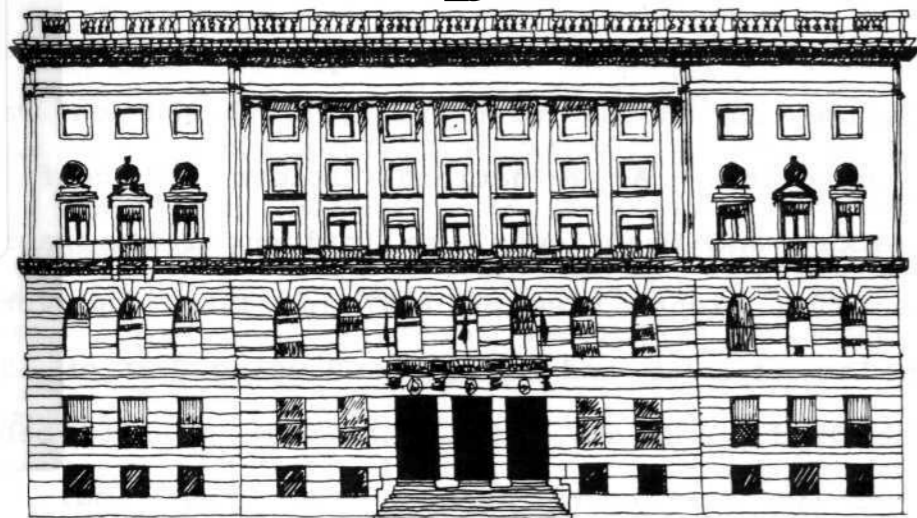


A VISITOR'S GUIDE
TO THE TREASURES IN

GRD
#44



THE
CLARENCE M.
MITCHELL, Jr.,
COURTHOUSE



Baltimore, Maryland

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Jr. (1911-1984)

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., will forever be remembered because of his lasting impact on American life. Born in Baltimore on March 8, 1911, he dedicated a lifetime to ending discrimination based on race, creed or color. As a national leader and confidant of Senators and Presidents, he influenced the passage of the Civil Rights Laws of 1957 and 1964, the Voting Rights Law of 1965 and the Fair Housing Law of 1968. When he died in March, 1984, the world he left behind was vastly different because of his individual contribution. A commission of citizens was organized by Mayor Schaefer to select an appropriate memorial to this great man. The commission suggested that the courthouse, as the symbol of equal justice under law, be named in his memory. And so it was that on March 8, 1985, the 74th birthday of this man of goodwill who worked all of his life to promote brotherhood, the city of his birth rededicated its most important public building as "The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Courthouse."

Circuit Court for Baltimore*

GRD #44
111 NORTH CALVERT ST. Schneider, James F.,
BALTIMORE MARYLAND 21201 A visitor's guide to the
treasures in the Clarence

Dear Visitor:

On behalf of all the Judges of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, I am pleased to welcome you on this tour of The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Courthouse.

When first dedicated as The Baltimore City Courthouse on January 8, 1900, this beautiful building was referred to as "this noble pile." On March 8, 1985, "this noble pile" was rededicated in memory of this noblest of men, the late Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.

Since 1982, when the building was added to the City's list of historic places, all of the interior marble has been cleaned, the brass polished, exterior doors reburnished and the Criminal Court Lobby restored, including the artglass skylights over the stairways. In 1984, the old Orphans Courtroom was restored to house our legal history museum. All of this was made possible by the continuing support of Mayor William Donald Schaefer and the Baltimore City Board of Estimates, for which I am personally grateful. I am sure you will concur when you see how impressive these restorations are.

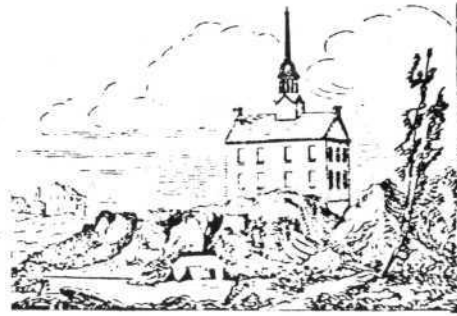
Best wishes for an enjoyable tour!

Sincerely,


JOSEPH H. H. KAPLAN
Administrative Judge

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

BALTIMORE'S FIRST COURTHOUSE STOOD IN THE MIDDLE OF CALVERT STREET ON THE PRESENT SITE OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT FROM 1770 UNTIL 1809. WHEN CALVERT STREET WAS EXTENDED NORTH IN 1784, AN ARCH WAS CUT UNDER THE COURTHOUSE, GIVING IT THE ODD APPEARANCE OF STANDING ON STILTS. THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT WERE HELD IN THIS BUILDING IN 1790. THE SAME YEAR, MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WORSHIPPED IN THE COURTHOUSE WHILE THEIR NEW TWO-STEEPLE CHURCH WAS BEING BUILT.



THE BATTLE MONUMENT WAS ERECTED ON THE FORMER SITE OF THE COLONIAL COURTHOUSE, 1815-22. THIS IS THE FIRST WAR MEMORIAL CONSTRUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES. IT COMMEMORATES THE HEROIC DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE AT NORTH POINT AND FORT Me HENRY DURING THE WAR OF 1812. THE MONUMENT IS FEATURED IN THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE STOOD ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CALVERT AND LEXINGTON STREETS FROM 1809 UNTIL 1895, WHEN IT WAS RAZED WITH ALL OF THE OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE BLOCK TO MAKE WAY FOR THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE.



