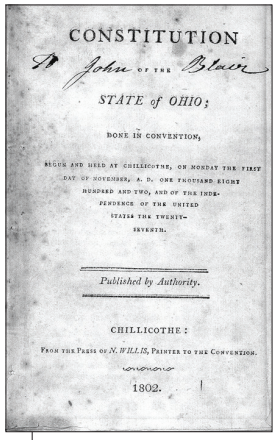
The renovation was completed in 2004, and on February 17, 2004, the building opened its doors to the public to a flood of visitors, while garnering several architectural awards and honors.

On May 15, 2004, the Supreme Court dedicated the building as the Ohio Judicial Center with honored guest, the late William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, as keynote speaker. The dedication opened with a stirring procession of 170 robed trial and appellate judges from throughout Ohio, led by U.S. Chief Justice Rehnquist, Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer and the Supreme Court of Ohio justices. The ceremony was capped by Governor Bob Taft's transfer of the building deed to the Supreme Court.

The dedication luncheon featured White House historian William Seale, who once said of the Moyer Judicial Center, "No building like it will ever be built again."

On December 2, 2011, the Supreme Court dedicated the building as the Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center, honoring the late chief justice who died unexpectedly in April 2010. Chief Justice Moyer led the effort to move the court to the building.

TIMELINE


CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE of OHIO;
DONE IN CONVENTION,
BEGUN AND HELD AT CHILLICOTHE, ON MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.
Published by Authority.
CHILLICOTHE:
FROM THE PRESS OF N. WILLIS, PRINTER TO THE CONVENTION.
1802.

1802
The first Ohio Constitution, approved before statehood, establishes the state Supreme Court and courts of common pleas. The three-judge Supreme Court is to be appointed by the General Assembly and hold court in each county every year.

1823
The legislature orders the Supreme Court of Ohio to meet annually in Columbus.

1839
Workers break ground for the first Columbus statehouse where the Supreme Court will eventually reside.

1857
The Supreme Court moves into the Ohio Statehouse and occupies what is now the speaker's ceremonial office.

1901
The Supreme Court moves from the speaker's ceremonial office in the Ohio Statehouse into the Statehouse Annex.

1930
Construction begins on the Ohio Departments Building at 65 South Front Street.

April 1932
An explosion at the site of the future Ohio Departments Building kills 11 people and causes major damage to the building from the basement to the 5th Floor.

1933
The completed Ohio Departments Building opens.

1974
The Supreme Court moves from the Statehouse Annex to the James A. Rhodes State Office Tower on East Broad Street across from the Statehouse.

1997
Capital appropriation funds are set aside by the state for the renovation of the Ohio Departments Building at 65 South Front Street. The building will be renamed the Ohio Judicial Center upon completion of the restoration and renovation project.

2001
Renovation of the Ohio Departments Building begins.

Jan. 14, 2004
The Supreme Court hears oral arguments for the last time in its courtroom on the 3rd Floor of the Rhodes Tower.

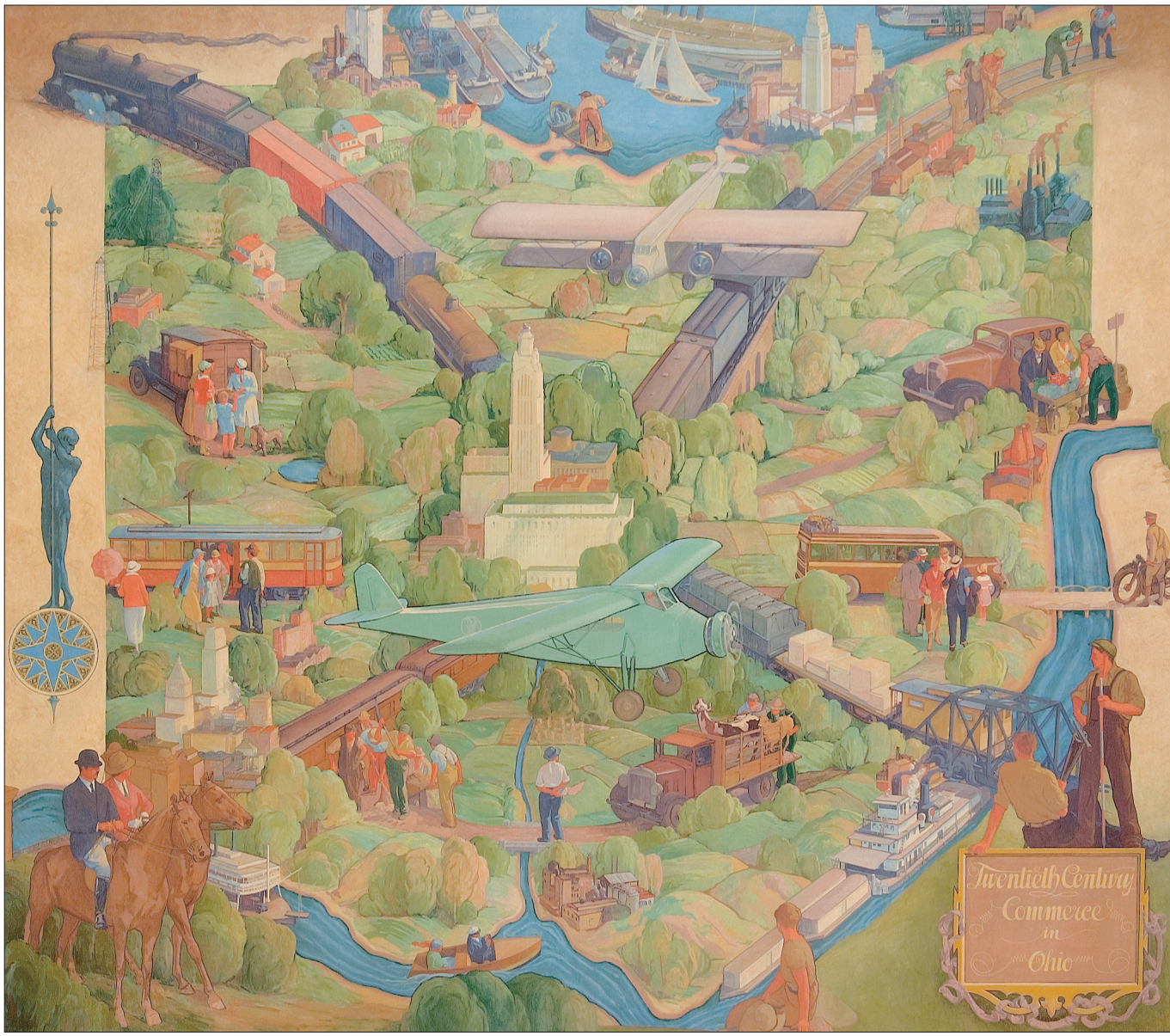
Feb. 17, 2004
The Supreme Court moves from the Rhodes Tower to the Ohio Judicial Center, marking the first time in its 202-year history that the Court has a permanent home completely separate from the executive and legislative branches of state government.

March 16, 2004
The Supreme Court holds the first oral argument session in the Ohio Judicial Center Courtroom.

May 15, 2004
The Supreme Court of Ohio dedicates the Ohio Judicial Center. The ceremony is highlighted by special guest, U.S. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and an opening procession of 170 robed federal and state judges from across Ohio.

Dec. 2, 2011
The Supreme Court of Ohio rededicates the building as the Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center.

MEETING ROOM 102 (1ST FLOOR)



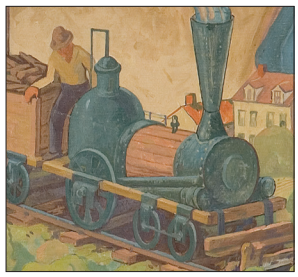
TWENTIETH CENTURY COMMERCE IN OHIO
1932 (SOUTH WALL)

Herman Henry Wessel (1878 - 1969) was born in Indiana to immigrant farmers. He sold his inherited farmland in 1895 to move to Cincinnati to study art. After graduating, he studied briefly in Europe, where he met Frank Duveneck, whose teachings had a great and lasting influence on his work at the Cincinnati Art Academy. Wessel returned to Cincinnati in 1908, took a post as an instructor at the academy and acted for a time as curator of painting at the Cincinnati Museum of Art. His murals grace the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland, the Scioto County Courthouse, and the Springfield, Ohio, Post Office.

EARLY COMMERCE IN OHIO
1932 (NORTH WALL)

Noted Cincinnati artist and educator, H.H. Wessel, painted the 11 murals adorning this room. These murals depict the development and growth of commerce in Ohio in the 19th and 20th centuries. On the north wall (to your right as you enter the room) are illustrations of a pristine forest and early traders bartering with American Indians. In the center, an Ohio map depicts various types of transportation and trade routes, including the National Road, Lake Erie, the Ohio & Erie Canal, and other waterways.

The south wall is adorned with a map illustrating commerce in the state and the transportation methods available in the 1930s when the building was constructed.



As you exit the room, turn left to return to the Grand Concourse.