POINTS~OF~INTEREST

SECOND FLOOR

1. CECIL CALVERT STATUE (Saint Paul St. entrance)

2. SAINT PAUL STREET LOBBY

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Exhibit

Murals: "Ancient Lawgivers"

3. MUSEUM OF BALTIMORE LEGAL HISTORY

(Old Orphans Courtroom)

Mural: "Surrender at Yorktown"

4. CRIMINAL COURT LOBBY

Mural: "Calvert's Treaty with the Indians"

Memorial to Attorneys Killed in W.W.I

Mural: "Burning of the "Peggy Stewart"¹"

Restored Artglass Skylights

FOURTH FLOOR

5. OLD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Mural: "Washington Surrenders His Commission"

6. OLD CIRCUIT COURT

Mural: "Religious Toleration"

7. SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS MONUMENT

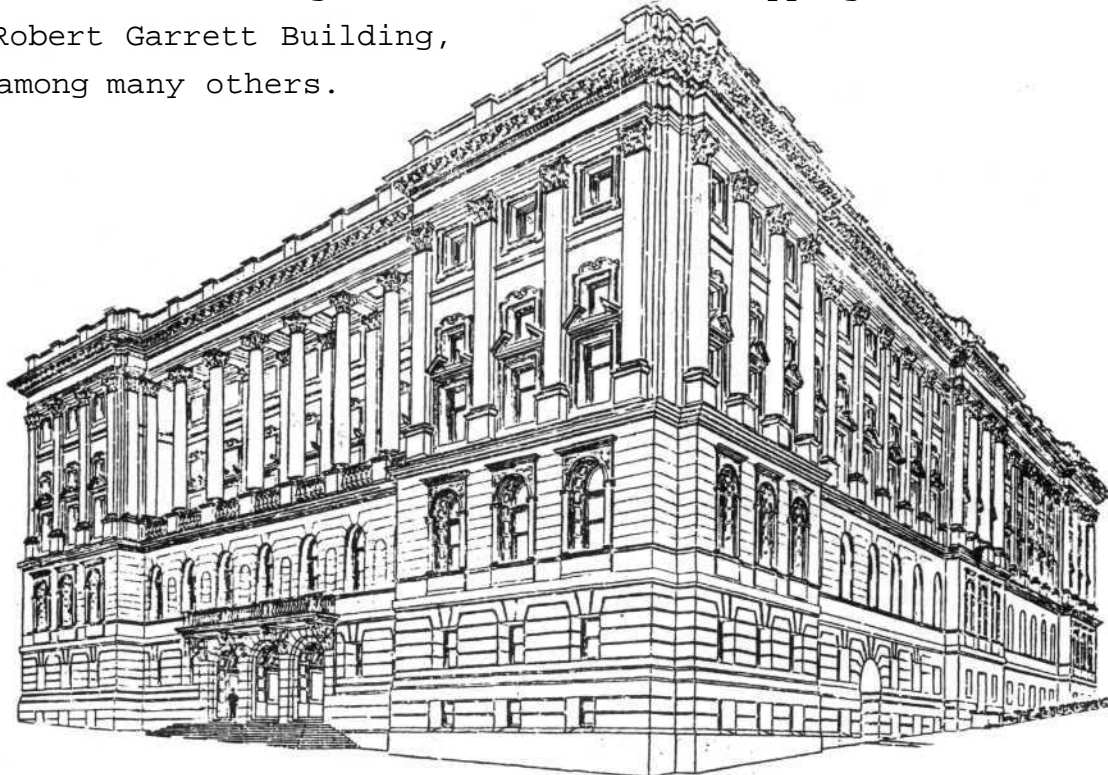
SIXTH FLOOR

8. THE BALTIMORE BAR LIBRARY

9. THE SUPREME BENCH COURTROOM

THE ARCHITECTS

When the Courthouse was only a dream, a committee of business and professional men was appointed to select an architect and design. Professor William R. Ware (1832-1915) of Columbia University was chosen to advise the committee and to conduct a public competition. A 27-page book of instructions for the preparation of plans and specifications was issued. All designs were submitted anonymously, with the name of the architect in a sealed envelope accompanying the plans. On the deadline of April 9, 1894, 79 designs were received. On June 29, 1894, the winning design submitted by the Baltimore firm of Wyatt & Nolting was selected. The architects of the Courthouse, J.B. Noel Wyatt (1847-1926) and William G. Nolting (1866-1940), also designed the Roland Park Shopping Center and the Robert Garrett Building, among many others.



EXTERIOR FEATURES

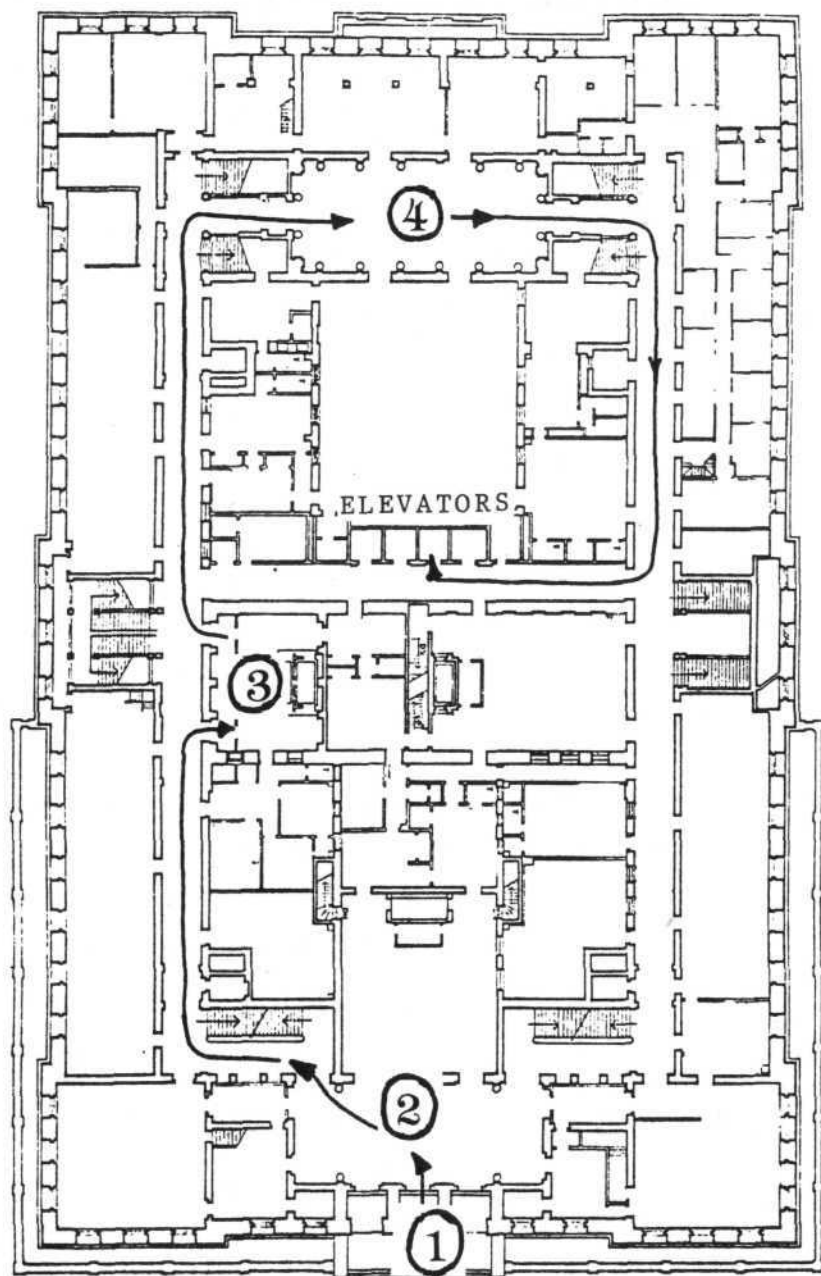
The most striking features on the exterior of the building are the eight Ionic columns on the Calvert Street facade. These are the largest monolithic columns in the world, cut from single blocks of marble, each weighing 35 tons and measuring 31 feet, 2-5/8 inches, 7 feet taller than the columns on the U. S. Capitol. Each column rises two stories to support the base of the roof. The structure is topped by a balustrade which borders the entire perimeter of the roof.

The three doorways at the Calvert Street entrance are surmounted by a balcony, from which the heads of three angry lions peer menacingly down at visitors. Other noteworthy features are the huge bronze doors at each entrance on the four sides of the building.

The exterior of the building is white marble quarried in Cockeysville, except for the basement which is Woodstock granite. The building occupies the entire city block bounded by Calvert, Fayette, Saint Paul and Lexington Streets.

1950's Remodeling

When first constructed, the building had a hollow center open to the sky, which afforded light and ventilation to interior rooms. Between 1950 and 1954, the building was extensively remodeled. The hollow center was filled in and half floors extended to create a six-story building out of what had formerly been a three-story one. The project increased the floor space in the building by some 50,000 square feet, but in so doing destroyed the original character of the building.



SAINT PAUL STREET ENTRANCE

SECOND FLOOR

1. CECIL CALVERT STATUE

ST. PAUL STREET ENTRANCE

Cecil Calvert (1606-1675), Second Lord Baltimore and First Proprietor of Maryland is remembered as an early pioneer of religious toleration, separation of Church and State, and the right of citizens to legislate for themselves in a representative democracy. The statue was executed in 1908 at a cost of \$5,000 by German-born sculptor Albert Weinert (1863-1947). The man who posed for the statue was Baltimore-born silent film star Francis X. Bushman (1885-1966), who years before going to Hollywood was an artist's model in New York. The monument was unveiled on November 21, 1908.

2. SAINT PAUL STREET LOBBY

Upon crossing the threshold of the building at Saint Paul Street, one enters a lobby composed of Numidian marble with four columns and pilasters of Sienna marble. The floor is a mosaic of rich ochre with a dark green border containing a red honeysuckle design. Of special note is the recently-installed (1985) display of artifacts and photographs from the life of the late Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Spingarn Medal awarded by the N.A.A.C.P. and the Doctor's gown worn by Mr. Mitchell when he received an honorary degree from Temple University.

ANCIENT LAWGIVERS

By John LaFarge (1835-1910)
Painted in 1906-7



Art historians regard the panels which John LaFarge painted in 1876 for the interior of Trinity Church in Boston as the first great American mural. When commissioned to paint the "Ancient Lawgivers" for the Court House, LaFarge was nearing the end of his life, and these were among his last works.

The murals in the St. Paul Street Lobby depict six great lawgivers of antiquity. All are richly colored and painted upon a clear gold background.

MOSES -- North Wall

Moses is depicted sitting beneath the cloud upon Mount Sinai, dispensing justice to his people. On the left stands his brother, Aaron, to whom God gave the gift of eloquence; on the right, Joshua, later to achieve Biblical fame as the great general who conquered Jericho and led the Jews into the Promised Land of Canaan.

LYCURGUS -- East Wall

Lycurgus was the legendary king of Sparta who set out to make his country the happiest and best-governed state in the ancient world by handing down laws designed to promote virtue and harmony among his subjects. According to Greek tradition, he began his mission by consulting the Oracle at Delphi, where he prayed that the Spartan constitution which he envisioned might be the best imaginable. He appears in the mural during his final consultation with the Delphic Oracle, represented as a woman seated beside a smoking altar.

CONFUCIUS -- East Wall

Confucius, the great sage of China, is presented here seated upon an altar beneath an apricot tree, attended by two disciples for whom he is playing the "kin", an instrument similar to the lyre. The painting conveys the serenity envisioned by the Confucian philosophy whose goal was harmony among people in a well-ordered society. Confucius recognized five relationships at the foundation of the harmonious state: first, that subjects should obey their rulers; second, that children should obey and respect their parents; third, that wives should obey their husbands; fourth, that younger brothers should obey their older brothers; and fifth, that friendship between individuals will guarantee societal harmony. Of the five relationships, only one deals with man's relation to government, while three deal with the family, upon which Confucius placed great importance.