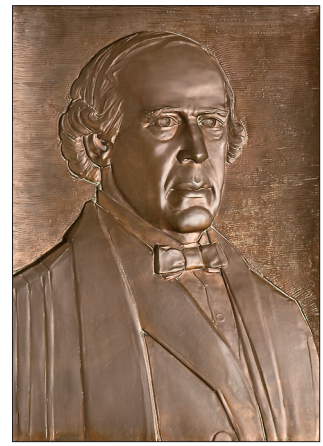
GRAND CONCOURSE (1ST FLOOR)

A

B

C

D



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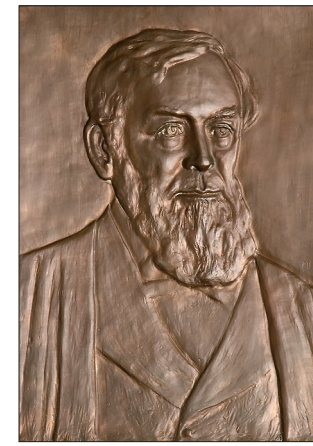


F

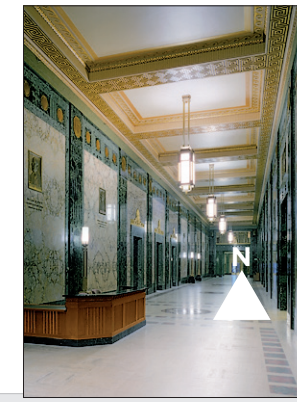
G

H

I

EAST WALL (SOUTH TO NORTH)

Every visitor to the Moyer Judicial Center who ventures beyond the front entrance will spend some time in the Grand Concourse. While it serves as the central artery of the building and an entry point to the Courtroom, the Grand Concourse also is an architectural treasure.



The book-match marble-lined walls offer a distinctive pattern. To obtain it, craftsmen cut a slab of marble vertically then horizontally, creating a mirror image on adjoining pieces. The concourse is two stories high, running the length of the building.

Designed by Cincinnati architect Harry Hake to be a "hall of fame" for Ohio governmental leaders, the Grand Concourse showcases images of eight presidents, nine U.S. Supreme Court justices (including Edwin M. Stanton, who was appointed, but died before taking office) and two speakers of the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio.

Begin with the east wall, moving south to north.

A

Noah Haynes Swayne (Dec. 7, 1804 – June 8, 1884).
Noah Haynes Swayne was born in Virginia. At the age of 22, he was appointed local prosecuting attorney and was later elected to the state legislature in 1829. The next year, President Andrew Jackson appointed Swayne U. S. attorney for the district of Ohio. President Abraham Lincoln then appointed him to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1862, where he served until 1881. He died three years later in New York.

B

John McLean (March 3, 1785 – April 3, 1861).
John McLean was born in New Jersey and moved to Ohio in 1796. He was elected to the U.S. House in 1813, but resigned in 1816 to take a seat on the Supreme Court of Ohio, where he served from 1816 to 1822, when he resigned his judgeship. In 1829, McLean was appointed an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Andrew Jackson. McLean wrote a number of anti-slavery opinions, including one as a justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He died in Cincinnati in 1861.

C

Stanley Matthews (July 21, 1824 – March 22, 1889).
Stanley Matthews was born in Kentucky. From 1851 to 1853, he served as a common pleas court judge in Ohio. He later served in the Ohio Senate from 1855 to 1857. In 1863, Matthews was elected to the Cincinnati Superior Court. Newly elected President James A. Garfield appointed Matthews to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1881. He sat until illness forced him off the bench in 1888, and he died in Washington the next year.

D

Edwin McMasters Stanton
(Dec. 19, 1814 – Dec. 24, 1869).
Edwin McMasters Stanton was born in Steubenville, Ohio. In 1837, Stanton was elected prosecuting attorney of Harrison County and from 1842 to 1845 he served as reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of Ohio in Columbus. In 1860, President James Buchanan appointed Stanton to serve as U.S. attorney general. During the Civil War, Stanton served as secretary of war. In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Stanton to the U.S. Supreme Court, but he died of chronic asthma before taking office.

E

Salmon Portland Chase
(Jan. 13, 1808 – May 7, 1873).
Salmon Portland Chase was born in New Hampshire. In 1849, Chase was elected to the U. S. Senate. In 1855, he became governor of Ohio and was re-elected in 1857. In 1860, he again was elected to the U.S. Senate. Throughout his political career, Chase fought vigorously against slavery. In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Chase the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He died in New York in 1873.

F

Morrison Remick Waite
(Nov. 29, 1816 – March 23, 1888).
Morrison Remick Waite was born in Connecticut. He was a member of the Ohio legislature from 1849 to 1850, served on the Toledo City Council in 1851 and was nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1874. He served as chief justice on the Supreme Court for 14 years. He drafted opinions and led the Court almost up to the moment of his death in Washington in 1888.

G

William Rufus Day (April 17, 1849 – July 9, 1923).
William R. Day was born in Ravenna, Ohio. In 1899, President William McKinley appointed Day to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt nominated Day to the U.S. Supreme Court. Day sat on the Supreme Court for almost 20 years during an era when the court made numerous decisions increasing the involvement and police powers of both the federal and state governments in the economy. He died on Mackinac Island, Mich., in 1923.

H

William Burnham Woods
(Aug. 3, 1824 – May 14, 1887).
William Burnham Woods was born in Newark, Ohio. Woods was elected mayor of Newark in 1856. He was later elected to the Ohio General Assembly and re-elected in 1859. In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Woods to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Woods to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1880. In 1886, Woods was struck with an unspecified illness and later died in Washington.

I

John Hessin Clarke (Sept. 18, 1857 – March 22, 1945).
John Hessin Clarke was born in New Lisbon, Ohio. After practicing law, he became part owner of the Youngstown *Vindicator*. In 1914, he became a judge on the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. He was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1916 and served until 1922. During his career, Clarke supported such progressive liberal causes as trust-busting, labor standards, and world peace. He died at his home in San Diego in 1945.

Mary Louise Alexander (1875-1963) was a Cincinnati sculptor who studied under world-renowned painter Frank Duveneck at the Cincinnati Art Academy. She was best known for her weekly art columns published for decades in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. She designed the bronze portrait of Edwin M. Stanton in the concourse.

You can go to Hearing Room 106 (p. 20) by proceeding further north and turning left, and complete your visit of the Grand Concourse after seeing The Progress of Industry. *Otherwise, you can return down the west wall of the Grand Concourse and visit Hearing Room 106 after visiting the Courtroom (p. 14).*

West Wall Grand Concourse continues ▶

Ⓐ

Nicholas Longworth (Nov. 5, 1869 – April 9, 1931).
Nicholas Longworth was born in Cincinnati. He was elected to the Cincinnati Board of Education in 1898 and later served as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1899 and 1900 before moving to the Ohio Senate from 1901 to 1903. He then was elected to the U.S. Congress and served from 1903 to 1913. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1912, but was successful in 1914 and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1915 until his death in 1931.

Ⓑ

Benjamin Harrison (Aug. 20, 1833 – March 13, 1901).
The grandson of William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison was born in North Bend, Ohio, but moved as a young adult to Indianapolis, where he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1881. Harrison served as the 23rd president of the United States from 1889 to 1893 during the four years preceding the depression of 1893. His administration produced the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890, the most important piece of legislation of its kind in the nation's history. He died in Indianapolis in 1901.

Ⓒ

Ulysses Simpson Grant
(April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885).
Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He fought in the Mexican and Civil Wars, where his victories led to his appointment as general in chief of all Union armies. In 1869, Grant became the nation's 18th president, serving from 1869 to 1877. The 15th Amendment of the Constitution banning racial discrimination in voting rights was ratified during his first year in office. Grant was re-elected in 1872. He died of throat cancer in 1885.

Ⓓ

James Abram Garfield
(Nov. 19, 1831 – Sept. 19, 1881).
James A. Garfield was born in Orange Township (now Moreland Hills), Ohio. In 1862, Garfield was elected to Congress as a representative from Ohio's 19th District and in 1880 was elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1881, Garfield became the 20th president of the United States, but his presidency was short-lived. Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station. He died 11 weeks later and is buried in Cleveland.

Ⓔ

William Howard Taft
(Sept. 15, 1857 – March 8, 1930).
William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati. He was appointed first to the superior court of Cincinnati and later to the federal circuit court for the 6th District, before becoming the 27th president of the United States, serving from 1909 to 1913. He later became the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1921. He died in Washington in 1930, the same year he retired from the Supreme Court.

Ⓕ

Warren Gamaliel Harding
(Nov. 2, 1865 – Aug. 2, 1923).
Warren G. Harding was born near Blooming Grove, Ohio. He served two terms in the Ohio Senate and was lieutenant governor from 1904 to 1906. In 1914, the first year in which U.S. senators were directly elected, Harding was elected to the U. S. Senate. In 1920, he was elected the 29th president of the United States. Three years later, while still in office, Harding suffered a heart attack, bronchial pneumonia, and a cerebral hemorrhage, resulting in his death. He is buried in Marion, Ohio.

Ⓖ

William McKinley (Jan. 29, 1843 – Sept. 14, 1901).
William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio. After law school, he opened a practice in Canton and in 1869, was elected prosecuting attorney for Stark County. In 1876, McKinley was elected to Congress from Ohio's 17th District. McKinley went on to become governor of Ohio in 1891. In 1896, he became the 25th U.S. president, serving from 1897 to 1901. During McKinley's second term as president, he was shot by anarchist Leon Czolgosz during the 1901 Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. He died shortly thereafter and is buried in Canton, Ohio.