JUSTINIAN -- South Wall

Justinian was the great Byzantine emperor of the Roman Empire who decreed that Roman law be set down in the form of a written code to preserve it for future generations. He is portrayed in flowing robes standing before his throne. To the left is Tribonian, the great lawyer who headed the commission charged with the compilation of the Code, variously called the "Corpus Juris Civilis" (or "Body of the Civil Law") and the "Code of Justinian". To the right is the Empress Theodora, said to have been Justinian's inspiration.

NUMA POMPILIUS -- West Wall

Numa Pompilius (715-673 B.C.), legendary second king of Rome and the founder of Roman law and religion, is shown seated in his garden, where he has come to confer with his mentor, the divine nymph Egeria, who instructs him in the issuance of his royal edicts. According to tradition, Numa succeeded Romulus, the founder of Rome. Attributed to Numa Pompilius are the construction of temples, creation of priesthoods and a twelve-month lunar calendar.

MOHAMMED -- West Wall

Mohammed (5707-632 A.D.), the great Arab prophet, lawgiver and founder of Islam, is clothed in heavy veils and seated between his two grandsons in Paradise, symbolized here by the cypress and palm. During his early life he was a merchant, but he was upset by the poor condition of his people, especially their ignorance and superstition. After a series of visions in which the angel Gabriel appeared to him, calling him the great prophet of God, Mohammed began preaching Islam, which means submission to the will of Allah, who demands strict compliance with a tough ethical code, in return for which the believer will receive his reward in Paradise. The central theme of Islam is that "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet."

3. MUSEUM OF BALTIMORE LEGAL HISTORY

ORPHANS COURTROOM

The Museum of Baltimore Legal History was founded in October, 1984 by Col. Philip Sherman and Judge James F. Schneider with a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council and matching funds provided by the City and State Bar Associations and other private contributions. Displays in the Museum chronicle the history of the City Courthouses, Judges of the Supreme Bench and "famous firsts" for women and minorities in the law. The room was restored by the City of Baltimore at a cost of \$35,000 in time for the opening of the Museum at a reception honoring the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Junior Bar Association (now the Young Lawyers' Section of the Bar Association of Baltimore City). The firm of Berman & Johnson supervised the restoration of the room. Janet Pope and a staff of artists specially recruited for the project gilded the ceiling and painted in the false windows on the plaster walls above the woodwork. West Indies mahogany wainscoting and bench were complete restored. The final task was the refinishing of the floor including the replacement of some damaged wood.

This room housed the Orphans Court of Baltimore City from 1900 until 1977. It has been called the most beautiful courtroom in Maryland, combining the atmosphere of an English taproom with the delicate embellishment of a French drawing room.



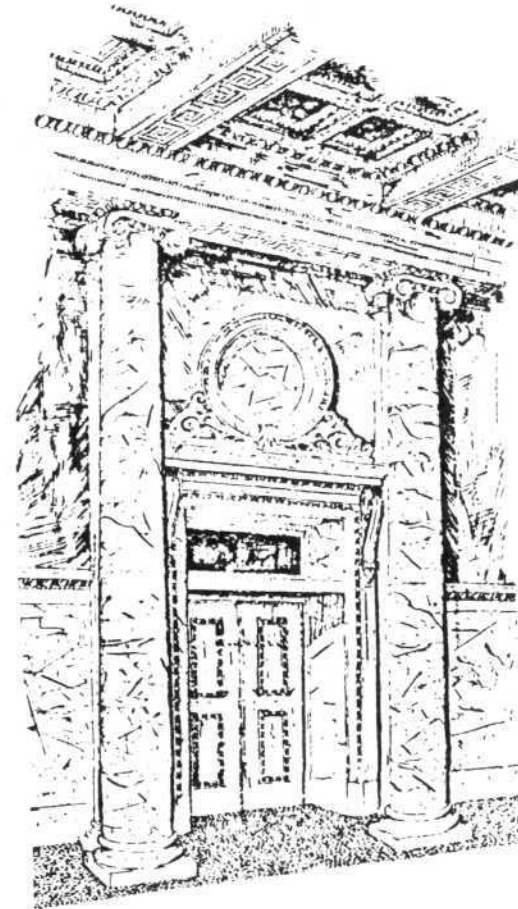
THE BRITISH SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

By Jean-Paul Laurens (1838-1921)
Unveiled December 8, 1910

Jean-Paul Laurens, world-renowned French muralist, was commissioned to paint the Yorktown mural by the Maryland Line Chapter of the D.A.R. and the Municipal Art Society in 1907 at a cost of \$13,000. The mural was two years in execution and was nearly destroyed in the Spring of 1909 when heavy rains swelled the Seine and caused it to flood the studio in Paris where it was nearing completion. The artist saved the canvas at the last minute by hoisting it above the water. It was shipped to New York aboard the steamer "Lorraine", arriving on November 12, 1910 accompanied by the artist's son, Jean Pierre, who supervised its hanging the following month. Its formal unveiling the following month was a gala affair, marked by an address by Jean Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador.

The mural depicts the capitulation of the British under Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington on October 19, 1781 on "Surrender Field" at Yorktown, Virginia. Legend says that the band played a nursery rhyme, "The World Turned Upside Down" while the defeated army of King George III, its regimental colors furled, proceeded to lay down its arms. Cornwallis, claiming indisposition, sent General O'Hara, his subordinate, to deliver his sword to Washington.

4. CRIMINAL COURT LOBBY



The Criminal Court Lobby is located on the Calvert Street side of the second floor, on the opposite end of the building from the Saint Paul Street Lobby. The room is 64 feet long by 38 feet wide and 25 feet high, and features ornate balustrades on either side. The ceiling is supported by sixteen Numidian marble columns which face walls lined with Old Convent Sienna marble. This room

was recently restored to its original appearance under the expert supervision of the architectural firm of Kann + Ammon with the assistance of noted historical consultant C. Dudley Brown. The paint colors employed in the ceiling approximate the original 1900 tones. The clear glass electric light bulbs in the ceiling create a striking effect.