Ⓗ

Rutherford Birchard Hayes
(Oct. 4, 1822 – Jan. 17, 1893).
Born in Delaware, Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives after fighting in the Civil War. In 1868, he served the first of multiple terms as governor of Ohio. Hayes primarily was responsible for establishing The Ohio State University. In 1877, he became the 19th president of the United States (1877 to 1881). He died from an attack of angina pectoris a few months after his 70th birthday.

Ⓘ

William Henry Harrison (Feb. 9, 1773 - April 4, 1841).
William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States from February 1841 to April 4, 1841, was born in Virginia. In 1799, Harrison was elected the first Northwest Territory delegate to the U.S. Congress. He went on to serve in Congress and in the Ohio Senate from 1816 to 1828. In 1840, he was elected to the U.S. presidency, but served only slightly more than a month before dying of pneumonia in Washington.

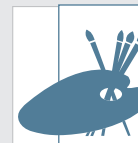
Ⓙ

Joseph Warren Keifer (Jan. 30, 1836 – April 22, 1932).
Joseph Warren Keifer was born near Springfield, Ohio. In 1876, he was elected to the first of his seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served as speaker from 1881 to 1883. He was appointed major general during the Spanish-American War and later served as the Ohio commander of the Loyal Legion. Following that, he returned to Congress, where he remained until his defeat in 1910. He later died in Springfield, Ohio.

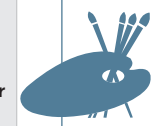
Two U. S. Supreme Court justices from Ohio were appointed after the building was constructed:

Harold Hitz Burton (June 22, 1888 – Oct. 28, 1964).
Harold Hitz Burton was born in Massachusetts. He won a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives in 1928 and in 1935, he was elected mayor of Cleveland. He later was elected to the U.S. Senate in November 1940 until his 1945 appointment by President Harry S. Truman to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. Burton served on the court for 13 full terms before resigning in 1958. He died of Parkinson's disease in Washington in 1964.

Potter Stewart (Jan. 23, 1915 – Dec. 7, 1985).
Potter Stewart was born in Michigan. In 1954, when Stewart was only 39, he was appointed to the 6th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. In 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. Supreme Court, where he served until his retirement in 1981. He is perhaps best known for his take on obscenity. It may be indefinable, Stewart wrote, "but I know it when I see it." *Jacobellis v. Ohio*, 378 U.S. 184 (1964). After retiring from the Supreme Court, Potter continued to sit for several years as a judge on federal courts of appeals. He died in Hanover, N.H., in 1985.



May Elizabeth Cook (1881-1951) born in Chillicothe, Ohio, was a Columbus sculptor. She exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, and Columbus, where her Peter Pan statue stands in front of the downtown Columbus Metropolitan Library. Also trained in anatomy, Cook sculpted life masks to help plastic surgeons reconstruct faces of 500 soldiers wounded in World War I. She designed the portraits of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Harding; and Supreme Court Justices Swayne, White, and Woods.



Ernest Bruce Haswell (1887-1965) worked at the famed Rookwood Pottery to earn tuition to attend the Cincinnati Art Academy. He later was recognized for his pottery designs and architectural sculptures for buildings in Cincinnati, Texas, and Illinois. He created the portraits of Presidents Benjamin Harrison and McKinley; Justices McLean, Chase, and Clark; and House Speaker Keifer.

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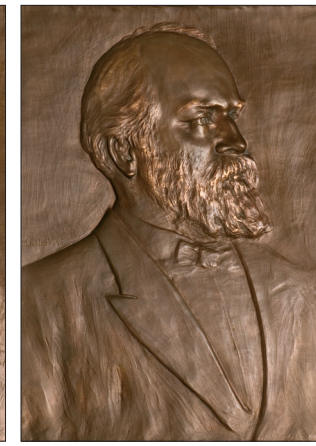

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Erwin Frey (1892 - 1967) a native of Lima, Ohio, created the imposing statue of William Oxley Thompson, former president of The Ohio State University, located on the campus Oval. His other noted works include "The Blue Dancer" and "Isolt of the White Hands." He created six portraits for the Grand Concourse: Presidents William Henry Harrison, Grant, and Taft; Justices Day and Matthews; and U.S. House Speaker Longworth.

Proceed back down the Grand Concourse toward the north until you reach the entrance of the Courtroom, located between the portraits of Presidents Harding and Taft.

COURTROOM (1ST FLOOR)

COURTROOM – PANORAMIC MURAL

The Courtroom appears much as it did when the building opened in 1933. This grand space, originally designed for public meetings and hearings, today serves as the Supreme Court Courtroom and hosts reasoned debates of the most significant legal questions arising from Ohio law.

Appointed with walnut and marble, the stately room conveys a sense of purpose and history. It reflects the artistic style of many eras, including Renaissance, Rococo, and Art Deco.

The ornate ceiling is divided into five sections, representing five states — Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin — carved from the Northwest Territory. Just beneath the ceiling, 15 murals illustrate significant milestones in Ohio history.

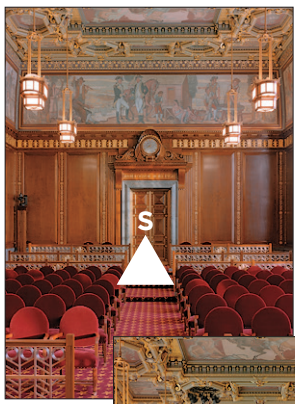
The wooden bench's fascia boasts delicate carvings representing significant developments in or elements of Ohio law. Beginning at the left, the symbols represent:

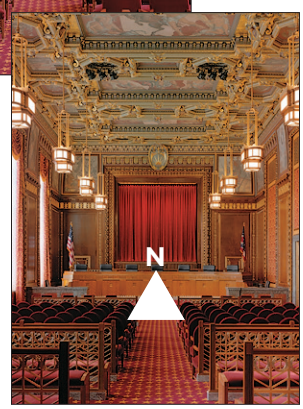
- Women's suffrage
- County courthouses
- The Treaty of Greenville (a peace treaty between the United States and various American Indian tribes)
- The Northwest Ordinance (the 1787 act of the Continental Congress creating the Northwest Territory)
- The first Ohio court building in Marietta
- A gavel
- The Supreme Court seal
- A law book reflecting reliance on English law
- Surveying equipment (many early legal disputes focused on property rights)
- A Supreme Court justice on horseback riding circuit to hear cases
- The Ohio Constitution
- Lamps and false-bottom wagons used for the Underground Railroad
- The Ohio Statehouse.

1788 The Settlement of Marietta. The largest historical painting in the room, located on the rear wall of the Courtroom and facing the bench, honors the founders of Marietta—the first settlement established by the Ohio Company of Associates in the Northwest Territory.

The company's investors named the community after Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI and queen of France, to honor her country's contribution to the colonists' victory in the American Revolution. The Northwest Territory's first governor, Arthur St. Clair, settled in Marietta in 1788. Because of its prime location along the Ohio River, Marietta grew quickly and became a vital trading center for the Northwest Territory and eventually for the state of Ohio.

The panoramic painting of the settlement features 13 figures representing the original 13 colonies. In the central foreground, Rufus Putnam, one of the founders of the Ohio Company, confers with St. Clair.





In the rear of the Courtroom (to the left as you enter the room), the Latin phrase, *dum loquor hora fugit*, runs beneath the clock. Roughly translated, the phrase means, "While I speak, time flies," and is attributed to the Latin poet, Ovid (c. 43 B.C. – 17 A.D.). The bench seating at the south end of the Courtroom was designed to accommodate the thousands of visiting school children who observe oral arguments at the court each year. The remaining public seats are refurbished originals.

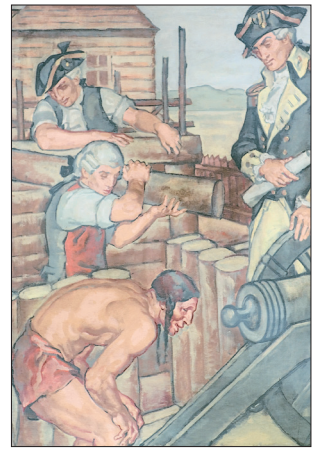
Three robotic cameras provide coverage of court proceedings via Internet streaming-video and cable television.

Visitors frequently wonder what is behind the scarlet curtain behind the bench. It is a blank wall. During the 1930s and 1940s, the space held a movie screen. In the mid-1990s, the Ohio House of Representatives met in the room during the renovation of its chambers at the Statehouse. During that time, an electronic board that recorded votes replaced the screen and the speaker's dais stood under the board.