CALVERT'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS

By Charles Yardley Turner (1850-1919)
Unveiled June 2, 1902

This mural on the East Wall of the Criminal Court Lobby portrays the purchase of land from the Indians for the first English settlement in Maryland in 1634. Governor Leonard Calvert and his advisers, including Henry Fleete, a captain from Virginia who was well-acquainted with the ways of Indian life, met with the friendly chiefs of the Yaocomico tribe and purchased a former village for the site of St. Mary's City. Using farm tools and cloth as the medium of exchange, and not the guns and liquor used by less scrupulous adventurers in other parts of the New World, Calvert concluded the meeting with a treaty of peace which was never broken. This is noteworthy because it occurred fifty years before Penn's treaty with the Indians, incorrectly cited as the earliest peaceful purchase of land by the English in America.

The central panel shows Governor Calvert, brother of Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, facing the Indian chiefs with some of his followers. The man without a hat is supposed to be Henry Fleete, who is acting as interpreter. Some of the Indians are examining a piece of red cloth. The left-hand panel suggests the domestic side of Indian culture: a squaw tries out a new hoe while a brave admires an axe which a young boy has just used to chop a cord of firewood. The right-hand panel shows an English family scanning the shore along the St. Mary's River, while the "Ark" and the "Dove" ride at anchor in the background.

MEMORIAL TO BALTIMORE ATTORNEYS KILLED IN WORLD WAR I

The Memorial Column which stands beneath Turner's mural of the founding of Maryland, was erected in 1919 to honor six Baltimore attorneys who lost their lives in France during the First World War. Designed by Wyatt and Nolting, the architects of the Court House, the monument consists of a bronze eagle perched upon a marble pedestal with a motif of fasces as decorative moulding.

THE BURNING OF "THE PEGGY STEWART"

By Charles Yardley Turner (1850-1919)
Unveiled October 19, 1904

Directly across the lobby is Turner's "Burning of 'The Peggy Stewart'", the third mural to be placed in the Court House. This companion piece to the earlier mural is drawn to the same scale and dimensions (60 feet long by 10 feet high) and required more than a year to complete. It presents in heroic style the episode in Maryland history commemorated every October 19th as "Peggy Stewart Day", marking Maryland's resistance to taxation without representation. On that date in 1774, Annapolis merchant Anthony Stewart was forced by indignant patriots to burn both his ship and its cargo of tea, upon which he had paid the hated tax levied by Parliament. Unlike the much-touted Boston Tea Party, the incident occurred in broad daylight, its actors undisguised and unafraid. News of the Annapolis Tea Party never reached England, supposedly

suppressed by Maryland's Royal Governor, Sir Robert Eden. Had this cover-up not been pulled off, Parliament might have changed its taxation policies and the American Revolution might have been prevented. The burning of "The Peggy Stewart" occurred exactly seven years to the day before the British surrendered at Yorktown. The hulk was located in 1906 near the shore at the present site of the U.S. Naval Academy's Bancroft Hall. Anthony Stewart's home is still standing.

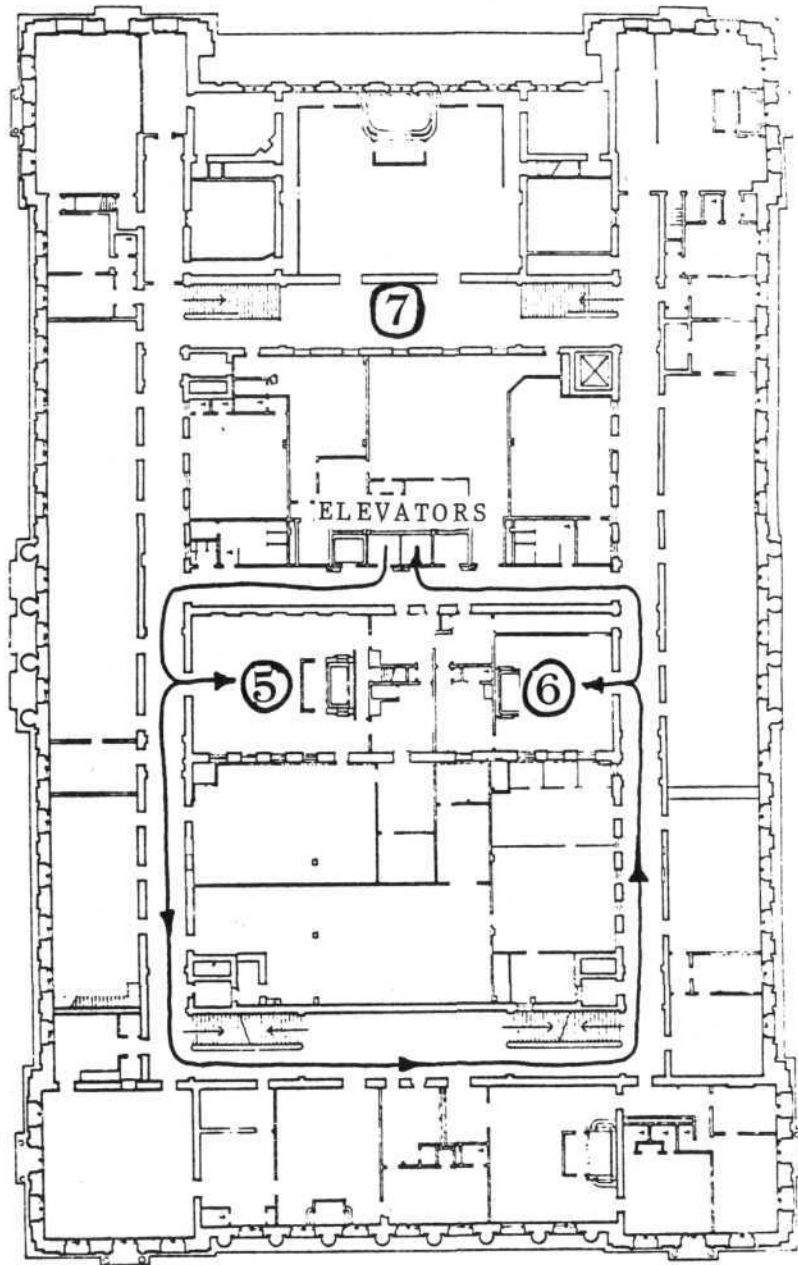
In the left foreground of the central panel are depicted the leaders of the protest, Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield and members of the Whig Club, who demanded that the ship be destroyed or its owner hanged. On the right side of the same panel stands the Annapolis Committee of Correspondence, led by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who persuaded Warfield's group to be satisfied with burning the vessel. The flaming masts of "The Peggy Stewart" can be seen in the background. The extreme left-hand panel shows Anthony Stewart in shirt-sleeves waving farewell to the ship named for his daughter, while holding in his right hand the still-burning brand used to ignite the vessel. In the right-hand panel, a group of Annapolitans stand outside Stewart's house watching the fire.