Courtroom continues ▶

COURTROOM – PERIMETER MURALS
(STARTING WITH SOUTHWEST CORNER, MOVING CLOCKWISE)

A



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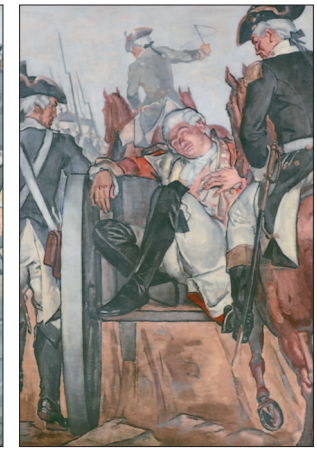

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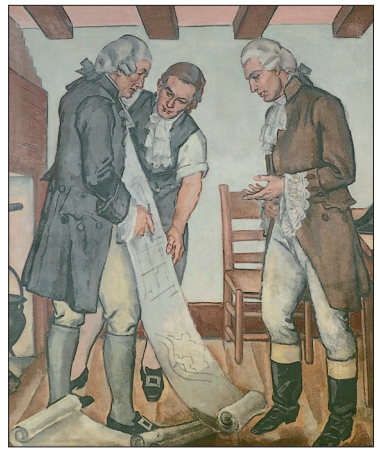

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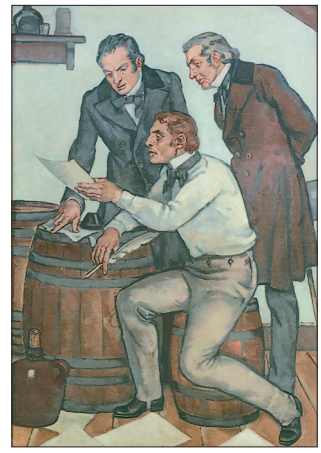

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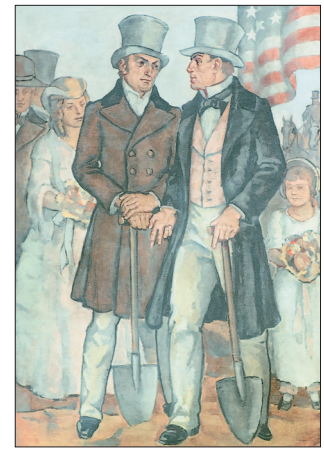


L

M

E

I

N

A

1749 Céleron de Bienville takes possession of the territory now known as Ohio, burying leaden tablets in the Ohio River. In the summer of 1749, Celeron (or Celoron) de Bienville of France traveled from Montreal to the headwaters of the Ohio River (present-day Pittsburgh) and proceeded down the river. He carried with him several lead plates with French pronouncements that lay claim to the Ohio Country. After burying a tablet at every major river confluence, he hung a metal plaque on nearby trees declaring the tablets' presence.

B

1750 Christopher Gist builds forts along the Ohio and Scioto Rivers for the British. Christopher Gist provided England and its colonists with the first detailed description of southern Ohio and northeastern Kentucky. Born in Maryland in 1706, Gist moved to northern North Carolina along the Yadkin River by 1750 when the Ohio Company chose him to survey along the Ohio River from its headwaters near Shannopin's Town, Pa., to current-day Louisville, Ky.

C

1755 Braddock's Retreat. The event depicted here, more accurately called Braddock's Defeat, was a major victory by American Indians and their French allies over English and Colonial forces during the French and Indian War. Of the 1,400 English men involved in the battle, fewer than 500 escaped alive and unwounded. Mortally wounded, Braddock died four days after the battle. While the English lost this early skirmish, they eventually won the war, driving the French from North America.

D

1749 to 1755 Washington raising the British flag at Fort Duquesne. The theme of this mural is largely symbolic. While George Washington was part of an attempt to capture Fort Duquesne from the French, the effort was unsuccessful, and the scene depicted here never occurred. The French also captured several other English settlements in western Pennsylvania. France seized the land claimed by the English and their colonists, which eventually led to the French and Indian War from 1756 to 1763.

E

1764 Treaty with Chief Pontiac. After waging a series of attacks against English settlements in the Ohio Country in 1763, Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa Indians, ended his rebellion in late 1764. He did not formally surrender to the English (the scene depicted here) until July 1766.

F

1788 to 1794 Manasseh Cutler plans the establishment of schools and churches in Ohio. Manasseh Cutler secured from the Confederation Congress the right to purchase up to 1.5 million acres in Marietta for roughly 8 cents an acre. Cutler and the first group of settlers to Ohio in April 1788 established the type of schools and churches usually associated with New England towns. In the scene depicted here, Cutler visits the settlement.

G

1794 The Battle of Fallen Timbers. This panel depicts a battle between American Indians and the U.S. Army of the Northwest, led by Commander Anthony Wayne, which took place near the Maumee River. The fight became known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers because a tornado knocked down many of the nearby trees.

H

1796 The Evacuation of Detroit. The first wall panel on the northeast side of the red curtain shows the Americans taking Fort Detroit from the British. The fort was built in 1701 by the French, who hoped to use it to befriend the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley and protect their interests in the region from the British. They surrendered the fort to the British in 1760 as a result of the French and Indian War. Today, the city of Detroit is located where the fort once stood.

I

1813 Death of Tecumseh. During the War of 1812, Tecumseh and his followers allied themselves with the British, hoping an English victory would result in a return of the Indian homelands. British troops, however, deserted Tecumseh and his men during the Battle of the Thames, leaving many, including Tecumseh, to die at the hands of American Army troops led by William Henry Harrison.

J

1813 Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. This panel depicts Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British on Lake Erie, ensuring American control of the Great Lakes after the War of 1812.

K

1816 Establishment of state government in Columbus. Chillicothe served as the first capital of the new state of Ohio from 1803 until 1810, when the legislature moved the capital to Zanesville. It then was shuttled back to Chillicothe in 1812, while the legislature searched for a more centralized location. As depicted in the panel, Columbus became Ohio's permanent capital in 1816.

L

1832 Opening of the Ohio & Erie Canal. Construction on the 309-mile Ohio & Erie Canal, built to connect the Ohio River at Portsmouth and Lake Erie, began in 1825. The canal had to be at least 4-feet deep, 26-feet wide at the bottom and 40-feet wide at the top. Although it operated into the 1870s, most areas of the canal were not in use near the end because of the high costs of maintaining them. In 1913, a flood destroyed those parts of the canal still in use.

M

1841 Departure of the last Indians for the reservations. With the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, most American Indians living in the Ohio Territory surrendered their land to the federal government and moved to reservations in the northwest part of the territory. Starting in 1818, the Miami Indians were forced out of Ohio into Indiana, then into Kansas and eventually into Oklahoma. The Delaware Indians left for Kansas in 1829. In the 1830s, the Mingo, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Kaskaskia were forced to Kansas, and Oklahoma. Last to leave were the Wyandot, who left their reservation near Upper Sandusky and proceeded on foot to the Ohio River, making their way west by steamboat.

N

1863 Defeat of the Confederate cavalry by General John Morgan at Buffington. This panel commemorates the only Civil War battle fought in Ohio. In 1863, Confederate cavalry commander John Hunt Morgan led a group of about 2,500 Confederate soldiers from Kentucky into Indiana and then Ohio, pillaging towns and villages along the way. The federal army pursued them across southern Ohio, and eventually caught up with them at Buffington Island in Meigs County. About 700 of Morgan's men were captured, but Morgan and the rest escaped and headed north. They made their way up to West Point near East Liverpool, where Morgan was finally forced to surrender.

Courtroom continues ▶

Indiana is the first state represented at the north end (front) of the ceiling. Flora, center, represents both the fertility of the soil and the virtue of the citizenry. In her right hand she holds a set of scales representing justice and the pharmaceutical industry. Sitting on her hip is a cherub with a torch symbolizing enlightened youth. Below her, a cherub reaches for a tobacco plant growing out of Kentucky. The male figure in the lower right corner holding a circle and calipers represents Indiana industry. Flora is facing east toward three floating female figures with outstretched arms "bearing tribute," representing Indiana's agricultural, industrial, and pharmaceutical trades with the rest of the nation. To the west are workers on a steel girder.

In the next panel, **Illinois** is represented by the Greek and Roman hero, Hercules. He is seated in the center with his hand on the lever of a machine to represent the industrial economy of the state. On the right, a seated male figure next to a tree symbolizes lumbering, while a female figure at a loom below him represents the textile industry. On the left, a male figure with a bow represents hunting. Another female figure holding a rake and seated by a sheaf of grain represents agriculture.

Ohio is depicted in the center panel and is symbolized by Mercury, messenger of the gods in Greek and Roman mythology. He leads a stallion, symbolizing the Ohio Company of Associates, which founded Marietta and opened Ohio and the entire Northwest Territory for settlement. On the left is a female figure seated by a sheaf of grain and holding a lamp. Seated in front of her is an American Indian with his hand on a plow. The cherub in the upper right — a tribute to the Ohio Company settlers — represents references in the Northwest Ordinance to public education and religious institutions. At the lower right is a woman with grain.

The image depicting **Michigan** shows the American Indian spirit Manitou floating on a buffalo skin and bearing arrows, a symbol of authority, in his right hand. The female figure on the right represents trade with Canada, while the man seated in a boat below her refers to fishing and trade on the Great Lakes. On the left, the man bearing an ax represents lumbering and the woman below symbolizes fertility, a reference to the agricultural richness of the state.

Wisconsin, depicted in the rear of the Courtroom, is represented by an American Indian woman intended to symbolize Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruits and garlands. The woman floats in with a bull, representing Wisconsin's agriculture. Two male figures with a ram and coil of wool reference the state's sheep-raising industry. The female figure gesturing toward Lake Michigan symbolizes navigation and the lone male figure on the rocks represents interstate commerce.

Rudolph Scheffler (1884-1973) created the most memorable art in the building. He painted all the murals in the Courtroom, and crafted the mosaic panels of Ceres and Vulcan in the 1st Floor stairwells and the often unnoticed mosaic ceiling at the Front Street entrance. He began his career painting portraits in his native Dresden, Germany. After immigrating to the United States, he specialized in creating murals, stained glass, and mosaics for churches and synagogues.

Craig Vandall Stevens (1959-) designs and builds custom furniture and architectural carvings in his Sunbury, Ohio studio. He designed and carved the 51-foot-long frieze, an architectural ornament consisting of a horizontal sculptured band, and other detailing on the Courtroom bench.

As you exit the Courtroom, turn to your left and head north to Hearing Room 106.

HEARING ROOM 106 (1ST FLOOR)

(CENTER MURAL, NORTH WALL)
A DEPICTION OF EARLY INDUSTRY IN OHIO

John F. Holmer created 11 murals, called *The Progress of Industry*, to depict both the dignity and hardship of physical labor. Each reflects a style of public art — American Realism — popular throughout the 1930s.

The murals are divided between scenes of early Ohio industry and modern construction work.

On the north side of the room (to the right upon entering), the paintings depict blacksmithing, pottery-making, plowing, spinning, churning, and lumber- and water-hauling. The south wall is covered with scenes of modern building: welding, mechanized tools, and concrete and steelmaking.

(SOUTH WALL, LEFT TO RIGHT)
MODERN STEEL MILL, CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN STEEL BUILDING,
MODERN STONE QUARRY.

John F. Holmer (1894 - 1962) was born in Cincinnati into an artistic family. His father painted frescos in Europe before immigrating. His murals depicting the evolution of industry in Ohio are considered his greatest professional accomplishment.

After exiting Hearing Room 106, turn right and walk south through the Grand Concourse, watching for the portrait of Justice Day on your left. You will enter the Elevator Lobby between the portraits of Justices Day and Waite.

ELEVATOR LOBBY (1ST FLOOR)

This area of the building serves as more than a portal to upper floors. Mosaics by Rudolph Scheffler (p.19) adorn the stairwells at both ends with images of agriculture and industry, the core sources of income for the Ohio economy. The elevator door panels feature bas relief bronze carvings by sculptor Paul Fjelde (p. 23); the precision and stylized forms on the door panels are prime samples of Art Deco design. Vestibule ceilings are adorned with murals depicting the eight winds (north) and the constellations in the zodiac (south).

In the north stairwell (to your left as you enter off the Grand Concourse), looms Vulcan, the Roman god of fire. Symbolizing Ohio industry, he carries a sledgehammer, while bolt cutters and chains rest at his feet. The cornices at this end of the lobby are adorned with gears.

Male and female figures on the elevator doors on the east side of the lobby depict the four elements into which medieval alchemists believed all matter could be divided: earth, wind, water, and fire. Those on the west depict the four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter.

Moving north to south:

Car 1, Earth (left). A man digs into a field and a woman gathers the harvest of root vegetables.

Car 8, Winter (right). A woman prepares to spin wool into yarn, while a man carries a bundle of firewood as icicles hang from tree branches behind him.

CAR 7 (FALL)

WIND (DETAIL FROM CAR 2)

Car 2, Wind (left). A woman frees a bird from its cage as the wind whips her hair northward. The man prepares to launch a kite.

Car 7, Fall (right). A woman makes wine of grapes and a man picks apples.

Car 3, Water (left). A fisherman heads home with the day's catch as his counterpart totes water in two yoked buckets. A large body of water ripples behind them as a turtle and starfish rest on the shore.

Car 6, Summer (right). A man uses a scythe to sow a field of grain. A woman carries a sheaf of harvested grain on her shoulder.

Car 4, Fire (left). Fire serves as a power and light source, as a woman carries a torch and a man operates a blowtorch.

Car 5, Spring (right). A man sows seeds as a woman admires freshly picked flowers.

Note the cornices on the south side of the lobby are garnished with leaves and plants. Note, further, the details of Scheffler's depiction of Ceres that become visible during a descent of the south stairwell. As the Roman goddess of agriculture, Ceres represents the richness of Ohio farmlands. A platter of fruit rests at her feet and a basket resting against her right leg overflows with grains and corn. She carries a scythe in her right hand and stands on a serpent.

HARNESSING THE ELEMENTS (VULCAN)

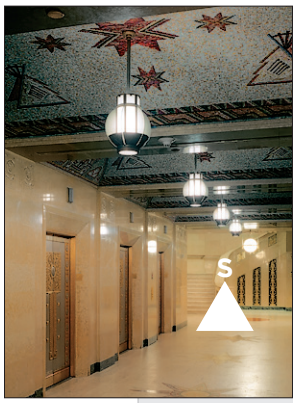
FRUITS OF THE SOIL (CERES DETAIL)

Paul Fjelde (1892-1984) created the eight elevator doors in the 1st Floor Lobby and the four bronze panels of the American Indian leaders located in the Civic Center Lobby (see pp. 24 and 25). As a young artist, he sculpted a bust of Abraham Lincoln that was given to the people of Oslo, Norway. During World War II, citizens gathered at the statue in silent protest against the Nazi occupation of their country.

Descend the south (Ceres) stairwell to the Civic Center Lobby.

CIVIC CENTER LOBBY (GROUND FLOOR)

When you reach the bottom of the stairs, proceed straight ahead (north) through the bank of elevators. Note the American Indian symbols on the elevator doors and in the ceiling mosaics. Turn left after exiting the north end of the elevator bank and take the two stairs in front and to your left down into the recessed area of the lobby. A bronze bas relief sculpture of Pontiac will be on your left.



The Ground Floor pays tribute to Ohio's American Indian history. The mosaic ceilings, carved elevator doors, ornate window grills, and bow-and-arrow light fixtures were inspired by American Indian design and complement much of the Art Deco works found elsewhere in the building. Art Deco, one of the most popular decorative styles of the 20th century, was inspired in part by the geometric patterns found in American Indian art. Four bronze plaques portray tribal leaders often associated with Ohio: Pontiac, Tecumseh, Logan, and Little Turtle.

Pontiac (c. 1714 - April 20, 1769)
Pontiac became a war leader of the Ottawa Indians as early as 1747 and his reputation rests on the role he played in the Indian War of 1763. He was neither the originator nor the strategist of the rebellion, but he encouraged it by daring to act. His early successes, ambition, and determination won him temporary notoriety not enjoyed by other American Indian leaders. He formally surrendered to the British in 1766 and lived out his life with his family on the banks of the Maumee River.

Make an about-face, proceed west and look for Tecumseh on your right.

Tecumseh (c. 1768 - Oct. 5, 1813)
Tecumseh's oratorical skills, charismatic leadership, courage, and passion made his plans for tribal unity credible to large numbers of American Indians. He toured the South, the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, seeking unity with the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Missouri, Delaware and Shawnee, Osage, Sac, Fox, Sante Sioux, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo Indians. During the War of 1812, Tecumseh proved himself a versatile and aggressive military leader. He died during the Battle of the Thames while fighting for the British.

Make an about-face, proceed south and look for Logan in front of you.

Logan (c. 1725 - 1780)
Logan was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio c. 1770 with the Shawnee woman he married. Though a Mingo war chief, he was against attacking whites until a group of Virginia homesteaders murdered 13 Mingos — Logan's mother and sister among them. Logan set out on a series of raids to avenge the deaths, sparking Lord Dunmore's War, which ended in peace talks that Logan refused to attend. Instead, he sent a speech, which came to be known as Logan's Lament, in which he pledged to continue fighting the English. He stayed true to his pledge until the end of his life, but was unable to stop the settlers from moving into the Ohio Country.

Turn left (toward the east) and you will face Little Turtle.

Little Turtle (1752 - July 1812)
Little Turtle was born on the Eel River near Fort Wayne, Ind. By 1790, he was the chief military leader of the Miami Indians. After the American Indians were defeated at the legendary Battle at Fallen Timbers, Little Turtle urged the Miami to abstain from alcohol and learn the principles of farming. Little Turtle's counsel kept the majority of the Miami from joining Tecumseh's anti-American confederation. When he died, he was buried with full military honors.

Ascend the two stairs on your right and you will enter the Visitor Education Center through the two large bronze doors at your right.

VISITOR EDUCATION CENTER (GROUND FLOOR)

The story of Ohio courts and the men and women who shaped them unfolds in the Visitor Education Center.

An array of interactive exhibits portray the workings and history of the Ohio judiciary with hands-on materials, bold graphics and engaging videos. Eye-catching displays, such as a 9-foot model cannon, car trunk and detailed mock courtrooms, put visitors in the role of decision maker. It is a center of stories that personalize and define the courts, making sometimes complex concepts understandable on many levels, crossing age groups and cultures.

Two videos, one providing a behind-the-scenes look at the Supreme Court of Ohio, take viewers inside actual courtrooms. The center's mini theater presents three additional video stories of important Ohio cases. An exhibit about the art and architecture of the building also is featured along with an exhibit space for rotating exhibits.

The Visitor Education Center has been honored by state and national museum organizations.

When you leave the Visitor Education Center, walk north to the Civic Center Lobby elevators and proceed to the 11th Floor (p. 28).

TOURS, VISITS & EVENTS

Guided tours lasting approximately one hour can be scheduled for groups of eight or more on weekdays between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tours feature the Visitor Education Center and hearing rooms as available. The tours provide information on Ohio history and the workings of the court system, and highlight the history, architecture, and art of the Moyer Judicial Center. When the Supreme Court is in session, visitors are encouraged to observe proceedings from the gallery, accessible from the short hallway at the south end of the Grand Concourse.

For more information about tours, call 614.387.9223, or e-mail courttours@sc.ohio.gov.

Because the Supreme Court staff strives to maintain a safe and secure environment for everyone, all visitors are required to present photo identification and complete a physical screening as they enter the building.