The mural was unveiled on "Peggy Stewart Day", 1904, by the Governor of Maryland, Edwin Warfield, whose ancestor is lionized on canvas.

ARTGLASS DOMED SKYLIGHTS

The story of the restoration and reconstruction of two domed artglass skylights in the Courthouse is nothing short of miraculous. Originally designed and executed by the New York firm of Heinigke & Bowen, rivals of Tiffany and LaFarge, these domes are considered by the experts to have been the premier example of stained glass in Baltimore in terms of quality and detail. Located above the stairways on either side of the Criminal Court Lobby, each dome depicted four goddesses representing the virtues of Justice, Truth, Mercy, Religion, Logic, Courage, Peace and Literature. Perhaps as early as the 1920s, the skylights were closed up and covered. All of the glass in the north skylight was removed; most of the glass in the south dome was missing or broken. The only evidence of what had been was a black and white photograph of one of the domes published in a book when the Courthouse opened in 1900. Any hope that these masterpieces would ever be restored was remote.

Thanks to the interest of Judge Joseph H.H. Kaplan and the willingness of the Mayor to commit the resources of the City to the renovation of the building on the eve of its rededication, the rebirth of the artglass domes has become reality. A contract for the work was concluded with the Rambusch Studio in New York. Using the one extant photograph of the south skylight, a full-size enlargement was made from which a drawing, or cartoon, was fashioned. From this drawing, the entire design of the one dome was reconstructed in glass. Because no image is known to exist of the north dome, its reconstruction will be based upon a new design which has not yet been propounded.



FOURTH FLOOR

5. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

WASHINGTON SURRENDERS HIS COMMISSION

By Edwin Howland Blashfield (1848-1936)

Unveiled January 9, 1903



Edwin Blashfield's most famous mural is the one he painted in the collar of the dome over the main reading room of the Library of Congress. He was a prolific artist whose murals adorn public buildings across the United States.

For his first of two murals in the Baltimore Courthouse, Blashfield chose to portray allegorically the resignation of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, which occurred in Annapolis, Maryland on December 23, 1783.

"Columbia" is the central figure, enthroned upon a pedestal bearing the inscription "Patriae," the grateful nation at whose feet the victorious general is about to lay his commission. Immediately to the left stands "Maryland," symbolized by her dress composed of the state colors. Behind her stands "War," who sheathes a sword, and "Resistance to Oppression," who symbolically breaks a rod. Seated in the foreground is "History," who observes the scene. Following Washington is "Prosperity," bearing a cornucopia, and "Commerce," carrying a caduceus.

In the left panel are soldiers of the artillery, infantry and cavalry, and troops representing armed might. In the right panel are a magistrate, an officer of the allied French forces and various American officers. In both panels, the corners are closed and supported by figures of women and children.

6. CIRCUIT COURTROOM

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

By Edwin Howland Blashfield (1848-1936)
Unveiled January 11, 1905

In a letter written before this mural was unveiled, Mr. Blashfield explained its meaning:

"What I intended to suggest was simply Lord Baltimore commending his people to Wisdom, Justice and Mercy. Wisdom holds out the olive branch of Peace to the tolerant. Behind Lord Baltimore a Catholic priest and a Protestant pastor hold between them the Edict of Toleration. A black woman and an Indian squaw crouch behind Baltimore and lay hold of his mantle of black and gold (the colors of the commonwealth). To right and left in the side panels are other figures of colonists introduced simply to fill out the composition decoratively. At the side of Justice a boy holds a shield with the date 1649, the year of the Edict. In the center of the decoration a nude boy holds the scales level as the symbol of equity, and points upward at the motto of the [Calverts], 'Thou hast covered us with the shield of thy good will.'¹ The background is woodland with a suggestion of the Bay. . ."