All items are subject to search.

A list of prohibited items is available online at www.supremecourt.ohio.gov.

Public access and use of the building's hearing and conference rooms are available to governmental or educational entities, legal or judicial organizations, and organizations dedicated to architectural or artistic interests, or the preservation of historic public places.

Use is restricted to meetings and events relating to issues regarding the court or judicial branch, the study of law and scholarly comparison of legal systems, or art and architecture, and the preservation of historic public places.

For information about scheduling a meeting or event, contact Meetings & Events at 614.387.9295.

LAW LIBRARY—RULE OF LAW GALLERY (11TH FLOOR)

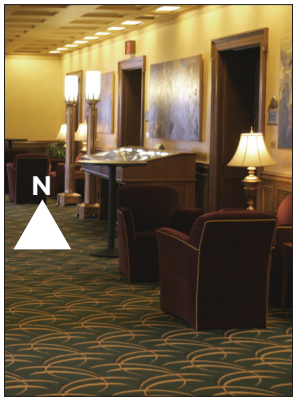
After exiting the elevator, head north. Go past the circulation desk on your right, passing through the archway and past the busts of Presidents Grant on your left and Hayes on your right.

A series of oil paintings chronicling the evolution of law in western civilization graces the walls of the Rule of Law Gallery, located on the 11th Floor of the building, with the story beginning in the southwest corner and continuing clockwise around the room. The six 4-by-8 paintings created by artist Ron Anderson are on permanent loan from the Ohio State Bar Association.

The Code of Hammurabi and the Rule of Ramses the Great. The first panel depicts scenes from Babylon and ancient Egypt, two of the first cultures to develop written sets of law.

Draco, Coder of Law and the Twelve Tables of Roman Law. One scene in the second panel shows a Greek offender being brought to justice, while the other depicts Roman law being debated by Caesar and his followers.

The Signing of the Magna Carta. The third panel shows King John of England signing the Magna Carta on June 15, 1215. The document established one of the earliest systems of checks and balances.



Ron Anderson is a contemporary Ohio artist, illustrator, and art educator. He has been a successful working artist for more than 20 years throughout the north central United States. He has received many awards, including a nomination for the 2005 Governor's Award for Art in Ohio. Anderson teaches classes in fashion illustration, art portfolio, and painting en plein air at the Columbus College of Art & Design.

Continue moving north through the double glass doors into the Law Library Reading Room. Seven stunning murals adorn the south wall behind you.

Signing of the Constitution. The founding fathers gather on September 17, 1787, to sign the U.S. Constitution, which remains a model for nations throughout the world.

Dethroning the Monarchy. The fifth painting moves from the French Revolution, depicting the beheading of King Louis XVI, to Napoleon crowning himself emperor.

Lady Justice Leading the People. This painting spans the civil rights struggle of the 1960s to the present. Just right of center, Lady Justice appears to be protecting a young man bearing the scales of justice with her flag-bearing arm.

LAW LIBRARY—READING ROOM (11TH FLOOR)

Missouri artist LeRoy MacMorris painted the seven murals located on the south wall of the Law Library Reading Room. The murals, which depict the history of the printed word, were among his earliest public mural projects. Dale Chihuly blown-glass sculptures stand at the east and west ends of the room. The pieces are founded in Ikebana, a Japanese art form of impressions of nature and expressions of ideas through flowers and floral arrangements that originated more than 500 years ago.

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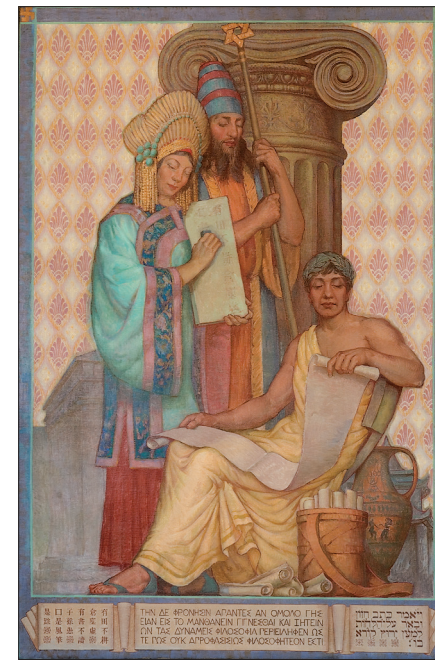

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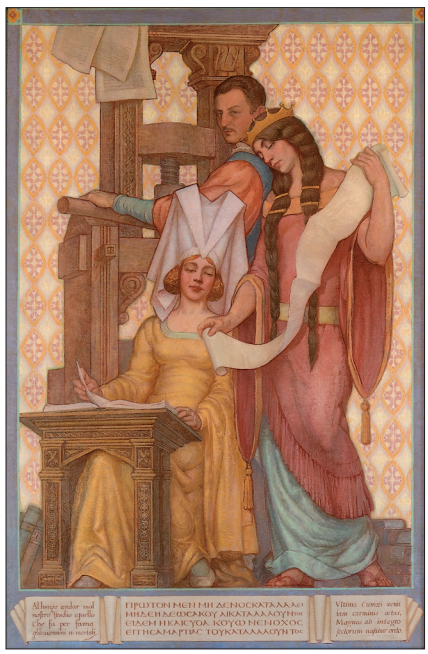

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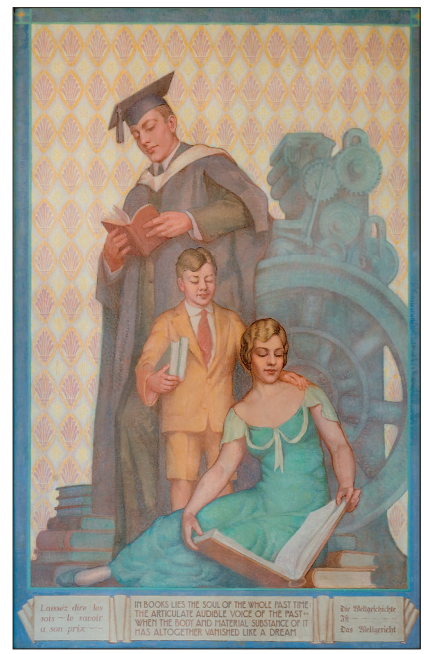

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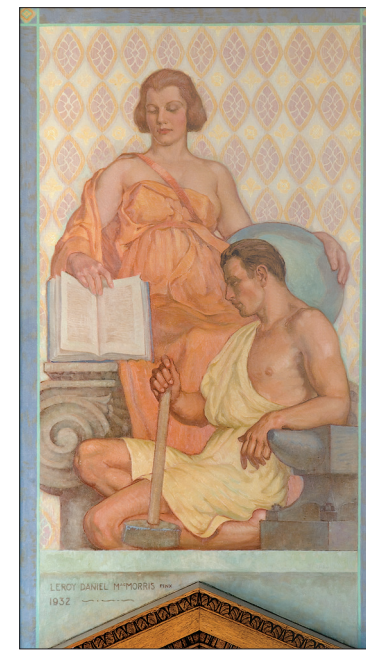

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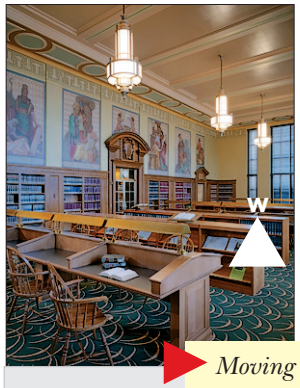


Moving left to right:

Ⓐ

In the first panel, a man shows a boy carvings he etched on a tusk, representing man's early efforts to depict nature and the world around him.

Ⓑ

The second panel shows the development of writing in ancient Egypt and Assyria. An Egyptian princess writes on a papyrus scroll and a Babylonian king holds a clay tablet.

Ⓒ

The figures on the third panel represent the Chinese, Jewish, and Greek cultures and their contributions to the evolution of literature, including the development of movable type and the use of vellum as a writing surface.

Ⓓ

The figures in the fifth panel represent the Byzantine, Medieval, and Renaissance eras. The female figure on the right holds a vellum scroll from ancient Greece scraped clean to be reused by Christian monks. The woman on the left reads an early book — linen paper held by two boards. The printing press in the background is similar to those used in the 1500s in Venice, Italy.

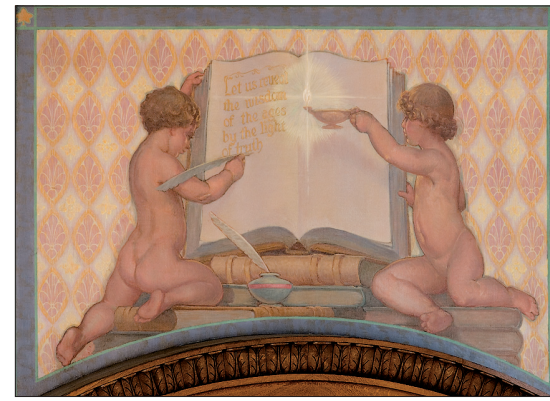
Ⓔ

The sixth panel depicts a contemporary scene from the 1930s, and the culmination of the Industrial Age. Note the mechanical printing press in the background, which made possible the wide dissemination of literature, previously a luxury available only to royalty or the aristocracy. Unlike the figures depicted in the previous panels, the individuals here are everyday citizens. The woman in the foreground illustrates another advancement: educational opportunities for women.

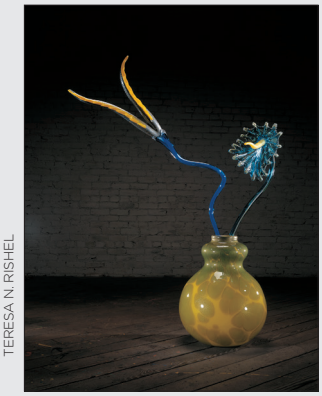
Ⓕ

The seventh panel features a woman with her hand on an open book, representing science, while the man resting his arm on the anvil represents industry. The panel indicates that scientific and technical developments are made possible with the knowledge available in printed books.

Above the doors, the fourth panel features two cherubs writing, "Let us reveal the wisdom of the ages by the light of truth."



LeRoy Daniel MacMorris (1893-1982) painted murals and portraits in Kansas City and New York. He was among the team of artists commissioned to work on Carnegie Hall. MacMorris painted the seven murals in the Law Library Reading Room.



TERESA N. RISHEL

Two Chihuly glass sculptures, on permanent loan from the Ohio State Bar Association, sit in the east and west windows of the Reading Room.

Dale Chihuly (1941-) began interior design studies in the early 1960s, becoming focused on glass blowing by 1965. With a body of work ranging from single vessels to large installations, Chihuly is now recognized worldwide as a master. His early works were muted in color or monochromatic, but later pieces are marked by vibrant, intense color.

When you finish with the Reading Room, proceed back through the Rule of Law Gallery toward the circulation desk. To see portraits of former Supreme Court justices, enter the west side through the large doorways on the right side of the circulation desk vestibule.

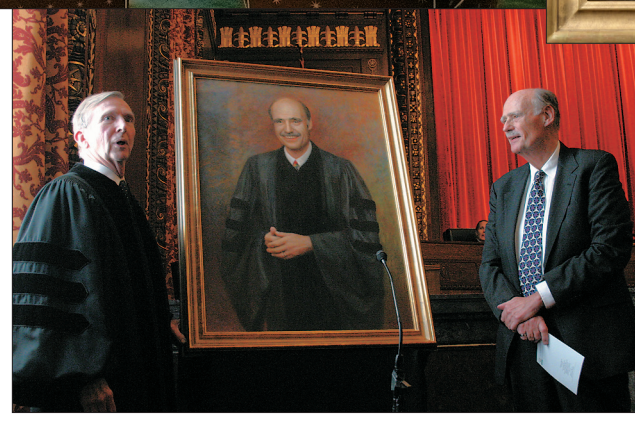
PORTRAITS OF FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

More than 40 portraits of former justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio adorn the halls of the building. About half are on display in public areas where visitors can view the likenesses of those who served the state's judiciary.

Portraits line the west wall of the Law Library on the 11th Floor. Visitors can see the portrait of Peter Hitchcock, whose service, interrupted though it was, spanned 1819 to 1852. The portrait of J.J.P. Corrigan, justice of the Supreme Court from 1969 to1976, also is on display, as well as 13 others, who served from the 19th century until the end of the 20th century.

Visitors also can see portraits of former justices in 1st Floor meeting rooms when the rooms are vacant. Meeting Room 103, located on the south end of the Grand Concourse, houses the portraits of Florence E. Allen, who in 1922 became the first female justice in Ohio, and Justice Francis E. Sweeney, who died in 2011 after serving on the court from 1993 to 2004. In Meeting Room 108 on the north end, the portrait of Kingsley Taft, who served from 1949 to 1970, first as a justice and later as chief justice, is on display, along with original, historical maps of the Northwest Territory and other areas of the globe. The maps were donated by the Taft family.

The portrait of Kingsley Taft (right) hangs in Meeting Room 108.

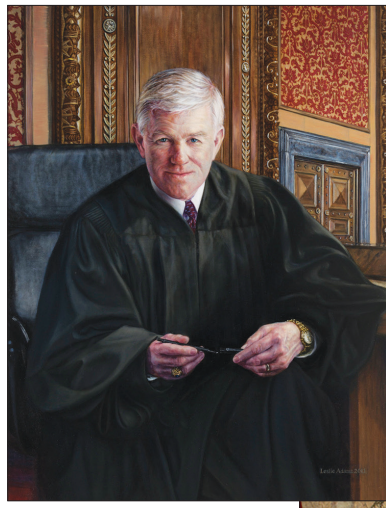


Portraits of Supreme Court justices are dedicated in formal ceremonies. At left, the late Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer (left) accepts the portrait of former Justice Herbert R. Brown (right) on behalf of the court in December 2006. Justice Brown served from 1987 through 1992.

Return to the circulation desk vestibule and proceed south to the elevators; return to the 1st Floor. There, exit the Elevator Lobby at the south (Ceres) end; turn left into the Grand Concourse to view newer portraits.

The formal rededication of the building in December 2011 was an official session of court and was attended by judges and leaders from throughout Ohio. The ceremony, which renamed the structure also served as the dedication of the late chief justice's portrait. The portrait is permanently installed in the Grand Concourse, where Chief Justice Moyer joins U.S. Presidents and other great leaders from the history of Ohio who are forever memorialized in this space. The piece is a welcoming presence for visitors to the building Chief Justice Moyer worked so diligently to make a reality as the permanent home of Ohio's judicial branch.

The remaining justice portraits are in secured areas of the building and are not part of the public tour.



Justice Francis E Sweeney's portrait is on display on the First Floor in Meeting Room 103.

The portrait of Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer is permanently installed in the Grand Concourse.

Leslie Adams, a native of Toledo, is a nationally recognized artist who specializes in figurative art and portraiture. She is the artist who painted the portraits of both Chief Justice Moyer and Justice Sweeney. Her work is included in numerous public and private collections in the United States and abroad.

The "Front Street Entrance" is across from the Moyer portrait. Use this to exit the building.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE

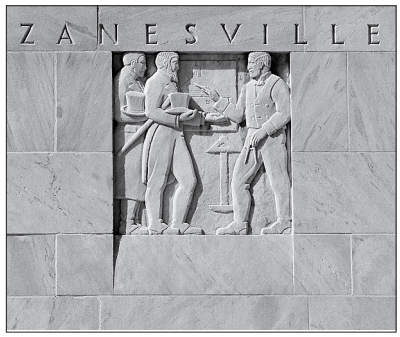
The Moyer Judicial Center was constructed in an era when architectural sculpture — carved and sculpted decoration and inspiring slogans — was popular. While William Wiley and Harry Hake worked together on the concept for the building's exterior design, the task of carving was at the hands of sculptor Alvin Meyer (p. 37).

In carving the exterior of the building, Meyer used the highly ornamental Beaux Arts style, incorporating symbolism and history.

This figure on the north end of the Front Street side of the building symbolizes Ohio's material and physical resources.

As you exit the building, look above you; the mosaics are the work of Rudolph Scheffler (p. 19), who painted the Courtroom murals and whose dramatic depictions of Ceres and Vulcan brighten the Elevator Lobby stairwells. With the exit doors behind you, turn right, heading south, to descend the stairs or ramp.

Zanesville and Chillicothe were early state capitals.



The south reflecting pool is the home of the Andrew Scott sculpture.

Symbols of education, the arts, and sciences face Front Street. The middle sculpture was the inspiration for the artist icon used throughout this booklet.

A large stainless steel sculpture of a gavel was installed in the south reflecting pool in 2008. Crafted by Andrew F. Scott, the gavel depicts the decision-making authority of the judiciary. Like the artwork in the north pool, the sculpture was funded with a grant from the Ohio State Bar Foundation.

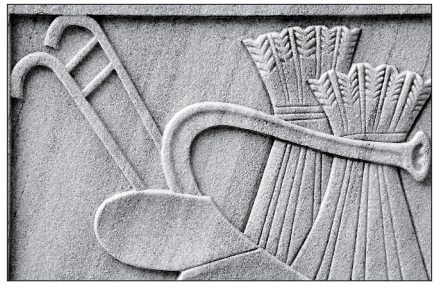
The south side of the building features panels representing the early state capitals at Zanesville and Chillicothe with images depicting lawmakers standing around desks.

Continuing counterclockwise around the building, the second bas relief figure on the Front Street façade becomes visible. Symbolic of the spiritual and intellectual forces in the state, the figure is grounded with sculptures of owls, a painter's palette, and a microscope — depicting education, the arts and sciences — and the declaration that "education and morality constitute the force and majesty of free government."

Andrew F. Scott is a graduate of The Ohio State University, where he earned his master of fine arts. Scott has received numerous awards and has exhibited his works throughout the United States and in Japan. He is a professor of foundation studies at the Savannah College of Art & Design in Savannah, Ga.

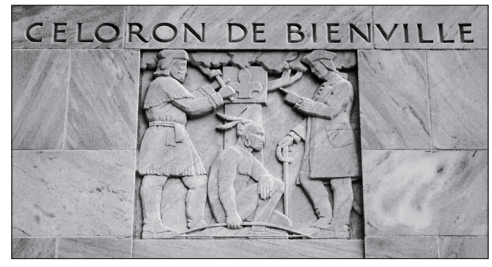
To continue viewing exterior art, head back to Front Street, and go north past the front doors and steps.

Carvings depicting farming and technology.

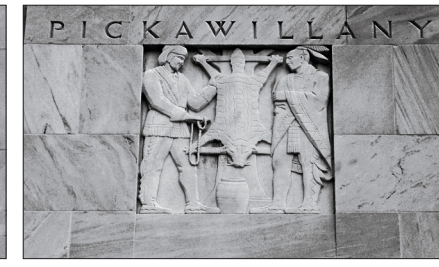


This inscription rests at the foot of the monumental guardian at the northeast corner of the building.

The building's cornerstone.



Céloron de Bienville claims Ohio for France.



Bartering for beads and pelts at a Pickawillany trading post.

Walking north on Front Street, visitors come upon one of two large bas relief sculptures dominating the Front Street façade. Flanked at the base by panels portraying farming and technology, the figure is symbolic of Ohio's physical and material resources, and is grounded with an inscription reading, "The whole fabric of society rests upon labor." The building's cornerstone is at the northeast end.

Portrayals of Ohio industry, such as printing, founding, winemaking, and mining, are etched along the length of the building at the 3rd Floor level.

Sculptures devoted to the history of Ohio garland the building. On the north side of the building, visitors will see Céloron de Bienville claiming Ohio for France at the far left. De Bienville is on the right with his sword indicating where a plaque has been buried. (For more information on de Bienville's plaques, refer to p. 17, Courtroom mural A.)

Colonel Henry Boquet led a 1764 expedition into the heart of Ohio Country.

The Front Street side of the building includes depictions of Ohio industry.

Alvin Meyer (1892-1972) designed the exterior sculptures and the three pairs of enormous bronze doors at the Civic Center Drive entrance. He is best known for his works in Chicago, including sculptures for the now defunct Chicago *Daily News* building and the Chicago Board of Trade.

In the middle panel, the Miami village and English trading post, Pickawillany, near present-day Piqua, are depicted. An Indian and settler barter for beads and an animal skin.

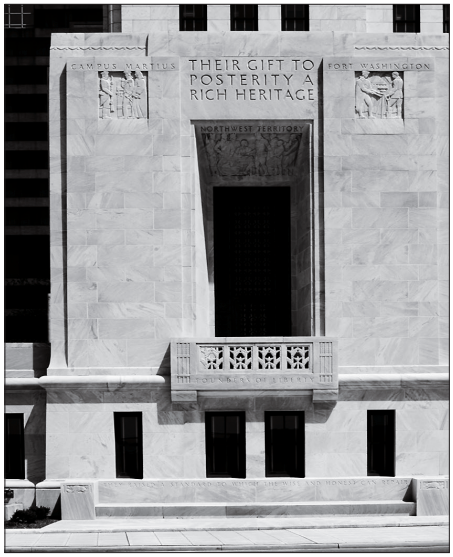
The northwest panel commemorates the 1764 expedition of Colonel Henry Boquet, the commander of Fort Pitt, who led a force of nearly 1,500 militiamen and soldiers into the heart of the Ohio Country to free prisoners and resist American Indians.

In the north reflecting pool are 10 words intrinsically related to the American justice system: wisdom, integrity, peace, truth, justice, honor, reason, equity, compassion, and honesty.

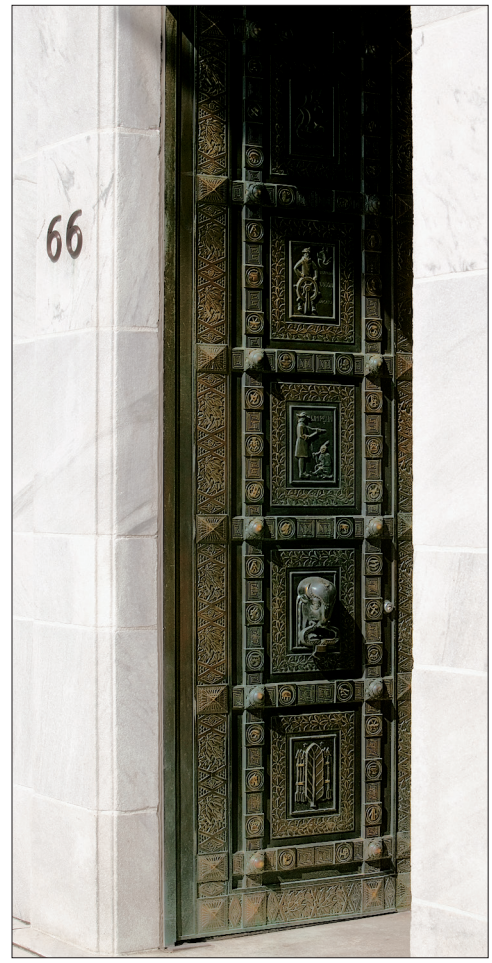
Carved in granite and sitting at or slightly below water level, the substantial pieces appear to undergo a perpetual metamorphosis, representing, according to artist Malcolm Cochran, that while the concepts are the foundation of the judicial system, they nonetheless are sometimes evasive and difficult to pin down.

The project was funded through a grant from the Ohio State Bar Foundation, a public charity that promotes the public understanding of the law and improvements in the justice system in Ohio. Meant to be thought-provoking and significant to the work within the Moyer Judicial Center, the sculptures are a stirring addition to the building's striking artwork.

Malcolm Cochran, a professor of art at The Ohio State University, teaches in the sculpture and foundation programs. His installations and public art works are exhibited in primary art venues in the United States, as well as the Netherlands, Vienna, and Budapest.



The north pylon on the Civic Center Drive side commemorates the pioneers of the Northwest Territory.



Six massive bronze doors recount the history of North America.

Ohio veterans are celebrated with the south pylon.

To reach Civic Center Drive, descend the stairs at the western edge of the plaza.

The Civic Center Drive façade features a pylon at the north end commemorating the pioneers of the Northwest Territory as "founders of liberty," calling "their gift to posterity a rich heritage," and proclaiming, "They raised a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

Between the north and south pylons, the building façade is decorated by six panels ascribed with the attributes of good citizenship: loyalty, service, devotion, wisdom, integrity, and vision. Vertical stripes flanked by 16 incised stars represent the states admitted to the union at the time of Ohio statehood. Also featured are the U.S. and Ohio seals.

The three sets of bronze doors providing access to the Civic Center Lobby are noteworthy. Amid the buckeye-leaf motif that frames the doors are square medallions depicting historical subjects; the doors tell the story of North America from the discovery and settlement of the United States through President Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation.

The pylon on the south end of the Civic Center Drive façade highlights Ohio history from early statehood through the early 1900s, memorializing Ohioans who served in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, Spanish-American War, and World War I as "defenders of country," calling "their sacrifice a guarantee to posterity," and declaring, "They set the cause above renown and met the foe with fearless eyes."

To return to the Front Street level, take the stairs at either end of the building.

The Supreme Court of Ohio
Ohio Judicial Center
2004

For the first time since it was established in 1803, the Supreme Court of Ohio occupies a building devoted exclusively to the Judicial Branch of Ohio government. During its first century the Court was located in the Statehouse, then in 1901 moved into the Statehouse Annex (now called the Senate Building), sharing space with the Legislative Branch in both locations. In 1974 the Court moved into the Rhodes State Office Tower, occupying the location with the Executive Branch agencies. Now, after a three year renovation, the Court and its affiliated offices reside in this newly dedicated home of the Judicial Branch.

Built between 1930 and 1933 as the Ohio Departments Building, this magnificent, historic building stands in recognition of the role of the judiciary as an independent, co-equal branch of government and reflects the commitment of the citizens of Ohio to the rule of law.

The Supreme Court of Ohio
Thomas J. Moyer, Chief Justice

Alice Robie Resnick, Justice

Francis E. Sweeney, Justice

Paul E. Pfeifer, Justice

Evelyn Lundberg Stratton, Justice

Maureen O'Connor, Justice

Terrence O'Donnell, Justice

Bob Taft, Governor

Architect, 1929-1933

Harry Hake, Cincinnati

Restoration Architects & Engineers
Schooley Caldwell Associates, Columbus

Renovation Construction Manager
Messer Construction Company

A Project of the
Ohio Building Authority

This dedication plaque hangs in the Civic Center Lobby and recognizes for posterity those individuals critical to the preservation of this magnificent work of art, now a working building for several hundred dedicated officials of the state's judicial system. As the plaque notes, the building was presented to the people of Ohio first in 1933 and again in its preserved, yet modernized, form in 2004. A plaque bearing the same inscription hangs in the Front Street Lobby.

Originally dedicated on May 15, 2004, the former Ohio Departments Building, now proudly renamed as the Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center, symbolizes the importance of the state's judicial branch as an independent and impartial arm of government.

It is hoped this booklet reflects the rich heritage of the state of Ohio depicted so proudly in the many works of art within the Moyer Judicial Center, and serves as a self-guide for visitors hoping to enjoy the simple glory of the building's art and architecture.

PHOTOGRAPHS
David R. Barker, *Timeline*,
Ohio Historical Society.
Pages 8 - 10, 13, 16 - 23, 25 and 28 - 31.

Cincinnati Historical Society.
Pages 4 - 6.

Alicia Courtney.
Page 36.

Brad Feinknopf, feinknopf.com.
Front cover and pages 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, and 33.

Jack Kustron, photoj.com.
Pages 7 - 9.

Ohio Historical Society.
Page 8.

Teresa N. Rishel.
Page 31, Mottled Citron Green Ikebana with Blue and Teal Flowers,
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