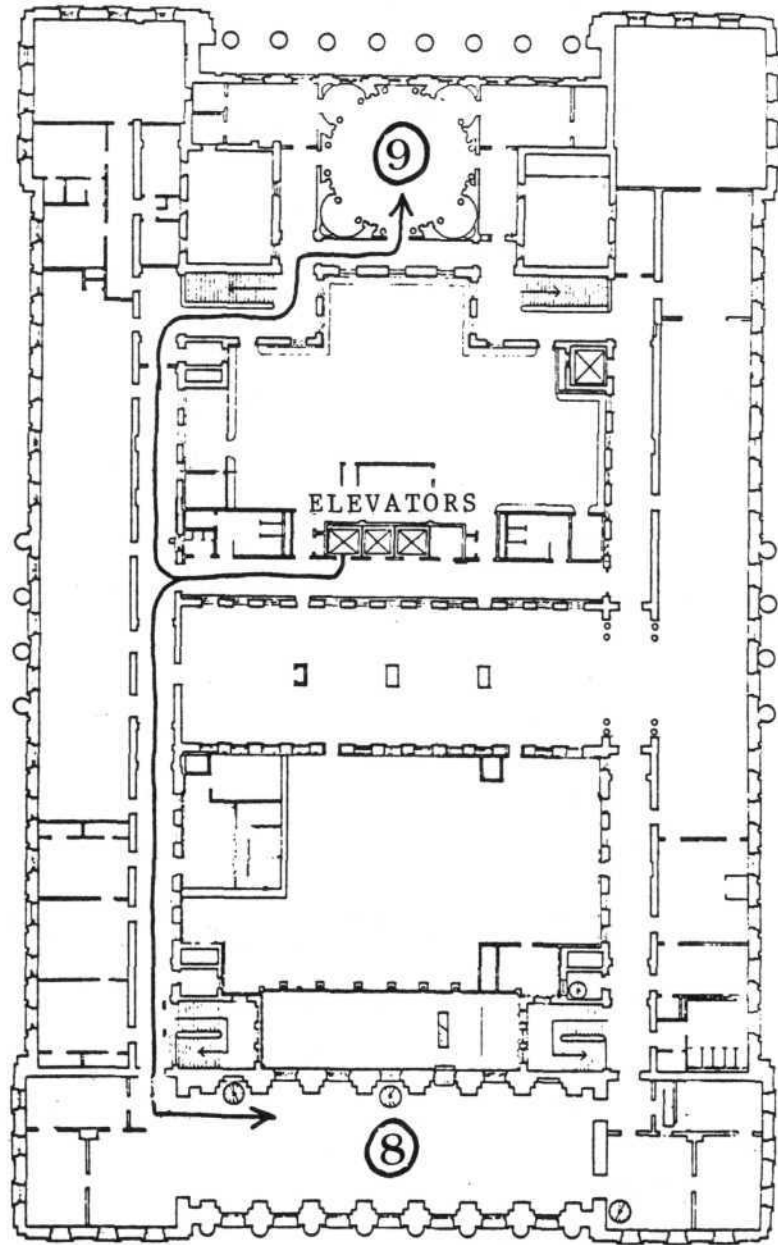
The Edict of Religious Toleration proclaimed in 1649 was in keeping with Lord Baltimore's instructions to his brother, Governor Leonard Calvert, to "do justice to every man without partiality." It was the first law of its kind in the New World.

The Calverts were Roman Catholics, an oppressed minority in pre-civil war England. Accordingly, they envisioned their colony of Maryland as a sanctuary from the institutionalized prejudice of the mother country. As it turned out, however, Catholics remained a minority even in Maryland. Even on the first voyage to the colony in 1633-34, they were outnumbered by Protestants on the "Ark" and the "Dove." Yet under the able administration of the Calverts, Maryland escaped the strife and oppression that resulted from religious hatred in other colonies.

7. WALLIS MONUMENT

Severn Teackle Wallis (1816-1894) was a poet, author, statesman, wit and perhaps the foremost Maryland attorney of the nineteenth century. He championed many causes, including civil service reform, a dream that was not fully realized until after his death. Opposed to the dissolution of the Union at the time of the Civil War, he was nevertheless arrested by Federal authorities as a suspected secessionist along with many other prominent Marylanders and imprisoned for fourteen months at Fort McHenry and Fort Warren in Boston. He was elected first President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City in 1880.

The bust of Mr. Wallis is a copy of an original by the famous Maryland sculptor, William Henry Rinehart (1825-1874), which is owned by the Peabody Institute. The composition of the monument is copied from an original in Paris. The pedestal is green and white marble. The bronze figure represents "Fame," reaching up to Mr. Wallis with a laurel branch. The masterpiece was presented by the Wallis Memorial Association on June 18, 1902, at which time it was originally placed in the Saint Paul Street Lobby facing the entrance. It was moved to its present location outside Room 400 in 1985.



SIXTH FLOOR

8. THE BALTIMORE BAR LIBRARY

Founded in 1840 as "The Library Company of the Baltimore Bar," the Bar Library is one of the oldest private libraries in the state and one of the most complete and comprehensive law libraries in the country. It is an anachronism: a private, non-circulating reference library run by a non-profit corporation supported by the annual dues of member attorneys, who number better than 2000 at the present time. The main room of the Library measures 125 feet long by 35 feet wide, panelled in English Oak and crowned by a beautiful barrel vault ceiling punctuated by forty artglass skylights. Fourteen medallions set in the east and west walls represent the trademarks of European printers immediately after Gutenberg. Also noteworthy are the handsomely-carved faces of goddesses over the doorways in each of the four corners of the room. The oil portrait of Roger B. Taney in the Maryland Room is believed to have been painted from life in 1849. The Bar Library contains approximately 130,000 books. Its rare book alcove features a copy of the first law book ever printed.

9. THE SUPREME BENCH COURTROOM

This circular courtroom is unique in all the world. It is surmounted by a coffered dome resting upon walls and 16 columns of beautiful Sienna marble from the Vatican quarry near Rome. In spite of the fact that the quarry was nearly exhausted when the Court House was built, Pope Leo XIII consented to its use in this building at the behest of James Cardinal Gibbons. The dome is a miniature version of the one over the main reading room of the Library of Congress.

THE 24 GREAT LAWYERS WHOSE NAMES ARE INSCRIBED
ON THE FRIEZE AROUND THE BASE OF THE DOME

DANIEL DULANY, JR. (1721-1797)

THE FOREMOST ATTORNEY IN MARYLAND BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER (1723-1783)

NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH HIS FAMOUS COUSIN "OF CARROLLTON", THIS CHARLES CARROLL LIVED AT MT. CLARE AND CHAIRED THE CONVENTION OF 1776 WHICH DRAFTED MARYLAND'S BILL OF RIGHTS AND FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION.

SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811)

MEMBER OF "THE SONS OF LIBERTY", A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CHIEF JUDGE OF THE MARYLAND GENERAL COURT AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

LUTHER MARTIN (1744-1826)

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MARYLAND, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF "OYER AND TERMINER AND GAOL DELIVERY" AND A MEMBER OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787.

ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON (1749-1806)

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE GENERAL COURT OF MARYLAND,
CHANCELLOR OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY OF MARYLAND.

GABRIEL DUVALL (1752-1844)

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, JUDGE OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

ROBERT SMITH (1757-1842)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, SECRETARY OF STATE AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WILLIAM PINKNEY (1764-1822)

FOREMOST AMERICAN ATTORNEY DURING THE FEDERAL PERIOD AND UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER (1765-1825)

U.S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND, DEFENDER OF BALTIMORE AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

WILLIAM KILTY (1757-1821)

CHANCELLOR OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY OF MARYLAND.

WILLIAM WIRT (1772-1834)

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CASES OF McCULLOCH v. MARYLAND, GIBBONS v. OGDEN AND THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE.

WILLIAM HENRY WINDER (1775-1824)

WINDER IS SAID TO HAVE TRIED MORE CASES WITH SUCCESS THAN ANY OTHER OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES AT THE BAR, INCLUDING WIRT, TANEY, MARTIN, PINKNEY AND HARPER.

THEODORICK BLAND (1776-1846)

THE GREATEST OF MARYLAND'S CHANCELLORS, HE WAS A DEFENDER OF BALTIMORE IN THE WAR OF 1812 AND SERVED AS BOTH A STATE AND FEDERAL JUDGE. HE WAS THE AUTHOR OF "BLAND'S CHANCERY REPORTS".

ROGER BROOKE TANEY (1777-1864)

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MARYLAND.

JOHN NELSON (1791-1860)

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRESIDENT TYLER.

REVERDY JOHNSON (1796-1876)

U.S. SENATOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, COUNSEL IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE, MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WILLIAM SCHLEY (1799-1872)

ORIGINALLY FROM FREDERICK, HE CAME TO BALTIMORE IN 1837 AND BECAME ONE OF THE FOREMOST MEMBERS OF ITS BAR.

JOHN V.L. McMAHON (1800-1871)

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE BAR LIBRARY, AUTHOR OF THE FIRST RAILROAD CHARTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

THOMAS STOCKETT ALEXANDER (1801-1871)

MARYLAND'S FOREMOST EQUITY LAWYER IN THE MID-1800'S, THE AUTHOR OF MARYLAND CHANCERY PRACTICE.

JOHN CARROLL LeGRAND (1814-1861)

APPOINTED CHIEF JUDGE OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS AT 37, HE HAD ALREADY SERVED AS JUDGE OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT FROM THE AGE OF 30.

JAMES LAWRENCE BARTOL (1813-1887)

CHIEF JUDGE OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS AND FAMOUS
BALTIMORE ATTORNEY.

JOHN H.B. LATROBE (1803-1891)

A FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE MARY-
LAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AUTHOR OF LATROBE'S JUSTICES
PRACTICE.

I. NEVITT STEELE (1809-1891)

ONE OF THE LEADING LAWYERS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BALTIMORE.

SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS (1816-1894)

UNDISPUTED LEADER OF THE MARYLAND BAR IN THE MID-1800's, HE
WAS ALSO A DIPLOMAT, AUTHOR, LECTURER, LINGUIST, WIT AND THE
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE CITY.

THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY HOPE THAT
YOU HAVE ENJOYED THIS TOUR OF THE CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, JR.,
COURTHOUSE AND THAT YOU WILL RETURN AGAIN SOMETIME VERY SOON.

FACTS ABOUT THE

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Jr., COURTHOUSE

The Courthouse Building Committee was composed of Ferdinand
C. Latrobe, James Hodges, Frank N. Hoen, Samuel D. Schmucker,
Felix Agnus, J. Olney Norris, Henry D. Harlan, James E. Tate,
Robert H. Smith and Augustus J. Dalrymple.

Construction began October 1895; completed December 1899.

Cost: \$2,250,000

Style of architecture: Renaissance Revival [Beaux Arts]

Architects: Wyatt and Nolting

Builders: John Gill & Sons and D.W. Thomas, both of Ohio

The Courthouse was officially opened in ceremonies conducted
in the Bar Library on Monday, January 8, 1900.

The Courthouse survived the Great Baltimore Fire of Sunday,
February 7, 1904. The fire swept through the buildings to
the south and west of the Courthouse. Chief Judge Henry D.
Harlan probably saved the building when he dissuaded fire-
fighters from detonating the burning buildings across Saint
Paul Street, fearful that the blast would break the windows
in the Courthouse and permit the entry of flying cinders. A
sudden shift of wind was also fortunate.

The building was rededicated on Friday, March 8, 1985 as
"The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Courthouse."

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THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY

ROBERT I. H. HAMMERMAN,
Chief Judge

JOSEPH H. H. KAPLAN,
Administrative Judge

DAVID ROSS

MARSHALL A. LEVIN

MARY ARABIAN

MARTIN B. GREENFELD

MILTON B. ALLEN

EDGAR P. SILVER

SOLOMON BAYLOR

ELSBETH LEVY BOTHE

JOSEPH I. PINES

KENNETH L. JOHNSON

THOMAS WARD

JOHN CARROLL BYRNES

EDWARD J. ANGELETTI

ARRIE W. DAVIS

THOMAS E. NOEL

HILARY D. CAPLAN

DAVID B. MITCHELL

MARVIN B. STEINBERG

KATHLEEN O'FERRALL FRIEDMAN

CLIFTON J. GORDY

MABEL HOUZE HUBBARD



PREPARED BY JAMES F. SCHNEIDER
HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST OF THE
CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY